

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.  
A morning newspaper published every day in this year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.  
J. J. Maclean, Managing Director.  
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.  
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.  
Telephone Calls:  
Main 5700—Exchange connecting all departments.  
Branch Office—10 Main Street East.  
Telephone 1246.

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Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES.  
Daily World \$10.00 per year.  
Sunday World \$3.00 per month.  
Postage extra to all foreign countries.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions" for papers, "complaints," etc., are addressed to the Circulation Department.

The World promises a before 7 o'clock a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5305.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1.

## Six Months of War

After six months of war the situation of the campaigns in the eastern and western fronts bears little resemblance to that anticipated on the outbreak of the war.

In all probability the plans of the allies were at the start somewhat indefinite, dependent as these had to be on the development of the German campaign. That campaign, however, at least in its general design, was early made apparent and had without a doubt been long preparing. It contemplated an advance thru Luxembourg and Belgium, whose peoples, the Germans rather hastily assumed, the resulting violation of their neutrality, would offer only a passive resistance that would not retard the rapid invasion of France. Catching the French armies with their mobilization incomplete, the invaders expected to crumble them up, force the road to Paris, and with their tremendous siege guns destroy the protecting forts. Once secure in Paris, the German leaders could await with assurance the attack of the slow-moving Russians.

In the first stage of the war the advantage lay wholly with the invaders, in numbers and quality of armaments. They had an unexpected enemy in the United Kingdom, but regarded any force it could place in the field as practically a negligible quantity. As it was, while the British appeared in France only ten days after the declaration of war, their expeditionary army could not have exceeded eighty thousand effectives. Small that it was in strength, it rendered valuable service during the trying retreat from Meuse to Paris, and, with unbroken morale was able in turn to co-operate in the counter-attack that drove the Germans back to the Marne, and thence to the Aisne. These first operations proved conclusively that man for man the soldiers of the allies were more than a match for the Prussian war machine. Terrible as was its power and long and thorough as had been its preparation, it spent itself at the moment when its triumph seemed assured.

In plain English, the great drive had failed—the plans of its leaders had miscarried. Something had gone wrong with the war machine, a cog had slipped somewhere, and it not only stopped, but moved backward until it was dug into the ground where it had remained. Since then German tactics have been curiously vague, so much so, indeed, as to puzzle military experts. The German leaders have been feeling out the long allied line stretching from the Swiss frontier to the North Sea, in a random and haphazard way, searching for a vulnerable point, that every day which passes renders more difficult to find. What went wrong with the machine? The answer appears to be this: that the fatal error was made of treating men as if they were either more or less than human, mere bits of mechanism without volition and replaceable at will. War correspondents who have accompanied the German armies are in singular agreement that the German soldier is the victim of the iron discipline supposed to make him unconquerable. "Officially and professionally," says one of these correspondents, "he was a mental blank and nothing else. He had been put thru a punishing machine and he had come out a human die. He was absolutely automatic, and in an automatic and mechanical way tremendously competent." But an automaton must fall when pitted against an equally efficient soldier, who is also a free man, capable of independent initiative. That is one, and possibly the main reason why the odds are in favor of the western allies, and why the Prussian war machine, once thrown out of gear, is hard to set again in motion with its pristine plenitude of power.

**Town Planning and Housing**  
Last month's number of "Conservation of Life," issued under direction of the Commission of Conservation of Life, is especially devoted to the subject of town planning and contains much valuable information regarding the schemes being carried out or projected in Great Britain under the

## A VERY TRANSPARENT FAKE

Legislation passed by parliament some years ago. Stress is laid by the commission on the wide meaning attached to the term "town planning" in Britain, including as it does preventive measures in connection with housing evils. In this it differs from the popular understanding in Canada and the United States where town planning is considered to have little concern with housing. But in the United States at least that restricted view is giving place to the more advanced notion which extends the term to everything connected with the city and with the health and well-being of the citizens.

In illustration of the comprehensive and constructive character of a town planning scheme in Great Britain the case of the Rushik-Northwood plan is cited. It deals with an area of 5,000 acres, or over nine square miles, of land lying within the 15-mile radius from the centre of London and includes among other provisions those for the making of new streets and widening of existing streets; diversion and stopping up of existing highways where necessary; appropriation at agricultural rates of land for garden allotments, cemeteries and public open spaces; fixing of building lines; limitation of the number of buildings to each acre and of the height of buildings and the imposing of other regulations in the public interest. Still more, during the three years while the scheme was in preparation no building could be erected or contract entered into that would contravene the proposed scheme.

What is of even more significance, looking to the prevalent notions in Canada, is that the scheme was carried thru with the consent of practically all the owners and the commission remarks, it is claimed that the benefits conferred upon them are in excess of any loss they may suffer, notwithstanding that the public health gains immeasurably. "Under such conditions shams become almost an impossibility, without any cost to the community." Nor should it be overlooked that the British acts permit town planning schemes to include land within the area of more than one local authority. In a report on the planning of Greater Vancouver, printed as a supplement to the article under review, Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning adviser, also speaks with approval regarding the legislation passed by the British Parliament. The Conservation Commission has itself prepared a Town Planning Act following the British precedent and proposes, when the draft has been fully considered and discussed, to present it to the provincial governments as the final views of the commission on the subject of town planning.

## The Mendelssohn Choir

Nowhere has the war come home more closely to Toronto than in connection with the Mendelssohn Choir, which represents the highest achievement of the city in musical art. Scarcely anyone who was not associated with the preparations can understand what an enormous amount of work was done in expectation of the proposed tour of the choir in England, and on the continent. All that work, the assiduous labor of many months, went for naught the moment war was declared.

It is improbable that the Mendelssohn Choir will ever now be able to make the tour that had been hoped. Most authorities regard it as certain that it will take years for the bitterness of the conflict to wear away, and apart from that, for economic conditions to be restored so much as to warrant such a trip.

Perhaps the ultimate effect will be to more thoroughly Canadianize our musical art. It will not be less perfect, it will be no less universal and broad in its range, it will reject nothing of the inspiration of other great schools, but it may take on a tinge, a flavor, a spirit, more distinctly national and redolent of our own continental life and destiny. We live in wider spaces than they do in Europe, and our tendency has been to creep back into the small or bounded. Perhaps we have been shut out into a larger sphere by the war.

Tonight's concert will show that the Mendelssohn Choir and its conductor are not to be overcome by difficulties. Orchestras have vanished into army corps, and strange antagonisms have grown up out of the European conflict, but the art that all men understand has no limitations in its appeal, and we shall expect to find that the music of our Canadian born is capable of the undying speech of genius and expressive of the best that our splendid heritage means to the world.

If we cannot go to Europe, Europe will come to us, and when Europe comes it cannot be too critical. We can offer them better results here than we could have offered across the ocean. It only remains for our own people to be as appreciative as some of the great critics of Europe have been at

## MUNICIPALITIES IN ROW WITH LINCOLN COUNCIL



ready, and would have been in their own cities had circumstances permitted.

## Closing the History Distribution

The World, as one of the syndicate of newspapers engaged in the distribution of literature, comprising text books, classics, etc., has to announce that the present distribution of Larned's History of the World will be discontinued on Feb. 6, or earlier if the present limited supply is exhausted before that date. The allotment secured by The World has been placed in thousands of homes in Canada, and The World has yet to receive a single complaint. Nothing but praise of the highest character has been received from those who have been fortunate enough to obtain a set of this wonderful work. At the price at which they have been offered, merely the cost of handling, they are the greatest value that a world history of any description has ever been sold. There are still some World readers who have not obtained a set. We would urge on them the advisability of taking advantage of our offer before the supply is exhausted, as they will never forgive themselves for allowing an opportunity of this kind to escape them.

Many leading Canadian educationists have spoken in the highest terms of Larned's History of the World as being of great value. The interesting manner in which it is written enables the student to have a pleasant hour perusing it. Larned's style of writing is interesting as well as instructive, as reviews of his work invariably agree that he has produced a history that avoids more than any other similar work anything to cause a religious controversy, and that there is less objection from the religious authorities to his work than most others. For this reason it is welcome in every home.

Larned has condensed in five volumes the story of seventy centuries, and while he, like other historians, has covered the first fifty centuries in a rapid and brief review, the following twenty centuries of this world are reviewed in a manner both replete with historical fact and entertaining reminiscences.

Read the triple coupon which appears on another page of this paper, which states the conditions upon which you can obtain this really excellent five-volume History of the World by Jos. R. Larned.

## UNITED STATES BAKERS FOR SIX CENT BREAD

National Organization in Convention at Chicago Declared for Increase.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Six cent bread was endorsed here Saturday night by the National Association of Master Bakers, thru its secretary, Joseph M. Bell. While the bakers were considering raising the price of the five-cent loaf, the Clean Food Club was outlining a campaign to teach housewives the economy of home-made bread.

## LEEDS AND GRENVILLE SHOW PATRIOTISM

Special to The Toronto World.  
BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 30.—For the first eleven months the Leeds and Grenville Counties Council has voted a contribution of \$400 monthly for patriotic purposes on account of the war. The total amount sets \$500 and the Belgium relief fund \$100. The council was entirely unanimous in making the gift.

## MEN CHEERFUL AT BREAKFAST

The heavy fall of snow yesterday morning made the Yonge Street Mission the more cheerful, with its warmth and light and aroma of coffee. The white-coated workers were cheerful also and looked after the men waiting present and all they could eat and drink. Singing by the workers and the 47 men present made it still more cheerful, and the address of Rev. P. G. Kimmerly, of the Baptist Church was a fit ending to it all.

## P. G. KIMMERLY DEAD

P. G. Kimmerly, for 33 years in the employ of the British America Fire Insurance Company, and for 10 years assistant secretary of the company, died on Friday at his residence, 102 West Birchmount Road, at 10 years. Mr. Kimmerly was an able insurance man and was very much liked by his associates in business and by the agents of the company.

## HARRY SYMONS, K.C., GIVEN FIVE YEARS

Found Guilty Saturday on Both Counts in Conspiracy Case.

## BAIL FOR DR. HUGHES

Verdict of Guilty on Second Count, Sentence to Be Given in May.

After two weeks of the most arduous and nerve-racking legal battling the Union Life case came to a close Saturday afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Harry Symons, K.C., on the first count, Dr. Hughes, not guilty on the first count, and both guilty on the second.

Mr. Justice Clute sentenced Harry Symons, K.C., to five years imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary. Dr. Hughes was held on \$15,000 bail and will receive sentence May 25.

This now famous case was prosecuted by the crown because they conceived that the defendants, Harry Symons, K.C., Dr. Hughes, H. Polman, and Dr. Millhouse had defrauded the public in Canada on the first count and in England on the second.

Witness after witness was called giving evidence against the defendants, as to their methods of securing money, stating misrepresentation, and being given to understand that it would be a most profitable investment.

The companies involved were the National Agency and the Union Life. It developed that the National Agency was the parent company, and the Union Life the child.

As to the English notation it developed that before trying to get the money the National Agency had canvassed all accounts and receipts of the Union Life in order that the Union Life might have a clean sheet to go before the English public, when as a matter of fact the National Agency was supported from the revenue of the Union Life. Evidence also proved that the directors put forth in the prospectus of the National Life was a guarantee in respect to the Union Life stock notation.

Running Behind.

From further statements it was proved that the Union Life was running behind from year to year and in the desperate efforts of the directors to increase the revenue of the company, the real relations of the two companies were never revealed to the shareholders. They had "written up" the stock of Dr. Hughes, the liquidator stated. In order to influence the public confidence they had given misstatements of the company, an English actuary, who wrote that he never would have given a report such as he did if he had known the truth.

In the judge's remarks to Symons he explained that defendant had intended to defraud from 1903 till the wind up of the company. "That from evidence submitted he had not tried to stop the public from investing their money, taking from poor and rich alike, just as long as the money was put in. It was a gamble pure and simple with the people's money. This was said in respect to the company, as to the account they were trying to float an English company when they knew the both companies were insolvent. Even when they knew the losses amounted to \$150,000 a year, I say that every single step was known to you, and I must regret that I agree with the jury in their verdict and do not feel inclined to show much leniency, and I hereby pass sentence on you to serve a term of five years."

In speaking to Dr. Hughes, Mr. Justice Clute said that he was in sympathy with him and would pass as light a sentence as possible. Dr. Hughes was then released on \$15,000 bail, three \$5,000 sureties, from Monday next. Sentence has been withheld till May 28.

Mr. Symons was quite unaffected when receiving his sentence, and when leaving the court he kissed his daughter, who was present through the trial. Dr. Hughes was visibly affected, shaking his hands, clutching the rail of the dock while being addressed by the judge. Judge Clute ordered that all exhibits of the case should be kept under guard until required at the higher court.

## VEGETABLE GROWERS MEET.

The next regular meeting of the vegetable growers will be held in room 3, Labor Temple, on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 p.m. Mr. S. C. Johnston will give an address, illustrated with lantern views.

## IT STAMPS ONE "OUT-OF-DATE"

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## CONSERVATIVES BACK PROGRAM OF BORDEN

West Northumberland Association Elect Officers—Dr. J. J. Kerr Chosen President.

Special to The Toronto World.  
COBOURG, Jan. 31.—The annual meeting of the West Northumberland Conservative Association was held in the court house here Saturday afternoon. W. E. Noble, vice-president presiding. Resolutions eulogizing the life and work of the late Sir James Whitney, congratulating Hon. W. H. Hearst on his selection as prime minister of Ontario, predicting his successful career in that office, and approving the administration at Ottawa and the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, were passed. Speeches were made by the presiding officer, Mr. C. A. Munson, M.P., F. M. Field, K.C., president of Northumberland County Conservative Association; Dr. J. J. Kerr and Geo. Gray, reeve of Cobourg. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. J. Kerr, Cobourg; vice-president, W. G. Noble, Hamilton Township; vice-president for Anwick Township, Charles Grigg.

## REDUCE POSTAGE RATE OF MAIL TO SOLDIERS

Arrangements Made of Two Cents Per Ounce to Troops on Continent.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce, applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent.

The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two-cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

## DISTRIBUTE BONUS TO ALL EMPLOYEES

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Believing that it is the duty of every Canadian manufacturer to the full extent of his ability to keep the wheels moving, W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, following the custom of recent years have distributed a bonus based upon the earnings of the year to all their employees who have been with them twelve months or over.

No employee has been dismissed because of war conditions; no wages or salaries have been reduced, and, with short time has been the order in some departments, share and share alike has been the policy of the company.

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