SHORTAGE OF COKE NOW THREATENING

Toronto's Iron and Steel Industry Faced With Serious Situation.

FUEL PROBLEM ACUTE

Railways Admit Conditions Are Such as to Cause Anxiety.

Word was received yesterday that an embargo had been placed on coke by the American railroads and the city is face to face with another serious phase of the fuel situation resulting from the congestion of traffic at the border.

This coke is absolutely necessary for welding and many other operations in the iron and steel industry, and without it there is not a munition plant or foundry but would in a short time have to lay off its hands and close its doors. Without coke the repairs could not be made to munition machinery nor could the necessary small tools be made.

Grand Trunk terminal officials today stated that while they were willing to admit the whole coal problem was acute, they did not believe there was a famine. One official said that there were 126 cars of coal at Mimico for Toronto.

Of this number the railroad only had orders for placing 68. This, he thought, was evidence that there was not a great shortage. When asked if there were any cars of coal in the Toronto yards or sidings on which the free time had expired, he admitted that there were none. He agreed with the coal dealers that the increased demurrage charges had no effect in relieving the congestion, but he held they would help if the market was glutted with coal. He believed that the city would be supplied with coal from the large number of cars tied up at the border, and of course as soon as the congestion was removed the embargo would be also.

Manufacturers and the heads of the large industrial concerns do not take the optimistic view of the railroads. With them it is a hand-to-mouth existence with a shut-down for lack of coal staring them in the face. The Canadian General Electric Company and the Canada Foundry Company, said Senator Nicholls, are using coal as fast as they receive it and have men out chasing up shipments, but can only get it in small quantities. If no coal were delivered to them in the next two days they would have to shut down, he said.

The University of Toronto has only two days' coal supply on hand, and unless more is received it will have to shut down. Already buildings not in actual use are not heated. A large florist, seen yesterday, said that unless coal arrived before morning his fires would go out with the consequent ruin of his plants.

Coal at the Border.

H. A. Harrington, secretary of the coal section of the Retail Merchants' Association, said that reports showed that there were 1026 cars of unclassified coal, mostly soft, tied up in the congestion at the border. At the Erie yards in East Buffalo there were 900 cars of miscellaneous freight, the large part of it coal, all waiting for the G. T. R. to take it over for delivery at various Canadian points.

Acting on the suggestion of the Dominion Railway Board regarding the direct shipment to Toronto of solid trains, the manager of the Erie Railroad was approached in an endeavor to have him make up a couple of train lots which the G. T. R. agreed to take over.

In consequence of the congestion this was found to be impossible and Toronto will have to wait for this coal until the G. T. R. have power to move the freight in its regular order.

According to information received by Mr. Harrington the coal situation in St. Catharines is so acute that the people are using anything they can get in the way of fuel, even to several old buildings along the canal. Peterboro is also in a bad way for coal.

At Strathroy, coal for general heating purposes was so scarce that at the sacrifice of heat for his plant the manager of the McClary Company of London had a car of coal rushed to Strathroy for distribution there.

The C. N. O. Railway, at Toledo has positively refused to permit any of their cars to go into Canada and demand G. T. R. cars for loading. If this action is allowed to go unchallenged, Mr. Harrington believes it will gradually spread from one road to another and he will take the matter up with Sir Harry Drayton in order to compel a continuance of interchange of cars.

Mr. Harrington states that an appeal was made to Mr. Snyder, assistant coal traffic manager of the New York Central, to have him lift the embargo for a sufficient length of time to start shipments from the mines in view of the fact that the Canadian roads were practically operating under orders from the Dominion Railway Board. This he would not consider until such time as a better showing was made at the border.

The Erie Railroad have embargoed all freight for Canada, and when a request was made to the New York Central to have trainloads come thru by the M.C.R. they positively refused.

Supplies at Buffalo.

It is claimed that in the Buffalo yards of the Pennsylvania road there are 2,700 cars of all classes. With the figures staring the coal men in the face, and the fact that the embargo prevents additions to these figures, they cannot believe that the Canadian railroads are moving more than normal amounts. The wholesalers claim they are doing their best and are making sacrifices to prevent a shut-down.

Some are buying coal as high as $8 a ton and selling it delivered at $9.50, which under present conditions of labor they claim is at a sacrifice. Dealers who are equipped to handle 200 or 400 tons a day are only handling 35 or 40, while the overhead expenses are greater, as also are labor charges.

The railway officials point out that present conditions are absolutely abnormal. Never before was there such activity, commercially, in Toronto. In previous years the manufacturing concerns had a surplus stock of coal on hand, and now because they do not see such a surplus they are worried. They claim that they have more power operating between Toronto and the border than previously, and that a new time card, which will be issued early this month, will make further reductions in the passenger service and release more power and crews for the freight handling.

Sir Henry Drayton held a brief phone conversation yesterday with Mr. Harrington, and when informed of the embargo on furnace coke which came from Connellsville, Pa., and was shipped first on the Pennsylvania road, said he would "get after it at once."

Mr. Harrington told him of the scarcity at St. Catharines and Strathroy, and of arrangements that McGill of the McGill Coal Co. had made for deliveries at the Genesee docks if the G.T.R. would bring it by water to Cobourg. He told Sir Harry that the G.T.R. had given him no encouragement, tho he was willing to leave the matter of rates to the railway board. Mr. Harrington said that much coal could be brought in thru this method, and the chairman of the board said he would get busy at once and let Mr. Harrington know what had been accomplished last night. In the conversation the chairman acknowledged receipt of the letter which was quoted in yesterday morning's World.

Coal Shortage is Offset by Abundance of Electricity

When asked yesterday if there had been any extra call for power since the coal shortage, Sir Adam Beck said there was no need for steam plants in structions to always order a month in this part of Ontario, as electrical energy could be used. While coal has been steadily advancing in price the cost of hydro has been reduced in proportion. Four and a half million tons of coal have been displaced annually by 204,000 horsepower of electricity. Further reductions in the cost of electrical energy were possible in many towns and cities.

During the past year there has been a great increase in the use of electricity not only for power, but for smelting and other uses for which it had not previously been considered.

Electricity may replace natural gas in sugar refineries around Wallaceburg and Chatham for the production of barium oxide, which is used to crystalize the sugar.

SCORE'S TOGGERY SHOP.

Our special line of neckwear for today is the Roman stripe, the two combination colors being very effective and quite popular among the younger set. Price 75 cents. R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west.

FURTHER DRAFTS UPON FRENCH MAN POWER

Men Previously Rejected for Physical Defects, to Be Called Upon.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The government's plan to increase the military strength of France by utilizing the service of all available men came before the chamber of deputies today in the shape of an emergency bill requiring that those previously rejected for physical defects shall again undergo medical examination.

Gen. Lyautey, minister of war, favored equal division of the responsibilities of the allies, and said that the bill under discussion was only part of the problem of how strength could be best developed. The minister received an ovation when he said:

"I need your confidence. I ask that you give it to me."

An amendment offered by M. Deguise, which was intended to do away with further medical examination except under certain restrictions, was voted down, 417 to 60.

HARD FIGHT IS AHEAD KAISER GIVES WARNING

Utmost Exertion Demanded of Everyone by Needs of the Fatherland.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 31.—The Reichs Anzeiger publishes an imperial rescript conveying the German emperor's thanks for birthday congratulations extended to him. It says in part:

"Hard times are still before us. The utmost exertion is demanded of everyone by the fatherland's need, but the unshakeable German people, filled with the consciousness of its strength and with the will to victory, stands ready at the front and at home to defend its just cause to the last man, and I confidently look forward to the issue of this sanguinary conflict for the existence of the empire. God will stand with us and will grant victory to our arms."

Kaiser Deserves Peace Prize Stamboul Professors Hold

Berlin, Jan. 31, via London.—The legal and literary faculties of Stamboul University, says a Constantinople despatch, on being asked to suggest someone for the Nobel peace prize, have named the German emperor as the "forefighter for the peace idea."

HOW I DARKENED MY GRAY HAIR

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gives wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 ozs. of water add a small box of Orlex Compound, 1 oz. of bay rum and ¼ oz of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade. It will not only darken the gray hair, but relieves dandruff and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off, and does not color the scalp.

SIR EDMUND OSLER ADVOCATES THRIFT

Believes Bad Financial Conditions Will Follow the War.

PEOPLE MUST PREPARE

Predicts Rapid Progress When Readjustment Period is Over.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank shareholders, held in the board room at the head office yesterday, Sir Edmund Osler and C. A. Bogert, in brief addresses, reviewed the present financial situation of Canada and the probabilities for the future.

After pointing to the part the Dominion Bank had taken in assisting in financing war business, Sir Edmund warned the country to prepare for the period after the war, when reaction from abnormal war prosperity must set in. Millions of men, he said, will be out of work, and this must mean lower wages, and, in addition, many women who have taken men's places will be permanently employed.

"Some men," Sir Edmund continued, "think there will be a return to immediate prosperity and a very great expansion of business. I cannot agree with that view at all. I believe that there will be for two or three years a time when the profits will be small, and those who can get in a condition to carry themselves over the lean years will be richly rewarded."

Make Rapid Progress.

In spite of the difficulties which must be met, Sir Edmund said he foresaw rapid progress for Canada after the readjustment period. He did not believe any large proportion of returned soldiers would go on the land, and he urged that immigration be conducted in future with a direct view to placing numbers of families in the business of producing food.

C. A. Bogert reviewed at length the finances of the Dominion Bank, and estimated that, since the close of 1914, when a special taxation measure was introduced by the Dominion Government the Canadian banks have paid $2,000,000 tax on circulation. Canadian banks have, in addition, contributed to patriotic funds and relief funds since August, 1914, nearly $1,000,000.

Like Sir Edmund Osler, he advocated thrift among the Canadian people. Outside of the personal afflictions which have unfortunately befallen so many, he did not think the Canadian people had suffered from the war in the slightest degree. On the contrary, they were in a more prosperous position. A wise policy for the commercial community to pursue, he said, would be to shape their affairs so that at the close of hostilities the minimum amount of realizable assets will be carried.

LODGE NEWS

COUNTY ORANGE LODGE.

Holds Successful Annual Concert in Victoria Hall.

The County Orange Lodge held its annual concert in Victoria Hall, the proceeds of which were devoted to the benevolent fund of the order. The chair was taken by A. A. Gray, county master, and the hall was crowded to capacity. An excellent program was provided, the following artists contributing: H. E. Elliott, Miss Emma Thompson, Margaret Park Wilson, Ed. Pigott, Master Will Bennett, W. N. McKendry and Geraldine Harris, and Master Bert Powell, who were repeatedly encored for the clever Highland dances they gave. A pleasing ceremony took place when the two children were presented with silver medals of County Master A. A. Gray, on behalf of the order, in recognition of the service they have rendered. A rather patheti cincident was recalled by the county master, who stated that the father of little Geraldine Harris, who was in the A. S.C., had just died in hospital in England, as the result of an accident he met with. Pipe-Major George Murray also gave selections and Mr. Sandy Grant officiated at the piano.

EX-ALD. SAM McBRIDE ENTERS SUIT FOR LIBEL

Alleges Defamatory Statements Were Contained in Circular Distributed.

Ex.-Ald. Sam McBride entered action for libel at Osgoode Hall yesterday against Joseph Donnenfield for unstated damages for the alleged printing and distribution of a circular on Saturday, Dec. 30, last, in which were statements said to be defamatory and injurious to Mr. McBride.

According to a decision of Chief Justice R. M. Meredith, with which Justice Kelly and Justice Riddell agree, Joseph Gage, who sued Chief of Police J. R. Reid of Orillia for wrongful arrest, was not given a fair trial.

The first trial was held before Justice Middleton and resulted in Gage being allowed $3 damages.

Gage was arrested on charges of offences under the Ontario Liquor Act and fined $250 on each of two charges, after which he disappeared in August, 1914, and was arrested in Orillia the following February by Reid on a wire from the chief of police at Belleville. The arrest was found irregular and Gage entered suit. The defence tried to establish that he was an Austrian, but this he denied, alleging that he was a Serbian.

The judgment finds that his nationality had no more to do with his trial than the color or number of his teeth. He was entitled to a fair trial irrespective of color, nationality, native or enemy.

Mr. Justice Masten dissents from the judgment.

Canada's Customs Receipts Are Showing Big Increases

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—There is another immense increase in the customs receipts of the Dominion. In January they amounted to $12,936,000, as compared with $10,097,000 in January a year ago, an increase of nearly three millions.

For the ten months ended January 31, 1917, the total was $119,549,000, as compared with $81,818,000, an increase of $37,850,000.

May Imitate British Plan In Floating Hun War Loan

London, Jan. 31.—"An article in The Frankfurter Zeitung intimates the imminence of a sixth German war loan," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. "The article says the authorities who in a fortnight's time will have direction of the propaganda for the sixth German war loan would do well to follow attentively the British war loan propaganda, which worked with tremendous zeal."

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS HAS SPLENDID RECORD FOR 1916

WILL READJUST ITS RATES

Society Proposes to Place Its Business on a Basis of 100 Per Cent. Actuarial Solvency.

The Canadian Order of Foresters has had a record without parallel in the history of fraternal insurance associations operating in Canada. This society was instituted in 1879. In 1885 it enacted a table of monthly assessments which has been in force from that time down to the present without a single change. During that period all other Fraternal Insurance Societies have found it necessary to revise rates, until this Society stands as the only prominent institution operating upon a remarkably low schedule of rates. In 1916 the Society paid out in death claims over $726,000.00. Notwithstanding this large payment, it added to the Insurance Fund, for the year, over $422,000.00. The balance standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 31st December last was $5,628,343.00. In spite of this most unusual record the Society decided to have a most thorough and comprehensive investigation made of its actuarial standing. This course was thought wise on account of the legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session.

The Legislature in 1916 passed an Act which requires that all Fraternal Insurance Societies shall, on or before the first day of April, 1918, file a report with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which report shall contain a valuation of all its Insurance Certificates in force on the 31st December, 1917. This report must not only show the Insurance Liability which the Society has undertaken to pay, but also the Assets which the Society has available, in the way of accumulated Funds, and future assessments for the payment of the Insurance Liabilities as they mature. The object of this statement is to show the degree of actuarial solvency which each Society has, as of December 31st, 1917. The Act provides further, that at the end of each three-year period, after 1917, a similar statement of valuation shall be filed in order to ascertain whether or not the Society has maintained its degree of actuarial solvency. The object of the Act is that where a society shows at the end of the first three-year term that it has not maintained its degree of actuarial solvency, there shall be such an increase in rates as will insure that the society shall maintain the degree of solvency which it had on 31st December, 1917, or improve that position.

In view of this legislation the Canadian Order of Foresters decided not to wait until the 31st December, 1917, to ascertain the facts required by the Act, and, shortly after the Act was passed in 1916, this Society engaged Mr. Abb Landis of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of investigating its actuarial standing, as of the 31st December, 1915. Mr. Landis is one of the leading actuaries on the American Continent today, and is so recognized in the Insurance world. His experience extends over a term of twenty-five years, eighteen years of which has been devoted exclusively to Fraternal Insurance Associations. In these eighteen years Mr. Landis has advised with one hundred and eighty-six societies, six of these societies being Canadian. He has also been for fifteen years on the Committee of Statutory Legislation of the National Fraternal Congress, and has been prominently identified with the drafting of all bills dealing with Fraternal Insurance legislation. Mr. Landis is also the author of eight books on insurance, which are accepted as authorities today.

The Actuary has found that during its whole experience of thirty-six years, the Canadian Order of Foresters has had an exceptionally favorable mortality experience. Because of this exceedingly favorable mortality experience, and the large amount of accumulated funds, Mr. Landis has been able to prepare unusually favorable monthly assessment rates, which will enable the Society to provide for the payment of all future claims. These rates of assessment, as compared with rates deduced from other mortality tables, is very much to the advantage of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

In constructing a mortality table on the experience of the Society, Mr. Landis has eliminated the first five years of membership duration. The object of this course is in order to insure the death rate under more nearly normal conditions than would be possible by taking the first five years of duration into consideration. During the first five years there is a gain from recent medical selection. He has recommended a schedule of rates, which, based upon the report which will be filed as of 31st December, 1917, should show more than 100 per cent. of actuarial solvency, because of margins of safety which may be classified as follows:

First: There would be gains from actual interest earned in excess of 4 per cent., which is the amount the Actuary fixes as the basis of calculation. As a matter of fact, the average interest earned by the Society, upon its Insurance Fund, as at present invested, is 5.44 per cent. As the securities held by the Society are mostly for long terms, there should be a substantial gain on interest account.

Second: There would be a saving from a lower death rate by reason of the fact that the first five years of membership has been eliminated by Mr. Landis in constructing his mortality table.

Third: There would also be gains from accumulation forfeited through lapses. No allowance was made for such gains in fixing the schedule of rates.

Fourth: There would be a surplus in contributions, owing to the fact that, after eliminating the first five years of membership, the Actuary loaded the tabular rates by an arbitrary sum to make assurance doubly sure.

Notices of Motion have gone out to the membership providing for readjustment, and this legislation will be considered at the next meeting of the High Court of the Order in June.

The rates for members who are now in the order start at sixteen with a monthly assessment of 65 cents, at twenty the rate is 69 cents, at thirty 85 cents, at thirty-five $1.08, at forty-five $1.53, with gradually increasing rates for the older ages. The rates for new members start at sixteen with a rate of 65 cents, at twenty 73 cents, at thirty $1.02, at thirty-five $1.23, at forty $1.52, at forty-four $1.83.

Two options are given to those who are already members of the Order. One option provides that all members who are between the attained ages of sixteen and forty-five, inclusive, may elect to take term Insurance, which will entitle them to carry their present Insurance at their present rate until they have attained the age of sixty years. Members between the attained ages of forty-six and fifty-five, inclusive, may elect to continue the present amount of their Insurance, at the present rates, as term Insurance for a period of fifteen years. Those members who are between the attained ages of fifty-six and sixty-nine, inclusive, can carry their present protection as term Insurance, at their present rate, for ten years. Term protection of members between the attained ages of seventy and seventy-six gradually decreases from nine years, at the age of seventy, to three years at the age of seventy-six and over.

The second option insures to all members, no matter when admitted, when they attain the age of seventy and over, the right to paid-up Insurance for amounts set out in the schedule prepared by the Actuary, where such members do not desire to continue to pay the life rates. This schedule entitles the members from sixteen to eighteen to paid-up Insurance for $900 at the age of seventy, which amount gradually decreases as the attained age of the member increases.

The adoption of the proposed readjustment will place the Society on a basis of absolute solvency from an actuarial standpoint, and enable it to maintain its splendid position in the world of Fraternal Insurance.

COMPETITION LOWERED INSURANCE RATES

Witness Testifying Before Commission Does Not Believe Improvements Helped.

That fluctuation of rates charged by insurance companies was due to competition and not to improvements made on the factory buildings of firms, was the declaration of J. Fullerton, manager of the Cobourg Matting Co., and the Cobourg Dyeing Co., in testifying in the investigation being conducted by Justice Masten in the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. The witness said that the rate was raised from 50 cents to 75 cents per $100 in 1913, without any notice. He attributed the reduction to 45 cents and later to 40 cents, to competition.

Another witness, T. H. Johnson, superintendent of the Yale and Town Lock Co., said that his firm carried insurance with an American company because the cost was about one-half the rate charged by Canadian companies.

DOUBTS FOE WILL TRY TO FORESTALL ATTACK

Sir Henry Rawlinson Thinks Germans Learn Lesson of Verdun.

Paris, Jan. 31.—"Do you believe, general, that the Germans intend to forestall you in an attack?" asked a Havas correspondent, in an interview with Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, corps commander of the British forces on the Somme front. Gen. Rawlinson answered:

"The German officers are keeping up that hope among their men, I know, but personally I doubt that our enemies have already forgotten the lesson at Verdun. If they like to send a few hundred thousand men uselessly to slaughter, we see no objection. On the contrary, we have everything ready to receive them, or to make them receive us when we choose."

THIGH BADLY CUT.

When climbing over a barbed wire fence in Alexandra Park last night, Mortimer Schmittman, 153 Augusta avenue, lacerated this thigh badly. He was removed to the Western Hospital, where it was stitched up.

Even a Little Noise Would Upset My Nerves

Nervous Energy Was All Gone and it Seemed Impossible to Rest or Sleep—Another Tribute to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 31.—Exhaustion of the nervous system is not always accompanied by headaches and indigestion. With some it takes the form of irritation. The children's noise at play or any sudden sound "gets on your nerves," you say. You cannot rest or sleep. You feel tired in the mornings. Your daily task worries you and you find yourself getting worse and worse.

Unfortunately, nervous troubles do not correct themselves. It is necessary to nourish the starved nerve cells back to health and vigor. Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does this so admirably it is greatly appreciated by those who use it.

Mrs. A. H. Mills, 14 Green street, Belleville, writes: "Some months ago I became very nervous, and with slight cause would be very irritable. When about to do anything any little noise or disturbance on the part of the children would upset my nerves so that I could hardly finish my work. A neighbor friend recommended Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, so I got a box and took part of it. I told my husband, after taking part of the box, that I did not think they were any good. He said to go on and give them a good trial, that you could not judge after taking just a few. So I continued the treatment, and now I am feeling fine, my nerves are quite strong, and I can get a good night's rest. I would fully recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to anyone suffering from nervous trouble."

When the nerves are greatly exhausted it takes a little patience to get them back into healthful condition. By using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food regularly you can be sure that gradually and certainly the depleted nerve cells are being built up

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

York County and Suburbs

NEED OF THE DAY IS UNITED ACTION

Speaker at Scarboro Township Meeting Calls for Non-partisan Government.

HONORED NEW WARDEN

County's Chief Official Tendered Banquet in His Native Township.

No occupant of the warden's chair of the County of York has ever been accorded a more spontaneous and hearty welcome on his entry into the highest gift of his municipal colleagues than that tendered J. G. Cornell, reeve of Scarboro and warden of the county, at the hands of the men of that township in Snell's Hall in East Toronto last night. More than 150 were present.

Second only in importance to the honor accorded the warden were the clear-cut and outspoken statements of Dr. O. P. Sisely, a prominent practitioner, in his demand for a national government, a strong vindication of the policy of that advocated by W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, in this connection.

"The time has come in the history of Canada when we cannot afford to waste our energies in partisan strife," declared Dr. Sisely in proposing the toast of "The boys at the front," and I believe that a national government as advocated by W. F. Maclean, M.P., must be formed if we are to present a united front. "Is the government doing its duty? It may be, it probably is as far as a government can do at such a critical time in the history of the nation, but no partisan government can do its duty impartially," declared Dr. Sisely.

"Let us do away with all this party rubbish and devote ourselves to the one great task before the successful termination of the war." He paid an eloquent tribute to the Canadian soldiers at home and overseas, and said that it was not right that convalescent soldiers should re-enter the trenches while thousands of others equally eligible had failed to enlist. "Conscription must come," said Dr. Sisely.

Others who responded to this toast were Horace D. Ramsden, Dr. Kidd, St. Augustine's Seminary, and W. H. Grant.

"The Warden," proposed by H. E. Redman, solicitor for Scarboro Township, elicited great enthusiasm. Briefly and in well-chosen terms Warden Cornell expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and promised his best services to the county. "York County," proposed by George S. Henry, M.L.A., was replied to by ex-Warden W. H. Pugsley, ex-Warden Alex. Baird, ex-Warden William Keith and ex-Warden W. J. Knowles. "Our Guests," proposed by Deputy-Reeve J. T. Stewart of Scarboro, found sponsors in Dr. Young and Rev. C. S. Luce. "The Ladies" were sponsored by R. P. W. Pearson, Alfred Bickell, C. C. Cummings and George B. Padget.

ASKS YORK COUNTY TO GIVE AEROPLANE

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt, addressing the York Council yesterday, urged upon the members the desirability of further aid along financial lines and suggested in connection with the establishment of the aviation fund, the purchase of an aeroplane at an estimated cost of $5000. The 20 reserve training squadrons would require 360 machines. Reeve Cornell stated that a special committee would be named to deal with the matter.

No very outstanding other matters were dealt with, except the appointment of two members to the Canadian national board, Robert McCowan and Fred Miller, and the fact that definite action was taken in providing quarters for Police Magistrate Brunton's court. County Engineer Frank Barber will be notified to vacate his present chambers in the county building to provide the necessary accommodation for the magistrate.

EARLSCOURT

BUILDING FUND SOCIAL.

A euchre party and social was held last evening at the home of Mrs. Fred Newton, 8 Boon avenue, on behalf of the new St. Clare's Church building fund. Among those present were Rev. Edward McCabe, M. Zeigler, Union Stock Yards, and a number of friends from adjoining parishes.

The sum of $25 was realized as a result of the evening's proceedings.

UNIONVILLE

George Syme School Graduates Hold Reunion and Prize Day

The George Syme School held a reunion of the graduates since 1907 on Tuesday evening, those present being guests of the principal, Miss Evans. A very large number of the graduates and their friends, members and ex-members of the board of education and the associated teachers were present. Reeve Griffiths presented the Township Council Medal to Miss Marjorie Harris, and prizes were distributed by members of the board. In token of their keen appreciation of the principal's untiring effort, she was presented with a purse of gold by her former pupils, and Miss Wheadon, a member of the teaching staff who is resigning, received a pendant as a token of their interest. During the evening a very enjoyable musical program was provided.

LASKEY

HONOR RETURNED SOLDIER.

Pte. H. Campbell of Laskey, who has returned from the front, was made the recipient of an address and a valuable watch and purse by about one hundred and fifty of his neighbors on Saturday night at his father's home. Pte. Campbell made a suitable reply and an enjoyable evening was spent.

British Warships Likely To Convoy Merchantships

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Jan. 31.—If the forecasts of several newspapers are realized, Great Britain and possibly other allied countries are contemplating the sending out of merchantmen in convoys escorted by men of war, thus reducing the submarine danger to the minimum.

NEXT BRITISH MAIL.

The next British and foreign mail (via England) will close at the general postoffice as follows: Regular mail will close at 9 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 1; supplementary mail will close at 6 a.m., Friday, Feb. 2; registered mail and parcel post matter will close at 5 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 1.

HER ORGANIZATION BUILT UP GERMANY

Industrial Efficiency Made Her First in All the World's Markets.

CIVILIZATION MOVES

Speakers at Social Service Congress Point Out Ways of Development.

That Germany had before the w began taken the last results of exa science and led the world in produ tive power and genius, and had best the British and Americans in t world's markets, because of its organ ization, discipline and trade educa tion, and that eastern Canada wou do well to imitate the community we fare movement of the west with its great new Canadian and inspirin spirit, were two statements which fea tured the opening of the social service congress by Premier Hearst at Convocation Hall last night. The first was made by Raymond Robbins of Chicago when speaking of a visit to Germany. The reason the Germans on the Rhine could grow forty bushels of wheat to the acre, run their country on less coal than was wasted in the United States, and have greater forestration after seven hundred years of timber cutting, was because of its industrial organization. And it was this same thing which had placed "made in Germany" goods first in all markets of the world.

"This is a great hour in the life of the Anglo-Saxon people," said Mr. Robbins.

"But I am as confident as to the outcome of the struggle as I am of the moral standard of the universe. The arms of England are right and the arms of England will win, and as far as I am concerned, I know the Anglo-Saxons can meet the great test of peace as they have met this terrible war.

"The most unfortunate thing about the development of Germany," he added, "is that row she is throwing all her progress, scientifically and commercially, ruthlessly against the four lines of cannon and steel in the worst cause in human history." The cause, he said, of the selfish and bloodthirsty Germany of today was the entire disregard for the simple Christian ethics. Here and there the people talked enthusiastically of Nietzsche and Treitschke, and when religion was mentioned in the conversation, interest ebbed. They would say that Christianity meant the survival of slavery and Roman oppression and that in their Teutonic kultur there was something different. Underneath the currents of strife there was a fundamental principle that was the heart of free institutions, he said, "and I don't want to live in a world ruled by a German general staff."

New Social Control.

Touching on the welfare movement, he said that in the midst of civilization they were in the construction of a new social control, in a time of profound change. It had been in progress before August, 1914, but they were so busy they were not arrested by the greatest fact of human history. The new social control had been fighting its way and leaving behind the old individualistic community. He had lived in the crowded tenements of Chicago, where the father was no more than a breadwinner, spoken of by his children as the man who only slept at home. There the children had no place to play. They went to the streets and gathered its morals without a chance to choose between good and evil. There was the gang and the gambling hell, and they grew up and added themselves to the criminals of the nation. What chance did a child have in such surroundings, he asked. But, he said, they were fighting this condition, and had been successful in getting better food, better sanitation and a better working condition for the inhabitants. He advocated women's suffrage, and said that it was only by the function of the ballot box that the women could do right by their children.

Rev. G. C. Pidgeon brought the message from the west, where, he said, he had found a virile life, instruction, stimulation and much that the east could profitably learn. The people had great confidence in themselves, and were the greatest optimists. They led in the broadening basis of democracy, because it was based on the people's will. Their idea was that a government should represent all shades of the community. All elements, notably that of the family, found a place in the work for the common good.

STUDEBAKER DEALERS HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Company's Salesmen is Held Around Dinner Table.

About two hundred dealers of the Studebaker Corporation sat down to their second annual banquet in the Metropolitan Hall, College street, last evening. At the head of the table was seated J. E. Grady, sales manager, and representatives from coast to coast were present. Cheers re-echoed thru the room when W. Bell told in a few words the success that attended the Studebaker car since the last banquet.

"At our last annual banquet there were fifty-five dealers present," said Mr. Bell. "Tonight there are over ninety, an increase of 35 in five months' time."

The Systematic Service.

A straightforward talk, heart-to-heart, with the dealers' man, that of W. Bell, assistant sales manager, who spoke on the question of sales and also the "Systematic Service," which he maintained gave the greatest efficiency at the smallest cost, and added that the majority of the dealers are now using the systematic service plan, and he hoped that the time was not far off when every dealer in Canada will be working on the Studebaker systematic service. Touching on the various styles of cars they are now offering, he said there is not a sales room in the Dominion of Canada big enough to hold the total number of models the Studebaker is building today.

Speaking on the commercial car, he said that 13 were sold in Canada three years ago. Two years ago fifty-three were sold. This year they will easily see the 300 mark. "And we mean to build up the largest commercial trade in Canada," he concluded. "For we are now the largest manufacturer of commercial cars in the whole Dominion of Canada and the United States."

Addresses were also given by W. Macdonald, who spoke on the [illegible] and Mr. F. Grech of Ottawa. [illegible] selections were given by various members present, including a [illegible] by Owen Smily.

POOR COPY