

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 20. Getting Cheap Power for Ontario. Buffalo is once more moving in connection with Niagara power, and it is natural that Buffalo should take an interest in what so nearly concerns her.

Buffalo is once more moving in connection with Niagara power, and it is natural that Buffalo should take an interest in what so nearly concerns her. Representative Smith of the Elson City fears that the increasing consumption of power in Ontario may exhaust the supply now going to New York State...

Why sell at all? This question is on a par with the complaints made by some people that the hydro is being undersold by the private corporations, after the hydro has compelled the corporations by its competition to cut the rates in two, and in two once again. They forget that the corporations had sworn by all their gods that hydro competition would ruin them and put them out of business...

Another source of strength to British credit is the immense distribution of British capital in countries like North and South America, where all told it foots up to three and three-quarter billions (that is, thousands of millions) of dollars. South American countries, China and Japan sell hundreds of millions of their products to the United States and place part of the proceeds to the credit of Great Britain in the United States markets. Against these credits Great Britain can buy billions of supplies and pay for them with the goods shipped to the United States from countries all over the world in settlement of Great Britain's accounts against them.

Settlement House Success. Remarkable work continues to be done at the Neighborhood Settlement House, 52 West Gerrard St. Miss Neufeldt has recently left for the other side of the border, but such workers

as Mr. Burnett, Miss Clarke and others are firmly established in the affections of the young people of the district, and with many of the older people also. One of the young ladies has had great success among the Italian mothers, a class which has hitherto been difficult to reach. Speaking the language she has been able to approach them and convince them that nothing but helpfulness was intended.

Something for nothing usually excites suspicion in the shrewd minds of the people among whom the work of the settlement house usually lies, and not unnaturally. However, the true practice of brotherhood inevitably wins its way, and after the years of experience which the settlement has had the workers are now received without suspicion.

The Gerrard street house is entirely unsectarian, and even non-religious in any dogmatic or sectarian sense. The sole idea is to make better citizens of those who scarcely understand what British citizenship means. All the foreign nationalities are dealt with without distinction, and the direction towards co-operation, and the inculcation of regular and economic habits has worked wonders in many homes, while the younger people take freely to the new and better standards.

The artistic sense is not at all lacking in the people of the neighborhood, and the Orde street school has been the scene of some excellent work in this line. The production of the "Bluebird" this month has been regarded as setting a new standard and much is hoped from the effort. A great deal could be done if the school board could be induced to grant the use of more of the schools in the evenings for class and other work. No demands for money and no begging has been done for the settlement house work, and all it needs and all it asks is a little encouragement and a little help of a kind that costs nothing.

It is distinctly an uplift movement, and it carries on its labors among people who are generally neglected by all other movements. Hence it is not a competing agency, but strives to do what no one else wants or cares to do among those who are not anxious to be done good to or improve, but do not mind meeting fellow humans on their own level, even at the risk of catching some of the graces of a new way of life.

Great Britain's Gigantic Credit. Sir George Paish has been able to impress the financiers of neutral states by the simple and striking way in which he has set out the financial resources of the empire. One point that has caught the attention of New York men of affairs is the inappreciable extent to which the gigantic purchases of Great Britain in foreign markets for the last twelve months has affected British capital.

This has been condensed into the following figures, which are not difficult to compare. For simplicity's sake, we will take them in round millions of pounds sterling. Great Britain's general imports were 855 millions, of which 99 millions were re-exported, while her other exports were 386 millions, leaving an excess of imports amounting to 369 millions. To this have to be added government stores bought abroad to the extent of 120 millions, making a total excess of physical imports of 489 millions.

From this adverse balance there were deductible dividends, freight, insurance, commissions, etc., calculated by Sir George at 425 millions. This left to be settled in gold or with floating capital withdrawn from colonial and foreign countries 64 millions or \$320,000,000. This has to be measured against Great Britain's investments abroad as figured in 1913 at 3715 millions of pounds sterling, or roughly \$18,500,000,000, and cash and credits abroad brought this up to \$20,000,000,000. The 320 millions looks rather small beside these 20,000 millions.

Another source of strength to British credit is the immense distribution of British capital in countries like North and South America, where all told it foots up to three and three-quarter billions (that is, thousands of millions) of dollars. South American countries, China and Japan sell hundreds of millions of their products to the United States and place part of the proceeds to the credit of Great Britain in the United States markets. Against these credits Great Britain can buy billions of supplies and pay for them with the goods shipped to the United States from countries all over the world in settlement of Great Britain's accounts against them.

The 320 millions mentioned above is all the outside adverse balance which Great Britain has had to take care of, and it will be seen what a trifle it is in comparison with her trade, but since the war began she has also financed the allies and old peace customers to the extent of \$2,000,000,000. But this is merely a reinvestment of capital called in from one place and placed in another. There is no loss involved to Great Britain, if the new borrowers are as good for their loans as the old ones were.

Sir George concludes that if this fund of securities and wealth be supplanted by substantial economies in domestic expenditure by the whole of the British people, not only could no limit be placed on the possible war expenditures of the country in a given year, but no limit could be placed upon the period of time over which those

A PUZZLED BUZZARD



HERE'S A GOOD CREST



Why not join the 134th Overseas Battalion, now being recruited by the 48th Highlanders, and have a crest like this on your uniform?

war expenditures could be maintained. There is evidently room for a good deal of slack in the empire's finances yet. This is the final line of trenches which Germany can never reach. Long before she can get within range of these financial entrenchments she will have halted, reeled and fallen before the storm which has blasted her credit even as the guns of her enemies have withered the flower of her troops.

THREE YEAR PENALTY FOR BIGAMOUS SOLDIER

Albert McMartin Left Family of Six When He Married Second Time.

Tried on a charge of bigamously marrying Lottie Midkiff at Ottawa last July, Albert McMartin, alias Albert E. Petrie, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Colonel Denison in the police court yesterday. McMartin, posing as a soldier, was wounded at St. Julien for the purpose of obtaining money by false pretences.

STOLE REVOLVER AND HELD UP A WOMAN

Stanley Edwards, a Youth, is Sent Back to Industrial School.

Fresh from the confines of Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, Stanley Edwards, 18 years of age, stole a revolver from H. S. Howland and Sons and proceeded to emulate the exploits of certain dime novel desperadoes by relieving Miss E. Watson of her purse, watch and ring. Charges of theft and carrying a loaded revolver were preferred against him in the police court yesterday. He was committed to the Industrial School for an indefinite period.

MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS. 3 FOR 25c AT THE CIGAR DEPT., 7 KING ST. W. MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

POLICE CENSUS IS AN ADMITTED FAILURE

Chief Grasset Blames Newspapers Because Scheme Fell Down.

Completion of the police census, inaugurated for military purposes, shows that only thirty per cent. of the slips circulated have been filled in and returned. Out of 69,685 cards distributed by the police in the eleven divisions only 20,233 were returned in proper order. There were 49,452 returned blank or unaccounted for. Commenting upon the result yesterday, Chief of Police Grasset stated that he was never optimistic of the success of the scheme. He attributed its failure largely to the publicity given it by the press. "When people are asked to do a thing, they are not inclined to give the desired information they did not bother about it," he added.

BAUGH'S BAIL DOUBLED BY ORDER OF JUDGE

Convicted Man Held Prisoner Until New Bond Was Forthcoming.

In the criminal court yesterday, Judge Coatsworth presiding in place of Judge Winchester, who is confined to his home with a cold. The case of Henry Baugh, found guilty of conspiracy, was called and T. C. Robinson, K.C., who asked for a reserved case at the trial some weeks ago in order that he might take the case to the court of appeal, was granted a further adjournment until Feb. 9 owing to the fact that he just received copies of the evidence taken at the trial and necessary for the court of appeal. Baugh was taken in custody until his mother produced another cheque for \$10,000, doubling the bail to \$20,000.

GRAND TRUNK SERVICE TO MONTREAL

The "double track route" offers unexcelled service to the eastern metropolis either for the traveler wishing a day trip or the business man who requires to travel by night. The "International Limited," Canadian train of superior service, leaves Toronto 9:00 a.m. daily and arrives Montreal 6:45 p.m., carrying first-class comfortable high back coaches, dining car, service a la carte, parlor car and Pullman compartment and drawing-room observation car. The Eastern Flyer leaves Toronto 11:00 p.m. daily, arriving Montreal 7:30 a.m. following morning, and carries Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and club compartment car of the most modern design. Tickets, sleeping and parlor car space, etc., on sale at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, phone Main 4293.

SENTENCE HANGS OVER THE DIAMOND THIEVES

Convicted Men Given Week to Disclose Hiding Place of Stones.

Charged with stealing \$2900 worth of diamonds from a local diamond merchant Joseph Troup, Ike Cohen and Jake Gould appeared before Justice Middleton and a jury in the assizes yesterday and were remanded a week. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the three accused, and his lordship remanded the trio in custody to give them a chance to disclose where the jewels are.

ST. LOUIS ATTORNEY FACES CHARGE HERE

Exhaustive investigation by Inspector of Detectives Kennedy into an action of Sheppard Evans a St. Louis attorney, led to his arrest by Detective Montgomery Tuesday, and his appearance in the police court yesterday on a charge of conspiring to defeat the course of justice. Evans was remanded till Friday, bail being fixed at \$1000.

DOMINION BANK IS IN STRONG POSITION

Cash Assets Amount to Twenty Millions—Deposits Increased for the Year.

The statement for the year 1915, which has been presented to the shareholders of the Dominion Bank, shows that the bank is in the strongest position since it was incorporated. The outstanding feature of the statement is the fact that the Cash Assets amount to approximately \$20,000,000 or 27 per cent. of the liabilities to the public; the immediately available Assets \$32,650,000, or 44 per cent. of the liabilities to the public.

The Deposits increased in 1915 \$3,200,000, of which \$4,000,000 is in non-interest bearing accounts and the balance, \$4,200,000, in interest-bearing Deposits. This increase in Deposits is the largest in any year in the history of the Bank. The total Assets on the 31st of December, 1915, were over \$87,000,000, an increase during the twelve months under review of \$7,000,000. The earnings—\$70,966.47—show a decrease from 1914, but after provision is made for dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum—\$720,000—Dominion Government War Taxation, \$43,613; provincial taxes, \$22,225, and a contribution of \$25,000 to the Office of Pension Fund and an amount of \$244,439.71 is carried forward in the Profit and Loss Account, \$60,000 more than was brought forward in the year preceding.

The figures presented show the Bank to be in the strongest position since it was incorporated. Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1914, \$284,316.59. Profits for the year after deduction of charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, \$870,966.47. Dominion Government War Tax \$43,613.35. Taxes paid to Provincial Government \$22,225.00. Making net profits \$805,123.12. Dividend for year ending 31st December, 1915, \$1,059,439.71.

Which amount has been disposed of as follows: Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent per annum—\$720,000.00. Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund—25,000.00. Balance carried forward—344,439.71. \$1,059,439.71.

Winter Tourist Trips to Southern States. Are becoming more popular every year, largely owing to the increased transportation facilities and modern luxurious equipment, making the journey a pleasure instead of a hardship. With one change of cars, you can travel from almost any point on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway to your destination in the Sunny South, where the flowers bloom, and warm, balmy breezes blow. Meals served in dining cars make it unnecessary to leave the train en route. Round trip tickets are issued by the Grand Trunk Railway at very low fares, giving choice of the best routes via Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo. Fast trains are run daily from Toronto, etc., carrying electric-lighted Pullman sleeping cars, dining and parlor-library cars, and first-class coaches, making connections with through trains for the south, etc.

BURGLAR-SOLDIER SENT TO PRISON

For prying open the second-hand jewelry store of S. Samuels, 151 West Queen street, with a crowbar early Tuesday morning and stealing a quantity of jewelry, Frank Carson, a soldier from London, Ont., was tried in the police court yesterday by Col. Denison and sentenced to jail for six months.

FUR COAT WAS PART OF HIS BAG

Nathan Saltzman purchased a bag of rags in which he found a good fur coat. Yesterday he appeared before Judge Coatsworth charged with receiving the garment knowing it to be stolen. Saltzman proved that he was not guilty and was allowed to go.

M'UTCHEON CASE NOT INTELLIGIBLE TO JUDGE

Mr. Justice Middleton Lost in Sea of Questions Put by Counsel to Witness.

TO LAST THREE WEEKS. Defendants' Lawyers Complain of Not Having Access to Documents of Crown.

"Unintelligible questions," protests of witnesses have and a large number of witnesses have been summoned and hundreds of exhibits have been filed. The trial will, in all probability, last fully three weeks and a large number of witnesses have been summoned and hundreds of exhibits have been filed. Although not indicated in any way by the protection of the court, which Mr. Justice Middleton granted, but not without many protests from E. H. Dewart, Mr. Justice Middleton, K.C., the lawyers for the defence, Mr. H. H. Dewart, submitted that it was a very improper course to pursue while the trial was still being examined by private caucuses in his protest, but Mr. Justice Middleton was adamant. A number of agreements by which the McCutcheon Brothers were made selling agents for some western properties were then identified by the witness, who stated that the money was collected by the firm as agents on behalf of the owners.

His Lordship At Sea. The crown produced a letter written by N. E. McCutcheon, in charge of the Edmonton office, and in it he complained of too many bosses and of being worried to death about financing between the different offices. He said that he had not been able to get away from the office even for a day during the eighteen months he was in charge. A number of questions were then asked in connection with the purchase of a Swift Current property which led His Lordship to remark: "I wish you would make the case intelligible to me; this is unintelligible. I would like to understand the case."

To show the financial difficulties under which the brothers were operating in 1912 and 1913, Mr. Davidson put in a number of letters written from one brother to another at different towns in Canada. "Hopes of securing up a little money in August, 1912, were entertained by the manager of the Calgary office, and Gordon McCutcheon, writing to Davidson in Calgary, in the early part of 1913, said: 'Now, Dave, I think we had better let up on this buying. You and I are financing from morning to night. I don't know how you feel, but I am getting tired and want to be on 'easy street, as soon as possible.'"

An End to Argument. The evidence given by Mr. Spence was in connection with the various syndicates promoted by the defendants and a number of cases had been taken up. Mr. Davidson declared that in all his investigation he had been unable to find one syndicate argument, in which the defending counsel complained that they had no access to some of the documents held by the crown. His lordship ordered that they be allowed to examine the papers. Mr. Spence was asked how many months he attended as a director of the Northern Saskatchewan Financial Co., with which the McCutcheons were connected, and he replied that he had attended none. His lordship wanted to know where the minute books of the company were, and he was told they were in Calgary. "Oh! well, if they are in Calgary, they are in Calgary, and that ends it," he said in disgust.

Another heated discussion took place regarding some papers held by the crown. Mr. Davidson offered to let the counsel look over the papers in his possession. Mr. Helmius said: "Oh! and Mr. Dewart concluded with, 'My learned friend knows that since the crown has had possession of these papers, men like Goodman have been cagging them all around the country.' Mr. Davidson made a forcible protest which was upheld by his lordship. Evidence regarding the sale of shares in a company formed in Kildersley, Sask., concluded the work of the afternoon.

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