POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

Toronto's Big Share In War; 50,000 Men and $25,000,000

City's Casualties Estimated at More Than 15,800—Death Claims Paid on 2,964—War Debt About $7,000,000 and Gross City Debt $105,000,000

(Toronto Star.)

What Toronto Has Done in the War.

Given over 50,000 soldiers for overseas service.

Suffered 15,870 casualties, including 3,234 deaths.

Insured 44,217 soldier sons at $1,000 each.

Paid death claims on 2,964 slain soldiers.

Has made munitions worth $125,000,000 for the Allies.

Has given for war purposes of all kinds about $25,000,000.

Has a city war debt (10 year debentures) of $7,118,299.

Year by year as the war goes on Toronto is proving the truth of those great words uttered by Lloyd George, premier of Great Britain: "A nation is made great not by what it gains, but by what it gives." Year by year Toronto has given and is giving of her men, her money, and her material to the cause of world freedom, and yet Toronto is prospering—spiritually, intellectually, and materially. Toronto's record during the last year particularly has been one of a great city's growth keeping pace with its generosity.

Poverty has decreased. The calls for civic relief are less than they have been for some time. There is practically no unemployment. In almost every line of industry there is a demand for help. The cost of living has increased, of course, but so also have wages and salaries, though perhaps not at the same rapid rate.

Learned to Give.

The people of Toronto have learned to give. Many have been the calls on their purses. In almost every case they have given more than they were asked for.

It is estimated that Toronto has contributed since the war began a total of about $25,000,000 for war purposes of all kinds. This is all in addition to the city war debt of $7,118,299, which is to be paid by ten-year debentures. That $25,000,000 includes some $6,656,000 raised for the Toronto and York patriotic fund, $2,180,000 for the British Red Cross, the various amounts raised for Belgian relief, for French relief, for the Armenians, for the Sailors' Relief Fund, and for a number of charities closely allied with war work. There were tag days almost too numerous to mention, and Toronto was always ready to dip its hand into its pocket.

Big Funds.

The outstanding gifts of the citizens during 1917 have been the $3,258,972 raised for the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund, an average of $6.50 for every person in Toronto, and the $880,191 for the British Red Cross. Last, but by no means least, in a year of great achievements came the raising of $76,000,000 in Toronto for Canada's Victory Loan—a record that stands without a parallel in America in proportion to population.

The $25,000,000 also includes the multitudinous gifts of a generous people to their soldier kith and kin over the sea, and the countless works that are carried on by organiaztions of men and women for the weal of our soldier sons.

Toronto's gift of men is estimated at 50,000. Mayor Church makes it 60,000, but his estimate is probably high. The civic insurance list, on the other hand, does not include many lads who really belong to Toronto. It has 44,217 names, and that is admitted to be considerably under the total of Toronto-enlisted men.

Toll of Dead Is Heavy.

The toll of Toronto's dead is heavy. The city casualty lists for 1917 give the following totals:

Killed and died of wounds	1,084
Wounded and gassed	3,464
Prisoners and missing	172
Total	4,720

The record for the war to date of Toronto's casualties is estimated as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	3,234
Wounded and gassed	11,264
Prisoners and missing	1,372
Total	15,870

That is a heavy percentage out of Toronto's 50,000 men, but it must be remembered that the list includes many of what are called "repeaters"—men who have been wounded several times and have gone back to the firing line.

Soldiers' Insurance.

The total number of Toronto soldiers covered by company and civic insurance is 44,217. The number of deaths which have been reported in respect to soldiers insured who enlisted from the city of Toronto is 2,964. In 970 of these cases the city had effected insurance in different companies, and in the remaining 1,994 cases the city carried the insurance itself.

Liabilities to the city in respect to deaths which have taken place amount to $2,916,000, made up as follows:

Civic insurance	$1,994,000
Premiums paid to companies	922,000

It will thus be seen that the amount of premiums paid to outside companies is practically the same as the amount of insurance received from these companies.

War Expenditures.

The disbursements made and liabilities incurred by the city in connection with the war amount to $7,118,299.33, distributed as follows:

Insurance of soldiers	$2,680,087.55
Canadian Patriotic Fund	300,000.00
Canadian Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross Fund	500,000.00
British Red Cross	250,000.00
Overseas Y. M. C. A. Fund	25,000.00
Canadian Red Cross	20 504.00
Italian Red Cross	5,000.00
French Red Cross	2,500.00
Belgian Relief Fund	25,000.00
Palestine War Relief Fund	2,500.00
Brit. Sailors' Relief Fund	25,000.00
Seamen's Hospital Fund	2,000.00
Canadian War Veterans' Sportsmen's Patriotic Association	2,500.00
Maple Leaf Club	500.00
War Prisoners' Relief Fund	5,000.00
Purchase of aeroplanes	22,800.00
Purchase horses, rifles, ammunition	69,930.35
Salaries of enlisted civic employes	975,274.35
Food, clothing, etc., for soldiers overseas	76,052.96
Maintenance and temporary barracks	14,853.17
Recruiting grants to battalions, etc	67,083.02
Wages paid to those protected in civic property	333,075.84
Paid to soldiers for picket duty	945.00
Rent of hospitals, and hospital accommodation	13,386.42
Receiving returned soldiers, and miscellaneous	11,951.23
Provincial war taxes, 1915-1916-1917	1,736 357.00
Total	$7,118,299.33

GERMAN REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTHERN ITALY

Sixteen-Hour Day for Men and Women and Children Over 15; Drastic Punishmeats; Soldiers Incited to Excess

(Special to Christian Science Monitor.)

London, England—The Italian paper, the Gazetta del Popolo, in a recent issue, published the text of the first proclamation which the German military government in the province of Udine issued to the population which had failed to make good its escape behind the Italian lines. According to the Milan correspondent of the Times, the first clauses of the proclamation relate to the demand made for the surrender of all arms and ammunition and "all victuals remaining in the house." The fourth clause orders that all citizens "must obey our labor regulations." These labor regulations are contained in a second proclamation which is given as follows:

All workmen, women and children over fifteen years old are obliged to work in the fields every day, including Sundays, from 4 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Rests of one-half hour in the morning, an hour and a half at noon, and half an hour in the afternoon are permitted.

Disobedience will be punished in the following manner:

(1) Lazy workmen will be accompanied to work and watched by Germans. After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months, and every third day will be given nothing but bread and water.

(2) Lazy women will be exiled and obliged to work, and after the harvest receive six months' imprisonment.

(3) Lazy children will be punished by beating.

The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily.

A further illustration, says the Globe, of the character of Austro-German rule in the newly invaded provinces is afforded by a communication in the newspaper Provincia di Brescia, which says:

The majority of Italian prisoners have been employed by the enemy in military work under fire of their own guns. This fact explains the extraordinary delay in the receipt of news from prisoners taken in the actions of October and November. Such prisoners are now engaged in consolidating the works of defense which the enemy has undertaken on such a large scale.

The Globe also publishes the translation of a document found by the Italian authorities on a German prisoner, prefacing the translation with the following note:

"As the Germans frequently seek to deny the authenticity of official documents issued by them on the strength of quibbles as to the exact meaning of an individual word (e.g., the notorious Kadaver) we think it well to point out that our translation is made from an official Italian translation of the original German."

The translation follows:

"Advance, son of Germany in arms—this is the hour of intoxication and of glory; O artillery man of ours, the gun—thy powerful and invulnerable brother—calls to thee. Was it not made to renovate the universe? O rifleman of ours, thou art the force which conquers even death, and which no obstacle withstands. Wherever thou goest, thou enterest; wherever thou enterest, there is Germany.

"O cavalryman of ours, engage and overthrow; a harvest of heads awaits thee, curb that winged hurricane—the will of thy horse. That cowardly flesh is made to fatten the fields which shall be thy son's!

"Son of Germany, the great hour has come. Life does not end, but surpasses itself and is transformed without a pause. The life of the vanquished is absorbed by the victor; the slayer becomes owner of the life of his slain.

"See now how, in the breast of thy sacred country is contained the life of the world; do not stoop to feminine pity toward women and children. The son of the vanquished has often been the victor of tomorrow. What is the worth of victory if tomorrow we have the revenge? What kind of father would'st thou be if thou killedst thine own enemy and left alive the enemy of thy son?

"Son of Germany in arms!
Hurl down, strike with thunder, break in pieces,
Rush forth, overthrow, transfix, devastate,
Burn, kill, kill, kill—
Such is the life of Glory!"

PATRIOTIC CHEQUES

Ottawa, Jan. 3—The following statement was given out today by the militia department: "The attention of the militia department has been called to erroneous statements which have found their way into the press, to the effect that separation allowance and assigned pay cheques for the month of January would be mailed on the 2nd instant. In order to avoid disappointment and unnecessary correspondence, the military authorities desire it to be understood that these cheques will reach the payees on different dates, between January 10 and 20. Mailing will commence on January 7 and will continue in such quantities as can be handled by the post office during a period of ten days."

MORE PAY FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Increases Voted at Meeting of Board of Trustees—$2,500 for Medical Inspection

At a special meeting of the school board held last night, it was moved and carried that the salaries of all the male and female scrool principals in the city be increased $200 a year, dating from January 1, 1918, and that the salaries of all the other male and females be increased $100 a year, dating from January 1, 1918. It was also moved that Dr. Bridges be given an increase of $250 a year, and that A. Gordon Leavitt, Boyd McMann and Miss Reid be given an increase of $100 a year. Janitors receive a ten per cent increase.

J. V. Russell moved that the sum of $2,500 be voted for the financing of medical inspection in the city schools. It was passed.

Those present at the meeting were R. B. Emerson, chairman, J. V. Russell, Dr. James Manning, H. Colby Smith, Dr. Bridges, E. R. W. Ingraham, Thomas Nagle, George E. Day and Herbert Green.

Mr. Russell's Resolution.

Trustee Russell said that for a long time he had felt that both the male and female teachers of this city were poorly paid. When compared with the salaries of teachers in other cities, the salaries of our teachers are much too small. Mr. Russell said that he prepared the following resolution, which he presented the board.

The resolution was: That all the male principals (fourteen) be given an increase of $200 a year, dating from January 1, 1918, and that all the other male and femalc teachers be given an increase of $100 a year, dating from January 1, 1918, and that A. Gordon Leavitt, Boyd McMann and Miss Reid be granted an increase of $100 a year. The motion was seconded by Thomas Nagle.

Dr. James Manning then suggested that the application of Miss Northrup, domestic science teacher, be dealt with separately from the resolution, as he thought that she was greatly underpaid.

Mr. Day said that he didn't think that it was right to make a distinction between the male and female principals. He said that he thought that the female principals should get an increase of $200 a year if the male principals do.

Same to All, He Though.

Dr. Manning said that times are very hard at present, and have been for some time, and he was in favor of an increase in salary for the teachers ,but he failed to see why a teacher who at present is only drawing $6 a week be given an increase of $100 a year, while principals are given a raise of $200 a year. Dr. Manning said that he thought that the increase should be the same for all the teachers. The lower paid teachers, he said, are really in more need of an increase in salary than the principals are.

He made an amendment to Mr. Russell's resolution that a flat increase of $100 a year be given to all the teachers in the city, and that the minimum salary be $400 a year.

This amendment was seconded by George E. Day.

H. Colby Smith said that he felt that he could not support this motion as he felt that the principals should receive an increase of $200.

Mr. Russell said that in preparing his resolution he thought that the male principals should receive an increase of $200 a year, as they have not had an increase for more than two years. When they asked for an increase it was for twenty-five per cent of the salaries, which in some cases would amount to $350.

Mr. Day then made an amendment to the amendment that all the teachers should get an increase of $100, and the female principals in the city should receive an additional increase of $100 a year.

This motion was seconded by E. R. W. Ingraham.

The amendment to the amendment was then carried by a vote of 5 to 3.

Thomas Nagle then moved that Miss Goddard of the Victoria school be given an additional increase of $40 a year. This motion was passed by the board.

J. V. Russell moved that J. Boyd McMann, truant officer for the city, be given an increase of $100 a year. This motion was seconded by Thomas Nagle, and was passed.

H. Colby Smith then moved that an increase of $250 a year be granted to Dr. Bridges, superintendent of the city schools. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ingraham, and was unanimously passed by the board.

Dr. James Manning then moved that an increase of $50 a year be granted to Miss Northrup. The motion was carried.

Thos. Nagle moved, and it was seconded by Colby Smith, that all the janitors of the city schools be given an increase of 10 per cent of their present salaries.

A communication from Chief Blake was read, complaining that there were no fire escapes on the top floor of the school board building. The letter was referred to the visiting committee.

On motion the meeting was adjourned until Monday night.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF VETERAN OF CRIMEA

On New Year's Day Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Wisted, of St. Patrick street, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The happy event was a quiet one owing to a recent death in the family, but many relatives and friends gathered at their home and presented them a well filled purse of gold and a reading lamp in honor of the happy occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Wisted were married in Portsmouth, England, and came to St. John forty-five years ago. They have made their home here ever since.

Mr. Wisted is one of the few surviving veterans of the Crimean war and of the Indian Mutiny. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and enlisted in the British army in Dublin. After serving for some time in Greece he took part in the siege of Sebastopol, and was later in India where he was at the seige of Lucknow. He has in his possession medals which he received for each of those engagements. He received his discharge from the army after having served twenty-one years with the colors.

The venerable pair have a large circle of friends in this city who are congratulating them on their fiftieth anniversary.

SHEEP INDUSTRY MUST BE REVIVED

Very Urgent Need Exists for Increased Production of Wool and Mutton

(Bangor Commercial.)

There is a very urgent war necessity for increased wool and mutton production in the United States. The necessary increase cannot be brought about in the western range states, because there is a steady reduction of range area as homesteaders settle the country and turn this land into farms. There are and will continue to be many great western tracts used for sheep ranges—but they are not and will not be sufficient for the nation's needed increase in wool and mutton production. The general farms, the agricultural lands rather than the specialized sheep sections must bring about this increase. Six farms out of seven in the United States have no sheep. The placing of flocks on these farms, at a ration of one sheep to each three acres of land, is the solution of the problem.

The sheep industry must be revived in Pennsylvania, New York and eastern and New England states where it formerly flourished but where it declined and in recent years has passed almost entirely away. In some of the eastern states many ewes have been distributed this winter. One agency has arranged to ship 10,000 from Oregon to New York state. There is an increasing understanding among the eastern and New England farmers that their abandonment of the sheep industry in the past constitutes no argument against engaging in it at present; that conditions then and now differ entirely.

The former sheep industry in this section had as its objective the production of wool—and wool of the finest quality, at that. Mutton was not taken into consideration. But now the objectives of sheep production are both wool and mutton. Prices of each have advanced rapidly. World consumption has increased and world production has decreased. Furthermore, the leading sheep countries have had similar experiences to those of our western states—agricultural development has reduced the sheep range.

High mutton prices have caused such extensive marketing of lambs that the world has not increased its number of breeding animals in proportion to the demand. Wool production in all the leading sheep countries has remained practically stationary for over six years.

The world wants more wool and mutton, and the range countries—the lands of sheep specialization—cannot meet the demand. The farms must do so. These are the fundamental economic facts which justify the eastern and New England states in re-developing the sheep industry that they abandoned when very different conditions of supply and demand prevailed.

Sheep, for both wool and mutton production, are ideally adapted to a system of intensive farming. At a ratio of one sheep to each three acres, the average farm can, by proper management, take care of a sheep flock without reducing its other live stock, and with a very small additional expense for feed and labor. In proportion to the value of their products, sheep require less labor and smaller expenditures for feed than any other live stock. They do require some extra labor and must have very careful attention at times, for instance, during the lambing season. They need less grain than other stock, and they find much of their subsistence from weeds and roughages that would not be utilized otherwise.

The production of wool in the United States has decreased from 321,362,750 pounds in 1910 to 285,573,000 pounds in 1917. There has been a decrease in production each year during the war; and yet we have increased the amount of wool manufactured in the United States from 550,356,525 pounds in 1914 to 737,679,924 pounds in 1916. This year, because of war necessities, the manufacturing consumption will be larger. The difference between the amounts produced and manufactured represents the wool we have imported. But the shipping shortage makes it imperative that these importations be limited to the absolute minimum, which is another reason why our home production of wool must be increased, not only as much as possible, but as quickly as possible.

The New England farmer, and farmers everywhere for that matter, will be helping win the war by adding sheep to their general scheme of agricultural production—for twenty sheep are needed to supply the clothing for one soldier. And, in addition to his patriotic service, the farmer will be advancing his personal interests—increasing his income.

Incentives That Impel Sheep Raising.

Some of the incentives to sheep raising have been tabulated for general information. There is, for instance, a total net decrease in sheep among the western Allies and the United States of 54,500,000 head. The 640-acre grazing homestead act will curtail the industry in the range states. The 1917 lamb crop in the range states is rated at 50 per cent of normal. The consumption of mutton and lamb has increased greatly during the last ten years. In the United States only one farm in seven of more than twenty acres has sheep.

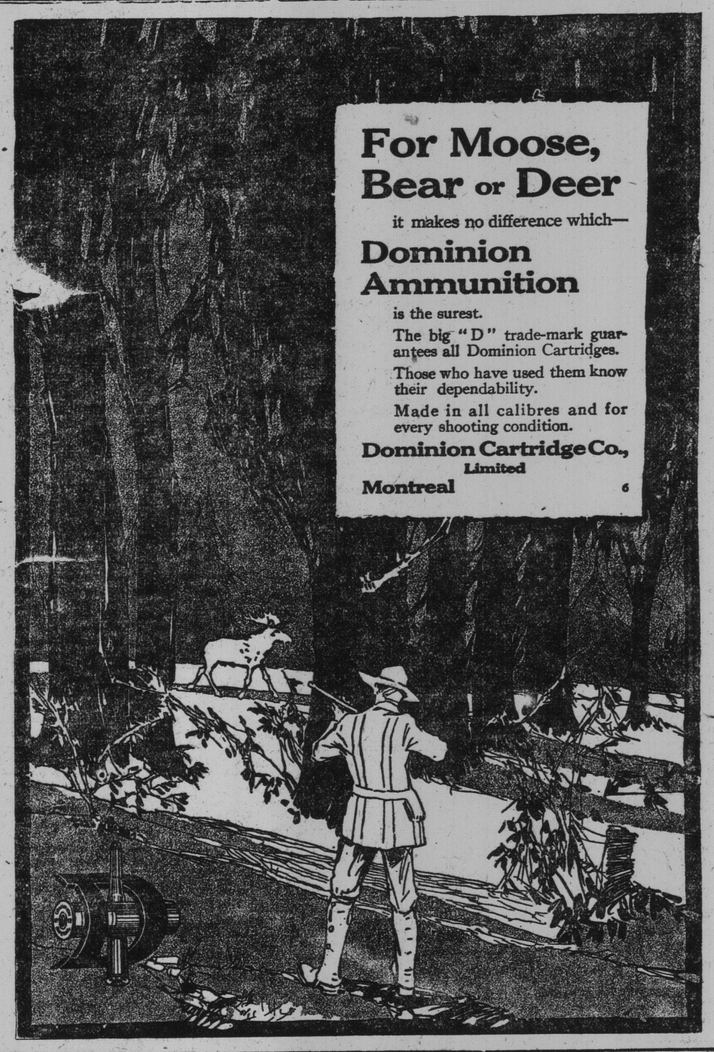
In 1910 we produced 321,000,000 pounds of wool and imported 180,000,000. In 1916 our production decreased to 288,000,000 pounds and our imports rose to 499,000,000 pounds. We have in round numbers in this country 48,000,000 sheep. Doubling this number would just about produce the wool which we are now importing. In 1890 the average price of sheep per head in this country was $2.21, in 1900 $2.93, in 1910 $4.12 and in 1917, $7.14. Sheep at the market centres are now selling as high as $18 a head.

The price of wool has risen accordingly. Wool in 1890 sold at about 20 cents per pound, in 1910 at about 30 cents, while in 1917 the best grades of wool have sold as high as 75 cents for unwashed clip at the farm. Choice combed wool has brought $1.70 per pound in the Boston market this season. New England and the northeast is admirably adapted to sheep-raising. In the past this region was the centre of the industry in this country.

In 1864, 60 per cent of the wool clip in the country came from New England in 1880 had 1,362,000 head. In 1890 the number had fallen to 563,000 and in 1910 to 306,000. New York had more than a million and a half sheep in 1880, but in 1917 only 600,000 head. Maine decreased 40 per cent, Massachusetts 33 per cent, Connecticut 39 per cent, and the other states in about the same proportions between the years 1900-1910. Vermont merinos were once world famous good breeding specimens selling at from $3,000 to $10,000 each.

The most marked decline came when the western ranges were opened. The conditions which caused eastern breeders to go out of the sheep business no longer exist.

The New England states and New York have not, counting woodland, 7,300,000 acres of unimproved land. Much of this is good for sheep pasturage. There are also hundreds of thousands of acres of rough land and poor pastures listed as improved now producing virtually nothing, which will support thousands of sheep. These states could easily take on and raise ten times the sheep they are now keeping. Sheep make waste land productive. They require a minimum amount of concentrated feeds. They are great weed killers. They multiply at a rapid rate. They do not require a large amount of labor—allowing for a fuller and better distribution of labor throughout the year on the farm.



COMPULSORY RATIONING IN ENGLAND MAY COME

London, Jan. 3—If a plan that has been formulated by the British food controller is given the sanction of the cabinet, compulsory rationing shortly will be put into effect in England to prevent wastage and to conserve food supplies. The food controller announced that there would continue to be a shortage in food but that the situation would improve steadily. He particularly referred to meat, of which he declared there would be a great shortage during the next few weeks, after which he said the position would improve considerably.

"There is nothing alarming in the situation," said Lord Rhondda in making known his intention to place the subject of rationing before the cabinet. "You have only to tighten your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany. There they have less than a pound of meat a week."

Colonel W. E. Edwards, T. J. Johnson, H. P. Sherman of the munitions department, Ottawa, are at the Royal. They are making one of their frequent tours of inspection.

A still alarm was rung in yesterday afternoon for a slight fire in a flat occupied by M. T. Morrise at 168 Paradise row. The fire was easily extinguished and practically no damage was done.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," writes in the January GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

EVERYONE who means something to a soldier should get and read today Lieut. Coningsby Dawson's "The Glory of the Trenches" in the January GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

There is a Copy for You—at Your Newsdealer's!