

# The Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

## The Little Gifts Are Needed

A week's income, salary, wages, or revenue of whatever kind is but a trifling contribution from any man to the Patriotic and Red Cross Fund, who has done nothing in other ways to serve the cause. There may be other standards by which we may test the value of our loyalty, the worth of our gratitude to our comrades in the trenches, the weight of our devotion to our country and our race. But there is none that takes so practical a turn as the simple act of giving to this most necessary of funds. A week's salary may be made in monthly payments and spread over the year: It will never be missed. One-fifth of one's gains—two cents out of one's dollars, to the 50,000 Club will make what is left a more vital treasure.

## "What is Wanted?"

The News is still in the valley of indecision if we may judge by the quotation from Lord Derby's letter, spread over the whole top of a page, and the leading editorial. The quotation is headed emphatically, "Unless the drafts are furnished the war may be indefinitely prolonged," and reads: "The urgent necessities of the military situation require that men under twenty-five years should be taken from industries so essential as agriculture. Unless the drafts are furnished the war may be indefinitely prolonged." Lord Derby signs this statement jointly with Mr. Prothero, president of the British Board of Agriculture. In the face of this the leading editorial asks, "What is wanted?" Are we to understand that The News stands for the indefinite prolongation of the war? Does it condemn the demand that, if the government will not stop fiddling while the empire is in desperate straits, someone else should be allowed to get those drafts out which the urgent necessities of the military situation require?

Great Britain is being divided into six districts for the immediate mobilization of men and women without limit of age, to serve free of all eligible men for military service. The ranks of labor in Britain have closed up solidly in support of the war. And The News still professes ignorance of what is wanted?

## Land Leeches and Land Butchers

It has been a persistent policy on the part of some civic politicians and their advisers to endeavor to limit the expansion of Toronto and to confine the citizens to the restricted area, which suits their ideas of inflicting central values. The result, as shown by Commissioner Porman's returns, is to give us a population of more than double the average density of the other cities of Ontario. Hence, largely the high cost of living in the city which has increased so rapidly with the limitation of area. We commented upon this the other day, and contrasted the actual ravages of the land leeches with the alleged and wholly prospective ravages of the land butchers. It is necessary to invent the evils of the latter class to draw attention away from those of the former.

It should be clear enough that free access to the land would tend to flatten a more equitable range of values. This is Henry George's chief fact upon which he bases other conclusions in which it is not necessary now to follow him. If conveniences and opportunities are restricted to a certain area, it is clear enough that the demand for these conveniences and opportunities will increase the value of the area in which they are available. A land monopoly is created. Those who are in the monopoly and those who support them are radically opposed to anything that interferes with their monopoly or tends to lower the value of the privileges it controls. They are the land leeches. Those who would give citizens a wider area in which the desired privileges can be obtained; who would, in fact, lessen the grip of the land monopolists on their victims, are assailed as land butchers, and abused and attacked in the persistent, unrelenting and mendacious fashion so familiar to Toronto citizens. The craft being in danger, all the forces of monopoly are turned loose to destroy competition. The only competition that is feared is free access to cheaper land areas. Hence the opposition to what has been called land-butcherism.

We do not desire to minimize in any degree certain disadvantages of taking farming land out of productive use; the speculation that follows the desire to make money out of real estate, which is quite as active, by the way, in built over areas as in new districts; and the irregular settlement of unorganized territory. All these and other defects could be overcome by recognizing the problem and dealing with it in a reasonable way. What is needed is not denunciation, but co-operation.

There has been nothing which has been a greater source of strength to

Toronto than the constant access of new population, settling, perforce, on the outskirts of the city, in order to be able to exist at all. Denounced, at first, as adjuncts of the land-butcher, they are finally hailed as the salt of the earth when they are received into municipal communion and become politically important. Earlscourt is a case in point. Those who fought for the Earlscourt people before Earlscourt came into being are now denounced as land-butchers, and it is sought to turn the people against their real benefactors.

Nothing tends more to the strength and prosperity of a city than the influx of population, and Toronto should be the first to recognize this and the last to raise obstacles to their coming. These residents, who contribute so materially to the growth and progress of the city would find it impossible to settle around the city, but for the offices of the much despised "land-butcher." It is true they might find lodgings in the congested residential and slum districts, and this would satisfy the economical instincts of the land-leeches. But this is not a desirable or proper method of bringing new population into citizenship. We would be glad if the city or the government took hold of the problem, and purchased tracts of land to be sold at or about cost to such settlers for building sites or garden lots, but failing this, and without much hope of either the city or the government doing anything as it should in this direction, nothing remains but the "land-butcher," who cuts up his property into suitable lots for those who wish to own them.

We are on record in favor of every safeguard that can be applied to this sole method of getting the people homes of their own near if not in the city. We believe such property should be improved, paved, sewered and lighted, but even this, unless done under controlled conditions, would prevent the settlement of such an enterprising, industrious, thrifty and hardy class of citizens who have first created and then metamorphosed some of the "black towns" in the city fringes. After the war this whole problem will be more acute than ever. There will be great accessions of population to the city already too densely peopled. The cost of living will go higher, depending, as it does, on the rent factor. The transportation problem is in as vague a condition as ever. The Metropolitan area proposal is hanging fire. The only thing to be done, we shall be told, is to issue idiotic tirades against the "land-butchers."

## A Coal Famine

It is not always that the hand-writing on the wall is neglected, but it is the exception rather than the rule to have adequate attention paid to it, or its significance understood. This year Toronto, in particular, and Ontario in general, has received a warning in connection with our coal supply, which it will be criminal to ignore. We have all along known that we have been dependent upon the friendship of our neighbors in supplying coal to enable us not merely to carry on our business and industries, but to exist. We have never doubted the supply. We have never questioned the friendship. But we have failed to take account of other possible obstructions to the regularity of our supply. This year, fortunately in a season that has so far not been unduly severe, we have had it demonstrated to us that other causes than unfriendliness or high prices or the failure of the supply might leave us bereft of the source of heat without which we could not continue to live.

The remedy for this is one not to be left in any private hands or to any merely local enterprise. Individual citizens have in some cases this year learned the danger of not looking ahead for the winter's coal supply, and have suffered in consequence. There should be as much foresight on the part of the whole community.

If there be any who do not understand what a vital necessity a sufficient coal supply is to the people of the province, it might be that they would consider any provision of this sort foolish. But no business firm and few careful housekeepers fail to provide for this absolute need. Yet with all this care and foresight we hear of hospitals, colleges, factories and other institutions this year compelled to close or on the verge of doing so for want of the coal that was unavailable.

What would we think of the British Empire if it failed to maintain in full supply the coaling stations throughout the world of the British fleet? Yet we are in Ontario guilty of the folly of making no community preparation for the supply of enough heat to keep ourselves alive thru the winter. We trust to luck, and we consider our senses models of efficiency.

There ought to be municipal or provincial coal yards, the latter by preference, containing at least a year's supply. They could be run in conjunction with the trade, and the general consumption of the province should be provided for without fail. If anything occurred to cut off our fuel supply in winter our population in severe weather, such as prevails in some seasons, would die like flies. The survivors would curse the government for not taking steps so obviously necessary, but it would be too late for maledictions and too late for remedy to do then what ought to be done now. The government is ourselves, and will

## A VOICE FROM FRANCE



"Pay her a tithe of what you owe to my sacrifice."

to what the people want, when they really want it.

We have not wood in quantity sufficient to last us very long if we run short of coal. There is an alternative in oil, but it has not yet been adapted to the heating of houses as it ought to be, if the oil barons knew their business. Hence, we need coal, but we need it as a certainty, right on the spot, and not merely as a commercial investment or speculation.

The establishment of civic coal yards is a step in the right direction, but we do not know that the full import of the present season's shortage has been grasped by those promoting the plan. It should be on a scale to assure the whole city against the danger in a severe season of freezing to death. We have had our warning. If we neglect it the responsibility is on our own.

## AN ELECTION UNJUSTIFIABLE

Editor Word: The choice lies between an election or national government. By the citizens of Canada at this time of empire strain and of international strife, the decision as to which it shall be, would surely be unhesitatingly settled by endorsing steps in favor of national government, as we see it in Great Britain.

We all believe that this year will witness the decisive conflicts of the war, during which the physical, financial and economic strain will be intensified until the strength of the belligerent nations will be drawn upon to the limit of their powers. Can we justify to ourselves and to posterity a course of party conflict by an election at such a time, which will inevitably become one of the most bitter political contests which Canadian public life has known? The recent by-election in West Simcoe has shown how intense and personal the struggle will become. Such a waste of energy and of resources at the supreme hour of imperial and international danger, can surely be forbidden in such reorganization to the conservation of all our powers is demanded for sacrifice, if need be, upon the altar of patriotic and world service.

To the executive, fathers, sons, brothers, aye, and in some cases sisters, are risking life itself to win the triumph of right and freedom, the course of service for our political leaders seems to stand out clear and unquestioned in the light of patriotic efficiency. From our leaders in political and public life, we have the right to demand that they sink party exigencies in a union of service, which shall enable us to give to the common cause for which the allies are fighting the utmost support that Canada is capable of rendering. Called upon as we are by the needs of the many claims of the war, to produce in every line of our activities to the greatest extent of our physical and financial ability, will it not be criminal on the part of our leaders, if the strength, energy and attention of our people be paralyzed by their concentration upon a political campaign at the very hour of intensest imperial endeavor? Before Sir Robert Borden is the opportunity to render service not only for Canada, but for the empire. As the first citizen of our country, in whose power it lies to make the profits of co-operative national government in all our public men, the responsibility of initiating action is his. Not less will be that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to meet such an offer from the premier if Sir Robert proves worthy of the occasion. And to all our people will come a like responsibility, to not only support with wholehearted sincerity such action by our leaders, but it has surely already become our duty to express in unmistakable language and demand for a demand which, if it be given clear and definite expression, our leaders will not hesitate to act upon.

Richmond Hill, Henry Moyle.

## NATIONAL GOVT. STRONGLY FAVORED

Canadian and Rotary Clubs of Winnipeg Pass Significant Resolutions.

WAR IS FIRST AIM  
Non-Partisan Administration Only  
Way to Secure Good Results.

Special to The Toronto World.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—Unanimous passing of a resolution to reorganize the Dominion Government along national lines, by including men of recognized organizing capacity wherever they might be found, irrespective of party affiliations or parliamentary experience, was the important event of this afternoon's gathering of the Canadian Club.

Following is the resolution: "Whereas victory in war is not only vital to Canada as a nation, but to each individual thereof; and whereas the urgent task of the administration of the Dominion of Canada at the present moment is to complete and make even more effective the mobilization of all our resources, men, women, money and material; and whereas the Canadian Club of Winnipeg is of the firm belief that the determination of the Canadian people to carry on the war to victory and bear the strain, however prolonged and however exhausting, will be strengthened and shown by reorganization of administration as far as practicable on lines which have been followed by the mother country; Therefore, be it resolved that the club respectfully urges the right honorable prime minister (1) To reorganize the administration along national lines, by including men of recognized organizing capacity wherever they may be found irrespective of party affiliations or parliamentary experience; (2) To give adequate representation in such reorganization to all classes of the nation who are contributing to the desired result; (3) Following the example of Great Britain to concentrate executive authority in the hands of a few members;

Be it further resolved, that in the opinion of the club, reorganization can and should be carried out without appeal to the electors; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the prime minister."

The Winnipeg Rotary Club, at its luncheon this afternoon, passed a strong resolution in favor of national government.

"The resolution was as follows: 'Be it resolved that in the earnest opinion of the Winnipeg Rotary Club, the time has arrived when Canada should follow the lead of Great Britain in entrusting war time administration to a broadly national cabinet, made up of men individually qualified for an emergency task and together representing all the important classes of the community, irrespective of party distinctions. 'And further be it resolved that this club put itself on record as favoring a thorough national appraisal of all resources available and necessary for aiding the allies in speeding the war to a successful conclusion, such appraisal to be based upon the registration of both the wealth and man power of the nation.'

"And finally be it resolved that Rotarians here assembled, strongly deprecate any attempts, whether in private or public, to stir up partisan, racial or class differences at a time which calls for united loyalty in heart, word and deed."

WANTS TO RESIGN.  
Special to The Toronto World.  
Lindsay, Jan. 25.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Glass, C. C. 252nd Batt. of Victoria and Haliburton, has requested the district O. C. to be relieved of the command. Gen. Hemming, D.O.C., however, has requested that he remain on the job and carry on the work.

## JUDGMENT AGAINST BREWERY UPHELD

Chief Justice Refuses to Quash Decision Against Reinhardt Firm and Geo. McFarlane.

## MUST WAIT FOR LAND

William Hanna Will Be Given Possession of Father's Property at End of the War.

Justice Clute in a judgment handed down in the matter of the estate of John Hanna, who died on July 17, 1916, leaving an estate valued at \$11,000, has decided that William Hanna, his son, who is a soldier on furlough in Canada, is not entitled to possession of certain land in Fitzroy Township until he has been discharged from the army or the war ends.

The will of the father provided that his son inherit in the event he survived the war. That his furlough in Canada and his probable return to the front does not warrant permanent transfer of the deed to his name was the decision of Justice Clute. The son, however, will receive rents and profits from the land. The case was heard in Ottawa and a judgment entered at Osgoode Hall yesterday.

Chief Justice Falconbridge yesterday dismissed a motion to quash the convictions of George McFarlane, 346 East Queen street, and the Reinhardt Salvage Brewery Co., who were each fined \$200. The brewery was charged with illegal selling of liquor at McFarlane's having liquor brought to his premises. The defendants maintained that a mistake in shipments had caused the convictions. They said that ten-percentage beer had been shipped to Montreal and real lager sent to the Toronto merchant. The chief justice declared that the mistake should be provided.

A motion by Edward Smith, of Prescott, for an order setting aside the order dismissing his action against the Merchants Bank because he failed to place \$400 security for costs, was dismissed by Master-in-Chambers Cameron yesterday. The plaintiff, a commission man, brought his case to obtain \$20,000 alleged due him in commissions. He brought several cases in Ontario and one in Quebec. The recent order in which the master-in-chambers said he was not satisfied with the merits of the case does not prevent Smith from instituting further litigation.

## Martin J. Quinn Wins Action Against the Street Railway

The jury in the assize court at the city hall yesterday afternoon awarded Martin J. Quinn \$228.25 in his suit for \$5000 damages for malicious prosecution against the street railway company of James H. Forrest, the company's claim agent.

In charging the jury Justice Britton said that there was no evidence to show any malice on the part of either of the named defendants. H. Dewar, counsel for the railway, will appeal the case.

## Claims Damages From Village For Hindrance to His Mill

Justice Masten today will resume hearing in the case of Henry Abell against the Village of Woodbridge for \$10,000. The plaintiff declares that he is prevented from using a logging flume and otherwise operating his lumber mill because of an obstruction placed by the village authorities over a millrace.

The defendants reply that they made repairs to the roadway and when the repairs were made there was no mill owned by the plaintiff on that property under operation.

## MORE LIQUOR FINES.

Consequent upon the finding of a large quantity of ale and porter in a shed behind the store of Milton Leroy, 897 East Queen street, Leroy appeared in the police court yesterday, and was fined \$200 and costs. His defense was that as he was delivering the liquor as an express agent and he had it brought to the place for sorting to the different wagons. His defense was not allowed.

Wm. Hodgson and David Hogan were each fined a like amount for having liquor in their possession, and the having of a case of whisky delivered to a tenant's house instead of his own cost Robert Hallam \$200.

## ECONOMY and EDDY'S MATCHES

Buying the cheapest article is often the poorest economy.

We do not claim to sell the cheapest matches, but we do claim to sell the MOST of the BEST for the LEAST MONEY.

Therefore, always, everywhere

## BUY EDDY'S MATCHES

## An Assorted \$5.90 Case of NATIVE WINES

THIS CASE INCLUDES  
5 bottles Port, Red Label  
3 bottles Claret St. Julie  
2 bottles White Golden Club  
2 bottles Catawba Sweet  
Other assorted cases of 12 bottles to be figured at price per bottle of each kind.

PRICE LIST  
1 Doz. 5-Gal. Rep. Keg. 1 Doz.  
Port, White Label ..... \$ 7.00 5.90  
Port, Blue Label ..... 8.50 5.90  
Port, Red Label ..... 11.00 5.90  
Port, Invalid ..... 7.00 5.90  
Claret St. Julie ..... 7.00 5.90  
Claret St. Julie ..... 11.00 5.90  
White Golden Club ..... 10.00 5.90  
Catawba, Sweet and Dry ..... 10.00 5.90  
Refund on Kegs \$1.00 when returned in good order, all charges paid. All goods f.o.b. Toronto. Remittance must accompany order.

## St. David's Wine Growers Co.

64 ATLANTIC AVENUE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.  
Telephone Parkdale 352.

## WILLS PROBATED

James Hawkins, accountant, who died in Toronto on June 8th last, left \$17,619.13 to his wife, Mrs. E. J. Hawkins. The money is held in mortgages, money securities, stocks, insurance and book debts.

William Ferrier, who died intestate on May 6th, last, left an estate valued at \$11,433.89. The money will be shared equally by his wife, G. N. Ferrier; his mother, one brother and two sisters.

## Railway Board is Suspicious of Trustees' Opposition to Car Line

That the protest of the management committee of the board of education against the Ontario Railway Board's order for the extension of the car line up Pape avenue was due to the action of interests which want to block the carrying out of the order was the opinion expressed yesterday in railway board circles.

Chairman McIntyre said that the order of the board was made after nine months. A. B. Ingram pointed out that eight schools had car tracks passing their doors and the board was building a school at the corner of Brock avenue and College street, a busy car line district, so that in this case the board of education had no room for protest.

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On draught at all hotels.  
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TORONTO

Suiting Dress  
The display  
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