

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1888.

Morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. T. Maclean, Managing Director, 100 WEST BUILDING, TORONTO. Telephone Calls: Main 1308—Private Exchange connecting all departments. Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton.

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

The World promises a before 7 o'clock a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. World subscription orders are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5308.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22.

The War and the Street Railway

It is not in mortals to command success, but Mayor Hocken has done all in his power to deserve it. His effort to clear up the railway situation in Toronto and eliminate the double fare hardship has been one of the most public-spirited attempts in many years. He encountered the most vigorous opposition from those who could not harmonize their own interests with those of the public, and the obstruction postponed action until now, and until quite recently, entirely unsuspected factors came into play.

Every expert opinion confirmed the wisdom of Mayor Hocken's plans, which depended largely for success on the normal development of the city, which in turn depended upon the maintenance of normal conditions everywhere. A year ago, as must now be apparent, new elements entered into the commercial and business world, and affected the whole social structure. The cause of the changes that were subtly going on was not evident. It was not until immediately before the outbreak of war that the influence of German designs in politics and their reaction in business became a dominant factor in everything that concerned the ordinary life of the nations of the world.

No country has escaped it. Canada could not expect to do so. Great Britain was one of the leading participants in the crisis, and Canada, which depended almost entirely for the support of her credit upon the mother country, could not avoid being affected, and Toronto of course was affected in the general situation.

The situation, both in regard to population and business, has been one that Mayor Hocken could not ignore. There are times when one must do with circumstances as circumstances will permit. And Mayor Hocken has taken the inevitable course of yielding when circumstances were too powerful to be conquered. Under normal conditions the plan for the unification of the street railway and the removal of all double and triple fares was one that must have succeeded. The principle is one that must be enforced in some other way, and the citizens will not feel that the question has been disposed of until that way has been discovered or conditions return to such a normal pitch that some modification of Mayor Hocken's plans can be carried out.

South America

With the keen interest now being taken in South America and the possibilities of South American trade, comes the reflection that we have heretofore strangely ignored the southern half of our continent. Many of us have thought of it merely as a land of earthquakes, physical and political, confusing vaguely Ecuador with Chili and Venezuela with the Argentine Republic. Indeed, with that perverse insularity with which we are fond of charging the English, but which as a matter of fact is more characteristic of Canada and the United States, we have bracketed all South Americans "natives" who spent their days in revolution and while away the tropical evenings with the strains of the mandolin and the graceful activities of the fandango.

There has been between us of course that greatest of all barriers, diversity of language. Possibly, too, diversity of religion has had some effect. In keeping Spanish-speaking South America so far apart from English-speaking North America. Finally the Mexican war and later the Spanish war caused all Latin America to dread aggression from the United States even while that country was protecting the Spanish republics from European interference, and if the South Americans know as little about us as we do about them, it is quite likely that they bracket all English-speaking North America in the same category.

Undoubtedly for many years our neighbors suffered from a consular service kept on foot principally for the exile and pensioning of broken-down politicians, who did not know the language of the country to which they were accredited and paid only passing attention to the duties of their

office. Of late years there has been a reform and many young men at the various universities take a course specially designed to qualify them for the consular service, and they are becoming trade agents of some value to their country. Our Canadian trade agents in the past have also been selected for political reasons and we have transferred men from England to Japan and from Japan to The Hague without knowing or caring whether they could make themselves understood in the country to which they were accredited. The practical suggestion made some years ago by Hon. Clifford Sifton in the house of commons, that young men be chosen and trained as trade agents and that special attention be paid to the possibilities of South American trade, was ignored at the time, and so far as we can learn has not yet been followed up, although Sir George Foster has undoubtedly infused a new life and vigor into the department of trade and commerce.

The opening of the Panama Canal is alike important to Canada and the United States, principally because it brings the Pacific coast of South America closer to us by many thousand miles. The new short cut will also advantage the British exporter, and was no doubt eagerly anticipated by the German exporter before his sudden exclusion from the markets of the world. But the great gain will come to the countries of North America.

The question of subsidizing steamship lines between Canadian ports and the principal ports on either coast of South America should receive, and no doubt is receiving, careful attention from the government. We are now subsidizing at heavy expense a line of steamers between Eastern Canada and the West Indies, which we believe go as far south as British Guiana. But there must be a considerable additional stimulus to shipping if we are to seriously compete for the trade formerly enjoyed by Germany in Argentina and Brazil, and if we are to make any serious attempt at a commercial conquest of the western coast of South America.

The trade policy of this country has been largely a contest between those who favored more extensive trading with the mother country and the British possessions, to the partial exclusion of the United States, and those who sought to follow the lines of least resistance by enlarging the volume of trade with the United States which, in spite of tariff restrictions on both sides of the line, has grown to such large proportions. There have been several attempts to open up a more extensive trade with the French republic, but they were largely prompted, if not by were largely prompted, and politics, at least by sentiment, and they have dismally failed. We have not exported a great deal to Germany, but that country has been in the midst of a big consumer of foodstuffs imported from Argentina, Brazil and the United States. Indeed, Germany was able to sell so much to the first two named countries because she was one of their best customers. We have endeavored without much success to make a reciprocal trade agreement with Australia, and we have liberally assisted our manufacturers to gain some foothold in South Africa and in the Orient. By and large, however, it may be said that our trading has been with Britain and the United States.

The great interest being taken at present, not only by business men but by all the people, in the possible opening presented in South America by the disappearance of the German mercantile marine suggests, however, that we may be on the threshold of a great development, and that the wider markets for which we have been scouring the outposts of the world may be found almost at our doors in the country of the future, the wonderful continent of South America.

An Appeal to Caesar

From a military standpoint the Kaiser is beaten. He played for high stakes with great boldness and resolution, staking everything on a single hand, which he thought was unbeatable. Now his cards are on the table and we know, as he must realize, that he is up against defeat.

The Kaiser knows that the great force behind the allies has been the public opinion of the civilized world, which indicts him as the aggressor, and has been incensed beyond measure by the Prussian barbarities in Belgium and France. Indeed public opinion in neutral countries has come to believe that the Kaiser is warring not so much against this or that country as against civilization.

But now the war lord, finding himself beaten in the shock of battle, is suddenly appealing to the international court of public opinion. He and those who support him are strenuously denying or doing their best to explain away the happenings at Louvain, Antwerp and Brussels. They have endeavored to stem the tide of public opinion flowing so strongly against them in the United States. They argue that Germany was not the aggressor; that she was hemmed in by a combination of powers under the leadership of Britain, eager to invade and partition up the fatherland. They even go so far as to contend that the war was brought on by Britain in or-

OLD FATHER EARTH.



Oh, What a Head!

der to recover by violence the trade she was losing to Germany.

It must be admitted, however, that little impression has been made on the people of the United States, they have not refused to hear or consider Germany's side of the case, but they have decided the case against her. Now the Kaiser is eager to have the case reopened to present further arguments and to change public opinion. When it comes to settling the terms of peace, the victorious allies cannot disregard the views of neutral nations, among whom the United States is, of course, predominant. The Kaiser reckons upon this and is doing his best to recover with the pen in the western world what he has lost by the sword in Europe, and he or those who represent him are displaying great skill even though they are not meeting with great success. They have persuaded the usually judicial Literary Digest to publish everything that could be found favorable to the Kaiser and his contention, until that periodical, eminently able and as a rule eminently fair, has become a dyed-in-the-wool partisan.

We venture to think, however, that the president and people of the United States have reached a conclusion from which they will not be diverted by the subtle influence of the Kaiser, now over potent that influence may be with The Literary Digest and possibly with some lesser lights here and there, but the country. Yet it is only fair to say that The Digest in its role of apologist for the Kaiser occupies a position that is almost unique.

RED CROSS NEEDS SUPPORT.

Editor World: The Red Cross Society is now making a special appeal to the people of Canada, and the Toronto branch lately organized is taking charge of the work in this city.

As many may not know the exact nature of the work done it has been thought well to give a short summary. Before the end of the 18th century ambulance service in war was almost unknown. Wounded soldiers were left on the field unattended until after the fighting. It might be the day after the fight or later before surgical help or any help reached them.

The French army was the first to organize a system of flying ambulance carriers. Other nations adopted a similar system, and in the British Indian army a special caste of bearers did the work. Everyone will recall Kipling's "Gunga Din" in this connection.

Treachery Frequent. The army organization of the various nations advanced rapidly in efficiency, but complaints and charges were frequent of treachery and charges on the ambulance and medical staffs of the armies.

It was not until 1864 that an attempt was made by the Geneva Convention to fix a code of international rules governing the treatment of surgical and ambulance corps of opposing armies. Many conventions were held after this date, until the final one in 1906-7, at which 35 states were represented and rules adopted governing the treatment of the wounded and their attendants both on land and sea.



172 YEARS OF QUALITY OLDEST AND BEST. JAMES WATSON & CO. DISTILLERS LTD. GLASGOW

The Red Cross Society is not a military organization, but works with and under the army in the field. Every nation has, of course, its own medical staff and ambulance corps as part of the army equipment, all now wear the badge of the Red Cross of the Geneva Convention. The red cross on a white hand on the left arm.

Expanded \$100,000. It may be said that this work could be left to the regular army staff. But those familiar with the work and those who have read the history of past wars know the splendid and necessary work the society has done on all the battlefields of the world. In the South African war the Canadian society alone spent \$100,000 in necessary work in the field and in hospitals.

Every war calls for additional help not provided by the army staff, more hospitals are needed, more comforts, more nurses. There have never been too many, never enough and in such a war as the present with all the help we can give, hundreds are left unattended for many hours after they should have help. We at home, within telephone call of a doctor, can have little idea of all the horrors of a battlefield, where wounded men lie exposed for hours to the cold or heat, waiting and waiting for help.

Need Men, Women, Supplies. It is not necessary to elaborate on the details of the work. First aid on the field, carrying away the wounded to the rear, bandaging, stimulants, water, medicine. Then the field hospital, the hospital trains, the home depots. All nations have a very perfect system both on sea and land. But devoted men and women are needed and supplies.

The Army Medical Corps has almost perfected the system of carrying supplies by condensation, everything is put up in tabloid form, easily carried and available at once. Medicine is put up in the actual dose needed, so as to be quickly and economically handled.

While many comforts are provided and can be provided by workers at home, the great need is such supplies as the hospital and ambulance men can carry for immediate and emergency use. For the purchase of these money is needed and needed badly.

Appeal to Citizens.

The Red Cross Society appeals with confidence to the people of Toronto and Canada for this great need. The men in the field who face the horrors and the shells are the ones who demand our first care. They are doing the work and facing wounds, sickness and death for us. Will you not help?

Contributions may be sent to J. J. Gibson, Traders Bank Building, City.

TAX REFORM IN THE WEST.

Editor World: Now that the much sought-after bear cub has been found to act as "masoc" for the Toronto boys at Valcartier, and bruin junior is already on his way to the front, you may have room to insert some news of equal importance as to improved economic conditions in our great west.

The interesting information referred to contained in the recent annual report of the department of municipal affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan, where tax reform, in favor of the producer and improver, has made such satisfactory progress.

In that province for the first time in the history, during the year 1914 land values were assessed generally through its rural municipalities. The old flat rate on the acre, regardless of valuation, went out of existence at the end of 1913, and a more equitable scheme is now allowed.

Taking the seven cities of this progressive province, the average assessment on improvements is only 27 per cent. of their value. During last year 21 villages took advantage of the straight land tax.

It is needless to say that Saskatchewan is growing rapidly in population, as its municipalities (urban and rural) are.

Sydenham Thompson, Secretary Single Tax Association of Ontario, Toronto, Sept. 21, 1914.

NO BODIES RECOVERED.

ASTORIA, Sept. 21.—The exact number of passengers who perished when the auxiliary steam schooner Francis H. Leggett foundered in a gale off the Columbia River last Friday afternoon probably will never become known. Before the vessel sailed she had 26 passengers and a crew of 25 men aboard, making a total of 51. Several passengers boarded the schooner at another place. As yet no bodies have been recovered.

CITY LOSES CASE MUST PAY COSTS

Important Appeal in Consumers' Gas Company Action Failed Yesterday.

COST OF MOVING MAINS

Must Be Borne by Corporation Where New Sewers Are Laid.

The appellate division at Osgoode Hall yesterday gave judgment in favor of the Consumers' Gas Company against the City of Toronto which it confirmed will mean a serious loss to the city.

The appeal was made against the decision of Judge Winchester in December last the question being whether the city is liable to recompense the company for the expense of moving its mains where new sewers are laid. The case at the corner of Eastern avenue and Carlaw avenue was taken in this district the city was building a new sewer which necessitated the company moving their gas main.

The court holds that under the Municipal Act, where the land taken for public services is injuriously affected the corporation must give compensation. The city was ordered to pay all costs.

Wife Came Back. Holding that there were no other damages than those arising from depriving the husband of the love, services and society of his wife, the appellate division reduced the damages to \$1,000. Bannister v. Bannister of Hamilton. In his action against Mr. Thompson for enticing away and alienating the affections of his wife, Bannister was awarded \$1,000. The husband and wife are again living together.

Appeal Cases Today.

Two appellate courts will sit today. The following cases will be heard in the first divisional:

McColl v. Perth Felt Company, Canada Manufacturing Company v. Harley, Rex v. Chong, re Brantford Golf Company and L. E. & N. R. Brightman v. Quingley, Elmer v. Crothers.

2nd divisional court: Re Lorne Park, Gibson v. C. L. O. & W. Ry. Healey v. G. T. R. Carrique v. Catto, Carrique v. Catto, Fort William Chambers v. Braden, Fort William Chambers v. Dean, Fort William Chambers v. Perry.

Many Wills Exist. The decision of Chancellor Boyd who set aside the document dated May 25th, 1912, which the children of the late Jane Lamplighter sought to have admitted to probate as her will, was confirmed in the appellate division. The sum of \$40,000 was involved in the action, the husband, an aged man, being entirely out of the will. There were several documents which purported to be the last will of the deceased and the parties may come to an agreement. The appellants lose, the respondents have agreed to pay \$500 of their costs out of the estate.

Osgoode Writes. F. Bamford has entered action against Motordromes, Limited, to recover \$3,000 for damages attributed to the alleged negligence of the defendants.

Frank W. Baillie and Frank P. Wood, carrying on business as Baillie, Wood and Croft, have entered action against Bachrack Co., Limited, for an injunction restraining the defendants from offering for sale bonds of the Toronto Power Company of a par value of \$20,000, and 55 shares of the Toronto Railway Company, held by the defendants as security for a loan made to the plaintiffs. An accounting is asked.

FINANCING TEA AND COFFEE IMPORTS.

(From The New York Tea and Coffee Trade Journal for September). The biggest problem confronting the American tea and coffee trade is the financing of the tea and coffee imports. In so far as coffee is concerned, the main question is, what is the best way to establish direct trading between the United States and Brazil?

Coffee exchange authorities who have been interviewed here in New York say it is impossible to purchase coffee in Brazil at this time unless the purchaser or his agent goes there with United States gold in hand. The financial problem is disturbing the tea trade also, although not as much as the coffee trade. Tea importers are now obliged to figure on an extra expense of from 10 to 12 per cent. above normal.

The great majority of teas have hitherto been financed in London, but no new settlements can be made thru the banks of that city. Local banks are averse to buying any exchange except sight drafts, which means payment a month before delivery, when the tea is shipped overseas, or from three to four months, when shipped via the Suez Canal, and, therefore, increased interest charges. Drafts previously accepted in London have to be settled for in New York at the prevailing sterling rate, which on September 1st was about 5 per cent. more than the average rate.

These factors, together with the cost of war risks, which is from 2 to 5 per cent., serve to explain the increase in tea prices. Tea importers do not anticipate any serious interruption to tea shipments, although there will, of course, be some delay.

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A CORRECTION.

Thru an error it was stated in The World yesterday that one James Gray, who had been arrested at the Woodbine, resided at 280 Jarvis street. This is not his address, as that house is owned and occupied by R. Johnston.

ARABIAN AGROUND.

KINGSTON, Sept. 21.—The steamer Arabian, loaded with package freight, to go on drydock.

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for Montreal, ran aground near the Main Docks today. Tugs are trying to pull her off. The steamer J. H. Plummer aground in Catarage bay has been released and cleared for Erie to go on drydock.



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