

## The Toronto World

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 1

### The Last Big Chance.

Toronto has the greatest task of her career before her today in completing the quota assigned her for the Victory Loan. That total is \$75,000,000, a sum which bears a \$20,000,000 handicap. It came about in this way. Last year Toronto raised about \$45,000,000, but of this amount \$20,000,000 had come from the United States. This was not considered in lifting the present year's total to \$75,000,000 when \$55,000,000 would have been a more equitable allotment.

But Toronto is not going to balk because of a handicap. The full sum is going to be made up, although the men who must put up the last \$12,000,000 which has to be raised before 12 o'clock tonight must sweat blood. Montreal has put up about the same amount as Toronto so far, although Montreal has been assisted by two subscriptions of \$10,000,000 each from the Sun Life Co. and the C. P. R. With one of these contributions Toronto would have been far ahead. Toronto has the spirit to go ahead anyway. It will take a great effort, and everybody must help, but the citizens must make up the total of \$75,000,000 today or surrender her boast of supremacy.

Toronto being the largest holder of the old loans is also somewhat of a handicap, but those who have already invested what they thought they could spare are looking around and figuring ahead to see how much more they can spare before May next. Many people forget that the loan is payable in instalments, and if they have a settled income the best thing they can do is to save as much as they can of it, and buy bonds as the best way to do it.

Some people wonder why so much effort is being made to double the subscription asked for to the loan. There is an idea about that all the money will not be taken by the government, but allotments made, as was the case elsewhere. The government, however, will accept every dollar subscribed. If there is not \$300,000,000 raised now there will have to be another loan in six months. The best thing for the people to do is to put up the money now, and let the Germans see what happy little lenders the North American people are when necessary.

That the raising of the twelve millions needed today is not an impossible task is the assured belief of the committee in charge. One of the committees had \$2,500,000 in sight last night, and among others a total of \$8,000,000 was considered fairly certain. The other \$8,000,000 must be put up by the general public. It is hoped that all who have already subscribed will give a little more. If it is only another \$50 it will help. Every new bond subscribed today for whatever amount will lessen the deficit. All the money that is subscribed will be needed, and will be returned to the country in circulation very soon. It will be lent to our allies to pay for goods and material made in our manufacturing and native to our soil. We shall all be the better off for having loaned the money. The big subscribers are also doing what they can. One who is down for \$1,000,000 will make it \$1,050,000. The banks will remain open till six o'clock to facilitate the business, and there will be no excuse on account of inaccessible funds.

All the people who have left it over till the last day, in the hope, perhaps, that their loan would not be required, now have their chance. What they have is needed, and if a canvasser has not called upon them let them not stand on ceremony or on the order of their going, but go voluntarily to the nearest bond office and subscribe according to ability.

The record for subscriptions is held by Detroit, where there were 200,000 subscribers out of a population of 800,000, or one in four. Toronto's record is 1 in 4.6, but today should break all records. The people who have not yet subscribed should turn out and beat the record of numbers. The people who have already subscribed must increase their amounts and beat the record of totals. We can put Toronto on the map once more as a record-breaker, even if we have not so many millionaires as Montreal. It is the common, everyday people that are relied upon to make the big record today in fifties, hundreds and thousands.

This is the best win-the-war business that anybody can do until they vote on the 17th. It is to invest your spare cash on the best security at the highest interest.

### Lord Lansdowne's Letter.

Lord Lansdowne's letter has excited a great deal more attention than it merits, and had it been signed by a third-rate member of parliament would never have been heard about. There is nothing new in it for either side, and the fact that the German papers print it with joy and their people hail it as a sign of a disposition for peace in Britain only indicates their eagerness to clutch at a straw in their desperation as they feel the international waters closing over their heads.

There is nothing in the letter to console the Germans beyond the pious hope that the war should be ended as speedily as possible. This is, of course, the same pious aspiration that inspires the kaiser and his following. We may doubt the piety, but we need have no doubt about the sincerity of his desire for peace. It is the result of pressure.

Similarly the desire of Lord Lansdowne for peace is probably also the result of pressure. He has large estates and vast revenues, and the demands of war in the shape of taxes bear heavily on his most noble shoulders. He is also an aristocrat of the bluest blue, and the development of democracy under the stress of war is a phenomenon which he could scarcely fail to note. No doubt the spectacle produces qualms in the most noble bosom.

For the rest his thought and even his language parallels that of the representative German statesmen. He thinks the "wanting prolongation" of the war would be a crime. Von Hertling, the German chancellor, spoke of the "criminal lengthening" of the

war by the allies at the same time that Lord Lansdowne's letter was being published. Certain types of mind think alike. That Lord Lansdowne does not represent the British mind in this matter is evident from the utterances of the British press. Yet it is not so much what he says that matters as the inopportune time in which he says it, and the assumption that he does represent a considerable British sentiment.

He admits that "the enemy have, the reluctantly challenged, refused to formulate their war aims, and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us." Yet he would have us join the Russian Bolsheviks and ask for an armistice. He has altogether forgotten President Wilson's declaration that it is impossible to deal with those whose word is worthless. "The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid," as his lordship admits on the same score of insincerity.

We are all agreed that we want to inflict a signal defeat upon the central powers, "not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from the recurrence of the calamity which has befallen this generation." To end the war for this purpose honorably would be a great achievement. A suspension of hostilities at present would not achieve this, and what other object than a suspension of hostilities Lord Lansdowne's letter can have it is difficult to imagine. It will certainly not induce Germany to sue for peace. He is satisfied himself the next war would be "even more dreadful than this. The prostitution of science for the purpose of pure destruction is not likely to stop short." Yet he thinks that "it should be possible to secure posterity against the repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914. If the powers will under solemn pact bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration," and so forth. But this is the whole point for which the war is being fought. Germany refused arbitration because the kaiser thought he was going to conquer the world. As long as the kaiser or the crown prince or any Hohenzollern trained in the same tradition rules in Germany solemn pacts would be treated as the solemn pact with Belgium was treated, as a ruse and a stratagem behind which to prepare to overwhelm Europe. President Wilson and the people of the United States are awake to the kind of people they have to deal with at the head of the German Government. We could deal with the German people, but not with those persons. Lord Lansdowne has more faith in the aristocracy, because it is aristocracy, than in the democracy.

Of the questions in dispute he admits that "the reparation due to Belgium remains, and must always remain, in the front rank." But Germany does not admit that any reparation is due to Belgium. Nor is Germany willing to evacuate Belgium except at the point of the bayonet. If reparation remains in the front rank, and Germany refuses even to withdraw from Belgium, will the most noble marquis say who is wantonly prolonging the war?

Another admission, and a cardinal one, is "that the German Government has contrived, probably with success, to misrepresent the aims of the allies, which are supposed to include the destruction of Germany and the imposition upon her of a form of government to be decided by her enemies, her destruction as a great commercial community, and her exclusion from the free use of the seas." If Germany is indulging in all these misrepresentations, as Lord Lansdowne admits, and as there is no doubt, who is wantonly prolonging the war, and for what purpose? Germany is under the thumb of the kaiser, who is now fighting for the preservation of himself and his dynasty. He is a clever as well as a wicked man, and Lord Lansdowne's proposal is that we should treat with him. If it is not that, it has no meaning.

Victory means the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and the erection of a new form of government by the German people. What that form may be it is for the German people and not for us to decide. But as long as they stick to the kaiser we must continue to fight. Russia is telling them the same thing. President Wilson made it so clear that his statement was regarded as offensive. If that point were settled our other aims in the war might be discussed. But as long as Lord Lansdowne wants to save the kaiser and the German aristocracy he is wasting his most noble ink.

## Other People's Opinions

### A Grateful Aviator.

Editor World: A soldier recipient of many noble and generous kindnesses at the hands of those admirable ladies engaged in the multiple branches of the Y.M.C.A. endeavors that embrace the soldiers' well-being and comfort would, in the fulness of a profound gratitude, make public expression and acknowledgment of the tremendous indebtedness and deep appreciation. To have actually enjoyed the favors of these Samaritan gentlemen of Toronto, is to have tasted the confidence of their goodness, kindness and immense charity; to have marveled at their never-tiring patience, unflagging zeal, and wholeheartedness of personal charm and spirit that has ever graced their kindly attentions and considerations. We thank-clad legions upon whom have been showered everlasting gratefulness, that in our memories we shall never forget the demands of the war, and the fact that they ever carry a cameo of the sweetness, kindness and greatness of their hearts. Our wishes to them are that they may ever dwell in the light of a supreme and lasting happiness, and share generously in the most bounteous of heaven's favors.

One of the R.F.C. boys, Camp Borden, now stationed at Camp Tallaferro, Field No. 2, Fort Worth, Texas. Princess Arthur of Connaught never forgets the birthday of her intimate friends, and is generous in her gifts. Highness has to a certain extent kept it up during the war. But the people who can be described as intimates of the Princess Arthur are not very numerous—a select little band of about a dozen—so she cannot be accused of neglecting the demands of duty. The princess has a happy knack of finding out exactly the kind of gifts that her friends appreciate. She does this by the simple process of noting the thing among her possessions that her friends most admire, and then getting duplicates of such articles made to give away.

When Dr. Van Dyke made his speech at the Lafayette anniversary celebration he closed it with the following stirring words:

"Give us a name to fill the mind  
With the shining thoughts that lead mankind,  
The glory of learning, the joy of art,  
A name that tells of a splendid past  
In the long, long toll and the strenuous fight  
Of the human race to win its way  
From the ancient darkness into the day  
Of Freedom, Brotherhood, Equal Right—  
A name like a star, a name of light—  
I give you France."

## AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well-Known Diseases.

### HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"Fruit-a-tives"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Will Protect You.

Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the kidneys and skin are overworked in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes indigestion, loss of appetite and disturbed nervousness. It may produce headaches and sleeplessness. It may irritate the kidneys and bring on pain in the back, rheumatism, gout and rheumatic pains. It is the chief cause of eczema, and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning, as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.

Get a box of \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

## UNIONIST WOMEN OF SOUTH YORK MEET

Working Committee Chosen to Assist Union Government Candidates.

The Unionist women of Danforth division of South York held a meeting in the committee rooms, 253 Danforth avenue, last evening. The speakers were Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey and Mrs. VanRoggeput. Mrs. Lindsey illustrated in how to vote, and read some very earnest words of the great importance of every woman held in this election, urging every woman to keep Dec. 17 a sacred day for the cause was a fight for the freedom of Canada.

Mrs. VanRoggeput pointed out that to elect a Union government was the most patriotic work any woman could do now, and every woman who wanted to have the Unionist government elected must make other women understand the vital importance of their work before the election. She urged that the women of the division should work before the election, and that they should stand by the Unionist candidate, W. F. Maclean.

Mrs. VanRoggeput enthusiastically greeted Mr. Maclean as the candidate for the Unionist cause. She thanked the women voters for their work and the manner in which they were coming out to express their approval of the Unionist government, and expressed confidence in the final result. It was decided by those present to organize at once into a working committee, and Mrs. VanRoggeput was elected president, Mrs. Mitchell secretary and Mrs. McCracken treasurer, with a working committee of 18. All women in the division were invited to help in the work of this Danforth division committee. No matter where they reside they will be welcomed by the workers in this ward.

## ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING FOR MAJOR COCKBURN

Soldiers' Candidate Received Warm Welcome at Masonic Hall, Balsam Avenue, Last Night.

Perhaps the most inspiring and enthusiastic of the meetings held by the soldiers' candidate, Major Cockburn, was that held last evening at Masonic Hall, Balsam avenue, in the course of which John Ross Robertson, a stirring orator, and a devoted supporter of the Unionist cause, emphasized the fact that the major had the complete endorsement of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States, and that the fact was further confirmed in a communication received from General Secretary W. E. Turley of the G. V. V. A. by the major's central committee on Greenwood avenue, yesterday afternoon. Other stirring addresses were given by the women of the East York riding, and definitely discounting the unfounded rumor that Major Cockburn was a Laurier man were given by Capt. W. Patterson, G. Tyler, W. Underwood and Geo. Shields, who presided. The candidate himself addressed a few words, and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening.

## WILL SUPPORT BORDEN

In His Win-the-War Policy Declares Labor Candidate at Sudbury.

Special to The Toronto World. Sudbury, Nov. 30.—Chas. Harrison, labor and dedicated Unionist candidate in the riding of Nipissing, declared at a large meeting here tonight that he was in complete accord with the win-the-war policy of Sir Robert Borden. While untremblingly political opinions, he pledged himself to exercise his efforts, if elected, to serving the cause of labor. There was no choice but to get the government and see that the men at the front were adequately supported. Other speakers were Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Crea.

## DEATH BY DROWNING.

That Samuel Zwargbaum came to his death by drowning while in the employ of the Canadian Stewart Company was the gist of the verdict handed out by the jury investigating the death of the man at the morgue last night. The jury added a rider to the effect that they found it sufficient care was not taken by the company to ensure the safety of the men. Coroner W. G. Russell conducted the enquiry.

## ALREADY JUSTIFIED ITS FORMATION

Canada Has Real Union Government, Says Premier Borden at Millbrook.

Staff Correspondent.

Millbrook, Nov. 30.—Not since Sir John A. Macdonald visited Millbrook 40 years ago and won the plaudits of its citizens has been extended to a statesman of Canada a reception equal to that accorded to Sir Robert Borden this afternoon, when he visited the riding of Durham County in support of the candidature of Hon. W. R. Rowell. From more than 25 miles around Millbrook the electors of Durham gathered in the town hall and armories and gave their unanimous support to the Union government and its win-the-war policy.

Despite inclement weather both buildings were taxed to capacity, and many who were desirous of hearing the war-time policy of the new cabinet expounded had to content themselves with joining in the welcome to Sir Robert Borden.

The premier was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Rowell, J. J. Preston, M.L.A. for East Durham, and Mrs. Plumptre, wife of Canon Plumptre of Toronto, who delivered addresses at both gatherings. Sir Robert gave a clear exposition of his platform, and made an urgent appeal for unity. Mr. Rowell had a splendid welcome, and created a fine impression by his presentation of the great need for reinforcements for Canada's army. Mrs. Plumptre had a word of advice for the women on how they should make use of their votes, and Mr. Preston urged the electors to rally behind Mr. Rowell.

Reeve R. J. Donk of Millbrook presided at the armories and Reeve A. Henderson of Cavan Township presided at the town hall.

Sir Robert Borden said that the issues at stake in this election must be met with special force by the people. And as the war was being waged against barbarism, it seemed to him the women should take a deep interest in what they should do on December 17.

Canada had at the present time a real Union government. He had addressed many audiences, but no man or woman had ever told him why there should not be a Union cabinet. The new government had performed notable work already, and even if it were defeated on December 17 the fact that it had abolished the patronage list had justified its formation. Sir Robert fully explained his war-time policy. He realized that the industrial of the country must be maintained, and he wished to tell the women that the time might come when they would be called upon to make the same sacrifice and perform the same duties as their husbands in the old land. In enforcing the provisions of the Military Service Act, he said, General McEwen would be as just as the law, and he hoped that it would be applied fearlessly in every part of Canada.

Mrs. Plumptre, wife of Canon Plumptre of Toronto, told of the work of women since the war started, and appealed for a continuance of their effort in support of the men in the trenches. She said that the women of Canada were actuated by their love for their men in the trenches and so they had responded to the call to the front, and the men overseas were not now calling for socks. They were calling for feet to put into the socks.

A Fitting Celebration. Hon. Mr. Rowell said that there could not be a more fitting celebration of confederation than the operation of both political parties of Canada at this time. The Liberals of the country took the stand that the differences of both parties were as dust in the balance when the liberty and existence was menaced by barbarism and Prussianism. He listened with great surprise that statements had been made in the House of Commons that the balance was carried on the side of the allies, as dust in the balance when the sole purpose of destroying the relationship between Canada and Great Britain. He did not need to tell them that these statements were false then and were false now. In the returns recently issued, Mr. Rowell stated that they showed that of the British troops at the front 70 per cent. were English, 8 Scotch, 8 Irish and 16 from the overseas dominions.

Concluding an impassioned appeal for support of the Military Service Act, Mr. Rowell asked that the people of Canada send reinforcements overseas to grip the flag released by those brave men who had fallen, and carry it on to victory. He said as their forefathers did against Napoleon, until another despot was personel of thirty.

## W.F. Maclean

ENDORSED BY Sir Robt. Borden AND THE UNIONIST GOVT. AS THE UNIONIST-WIN-THE-WAR CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH YORK

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defeated, and until a new hope dawned upon humanity and peace forever more dominated the world.

LINING UP VOTERS IN EAST HAMILTON

Ward Seven Supporters of Mewburn Hold a Meeting.

Special to The Toronto World. Hamilton, Saturday, Dec. 1.—Unionist supporters of Ward Seven gathered in force last night at an organization meeting held on East Barton street. Major-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, Unionist candidate for East Hamilton, was present, and addresses were delivered by S. D. Biggar, K.C., president of the Conservative association, and Wm. Armstrong, chairman of the East Hamilton Conservative Association.

Plans were completed for lining up the Ward Seven Unionist voters, and satisfactory reports were submitted in reference to the work already accomplished. "All I ask is that the people vote, not so much for me, as for the boys in the trenches," said Lieut.-Col. John I. McLaren, independent Unionist candidate for West Hamilton, speaking before an enthusiastic meeting of women supporters in the E.W.O.A. yesterday afternoon.

Discussing conscription the soldier candidate said: "I think it the correct way, as it gives everyone a fair deal. Rich and poor, black and white, English and French-speaking citizens, it puts them all on a level."

An organization was formed to look after Col. McLaren's interests among the newly enfranchised women, and the following officers elected: Mrs. Robert Evans, president; Mrs. Southam, first vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Ballard, second vice-president; Mrs. W. M. G. Thompson, secretary; Mrs. Sidney Dunn, chairman of executive committee, and an executive with a personnel of thirty.

The executive committee of the National Council of Women of Canada met at Peterboro Wednesday night. Thursday this week, Representative women from nearly every province were present. Lady Falconer was elected recording secretary, and Mrs. R. H. Fairbairn was appointed corresponding secretary. Among the many resolutions passed were: To petition the government to adopt the plan of remitting now in force in the United States; to procure data regarding the personal qualifications together with nature and cost of training required for entrance in vocational training schools for girls; to petition the government to make regulations that all retail establishments handling groceries and meat have prices based on the "cash and carry system"; that owing to the shortage of sugar the extravagant manufacture of confectionery be curtailed.

The executive endorsed the request of the Toronto Local Council to bring to the attention of Sir William Hearst the injustice of the present assessment act of Ontario whereby widows pay full income tax and are not allowed any rebate as are men householders.

SOLDIERS ON WAY HOME

Announcement is made by the military hospitals commission that large parties of returned soldiers will reach Toronto tomorrow and on Monday. To meet the contingents coming today from Quebec consists of 280 men, whose names appear on the letters A to L, and will arrive at North Toronto Station at 7:30 a.m. On Sunday a special hospital train will arrive, likely about noon, at the old market building, foot of Yonge street. It will bring a party of men who arrived in Halifax about four days ago. On Monday the second half of the Quebec contingent, names from M to Z, will reach North Toronto Station at 7:30 a.m. To night a party of 14 stretcher cases will also reach Toronto.

Toronto ... Hamilton ... Wentworth ... Middlesex ...

Ottawa ... Kent ... Essex ... Elgin ... Norfolk ... Lincoln ... Hamilton ... Welland ...

Bruce ... York ... Perth ... Oxford ... N. Waterloo ... S. Waterloo ... Wellington ... Brant ...

Grey ... Simcoe ... Huron ... Elgin ... Hamilton ...

King ...

WEDNESDAY ...

THURSDAY ...

FRIDAY ...

SATURDAY ...

SUNDAY ...

MONDAY ...

TUESDAY ...

WEDNESDAY ...

THURSDAY ...

FRIDAY ...

SATURDAY ...

SUNDAY ...