

The United States and The War

(Life, New York.)
No; there is no present prospect of getting into the war. If we are to help the Allies we must look for other ways. Let us put our minds on it.

A Rochester paper spoke a while ago of Americans having but a passing interest in the winning of this war by one side or the other.

Never a greater mistake!

Americans are deeply concerned, every one of them, in the outcome of the war. That outcome will affect all human life for a generation; more likely for many generations. It will greatly affect the United States and every mother's son in it. It will determine on what lines the next experiments in civilization and political government will be made. It is far more than a war for trade. It is a war in which the very fundamentals of life have been locked horns. Whoever will admit that the United States is part of the world is bound to admit that it has more than a passing interest in what happens to the world.

All the peoples are passengers together on the ship of life, and all are concerned with the way she is sailed and what port she heads for. At various times different peoples have different offices in her management. The office of the United States in the present crisis seems to be, chiefly, to serve as ballast. We repose in the hold while a tremendous scrimmage is going on on deck for the control of the steering apparatus. We find our chief duty in sending up supplies from the cargo for the use of the combatants.

This may not seem a glorious office. It does not seem so to Dr. Eliot. Nevertheless it is important. There must be ballast or the ship may turn turtle; and it is handy for the combatants to have someone to hold supplies. But gross international outrage like that of the execution—quite properly described as a judicial murder, since it had no justification in the practice of war or the decencies of life—is understood by civilized nations—of Captain Freyatt. Obviously retaliation in kind is out of the question. To descend to it would be to

place ourselves on the moral level of those whom we and all the neutral world condemn. Yet, short of that, what recourse have we except protests which will neither deter the transgressor from repeating his crime nor induce in him any sentiment of regret or of self-condemnation? Obviously the dilemma was fully present to Mr. Asquith's mind when he replied to Sir Edward Carson's question. He evaded it by promising punishment, but postponing it till the end of the war. The government, he said, are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever station they hold. That would no doubt be an excellent thing if it could be done, but it is not an excellent thing to proclaim the intention if there is no serious expectation of translating it into fact. And we are obliged to ask who exactly are meant by the criminals of high station indicated. Who is responsible for these atrocities? Obviously not the instruments employed in their execution, nor probably those who gave them their orders, nor, it may be, even the superior of these. How far are we to pursue the chain of responsibility, and if we are to execute true justice can we stop short of ministers of state, of the generals in the field, and of the head of the state, who in Germany certainly exercised a very real personal responsibility and power? Is this what Mr. Asquith really means, and, if so, does he seriously intend to include this provision in the terms of peace? Sir Edward Carson, who has what the French call a very positive mind and sees things pretty clearly, makes a suggestion which is perhaps closer to reality. He did not explain exactly what he meant by excluding Germany from the country of nations. But, clearly, what is needed is not to threaten personal punishments which it will be almost impossible to apply even if we are in a position to exact them, but to bring to bear on the men and the nation who have violated all the decencies of warfare and the restraints of civilization the effective pressure of the judgment of the civilized world.

"TODY" HAMILTON

Famous Because of His Work As
Circus Advertiser

Had Traveled the World; First of
Press Agents; Millions Charmed
by His Choice of Adjectives

The Times last week announced the death of Richard F. Hamilton, known for length and breadth of the country as "Tody." He died in his home in Baltimore. "The noblest Roman" among all the press agents was in his seventieth year and had been in ill health for several years.

"Tody" Hamilton had a career that never was chronicled adequately. From time to time in the last twenty-five years little snippets of his life have been printed, but as the result of his incurable modesty the full story has not appeared. Any one who wanted to interview "Tody" found him bubbling over with good stuff about the circus, about European traveling, about the thousands of newspaper offices that he had been in, but invariably discovered that he slumbered and he halted when it came to talking about himself.

Although he was born in New York, Mr. Hamilton was more familiar with thousands of American and European cities than his own birthplace. His idea of taking a vacation after traveling with the circus all year was to drop in on Coney Island.

Powers Charmed Millions.

"Tody" came from a family of newspaper men. His grandfather and father were writers, and at the age of twelve he was in the game, turning out "help wanted" advertisements. Few persons read his projects in those days, but later on in life, when he became the keeper of the adjectives of the Barnum & Bailey

circus, millions of persons fell under the charm of his powers. He was the man who dashed off the circus programmes, posters, advertisements and all reading matter for the big show. The marvels of alliteration that smote softly upon the ears and sang their way into the minds of the ticket buying populace have become so famous that they have come pretty near being household words.

The newer generation of circus press agents, talented men all of them, have today followed in the path that "Tody" blazed with the splendors of his rhetoric. One might almost say he created a new branch of literature. His words were translated into many of the languages of the continent. Fourteen years ago, when he returned from Russia, he said "Tody" on that occasion, "because the gauge of the railroads didn't fit our cars. That is why I didn't have chance to study Spanish and Russian. I regret that I couldn't look at a translation of one of our posters in Russian and scribble the greatest showbooth on earth."

As for the missionary work that Hamilton did in Europe, convincing the editors and the public that his circus was about the most wonderful aggregation of marvels on top of the earth, that is a story all by itself.

Before he joined the circus Mr. Hamilton worked for W. A. Coup, who had an aquarium in New York, where the Herald Square theatre later stood. When Coup bought a circus, Mr. Hamilton made his first plunge into press agent work. It was in 1881 that he joined the Barnum forces. He was so successful that it didn't take him long to catch the public eye. Old timers recall that famous episode of the alleged white elephant from Siam which had been put on exhibition by a rival circus.

Before a gathering of scientists he demonstrated—yes, that was the best thing he did, demonstrate, and as the years rolled on he did more and more demonstrating for publicity purposes—that it was mighty easy to make a sacred white elephant from Siam if one had the right kind of chemicals.

Tried Many Lines.

By scientific demonstrating "Tody" got the circus into the paper more frequently than any other American institution. When the state was about to use electricity instead of the hangman's noose for the execution of criminals, Hamilton had experiments conducted with different kinds of animals.

He published magazines and newspapers, he invented things, he took a try at the brokerage business more than once. He worked at one time for Koster & Bial. He is said to have been the first man who thought of holding a ball in Madison Square Garden and of running off six day roller skating contests.

Somewhat or other his ideas seemed to flow more smoothly in the circus business than in any other and he was acknowledged to be the kingpin of the publicity men of the sawdust circuit. To hear him dilate upon the science of publicity was highly educational.

"Exaggerate? Certainly not. It is the duty of the press agent to be enthusiastic and to entertain. The press agent

calls attention to an interesting fact. I need dry oyster shells to an ostrich and observe that he eats them with relish. Surely that is worth recording. If it is absolutely demonstrated that elephants are afraid of mice early it is legitimate to call the attention of editors to such an experiment."

Nine years ago a crowd of newspaper and theatrical men gathered in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to do honor to "Tody" Hamilton as a press agent and a good fellow. Charles E. Hughes, then governor, sat with the rest of the "Tody" ring. At that dinner Hamilton was described as the most timid Irishman adorning in a sawdust covered circus that ever lived.

"In all his life as press agent he has never walked into one of the 300,000 newspaper offices that he has visited without taking off his hat humbly and then has crept out meekly and softly," said one of the speakers.

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Because of its powerful blood-forming and blood-enriching qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes first as a means of overcoming nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, headache, indigestion, sleeplessness, irritability and all the annoying symptoms of nerve weakness.

It is not a mere relief, but thorough cure for it rebuilds and reconstructs the wasted and depleted nerve cells.

50 cts. a box, 6 for \$2.50.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

THE MUTILATED SOLDIER PROBLEM

Few more important works are being performed in connection with the war than that of the inappropriately named Hospitals Commission, whose real chief function is to provide for the restoration to economic usefulness of the mutilated soldier. At the present stage of events, the work of this commission is chiefly concerned with organizing vocational training and generally preparing the machinery for the handling of the wounded men from the moment when they are fit to leave the hospitals and convalescent stations; but there is also a most important function which is engaging its attention, namely the production of a proper public opinion as to the treatment of the returned wounded and their true economic position and requirements. It is in the highest degree important that the Canadian public should not make the mistake of thinking that a life of pensioned idleness is the proper reward—the best reward, the most generous reward, or the kindest reward—for it most certainly is not. It is infinitely better for the men themselves and for the community to which they belong, that they should be given (regardless of expense) the training necessary to fit them for whatever economic callings they are physically and mentally able to perform, and then encouraged to earn the proper reward of industry and trained efficiency by pursuing one of such callings—the earnings being of course additional to a pension calculated to make up, so far as possible, the economic loss which they have suffered through their mutilation.

The treatment of mutilated soldiers in this war is totally different from that which has been practiced in any past conflict. There has never before been any organized and disciplined effort to educate the wounded for those numerous vocations for which their wounds leave them fitted; a "laissez-faire" policy has always regarded the duty of the

state as finished when a miserable pension is paid or the man has been placed for the rest of his life in some home for the disabled; and as a result the wounded man has always been a non-producer and a drag upon the community which must support him, while his own life is poisoned by idleness and lack of ambition and self-respect. There will be nothing of this kind after the present war. The enormous size of the fighting forces as compared with the producing population of each country alone makes such a policy impossible, even if the progress of science and humanitarianism were not working in the same direction. There will probably be a certain element of public opinion, at first, which will cling to the old idea and demand

that every wounded man be given a pension sufficient to keep him in idleness during the rest of his life; and there may be another element, among the extreme trade union theorists, which will object to the "competition" of men specially trained at the state's expense for certain special vocations. Both of these delusions, along with any similar delusions which may be cherished by a few of the soldiers themselves, will have to be banished.

Two absolute and incontrovertible rights are the basis of the new relation between the mutilated soldier and the state—the right of the soldier to the best training of such abilities as are left him after his wound, and to a pension which will make up for any disability of earning power after that training (which pension must not be reduced on account of any rise in his earnings due to special skill or industry), and the right of the state to require every mutilated soldier to make a conscientious use of the opportunities of training afforded him, and to work as earnestly and conscientiously as if he had never been wounded. When these two rights and their corresponding duties are recognized, there will be no Mutilated Soldiers Problem.

TO FILM WORLD SERIES GAMES IN NOVEL WAY

When the world's series baseball games are staged this fall each contest will be shown on moving picture screens in some of the large cities a few hours after being played. Two producing companies have co-operated in purchasing a number of mechanical baseball boards, on which small monkeys are made to go through the various movements of a game, according to the September Popular Mechanics magazine. These will be installed at different plants and as the championship battles are fought, the details of each play will be telegraphed to the studios where the games will be re-enacted by manikins before cameras. The same evening the finished pictures will be displayed. The board consists of a grooved platform marked off like a baseball field. There is a full quota of properly uniformed

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DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY Cured Him

Mr. Stephen H. Shaw, Fairmount, Sask., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and must say it is a fine medicine for Summer complaint. We have so much small water here in the west that last harvest time I had summer complaint, and became so weak I could not work. I was advised to try 'Dr. Fowler's,' so got a bottle, and in a few days I was as well as ever."

"Dr. Fowler's" is the original "Wild Strawberry." It has been on the market for the past seventy years.

There are a number of preparations on the market today, claiming the same curative powers, called similar names, and trying to trade on the reputation of this wonderful bowel remedy.

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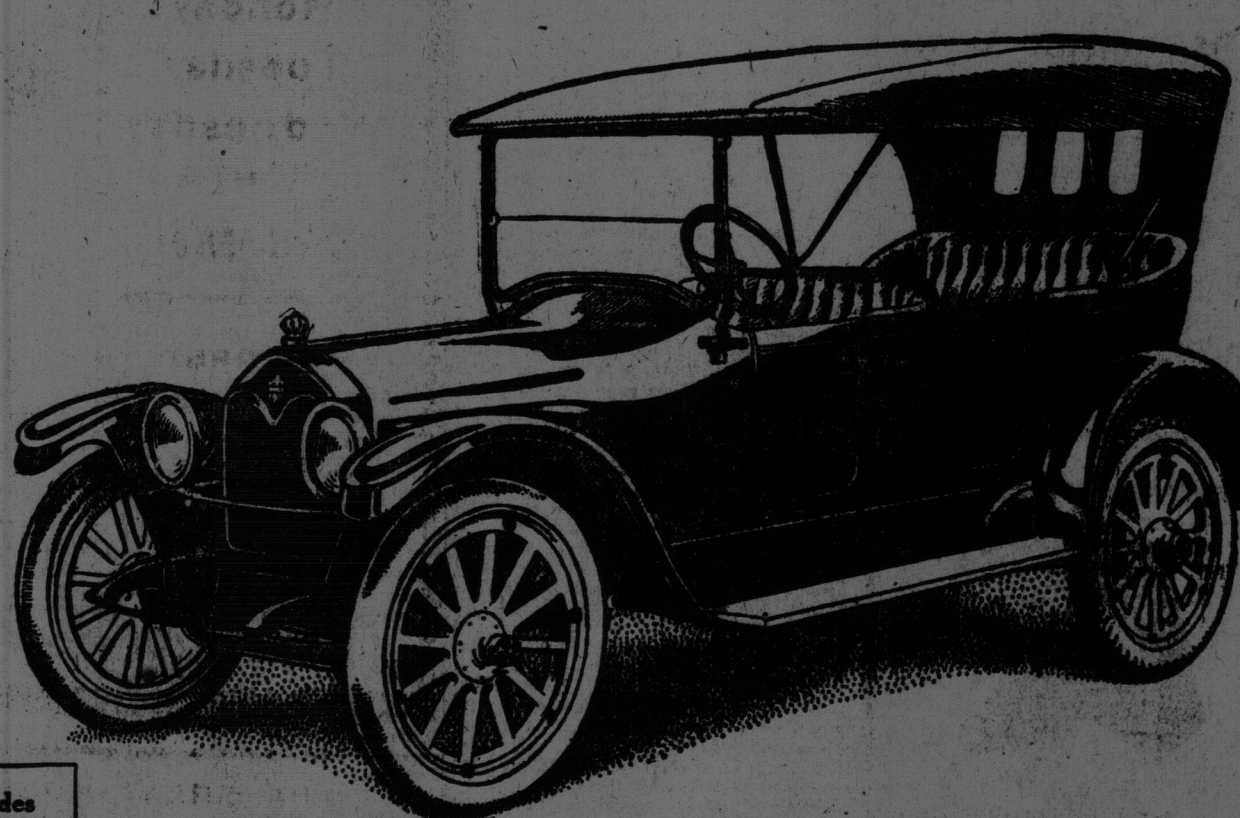
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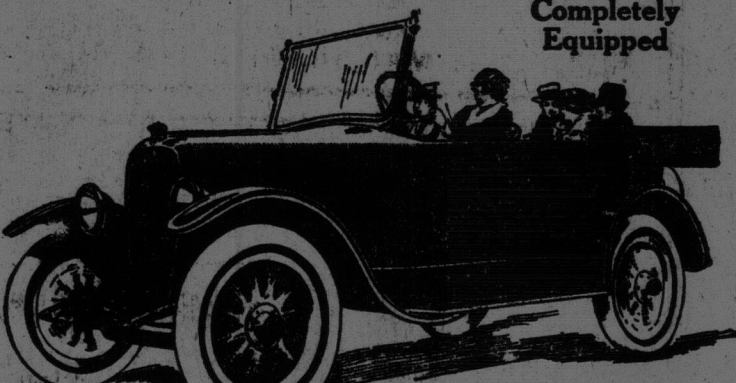
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