

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2
There is a fine pathos in the letter of the late Col. Wilkie which we publish elsewhere. It is his last word to his country and for his country's cause.
President Falconer confesses that the letter pains him. Had he taken the action which, unless he is utterly deaf to the expressed opinion of the province, he must have known was desired by everybody holding the patriotic and commonsense views which Col. Wilkie's letter embodies, the letter need never have been written.
The gentlemen referred to in the letter have not had President Falconer's interests at heart or they would have taken the broad hints given them and refrained from embarrassing their friend or impugning their own reputation for fact.
It is unfortunate that the matter should have been allowed to go so far, since it emphasizes the very point which President Falconer does not appear to appreciate.
The University makes a mistake in holding itself aloof from public opinion. We have commented upon this attitude before. The gods occasionally come down and mix with common men. The impression is abroad that the University does not do so.
We are aware that President Falconer has made some efforts to bridge the gap. Bridges must not only be built but crossed. Col. Wilkie's letter indicates a bridge which was neither built nor crossed.

Go Ahead With the Viaduct
Just what underground influences are at work endeavoring to postpone the commencement of the Bloor Street Viaduct it is difficult to determine. The cement trust is evidently lending itself to the active propaganda, but why east end ratepayers, who are more interested than any in having this most important improvement started, should take part in a movement which can only delay the construction indefinitely and with no result other than delay, is impossible to fathom.
The city council has several times declared for the present plans, which are for mixed steel and concrete construction, as it is much and safe to use with such foundations as the Don Valley furnishes. The commissioner of works has committed himself to the present plans. They have been passed by all the necessary authorities. There is nothing required now but to put them into execution. Some sinister influence, however, is still working for delay.

Literary Indigestion
The Literary Digest of New York in order to meet the attack that it was anti-British in its treatment of the war has had to flood the Canadian press with pages of expensive advertising—a vain attempt to square itself with Canadian readers. Integrity never needs the defence of paid advertising matter.
The World was one of the papers that exposed The Digest and refused to take its advertising. We doubt its integrity still more after reading its advertising defence.
Publishing something on each side of a story is not necessarily fairness; the experienced special pleader loves to don the cloak of impartiality.
Even if The Digest were able to show absolute neutrality we do not think much of an American journal of opinion that is only neutral in a war like that devastating Europe. If ever a nation, a press, a people appealed to the judgment of civilization it has been the American. We can still hear Patrick Henry calling down the corridors of time: Give me Liberty or Death! The Digest does not hear the appeal of Belgium. But it hears the Kaiser's men gladly. Dernburg is its Dove of Peace.
The Digest has run up against it so hard that it is now trying to in-

duce Americans to contribute to a fund it is raising to feed the starving Belgians. It says, let us not talk about the war, let us help the starving. We propose to talk of both.

The World pulled up The Digest for taking the Kaiser's part and trying to lead the liberty-loving people of this continent to believe that this war, so craftily planned, so inhumanly pursued, was forced upon Germany, and was to be justified by the special pleadings of German professors, soldiers, public men.

The Literary Digest, if as honest as it professes, must not only be impartial, it must not only take up a collection for the starving, it must condemn those who made the war, must apologize for trying to stir up sedition within the British Empire in order that its blood-guilty friends might escape the charge of making a scrap of paper out of a solemn obligation.

Considered Movements
Over in Britain strong censure is being passed on the conduct of the censorship. Newspapers have loyally conformed to the stringent conditions imposed, and these, it is universally accepted, are due to Lord Kitchener, influenced, as he says, by the requirements of our French allies, who are bearing the brunt of the conflict. Public feeling is in doubt, naturally influenced by the desire to have not only direct and immediate information regarding operations at the front, but picturesque and romantic stories of the prowess of our armies in the field. As between that popular desire and the requirements of military service it is not easy to hold the balance.
The public demand for news has got to be reconciled with the safety of British armies in the field. Officers released for a brief period of well-earned rest and relaxation are reported to have given their word that the strictly censored information allowed to be made public has resulted in the saving of thousands of lives among the men serving the fighting lines. If that is so, it is entirely in line with the cautious policy of the western allies. They are saving men and resources for the crucial moment of the campaign. Not spectacular and momentary success but real and vital progress is the object of the allies' strategy.

News for Our Soldiers
Mr. W. K. George, with characteristic energy, has launched a commendable scheme for benefiting the Canadian soldiers at the front. An explanation in last Saturday's World, the idea is that children in the public schools should each week make up a number of scrap-books containing clippings of all local news of the week from the six Toronto daily papers. These scrap-books will then be forwarded to the contingents wherever they may be.
The scarcest and of course the most desired commodity among the soldiers is news from home. The small daily happenings in their own cities and towns are of the greatest interest, births, deaths and marriages, sporting and social news make up the desired items.
In addition to the fact that they will be as welcome to the contingent these books will be the means of keeping the children in close touch with the great war and will make them feel that in some way they are taking part in the great struggle for liberty.

Mr. George has received the hearty cooperation of the board of education in carrying out his idea. One scrap-book is to be made up weekly from each school and the work will be under the supervision of the teachers. The books when completed will be turned over to a distributing centre and then sent forward. One of the great advantages of these scrap-books is that they will be strong and able to stand the wear and tear of passing from hand to hand in the camps and trenches better than the newspapers themselves.
The idea has been launched in Toronto and it is hoped will be spread all over Canada thru the sample scrap-books sent out in order to show others what may be done. Altho the board of education has provided an excellent scrap-book of heavy manilla paper for the Toronto schools, very serviceable books can be made up by anybody out of the ordinary wrapping paper. In this way the cost can be made practically negligible. Everyone can help, and such a deserving scheme cannot but be and will be well supported.

WILL DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF INDIAN EMPIRE.
The annual meeting of the Canadian auxiliary committee of the Women's Medical College, Louisiana, will be held December 2nd, in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, McGill street. The business meeting and the election of officers opens at 2:45 p.m. A public address will be given at 4:15. Rev. Lawrence Skeby, rector of St. Anne's, will preside. Dr. Margaret Wallace, who has been for six years a professor in the college, will give the address on India.
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR DIVIDEND.
The board of directors of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending Nov. 30, 1914, payable Dec. 15, 1914. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 7 to 15, 1914, inclusive.
DR. HAM HONORED.
Dr. Albert Ham, organist of St. James' Cathedral, has been elected a member of the British Musical Association.

TOTTERING



COL. WILKIE WAS GREATLY SHOCKED

At President Falconer's Letter Concerning German Professors at Varsity.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Board of Governors Will Deal With the Matter Very Soon.

On the night of November 16, the night before he died, the late Col. D. R. Wilkie wrote the following letter on the subject of members of German birth on the staff of the University of Toronto. The letter was handed to the World by Mrs. Kerr, Col. Wilkie's daughter. Dr. Falconer, president of the University, was informed that the letter was to be sent to the press, and his reply thereto also is given.

COPY OF LETTER TO DR. FALCONER FROM COL. D. R. WILKIE.
432 Sherbourne Street,
18th November, 1914.
Dear Dr. Falconer:
At a time like the present, when in this mixed community no word of excuse or encouragement should be given to our country's enemies, particularly by those occupying the highest places among the educators of our youth and the highest positions in the gift of our provincial government, I was shocked to read your apologetic letter in this morning's "Mail."

Already the reputation of the University has been besmirched by the famous (?) protest of the five professors against British principles being taught in a British school, followed by echoes of appreciation from others, then we had the difficulty in awakening the students to a sense of their duties to the empire. One of your principal professors informed me that he demanded for drill and for military preparation should come from the students themselves and that the professors should not interfere—one way or the other—it was no business of theirs.
Then we have your letter in which you encourage the employment of German subjects as leaders and teachers of our youth—men who have had the opportunity to become British subjects but who declined to swear their allegiance to their fatherland. I don't blame them—I blame the professors who employed them to teach equally competent men who are British subjects.
Toronto University is very much in the public eye at present. Everyone wishes it well, everyone wishes you well. Do not, do not, I beseech you, imperil your country, your province, your university, your students, yourself in an effort to return for many kindnesses to be more than generous to a cruel, ruthless, powerful enemy, a knowledge of whose character can only have been acquired by you thru the halls and colleges, the walks and gardens of their universities, and not as have the sons of many Canadians on the fields and in the trenches in Belgium and France.
This is a copy of the letter written by my father the night before he died.
Marion A. Kerr.

DR. FALCONER'S LETTER.
December 1st, 1914.
Dear Sir: I have read with great regret a copy of a letter which you publish today from the late Mr. D. R. Wilkie. This regret is the more keen because I cannot express to one who showed me many kindnesses, my sorrow that he thought it possible for me ever to give any word of excuse or encouragement to our country's enemies.
With regard to the native-born Germans who are on the staff I will say nothing at present because none of them have returned the matter will be dealt with by the board of governors very soon.
The implied charge of disloyalty against the staff and students, however, is most serious. That the staff or students of the University of Toronto are disloyal is so inconceivable to me that I have hitherto never thought that the question would be

MILLIONS INVOLVED IN LAND LAWSUIT

Woman Loses Appeal Over Right to See Her Children.

WRITS FILED AT OSGOODE

Children's Aid Society Must Pay Costs of Action by a Mother.

Neely, Limited, of Toronto, issued writs today against the Canadian Northern Railway Company for sums totaling \$2,628,000. The action is in connection with properties purchased from the railway in Montreal and Toronto. The Toronto property is valued at \$1,128,000, comprising \$1,000,000 in Leaside or thereabouts, and \$128,000 in Glenview. Mount Royal, a municipality owned by the C. N. R., and in which Neely invested \$2,600,000, is the Montreal property.
The ground for the action is the alleged failure of the defendants to carry out the agreement in connection with the improvements it is claimed that the C. N. R. made an agreement to erect car sheds, roundhouses, etc., and employ at least 1000 men at Leaside. They also agreed to put in a street railway service connecting with the Toronto Street Railway. Street paving, water and sewer accommodation were among the numerous agreements which the defendants Montreal, a somewhat similar agreement is alleged to have been made, exclusive of shops and houses.
A street railway connecting with Montreal, sewerage, waterworks and paving were among the improvements said to have been agreed upon.
Injunction Against City.
Rogers Supply Company have entered action against the City of Toronto, asking for an injunction restraining the city from awarding a contract for crushed limestone to anyone but Rogers Supply Company. The plaintiffs ask that a clause in the tenders requiring contractors to pay a certain wage, and to erect a similar wage from sub-contractors, be declared ultra vires, and that the city be restrained from inserting this clause.
Mr. Justice Kelly granted an order ending-up the Owen Sound Lumber Company, J. A. Simpson was appointed interim liquidator with reference to Judge Sutherland.
Mrs. Agnes White of Hamilton was awarded costs in her action against the Children's Aid Society. On Feb. 4, 1914, the children were taken from the mother, and it is said, without evidence being called as to neglect, were ordered by a Hamilton magistrate to be placed in the St. Mary Orphanage, a Roman Catholic institution. On May 1 the children were taken from the home and placed in foster homes "somewhere in Ontario." In July, 1914, Mrs. White petitioned the provincial secretary for the custody of her children, and he caused inquiries to be made, with the result that the children were restored to her, and she then instituted proceedings for costs in the case.
Trouble Over Children.
Mrs. Christine Schmidt was granted leave to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Lachford, dismissing her action against her husband, Frederick Schmidt, and the National Surety Company. The husband was taken from Mrs. Schmidt in January, 1904, leaving her with the two children. Some time later the children visited the mother in New York State and were retained. In order to see the children, Mrs. Schmidt alleged that she was forced to sign an agreement and a bond for \$5000, and it was to have these two documents made null that she entered proceedings, after which she claimed custody of the children.

Echo of Football Trouble.
The application of E. J. Livingstone for an injunction restraining the Hamilton Rowing Club from playing the Argos in the semi-final of the Dominion championship was refused, "ex parte," at Osgoode Hall yesterday. This gives Mr. Livingstone an opportunity of renewing his application this morning on giving notice to the Hamilton team of his intention. The T.R. & A.A. of his application is manager, objected to the ruling of the Ontario Rugby Union, giving the H.R.C. the championship, after they had refused to interfere in the game between the T.R. & A.A. and Ottawa.

ADMIRAL'S ORDER CAME FROM ENEMY

Secret Code Message Ordered Escape of Goeben and Breslau.

Special to The Toronto World.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau escaped from the British Mediterranean fleet in the Straits of Messina in the first week of the war by a use of the British admiralty wireless code, according to a story received by The New York Sun by mail from London. The story is as follows:
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