

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World News Company of Toronto, Limited, 111 West Main Street, Toronto. Telephone 1111. Main Office: 111 West Main Street, Toronto. Branch Office: 111 Main Street East, Hamilton.

Will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in section 47 of the Postal Guide.

Will pay for The Sunday World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in section 47 of the Postal Guide.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints," etc., are 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 subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 3088.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30.

Forehandness.

A distinct revival in business has been evident for some days past. Business men who have been under the harrow and who are aware of the tense condition of the money market are scarcely willing to admit anything very tangible, but they do not deny that there is an improvement.

It is like the first almost imperceptible movement of the spring on a March or April day, and comes with a trickle of water and a sense of increasing vitality. Down town yesterday there was a note in the air that almost corresponded to the springing of the bull-frog when the challenge has loosened things up. Business men are filling their business lungs and taking in fresh breath. They were almost too scared to breathe a month ago. But they have got over that now, and they realize that things have to go on, war or no war, and three meals a day must be served up as usual and the coal bin kept replenished.

It is a good sensible thing to look around these days and to try and understand where Canada is at. We have more wheat and apples than we can eat or than we can get into our houses. So we are not going to starve. With that horrible fear out of the way, it is possible to take calmer views of the situation. With the British fleet in control of the seven seas there is no danger of the empire being put out of business. That reflection should help some. The world's markets are just a little bigger for Canada than they ever were before. That is encouraging. Ottawa sends word that the imports have about come back to their normal level.

We are still in the ring and putting in solar plexus punches. Things are coming our way. The odds are with us and the money is up on us. With all this, now that we have fought the first round and find ourselves still in the champion class, we ought to be sticking out our chests a little. This, we take it, is just how the business men are beginning to feel once more. They are getting their share of all the good and all the bad. But they are beginning to find out that there is more good than bad.

This is what tends to the restoration of confidence. Confidence is credit. A man either has credit or he has not. If he has it, he can get it. If he does not feel that way, neither will the other fellow with the goods. But there is more than credit in the country. There is a lot of money. It is beginning to peep out. It may be as shy as an arbutus in March or hepatica in April, but it is peeping out. It will be springing like grass by and by.

War times have always been great times for the forehand men. Men who can look ahead and see the big opportunities are the men who rise rapidly after a war. The great houses of commerce have frequently taken their rise in the stormy times of wrestling nations. But they did not get there by waiting till the wars were over. They were forehanded. If Canadian business men can get a little of this spirit into them they will go a long way beyond Tipperary, and reach Threadneedle street.

Then again, they have to understand

that upon their efforts depends not only their own career but the fate of their country. Canada consists of its people, its merchants, manufacturers, workers of one kind or another. They and others make up the empire. The empire is kept going by the joint efforts of all of them. Upon them and their efforts rests finally the result of the war. It is a tremendous war, and we must win it. We can do nothing better to win it than by getting business into prime fighting shape. The conditions are just right for settling down to big trade.

The Debit Side

At first blush one might be unable to see why any country far removed from the scene of conflict should not profit financially from the great war. The war has withdrawn from industrial life many millions of men and has created an almost insatiable demand for foodstuffs and other supplies. The farmer gets more for his grain and his live stock, and the manufacturer in certain lines has more than he can do.

But there is a debit side to the ledger. The manufacturer has lost his market in many lands; he may also be crippled by the scarcity of his raw material, and his difficulty in collecting for the goods already sold and delivered to countries in or near the conflict. Most serious of all is the depressing influence of the great dislocation upon the financial and industrial corporations, causing a slowing down of business, a lessening of industrial activity and a disposition to hide and hoard currency and credit.

In the United States there is a marked advance in the price of corn, wheat, oats, sugar, steel, leather and spelter, with a consequent advantage to the producers estimated for the year at the round sum of \$800,000,000. On the other hand the cotton growers stand to lose nearly \$400,000,000 from shrinkage in values due to the war, and there has also been a decline in the value of petroleum, lumber, copper and silver, estimated for the year at \$90,000,000. The foreign trade of the country shows a great decline both in imports and exports, with consequent loss not only to manufacturers and importers but to the transportation and forwarding companies.

What is true of the United States we venture to think is true of Canada, namely, that the war has benefited many farmers by higher prices, but has greatly dislocated trade and has chilled business enthusiasm. It is anticipated, however, that manufacturing in the United States will be greatly stimulated, especially the cotton mills of New England. We may also reasonably hope for an industrial revival in this country, which, under the National Policy, will keep at home and distribute among our own people whatever of financial gain may come to us from the great war.

Progress of the Primary

On Monday the three political parties in the State of New York named their candidates for United States senator, governor and other state officers by a state-wide primary. The Democrats nominated Governor Glynn, who will be opposed by District Attorney Whitman as the Republican nominee and Fred Davenport, Progressive. The contest at any other time would provoke considerable interest outside of New York, as Mr. Whitman by his prosecution of the gunmen achieved an international reputation.

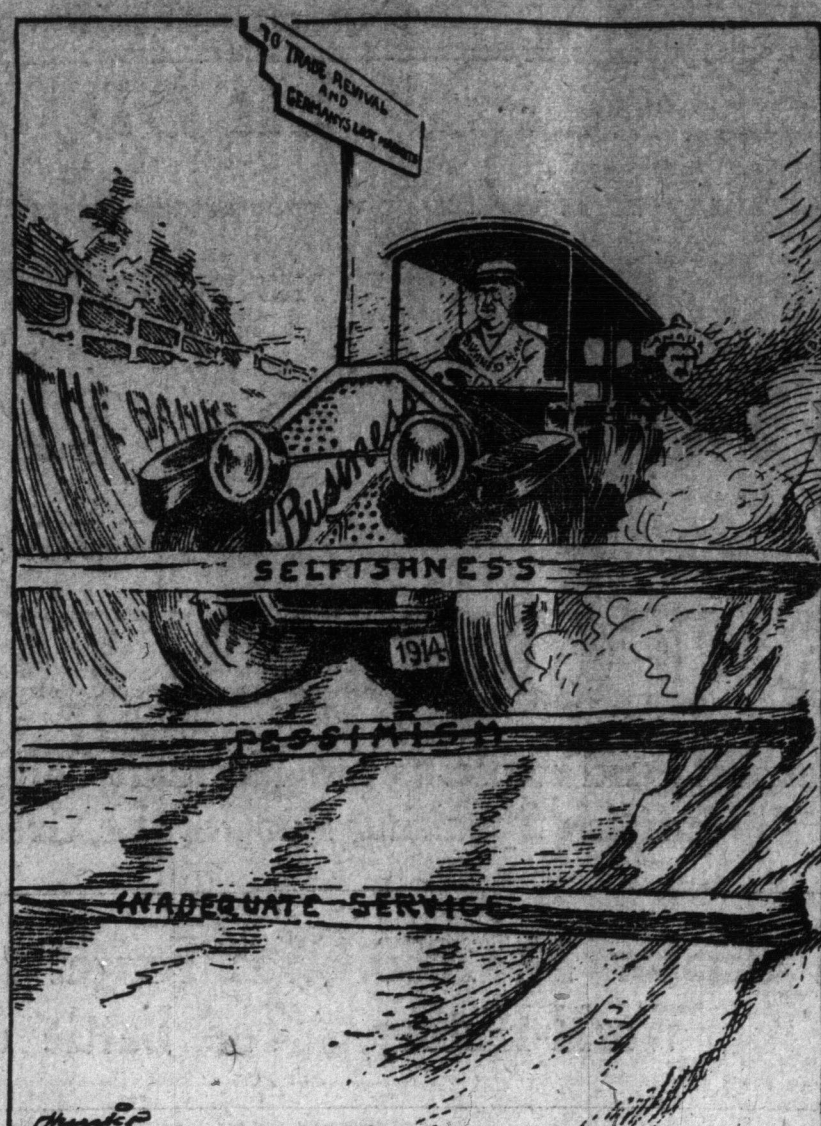
The New York statute may be defective in details, but it is significant that no one proposes going back to the old delegate system. No less than thirty-four United States senators will be selected this fall in states where the direct nomination system prevails. Indeed, whenever and wherever the people have tasted power, by themselves selecting their party nominees, they have steadily refused to abdicate their functions, with the result that the primary system once adopted always remains in force.

Those who advocate the direct nomination of party candidates have few worlds to conquer so far as the United States is concerned. They already have Mr. Wilson committed to the primary, and there really seems to be no reason why the voter who helped elect the party candidate should not take a direct part in deciding who that candidate is to be.

A War of Ideals

Not without reason do the apostles and evangelists of Prussian militarism and the German people because of them hold the United Kingdom as their representative antagonist in this war. For the conflict is in reality between two diametrically opposed ideals of national life and policy. That of Prussia, which has now permeated all parts of Germany, rests on might. It seeks to dominate Europe and the world by the force of the sword, to impose what Germans are pleased to call their "culture" on other peoples, and thus eliminate once and for all that individual national spirit, genius and expression, which, by action and reaction, have so powerfully influenced and stimulated each and every civilized race and inspired the great thinkers, writers and men of action who rule not by force of arms but by virtue of wider vision, moral worth and enduring service.

The British Empire has been developed not in accordance with a preconceived theory imposed by powerful minds saturated with the belief that



A HOLD UP

the government and the state are things apart from the people and superior to the people. As it now exists it is the result of a natural growth following closely that of the motherland herself. With the progress of democratic principle in Britain there came larger powers of self-government in her colonies and fuller recognition of the rights of the peoples of her dependencies to a larger share in their own government. The British Empire finds its strength in freedom, not in force; in voluntary loyalty, not in compulsory subjection to a central authority.

An empire of this kind is inconceivable to the German mind. To call it an empire indeed tends to misconception, for only in part, and that not the most important part, is the term reconcilable with the imperial idea as that is understood in Germany.

On its English-speaking side the British Empire is a co-partnership of virtually equal and independent commonwealths, ever becoming more conscious that in union is their strength. Even in India it is now seen that the sentiment of common interest has taken root to an extent so surprising that only an outburst of spontaneous loyalty, such as that so lately displayed, could have rendered credence possible. No wonder the German press is astonished, even tho it is still consoled by the conviction that the British Empire cannot last. But the British people believe, and will continue to believe, that only one end is possible to a war between the demon of force and the spirit of freedom.

The Legend of Archangel

In an interesting article in the London, England, Daily News, its editor, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, traces the growth of what he calls "The Legend of Archangel, an incident of the war." In this he refers to the tale, coming from many sources and told with much circumstance of a vast army of Russians, including the inevitable Cossacks, transported from Archangel, the Russian Arctic seaport, to Scotland and hurried in an interminable series of railroad travels to the south of England. This elusive host, according to general surmise, was destined to operate in Belgium and to deliver an attack eagerly anticipated but which, as yet, has failed to materialize.

"And all this while," says Mr. Gardiner, "the very air was eloquent with evidence. It came from every quarter of the compass and in every form of personal witness, but," he continues, "the true interest of the legend is psychological rather than historical. It offers the most striking instance of the growth of a myth and it throws a curious light on the origin of the myths that have developed in the past, out of the terrors, anxieties and hopes of people searching deeply for explanation of an unfathomable world.

But it is not necessary to go to

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ALICE SHEARD TO RECEIVE INCOME

Trust Company Will Administer Her Father's Legacy. Judge Decides.

COURT ALLOWS APPEAL

Guardian Trust Will Sue for Money to Support Italian's Family.

Mr. Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall yesterday handed down judgment in the Joseph Sheard estate case. He ordered that the legacy left by the testator to his daughter, Alice, be paid over to a trust company, with authority to pay over the income to Miss Sheard, with the approval of the official guardian. Resort may be had to the principal at any time if necessary, but this must not be without notice to the members of the family.

The case arose from the will of the late Joseph Sheard, who died on Sept. 28, 1912, in which the testator bequeathed to his daughter the interest, dividend and annual revenue arising from the sum of \$4000 which was to be set apart and invested by the executors. This income the testator directed "shall be paid in half yearly payments to my daughter Alice Sheard for her proper maintenance and support."

Of Weak Mentality.
Mr. Rowell, K.C., who appeared for the daughter, argued that the words "for her proper support and maintenance" did not in any way cut down the absolute gift, but merely indicated the motive or purpose of use present in the mind of the testator.

It was stated that the daughter is not of strong mentality and is not now living with her sister, who was appointed her guardian.

His lordship considered that it would not be right to order the money to be paid over to the daughter, Alice, as she was mentally unfit to care for it, and made judgment accordingly. He also directed that the costs of the action be paid out of the estate.

Appeal is Allowed.
The court of appeal allowed the appeal of the Guardian Trust Company as administrators of the estate of Antonio Andriola from the decision of Mr. Justice Britton, who dismissed its suit against the Dominion Construction Company for \$10,000 damages. Judgment is to be entered for plaintiff for \$1000, which is to be devoted to the widow and infant child of the dead man.

Andriola, a laborer, in the employ of the defendants, was killed at New-tonville while on his way to his boarding car last November.

IN APPELLATE COURTS.

The following cases are down for hearing in the appellate divisional courts today:

First Divisional Court.
Re Estate Samuel Pogue.
Arley v. Sydenham Township.
Behan v. C.P.R.
Renckwald v. Murphy.
Hamilton v. Hamilton.
Miller v. Cecil.
Second Divisional Court.
Barnfield v. Astrasser.
Simberg v. Wallberg.
McGregor v. Whalen.
Soper v. Windsor.
Oliver v. Lord.
Kinsman v. Mersea Township.

The following cases will be heard before Justice Kelly in the single court:

Black v. London Mutual.
London Man. v. London M.
Re O'Connell Estate.
Ballie v. Bachrach.
Chesley F. Co. v. Krug.
Hill v. Hartshorn.
Vivian v. Clerque.

ON SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Abraham Tenenbaum, a second-hand dealer, was found guilty yesterday of receiving stolen goods, but was remanded on suspended sentence on payment of \$48 as restitution. He was convicted of receiving wire stolen from the National Telephone Manufacturing Co. from Clinton Taylor, who has served thirty days for the offense.

REGRET HIS DEATH.

At an emergency meeting the Canadian Defence League passed a resolution expressing deep regret at the death after a rather prolonged illness of George M. Elliott, their secretary. Mr. Elliott is survived by a widow, one son, G. L., and two brothers, J. G. of Kingston and Rev. R. J. Elliott.

TWELVE CASES WON BY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

Separate School Canvasser Yesterday Had More Chances, But Won Only Ten.

Yesterday's session of the court of revision, when school appeals for ward four were taken up, was a very quiet affair in comparison with the previous sessions. The net result was the transfer of twelve citizens from the separate to public school lists and ten the other way. Fred Dole, son of the public school board, won twelve out of fourteen appeals and John G. Hall of the separate school was given the decision in ten out of twenty-four cases. Several owners of property on Cherokee street had their property at 11-17 Charlotte street, occupied by the Benjamin Electric Company, was not open for business assessment, but the appeal was not allowed.

MUST REPAY MONEY.

Chancellor Boyd, in the century-acre court yesterday, ordered W. I. Hohlstein to repay to Daniel B. Dole \$500, a part of the purchase price of the Ontario Hotel at Dundas and Dufferin streets. The plaintiff agreed to pay \$1575 for Hohlstein's interest in the theatre but could not get the lease transferred, so brought suit for the initial payment.

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BETTER SEWAGE SYSTEM AT ISLAND IS DESIRED

A. R. Denison Claims It is Impossible to Make Properties Pay at Present.

One of the old-timers on the island, A. R. Denison, states that the average return of owners of island property is 5 per cent., that not one man makes 10 per cent. and that he is making only 4 per cent. Before the parks committee he asked for a better sewage disposal system and "advanced the above as an argument. Boarding-houses accommodate 50 people had the same sewage disposal arrangements as a family residence, he said. He also asked for more moderate assessments and that the sand cut thru the island be drained of its stagnant water. The commissioner will report on his requests.

AMERICAN AID BUTTONS.

So successful was the sale of membership buttons in the American Aid Society in the lobby of Loew's Theatre last week, that thru the courtesy of other theatre managers this movement is to be extended. Tomorrow afternoon and evening these buttons will be on sale in the lobby of the Strand Theatre; at Thursday and Saturday matinee and evening performances of the "Blue Bird," at the Royal Alexandra, and at the Grand Opera House performance of the "Rosary" Friday evening. Membership in the society entitles one to free or obligation aside from the purchase of the buttons.

O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER

"JOHN BULL" RETURNS TO BEER.

"What is the cause of the revival in popularity of Beer and Ale as table beverages?" asks the London "Pall Mall Gazette."

That there is a return of their ancient vogue in the restaurants of London is noted by Charles Fond, restaurateur. "Beer has been coming into fashion again for some time," he says, and the tendency is becoming more marked. I was dining in a West End restaurant last night and was surprised to notice how many men were drinking beer. People have found out, I suppose, that beer is one of the best and purest of foods, and realize its value as they have not before.

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PRAIRIE FA TO SOW

Much Land in Prepared for Spring

By a Staff Report

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The results of the recent survey of the prairie lands are being received by the government. The results of the survey are being received by the government. The results of the survey are being received by the government.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANNOUNCE

Arts, Medicine, and Education Stand by Union

The results of the recent survey of the prairie lands are being received by the government. The results of the survey are being received by the government. The results of the survey are being received by the government.

THREE-FOUR BLOCKS

Methodist Clergy Position Situation

By a Staff Report

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