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SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 3.

Winning the War.

There is a different tone in the convention of the Hamilton Liberals to that of the Winnipeg gathering some weeks ago. There is of course much smoldering party feeling, but not more on one side than on the other; and the conceptions that have gripped the great thinkers and leaders among all the nineteen allied nations are too important, too significant, too vital, to be crowded out of the way by mere local and temporary interests, however weighty, however dear to those who are unable to open their eyes to the wider horizon.

In a prairie or forest fire all kinds of animals herd together for shelter, the common danger canceling for the time the natural enmity that exists among the tribes of the world. We are in a far worse conflagration than any forest or prairie fire, and the life of the nations is at stake, but there are many who cannot perceive this, who would linger to fight out their ancient quarrel, reckless whether the flames of war overtake them or not.

The real leaders of the nation, those who are able to see whether the great currents are tending, are a unit in regard to the necessity of making the war the one sole object in life until it is settled and settled forever. It was said early in the conflict that if we lost the war nothing else mattered. This is a cold, immovable fact; and it is the one extraordinary thing about the political world that there are men, and men of considerable eminence, who are willing to be of a minority which disputes this fact. If they cannot help on the projects on which the majority are agreed, upon which nineteen nations are agreed, they should at least not hinder. All the issues that may seem important will safely keep till after the war, except those which have to do with furthering the work of the war itself.

When General Mewburn was speaking of his pleasure that the Military Service Act had been adopted, and his regret that it had not been adopted earlier, he was interrupted by some one who asked why it was not adopted three years ago? "Why did you not agitate for it three years ago?" was his very natural retort. There has been wide agreement among the military men from the beginning on the necessity for compulsory or national service. The civilians thought they knew better, as they are apt to do about many things, and national service was delayed in Britain and the colonies to the general loss and injury of all concerned. As long as the nation thought it could play politics and go to war; could divide and fight at home and conquer abroad; could spend its energy and interest on domestic problems and not weaken its field forces; could face a united and single-headed enemy with divided and retarding counsels reading its own purposes and plans, and hoped to win, so long would the nation fail to get its full strength into the fight. Germany, not to be conquered except by the full strength of all her foes.

Getting the Submarines.

Submarine warfare is probably engaging more concentrated attention on both sides of the war at the present time than even aviation. The latest official statements are fairly satisfactory to the allies. That is to say, we are about holding our own. The Germans have more subs. than when they began, but we have more mercantile marine by 14 per cent., it is said. Of course we need vastly more, and huge preparations are being made. But it is some comfort to know that in spite of the vast destructiveness of the Germans our mercantile fleets are on the increase. Submarine vessels are changing their character all the time, and the latest types are much larger than even the Deutschland, which crossed to America. Vessels of 5,000 tons are being turned out as rapidly as possible from the German yards, much more rapidly, in fact, than men can be trained to handle them. The Kaiser's sailors shrink from submarine service, knowing that the chances of a return to the fatherland are of the slightest. The service, apart from war risks, is of the most unhealthy and nerve-wrecking description. Three months are required to tone up a man after one of these under-sea voyages. This is a problem which the Kaiser probably did not reckon with.

The methods of attack are being concentrated in the destroyers, a type of speedy vessels which give the submarine no chance if they get within range. Even submerging does not protect them, as great bombs are sunk on the trail of the submarine which explode with such violence as to be effective at very great distances under water. Just as the explosion of dynamite under water kills fish by the shock, so these explosions by shock and by crushing the comparatively slender plates of the submarine destroy it.

The destroyers have been utilized in convoying vessels, and these convoys now serve the double purpose of traps or bait for the submarine and protection for themselves. As the submarines can get no single vessels they are compelled to attack the convoys, and the swift destroyers are on the spot the moment a periscope or a torpedo track is detected, and one of the deep sea bombs finishes the career of the submariner.

In a war of mere destructiveness such as Germany has elected to carry on there is nothing to excite compassion for the foe. There is no dastardly, cowardly, contemptible act which the Germans have shunned. But they have capped their own climaxes in under-sea warfare. More than anything else their practice has justified the criticism of one of their own officers: "You English will always be fools, and we will never be gentlemen." It is a proud title to bear, that of fool, bestowed by such lips.

National Anthems and Their Moral.

A real storm has been raised by the refusal of the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, to play the United States national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." Muck is Prussian by birth and apparently by sympathies, and is recalcitrant in spite

of the fulminations of Theodore Roosevelt, who believes that any Prussian in America who refuses to play "The Star Spangled Banner" should be interned and his orchestra disbanded. Geraldine Farrar, who is of the same persuasion as Muck, also declined to sing "The Star Spangled" anthem, and as an intimate of the crown prince no doubt thought she was making good. The public outcry has been such, however, that Geraldine has backed down, and on Thursday night gurgled out "Oh say, did you see?" with the most loyal. Mr. Muck may be inclined to follow this amiable example on fuller consideration, and then, again, he may not. There is not a Prussian in creation who is not convinced, after the Russian chaos and the Italian disaster, that the Kaiser is not putting it over his enemies like a tent. The audacity of Muck and Farrar is a case in point and ample testimony to the confidence that Germans feel. The German map is marvelously convincing, and the Kaiser undoubtedly dominates a right-of-way across Europe from Antwerp to Constantinople. The spirit that insists on the national anthem in America is the same spirit that will insist upon the restoration of the shattered ideals of peace and justice in Europe. The whole Prussian nation is so impregnated with the Prussian virus that it is scarcely to be expected that Karl Muck or Geraldine Farrar or their like could escape the taint, but it serves as a warning to the rest of the world, when intelligent and traveled people like Muck and Farrar act as they do, not to place any reliance on the sudden reversal of German sentiment that is looked for in some sanguine quarters. The war will not be over till the German map shows another color, and the German armies have been forced to confess that they have met their masters. The German system combined with the German spirit has so far been victorious. The system of the allies is so far deficient that the finer spirit they are inspired with has been handicapped and balked.

We must persist until the wisdom of the children of light is equal to that of the children of this world as the Prussians conceive it. When a good spirit is wedded to the incredible folly of the Russian masses as displayed since the revolution, or is hampered by the lack of co-ordination and co-operation that is still evident in the operations of the allies, it must be apparent that we have still many things to learn. The war is a tremendous school, and the penalties for fudging are severe. There are too many of us yet who do not appreciate the fact that we are engaged in a life and death struggle in which our liberty, our property, our land and our language are still at stake. To people like Muck and Farrar it is still a perfectly reasonable thing to refuse to sing any national anthem but "Deutschens Uber Alles!" They see that we are not making war yet.

Good to the Horses.

Lieutenant Percy Arnoldi, who is home wounded, has been telling the Humane Society about the treatment of horses at the front. His apology for the men who ill-treated their horses touched the profoundest philosophy. "The trouble is," he said, "they don't understand the horses' feelings. They don't know they're human."

Saint Francis could have preached no better doctrine; and all who are familiar with dumb animals, and who take the pains to try to understand them, and to study their nature, are aware that to treat an intelligent animal with less regard than a human being is merely to lose one's opportunities and waste one's resources.

"What's good for a man is good for a horse," was an old proverb quoted by Mr. Arnoldi as a key to success with animals at the front, as in character and temperament they are akin.

The British are understood to treat their animals better than the French and Belgians, but whether this is out of genuine good feeling or from a proper sense of commercial values does not transpire. At any rate cruelty to horses is severely punished, and it is satisfactory to know that our troops maintain our national traditions for humanity in this as in other respects.

Other People's Opinions

Spanish Language.

Editor World: In view of the importance of the trade relations that will exist between Canada and the South American republics after the war, might I suggest the formation of a society in Toronto for the study of Spanish language and literature? While European nations are recuperating after the war, Canada should vastly extend her trade in South America and Mexico, and a working knowledge of Spanish would be a valuable asset. A society, with a central meeting place, could do invaluable work in the coming winter. Perhaps some of your readers would give their view on the matter.

The Aftermath.

By Robert Partridge.
 The hand I clasped lies trampled red,
 The lips I pressed are cold.
 From that dear face the smile has fled,
 All still, that heart so bold.
 My life is empty, drear and bare—
 My all—is but an empty chair.

A hero? Yes; to me console
 Comes in that thought, and blest
 In knowledge that his mighty soul
 Lies not in earthy rest.
 But that may not efface the pain,
 The agony . . . that never again . . .

If I am bitter—should I rave,
 When memories dim my mind;
 And see nought but a blood-stain'd grave,
 Where lies . . . that heart . . . so kind?
 Can I be blamed should thoughts arise,
 And I hurt curses to the skies?
 Oh, help me, Lord! . . . vindictiveness,
 And malice, too, is rife
 Within my heart . . . Let me care
 Once more that brave young life.
 I am but human . . . make me brave
 To nurse that balm—a soldier's grave.

Fathers of Noble Sons.

By Dr. James L. Hughes.
 Fathers of noble sons are we—
 Heroes who died for liberty;
 Sons who to us will ever be
 Living in loving memory.

Glad they were men whose hearts were true,
 Proudly we saw them go to do
 Duty for home and empire, too;
 Duty for right with vision new.

Sons such as ours brought no sad tears;
 Lives such as theirs ne'er gave us fears;
 Deep in our hearts thru coming years
 Grandly will ring their parting cheers.

ITALIANS ESTABLISHED IN NEW DEFENCE LINES

(Continued from Page 1.)

removal of the headquarters westward. The commander of the troops in this section read to them, with emotion, General Cadorna's stirring appeal to the soldiers to stand firm, and all joined in loyal shouts of "Long live Italy!"

Saturday morning the correspondent was summoned at daylight and informed that all must leave at once as the headquarters had been removed. The railway was given over to troops, artillery and stores. Private trains and the telegraph had been suspended. All sorts of vehicles and horses were impressed for military requirements. Thousands of persons were walking along the roads, and the refugees, carrying the pitiful remnants of their household goods salvaged in their flight before the invaders.

The correspondent succeeded in boarding an automobile of the last British Red Cross unit to leave. A final look, at midnight, from the top of the Red Cross building found that the eastern horizon was ablaze with continual explosions as the Italians blew up munition depots and bridges. The Germans advanced the enemy and screen their own retirement. A fierce bombardment was punctuated with star shells from such side, while the Germans attempted to discover their opponent's position.

Clogged the Roads.
 At daylight Sunday the vast traffic of the railway mainline clogged the roads for miles. The Red Cross automobile party expected to make 80 miles inside of two hours, but it developed that it would take at least two days to achieve this distance.

The withdrawal of the heavy guns and the munitions supplies revealed a military genius of the highest order, the enemy succeeded in bombarding the difficulty of the huge military removal. A torrential rain increased the hardships of the soldiers and added to the misery of the women and children who had walked seemingly endless miles over the roads and thru the fields all night.

Some mornings at a railway crossing, a steady succession of flat cars assisted in the removal of the artillery. The monster guns were mounted on double cars, and covered by boughs as a screen against air raiders. The rain was providential, as clear weather would have permitted the enemy aeroplanes to bombard the roads and block the withdrawal.

Along the line of retreat were many wounded being carried on litters thru the mud. The Red Cross car took aboard one soldier with a shell wound in his arm. Sunday night this car made only 15 miles, where the wounded man was taken to a hospital.

The military occupied the entire town and there was no room for lodging. The mayor had posted a proclamation ordering strangers away. An Italian officer offered to permit the correspondent to sleep on a cot in the barracks, but later a place was obtained in the stall of a stable adjoining a hotel.

The Tagliamento River.
 Monday morning the Red Cross party crossed the Tagliamento River, which at this point is about the width of the Hudson River in New York. It is well to take note of this river, as it is a natural barrier against the invaders.

The fifteen miles consumed twelve hours of riding thru apparently unending masses of soldiers, horses, cannon and the impediments of the war. The men, weary and bedraggled, but calm and cheerful, were not heard to utter a single word of complaint since they began to march.

Monday night the Red Cross car arrived at the new headquarters. Here the correspondent's notes end, as all subsequent movements of the army are not officially, but generally, as sent owing to military necessity.

The correspondent's recital is only one chapter, and thousands of other experiences in other parts of the front. However, above all the hardship and terror of the incident, the fact stands out that the Italian army is succeeding against terrible odds in saving the larger part of its ammunition, supplies and artillery, as well as virtually the entire personnel.

Berlin Official Report.
 Berlin, via London, Nov. 2.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—The eastern bank of the Tagliamento River from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea, has been cleared of Italians, according to the German official communication issued today. On the middle and lower sectors of the Tagliamento the Austro-German armies are in fighting contact with the Italians.

The communication says that the Italians who had been holding out along the eastern bank of the Tagliamento either were compelled to retire or were made prisoner.

The text of the statement reads: "Italian front: Along the middle and lower Tagliamento our army is in fighting contact with the enemy. Italian brigades still holding out on the eastern bank of the river were compelled by our attacks to retire, or were taken prisoner."

"From the Fella Valley to the Adriatic Sea the left bank of the Tagliamento is free of the enemy."

STRIKE IN OIL FIELDS
 TROOPS GUARD TANKS
 United States Soldiers Will Strive to Prevent Sabotage in Texas Fields.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 2.—Soldiers in federal service tonight were guarding property thruout the Gulf coast oil fields of Texas and Louisiana, where a strike here Saturday. A detachment of soldiers will guard the tank farm at Englewood, where approximately 3,000,000 barrels of crude oil are stored. The oil from the Texas fields is sent thru pipe lines to the big refineries at Beaumont and Port Arthur, where it is being manufactured into gas and for the use of the allied navies.

Strike leaders claimed tonight that more men joined their cause today, while officials of the companies claim that they still are all over the fields and expect to put more men to work tomorrow.

In nearly every one of the oil fields there are many large storage tanks filled with crude oil.

NOT ALEXANDER AUET.
 Kingston, Nov. 2.—The report that Alexander Auet recently released from the penitentiary was in the northern part of Frontenac County, flourishing firearms is not true. The man complaining of it is most likely, and it is stated that he had trouble with the police at Peterboro.

JACK CANUCK CUTS LOOSE



PROLONGED WAR STRAIN HAS WORN RUSSIANS OUT

Kerensky Says Allies Must Take Up Heaviest Part of the Burden—Russia Loyal to the Entente, Premier Declares.

Petrograd, Nov. 2.—Russia is worn out by the strain of war, and must have help, Premier Kerensky yesterday told the Associated Press. He said that Russia claims as her right that the other allies now should shoulder the burden which she has borne.

"Russia has fought consistently since the beginning. She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is now worn out by the strain, and claims as her right that the allies now shoulder the burden." Thus he explained Russia's position. The premier was seated in the library of the former private office of the emperor in the Winter Palace. The correspondent called attention to widely contradictory reports on Russian conditions, and asked the premier for a frank statement of the facts.

"It has been said by travelers returning from England and elsewhere to America that opinion among the people, not officially, but generally, is that Russia is virtually out of the war," he explained.

"Is Russia out of the war?" Premier Kerensky laughed. "That," he answered, "is a ridiculous question. Russia is taking an enormous part in the war. One has only to remember history. Russia began the war for the allies. While she was already fighting England was only preparing and America was only observing."

"Russia at the beginning bore the whole brunt of the fighting, thereby saving Great Britain and France. People who say that Russia is out of the war have short memories. We have fought since the beginning, and have the right to claim that the allies now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders."

"At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question, 'Where is the great British fleet, now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'"

"Could an American army be of use if sent to Russia?"

"It would be impossible to send one," said Kerensky. "It is a question of transport. The difficulties are too great."

"If America cannot send troops what would be the most useful way for her to help Russia?" was asked.

"America Can Help."
 "Have her send boots, leather, iron, and," the premier added emphatically, "money."

The premier was asked regarding the morale of the Russian people and the Russian army. He answered: "The masses are worn out economically. The disorganized state of life in general has had a psychological effect on the people. They doubt the possibility of the attainment of their hopes."

Washington, Nov. 2.—Secretary of State Lansing has issued a statement saying: "There has been absolutely nothing in the despatches received by the department of state from Russia, nor in information derived from any other source whatever to justify the impression created by The Washington Post today, principally by the headline, 'Russia quits war,' that Russia is out of the conflict."

Credits totaling \$25,000,000 to Russia have been authorized by the treasury. There remains available for Russia here \$184,100,000. Apparently there is no intention to withdraw any of the unexpended credits.

Great Britain's advances to Russia are perhaps almost ten times as great as the sum advanced by the United States. It is estimated that since the war began England has advanced at least \$2,000,000,000 to Russia, and it is known that she was still advancing funds a short time ago.

A high percentage of the money advanced by England has been spent in the United States, much of it during the first year of the war, when Great Britain virtually assumed Russia's obligations for munitions and other supplies in this country.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Premier Kerensky's statement that America's most effective help to Russia would be the sending of money, was regarded here as possibly forestalling a formal request for the transportation of gold to Russia, but it was thought more likely that what the premier had in mind was the establishment of credits here up to the purchase of supplies to be shipped to Russia.

"Have her send boots," the premier was quoted as saying in response to a question as to how America could help best, "leather, iron" and, with emphasis, "money."

The sending of actual money out of the country to any of the allies would establish a precedent here and would be diametrically opposite to the American Government's present policy, which aims at the conservation of the huge store of gold piled up since the war started. As a means of making conservation effective, gold was placed by parliamentary provision on the list of commodities which must be licensed for export, and the federal reserve board, under Secretary McAdoo's supervision, announced a policy of holding gold in reserve to the minimum.

American gold officials asserted today, can do Russia more good if it remains in this country. There is unanimity of opinion among officials that Russia's need would have to be supreme to warrant the actual transportation across the ocean of any appreciable amount.

Ready to Make New Loans.
 The American Government apparently is entirely willing to grant further requests for credits. It has granted Russia's requests with alacrity in the past, and Secretary McAdoo has announced repeatedly that the government would place money where it would be most effective in fighting Germany.

So expeditiously has the treasury acted in establishing Russian credits that until today Russia had not expended the first of three credits of \$175,000,000 granted her in this country, totaling \$225,000,000.

The formal transfer today to Russian account of \$17,700,000 from the treasury to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, brought the total she has withdrawn up to \$190,000,000, or \$15,900,000 more than the first credit of \$175,000,000 granted her.

There still remains a credit for Russian expenditure for munitions, leather, iron and other needed commodities, of \$124,100,000, without the authorization of another credit and there is every indication that if another credit were needed it would be granted promptly.

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