

## The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director, 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET, TORONTO.

Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.

Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton. Telephone 1346.

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, by mail to any address in Canada, or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto and Hamilton by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy. Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES. Daily World \$4.00 per year; Daily World \$5.00 per month; Sunday World \$2.00 per year; Sunday World 25c per month, including postage.

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 a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. Subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5308.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7.

## Local Heroes

There is never any end of heroism. Whether war is afoot or peace reigns serene. Perhaps the spirit of sacrifice is more active now than men are giving their lives for ideals that are too often taken for granted. Certainly there have been many instances of local heroism in the last year to assure us that the character of Britons holds its record when opportunity calls.

Nothing could be finer than the readiness, the daring and the modesty of the actions of the last week. These things are apt to be passed over, and unless some local Valhalla be established, a hall of fame in each locality where the brave deeds of the neighborhood might be commemorated, they are too soon lost sight of. The Royal Humane Society does something in this way, but it is not the special appeal of a local memorial. Why should the city hall not be made a temple of real fame, where the names of men who have distinguished themselves might be enshrined and perpetuated alive as well as after death?

The bravery of Mr. E. Middleton, who swam out 200 yards through furious surf to the rescue of men on the wreck of the steamer Alexandria; the courage of Mr. W. A. Griffin, whose pluck in assisting in the rescue of five people on the lake shore near New Toronto by bridging a gap between a short rope and a boat in the breakers, enabled the occupants to climb over him and reach the rope and the shore; and the grit of Private Harry Robins, who was refused for military service on account of a varicose vein and proceeded to the hospital to be operated on so as to be able to go to the front and who died as a result of the operation, are three instances of heroism of various orders which ought to be remembered.

There is no dearth of such cases, but usually we are inclined to look for heroes at a distance and to forget those who live among us. Similarly we are inclined to forget the heroic struggle that some people put up all their lives without the least attention being paid to it. We take these things as matters of fact, while we rave about the deeds of literature and daring in our novels and romances because they appear to us as matters of fancy. They are all right in their way and no doubt help to kindle the heroic flame, but there is fire enough in the tales of real life to inspire our children and young men if deeds such as we have mentioned are properly brought to their attention.

## The Coming Struggle

The Wilson administration has again given formal notice of its intention to insist upon the passage by congress of what has been generally known as the ship purchase bill. When the war broke out a great number of German ships were interned in American ports. Naturally enough a strong sentiment grew up in favor of acquiring them as a nucleus of an American marine. To their purchase at the time the British and French Governments objected. The ships represented a good deal of money which would have become available for the needs of Germany had a sale been effected. Moreover it was feared that they might be used to carry contraband to the enemy.

Now, however, the ship owners can have little equity left in the vessels which are subject to enormous claims for wages, supplies and other obligations. The assurance of the president that the ships, if purchased, will be used only in the Pan-American trade has probably overcome the diplomatic objections which were raised some time ago. It is a fair surmise that Mr. Wilson has some understanding with Great Britain and France or he would not so vigorously insist upon his ship purchase bill.

That measure was designed to create a corporation with power to acquire and operate ocean tonnage. The government was authorized to acquire a controlling interest therein, and thus direct provide for government ownership and operation of ocean tonnage. The bill was talked to death in the senate at the last session of congress. That was a short session bound to

expire on March 4th, so that Democratic senators who were afraid of facing the roll call were able to kill the bill without directly defying the president. Next December a new congress comes to Washington. It can remain in session almost indefinitely and a vote will sooner or later have to be taken.

The opposition to the bill will be of a determined character backed by money and influence of various kinds. Wall Street has already threatened Secretary McAdoo and is beginning to snarl at the president. A recent speech of the secretary of the treasury, in which he proved that the United States had successfully operated the Panama Railway and a fleet of vessels in connection therewith, has renewed the activities of the foes of public ownership. What strength they will be able to muster on a final roll call remains to be seen, but a struggle against government ownership and operation of ocean tonnage will be all the more vehement in view of the overgrowing popular demand for government ownership and operation of railways.

## The Problem of the Laggards

We publish elsewhere a letter from "An Old Acquaintance" which pleads for the enlistment of those who are less necessary for the ordinary business and working life of the community. The letter voices a principle about which there has been much complaint in Great Britain. There, manufacturers and commercial men are accused of dissuading their efficient young men from enlisting, and we fear "An Old Acquaintance" is taking a similar course.

The idea seems to be that if all the old and unfit and useless could be persuaded to go to the front and the strong and intelligent and efficient left at home, war would be more of a benefit to the community. The idea loses sight of all the really valuable aspects of war as a factor in civilization, in the development of nations, or in the unfolding of the higher moral nature of humanity. There is little sacrifice in giving up that which we do not value. The man with a million gives nothing when he puts his few hundreds into the war funds. It is the lesson of the widow's mite.

If life is merely a performance where the healthy, the rich and well-to-do, the efficient and the clever, are to live at the expense of the poor and the wretched, the unlettered and the stupid, then the German philosophy is a perfectly correct one, and those who feel that it is, had better join the ranks of the Kaiser.

There is another and a nobler philosophy which has been ground into the character of Britons for generations past, and which we are not likely to forget.

It may seem an altogether stupid and senseless business to allow the finest and best of our young men to go to Europe and risk their lives while crowds of men are parading the streets who refuse either to enlist or to go to work on the farms. We have to pay some price for freedom, and this is part of the price. These men who so refuse have not yet been trained to understand that it is a mean and shameful thing to allow others to sacrifice themselves that they may live without effort. They have not yet learned that they are men. They may sing that Britons never will be slaves, but slavery is still an instinct with them, and dyes their whole character black. It is a difficult thing to teach this lesson, but it will not be taught by compelling them to do what they do not want to do.

There has been failure somewhere on the part of those who undertake the spiritual guidance of society when men of this type abound. It is equally wrong that men like "An Old Acquaintance" should suggest anything to discourage the enthusiasm of our young men who are willing and prepared to go forth to battle for our national ideals. If commercialism has so ingrained itself in our social system that young men hang back for reasons of this kind, then Canada is not imitating the old British principles of freedom and courage and self-sacrifice as she ought.

It has been said that Canadian-born young men do not flock to the colors as readily as the British-born. This is a vexed question, and the figures are not available to settle the dispute one way or another. But if the young are to be called to the front, then is the time for the less efficient to be trained and given a chance to serve the community to which they

belong. We are not yet so hopeless of society as to fear that there is not room for every man born into the world.

## CAN YOUNG MEN BE SPARED?

Editor World: It looks to me that it is about time to give expression to our feelings and ideas regarding the present war situation. As you know, I have never taken part in military matters or affairs, but have devoted all my time to business and have worked hard and done my share of good work in helping to keep up the character Toronto has won as a go-ahead city.

Years ago, when I was young, many of my friends joined the volunteers. I then maintained that when the time came that we would have to do our arms, I would be necessary to shoulder my share of it. Now the time has come when soldiers are needed to do their work at the seat of war, while many men that are of very little use to the business and working community remain at home.

It appears to me that some system should be adopted so that those having no fixed employment or means of providing for themselves or families should be called to join the force, and such men as are useful and capable workers be left until the last moment. In this way good men could remain at their work and could be taught their trade without largely interfering with it. As things are done here today, the young fellows and even the old fellows are beginning to find that a certain amount of feeling is expressed which points to a want of patriotism but not hurrying to join the standard.

I am writing you so that if you think well an article may appear in The World, giving direction to a movement that will show our business operations to proceed with as little interruption as possible under this war condition. I cannot all shut down and go to the front and we cannot think if our steady and best men are taken away. Why not exhaust the labor bureau and then turn to the jail birds, who are in for minor offences? Give them the chance to earn a living and gain new characters. These give nothing to the nation, but a black eye, but be made to serve their country, and become good subjects.

I remember when the 10th Regiment recruited here and took away many such characters, and they turned out good fighting men and upheld the standard of the regiment.

May I ask you to insert this, if these suggestions of mine meet with your approval, and to send it with one of your own editorialists if deemed of sufficient consequence.

An Old Acquaintance.

## ALLIES WORKING IN FULL HARMONY

General Staffs Understand Each Other's Position and Purposes.

## RUSSIANS DID WELL

Fortitude Displayed Compels Admiration of the Whole World.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Commenting on the fall of Warsaw, The Post declares that "it is perfectly natural under the circumstances that the Russians, in some move on the part of the west to relieve the relentless pressure, the circumstances have been reversed. In the spring, the Russian frontiers, we may be pretty sure public opinion in the western countries would have been calling for prompt action on the part of Russia to relieve the strain."

"All things considered, the Russian public has been wonderfully patient and uncomplaining in the circumstances, but there nevertheless signs that the Russians are not satisfied with the share taken by the allies in the campaign. Their exemplary attitude doubtless rests on the belief, which is our security for confidence as well as theirs, that the general line of the three countries are acting in full harmony and with complete knowledge of each other's position and purposes. From this premise one may reach the conclusion that, after all, things cannot be very different when the leaders can take the situation so calmly, not to say passively."

The Times says editorially: "The whole world marvels at the gallantry with which Russian troops have stood at bay against unequal odds, while the coolness and deliberation of their withdrawal has been a task of strategy for the time when they meet the German soldiers on equal terms as regards armament."

"By preserving their armies intact she has deprived the Germans of their principal aim, and undoubtedly has made more complex and difficult the future course of the German strategy. 'Unbroken Russian legions are still massed before the Vistula, and Germany cannot turn elsewhere without taking them into account. Russia has made the German advance far more costly than the enemy expected. The German time-table has been probably been once more upset, and the front has resolved itself into a series of expensive delays, which are by no means at an end.'"

## HE STRUCK IT RIGHT AT LAST

After Suffering Almost Two Years, "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.

MR. WHITMAN.  
382 St. Valler St., Montreal.  
In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years. I was in constant misery from my stomach and my weight dropped down from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so. That was eight months ago. I began to improve almost with the first dose. No other medicine I ever used acted so pleasantly and quickly as "Fruit-a-tives", and by using it I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble, and all pains of Constipation and misery were cured. I completely recovered by the use of "Fruit-a-tives" and now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-tives" enough.

Box a box 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## NOBODY KNEW WHO BLEW UP THE DAMS

Provincial Officers Failed to Unravel Four Cases of Dynamiting.

INQUEST AT NAPANEE  
Heard Evidence of Farmers Whose Property Was Damaged by Floods.

Superintendent Joseph E. Rogers of the provincial police, and R. H. Green, county crown attorney for York, returned yesterday from the investigation into the dynamiting of Dam No. 3 on the Napanee River. Superintendent Rogers presided at the inquiry, which was held at Titchborne, R. H. Green represented the law department of the Ontario Government. The investigation disclosed an apparent understanding with regard to the blowing up of the dams.

The Napanee River Association, a non-profit of years ago for the purpose of floating lumber down to the saw mills. In the spring, the dams cause the water to back up and flood the farms. Four of the dams have been dynamited. Dam No. 3 was dynamited on the night of June 28. The witnesses expressed ignorance of the explosion. One said that he heard that a German aeroplane had blown the dam.

The investigation gave rise to the theory that those interested in the destruction of the dam had left the actual details of the dynamiting and the explosion to one man who was screened from detection. The upshot of the investigation is expected to be an amicable arrangement between the mill owners and the farmers for compensation for losses caused by the floods. It is expected that this will result in the dams being left intact.

MANY THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED FOR THE HARVEST IN WESTERN CANADA.

Thousands of men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the western crop, and the province of Ontario is expected to transport this great army of harvesters to the west will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run and special trains operated, making the trip in about 26 hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," \$12 from Winnipeg.  
"Return Trip East," \$18 from Winnipeg.  
Consult C. P. R. agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

Going Dates.  
Aug. 19 and 20—From Kingston, Titchborne Junction, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and east in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.  
Aug. 21 and 22—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and east in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not east of or including Kingston, Titchborne Junction, Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

Aug. 24 and 25—From Toronto and stations west and north in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line north of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.  
For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. agent, or write J. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. 458.

MAYOR CHURCH AT NIAGARA  
Mayor Church was at Niagara yesterday. During his absence, Controller O'Neill occupied the municipal chair.

## HERE'S A CHANCE TO START IN BUSINESS

Lace Making Offers Fine Possibilities for Local Enterprise.

## FOREIGN SUPPLY GONE

Cessation of Belgian Manufacture Leaves Way Open for Industry Here.

When Canada is trying to develop new industries, and women by no means behind in the cry for made-in-Canada goods, there is no reason on earth why lace of many varieties should not become a product of the country. In the older countries—Belgium, for instance, noted the world over for its Brussels and other fine laces—the manufacture and consequent products along this line are altogether shut off. Even in countries where the industry may be still prosecuted there is no way of getting into outside markets to sell their wares.

Canada Shut Off.  
In this way Canada is in a great measure shut off from a good supply of the beautiful creations that women everywhere love. There is probably nothing so universally attractive to women as the web or length of filmy tulle with the exquisite design wrought into it by the dextrous fingers of their sister women who are experts in lace production.

The introduction of lace-making into Toronto would not be a difficult matter. There are several expert workers at our National Exhibition for a number of years. Unfortunately the encouragement shown them has been but of a limited degree. Their wares as exemplified in rich Maltese attractive Cluny, Carriokmacross and other laces, not to speak of the many patterns and samples of Irish crochet, were in most instances just as worthy to rank among the best as were the also a few, might use their skill in evolving patterns which, together with the skill of the makers, might in time add up for Toronto a name as a place where one of the most artistic industries of the world is carried on. To throw a damper on the idea by the introduction of what might be called a luxury, would not be a mark of our optimism may be a mark of our laziness. Hand-made lace could be made and sold—some variation at least—at as reasonable a price as much imported trimming. A befitting of small scale might lead to a big future. The idea seems to commend itself and Toronto women might lead the way.

To establish a school for lace-making would require no extensive capital. Sufficient to pay the teachers, who might be our annual exhibitors, from the moment they start, and enough to enable workers dependent upon their daily wage to give their time to the learning, seems to be about all that would be required. A room with time workers would be attracted to the beautiful and refining industry and our designers, of whom there are also a few, might use their skill in evolving patterns which, together with the skill of the makers, might in time add up for Toronto a name as a place where one of the most artistic industries of the world is carried on.

SON OF DR. ALBERT HAM HAS JOINED THE COLORS  
Percy Ham, Well Known Musician and Athlete, Goes to the Front.  
A distinct loss to the musical circles in Toronto has been occasioned by the departure for the front of Mr. Percy D. Ham, son of Dr. Albert Ham, conductor of the National Chorus of Toronto. Mr. Ham, who is on the staff of the Law Titles office at Osgoode Hall, is enrolled with the Third University Company, which will go forward as reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He has been secretary-treasurer of the National Chorus of Toronto for years and has been highly regarded by his associates and has lent great assistance to various organizations through his executive ability. He was formerly a member of H. Co., 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles and will no doubt, render good service in his new connection.

ONE CAN SAVE ENERGY AND TEMPER BY USING ONLY

## EDDY'S MATCHES

THEY DO NOT MISS FIRE IF PROPERLY STRUCK -- EVERY STICK IS A MATCH--AND EVERY MATCH A SURE, SAFE LIGHT.

For Making Money

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT HELP TO FEED GROW SOMETHING

From the Soil

## This Certificate

For Making Money

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT HELP TO FEED GROW SOMETHING

From the Soil

together with \$1.50, presented at The World, 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, or 15 East Main street, Hamilton, entitles bearer to a copy of the new book, "MAKING MONEY FROM THE SOIL." By mail add parcel postage—7 cents first zone, 13 cents Ontario, 20 cents in Canada, ed.

## PLAYERS PAID TO HIT BALL FOR RED CROSS

Novel Baseball Game Raised Fifty-Six Dollars for Boys at Front.

On the principle that "every little makes a muckle," the residents of Fernwood Park and neighborhood at Balm Beach conceived an unpretentious scheme to take advantage of Monday's Civic Holiday for the purpose of augmenting the Red Cross funds.

## MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS

3 FOR 25c  
At the Cigar Dept., 7 KING ST. W.  
MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

READERS—OF—  
The Daily World  
can have their favorite papers sent to their vacation address without additional cost. Telephone Main 5308 change of address. Please give date when transfer is to be made, so that you will not miss a single copy. No trouble to change address.

## CALGARIAN FIRST BOAT TO ENTER PORT WELLS

The "Calgarian" of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, with Capt. R. F. Pyette in command, earned the distinction of being the first steamer to enter Port Wells, the eastern entrance to the new Welland Canal. The steamer arrived at daylight Friday morning with a consignment of pling shipped by Joseph Whalens, Port Arthur, to the Canadian Stewart Company's head office in this city.

HINT THAT SWEDEN IS SOON TO FIGHT.  
COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 6. Dr. Bauer, head physician of the Malmö, Sweden, hospital, has denied an urgent request from the Austrian Government for six doctors and forty-eight nurses to be sent to Munkacs, said: "I regret that I cannot spare a single doctor or nurse, as our country may now need them any day for our own army."

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON VACATION.

Hon. I. E. Lucas, attorney-general for Ontario, left last night for a three weeks' vacation trip to the Pacific coast.

## O'Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE

—is the most popular of all light ales. Always uniform in purity, flavor and quality. Brewed only from choicest Hops, Malt and filtered water in Canada's most modern and sanitary Brewery.

"The Beer with a reputation."

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO

PAU  
Pract  
A