

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

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will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26

The Patriotic Fund

Two lessons may be learned from the magnificent response to the appeal of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund Committee yesterday. A quarter of a million was secured with ease the first morning of the campaign.

It is true that the cause made a special impression and will continue to do so on the heart of every man and woman in the city or county who has a spark of patriotism or humanity in him. It is true that it is made under circumstances which have never had any parallel in Canada before. It is true that the appeal has been made under auspices which would have secured generous support for any worthy cause.

But when all is considered it must be felt that the result of yesterday's collections indicates that the hearts of the people have been deeply stirred, and have thrilled into active benevolence in thinking of those who have gone forth vicariously to take the soldier's share of the burden laid upon the nation.

We all have to share the load, but there are things to be done that some of us can never do. Those who take our places must be relieved of every strain that is possible. The greatest anxiety they carry with them is undoubtedly for their families and dependents. The Patriotic Fund is intended to relieve it not entirely to remove that care. They will know as they lie in the trenches, or march over weary leagues, or face the swift, invisible death, that those they have left behind will not suffer except in soul. They will know this before they sail for the front if the task of the committee proves as light as it promised to be yesterday.

And yet it was only a beginning that was made yesterday. Only half of the present task is accomplished. The second half is always a little harder than the first half. Perhaps Toronto can make an exception, and show that another day will complete the present intention. No one need be afraid of giving too much. The war may be a long one, and other contingents must be sent. They also will leave behind them those who will require assistance. If the committee gets a million it will be able to use it all.

Let every one who can by self-denial or by prudent economy, or by drawing on needless hoards, or by a little extra work, or by persuading others, do what he can to swell the total. There will be widows and orphans to need it.

Another thing that is clear from yesterday's proceedings is that we have no lack in Toronto. There is enough and to spare. We are not yet reduced to the barrel of meal or the curse of oil. And if we were, we know they would be inexhaustible. But it is the spirit that gives out of its abundance that secures the inexhaustibility when the real pinch comes. It is easy to give when the giving spirit is present. While we have abundance let us form the habit. It is the best security against scarcity.

We live in grave times, but it is a privilege now to be alive. And it is worth paying extra for to be in the middle of such events.

Individual Patriotism

This is a popular war—not that the people of the motherland or of the dominions love war, but because they believe with all their hearts that the sword has been drawn in a just and righteous cause. How else indeed can be explained the remarkable manner in which individual men and women have hastened to offer their money and what is far more valuable, their offices, homes and personal services in this supreme crisis in imperial history? So numerous indeed have been these tokens in the United Kingdom that the war office is finding it difficult to

turn all of them to useful account.

In Canada the same eager desire to render individual aid is observable, and nowhere more than in Toronto. Many of the city's ablest business men have been inspired by patriotic sentiment to devote themselves to the aid of the empire, and how valuable their assistance can be made has been strikingly shown by the action of Mr. W. S. Dinick, president of the Doyers Land Company. Anxious from the first start of the European conflagration to do what he could, his first impulse was to work for the fund asked for by the Prince of Wales, but the establishment of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund provided a better outlet for his energies.

Mr. Dinick's exceptional organizing ability has hitherto been directed to the development of residential districts in and about Toronto, and what he has done in that way constitutes a record. This has necessarily entailed the provision of extensive offices and a large staff. These Mr. Dinick has placed at the disposal of the new patriotic association, and no more convenient location could have been found than the corner of King and Victoria streets for this public purpose. His own personal services have also been given to the imperial cause.

Causes of the War

Everyone now accepts the view that the war now convulsing Europe was the outcome of the inordinate ambition of the kaiser to dominate not only that continent but the world. This was his settled resolve, and in it he had the support of the whole militarist party in Germany. In a message to his brother, referring to the navy bill, which laid the foundation of German naval power, the kaiser declared: "I will never rest until I have raised the German navy to the position which the German army holds today." That meant the premier position. The German navy was to be as commanding on seas as the German army was on land, and the only power against which it could be directed was Britain. For the fact that sooner or later a trial of strength would come with the United Kingdom was ever present to German statesmen and to German naval and military authorities. Naval supremacy and the breaking up of the British Empire—that was the goal of German hope.

It was well for the empire that the Liberal Government, now in the eighth year of its office, refused to listen to that section of its followers who had convinced themselves that the German scare was without foundation and that the kaiser could be relied upon to keep the peace. They strongly deprecated the additions made to the British navy, and if they had prevailed Britain would have entered upon this war less able than she has proved to control the seas. But why then did Germany provoke a European war while that condition remained? The answer is to be found in the recovery by Russia of her aggressive power and in the delusion under which the kaiser and his advisers labored that Britain under any circumstances would remain neutral even should France be drawn into the fray. Had Britain fallen into the trap and allowed the kaiser to work his will on the continent the knell of the empire would have sounded. For the problem of British defence is the defence of France.

Britain's Food Supply

Britain has ceased to worry about her food supplies now that the trade routes have been made secure and state insurance provided against war risks. Fortunately, too, the only food supplied to any large extent by Germany and Austria was sugar, but any deficiency caused by the interruption of traffic will be made up from other available sources if at somewhat higher prices. The empire itself can supply the deficiency, and opportunity will no doubt be taken to increase the beet root industry in the United Kingdom. This is of recent origin, but so far as experiment has been made no reason appears why it should not be

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion.

"ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, Quebec, Feb. 2, 1914.—It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from chronic constipation for two and one-half years, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives.' While I was a student at Berthier College I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me, and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my digestion became paralyzed. Someone advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives,' and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes I realized that I was completely cured, and what made me glad also was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatsoever to the bowels. All those who suffer with chronic constipation should follow my example and take 'Fruit-a-tives,' for they are the medicine that cures.

"MAGLOIRE PAQUIN"

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 8 for \$2.50, trial size 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

carried on profitably, the roots cultivated showing a satisfactory percentage of sugar.

An impression prevails that the production of food in the United Kingdom only amounts to a fraction of what is required by its forty-five million of population. This is a mistake, since of those kinds of food which can be grown in the country, taken as a whole, considerably more than a half is home produced. The great fact that the greater part of the wheat supplies is imported is no doubt responsible for the general but erroneous notion. So far as wheat is concerned, Britain draws only a negligible quantity from European countries, Russia last year supplying less than a twentieth part of the total output. In 1913, out of a total of 105,900,000 cwt. of wheat imported, no less than 50,700,000 came from the empire, \$4,100,000 from the United States and 14,000,000 from Argentina.

THE HIGH PRICE PROBLEM

Editor World: You were asking for names of grocers who were putting the price of groceries up unwarrantably.

I will give you one instance where I think our grocer, W. P. Leeder, 2194 Queen E., is overreaching himself in asking more for an article than he is warranted.

"Cowans," the large chocolate firm, put a full-page advertisement in the dailies stating they would not advance their prices to the public on account of the war.

In the face of this advertisement appearing our grocer is charging us 5 cents per tin extra. The regular 10-cent tin of cocoa we are now being charged 15 cents for, an increase of 50 per cent.

W. P. Leeder says: "That party must have asked for a 15-cent tin of cocoa. I do not know of any other reason why he or she would have been charged 15 cents any more than 10 or 25 cents, for these are the three prices at which our cocoa sells. There are three prices and three sizes. Had a 10-cent tin been asked for, the same would have been sold just as it was before the war was heard of."

"Just the same, had a 25-cent tin been asked for, it would have been sold at 25 cents the same as it has always been. We sell more Cowan's cocoa than any other, and I think you will find that in every grocery store in Toronto that is the case. This brand would be the very last to advance in price."

"The price has not been raised, there is absolutely no doubt about that. Should the same party come again and ask for a 10, 15 or 25-cent tin, it would be sold at those prices, just the same as it was sold prior to the war."

SHAW'S BUSINESS SCHOOLS

are located as follows:

1. The Central Business College and Shortland School—The Main School Yonge and Gerrard Streets.
2. The West Toronto Business and Shortland School.
3. The College Street Business and Shortland School.
4. The Riverside Business and Shortland School.
5. The Forum Building, 345 Yonge St.
6. The Shaw Correspondence School, 391-397 Yonge St., cor. Gerrard St.
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9. The Shaw Correspondence School, 391-397 Yonge St., cor. Gerrard St.
10. The Shaw Correspondence School, 391-397 Yonge St., cor. Gerrard St.

The first seven give uniform courses in Business Training, including Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Plain English and Spelling.

The eighth is devoted to Railway and Commercial Operating and Station Agent's work.

The ninth directs our Study-at-Home Courses in all Commercial Subjects, including Higher Accounting, Commercial Art and Banking.

Full Term Opens Aug. 31st

Offices open daily at Main School. Phone M. 1426. Telephone or Write.

W. H. SHAW, President.

MISERY SELDOM SEEN IN HOLLAND

Roads Barricaded and Troops Massed to Protect Neutrality.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to MAASTRICHT, Holland, Aug. 24.—This city presents scenes of suffering and misery seldom seen. Across the neutral frontier have come hundreds of refugees, without money, without food and with only the clothing they stand in.

Refugee camps have been established by the Dutch Red Cross and feeble efforts are being made to relieve the suffering of the men, women and children who fled their Belgian homes before the German advance.

Several hospitals have been improvised. Here the sick and the wounded are being treated. Meanwhile the roads toward Belgium have been barricaded and the Dutch troops have been massed to see that the neutrality of the nation is not violated.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO PURCHASE REMOUNTS

Commission Will Have Headquarters Here—Nine Officers at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—Nine British officers landed in Montreal this morning from the Allan liner Gramplan, from Liverpool. They are the members of the remount commission which, with Gen. Sir William Frederick Benson in charge, the British war office has established in Canada for the purpose of buying horses for the English army.

The officers who arrived this morning are: Col. C. Holdsworth, Col. R. W. Graham, Col. R. De B. Bassil, Major Sir Charles Gunning, Major Hon. R. M. Marshall, Major Schaffer, V.O. Capt. Heygate, Capt. Barry, and Hon. A. Parker.

The headquarters of the commission have been located at Toronto.

AT OSGOOD HALL

August 25th, 1914.

Judges Chambers.

Re Petrie and Lewis v. McKay, for assignments of mortgage, moved for mandatory order compelling mortgagee to sign a plan subdividing certain lands in the Township of Barton. J. Farmer, K.C., for mortgagee, contra. Motion dismissed with costs.

Re Edward Green v. G. Smith, for assignments of mortgage, moved for mandatory order compelling mortgagee to sign a plan subdividing certain lands in the Township of Barton. J. Farmer, K.C., for mortgagee, contra. Motion dismissed with costs.

Re Michigan Optical Co. v. R. H. Greer, for assignments of mortgage, moved for mandatory order compelling mortgagee to sign a plan subdividing certain lands in the Township of Barton. J. Farmer, K.C., for mortgagee, contra. Motion dismissed with costs.

Re Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills, Limited—Application by the Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills, Limited, for winding-up order. J. H. Greer, for applicants, James Bicknell, K.C., for company. Motion stands one week.

Re Squire and C. L. O. and W. Railway Company, Motion for winding-up order. J. H. Greer, for applicants, James Bicknell, K.C., for company. Motion stands one week.

Re Imperial Land Co.—Rumell (Kilmer and Co.) for Town of Sturgeon Falls for leave to commence an action against the Imperial Land Company and the Liquidator, contra. Application granted. Claim to be restricted to taxes for 1911-12-13.

Weekly Court.

Before Latchford, J. Motion for injunction restraining defendant from removing certain pulpwood delivered at Black Bay. On consent enlarged two weeks.

Macdonald v. Fraser—F. Raney for plaintiff. Motion to continue injunction restraining defendant from removing certain pulpwood delivered at Black Bay. On consent enlarged two weeks.

Harrison v. Schwartz—A. C. Heighington for plaintiff. Motion for injunction restraining defendant from removing certain pulpwood delivered at Black Bay. On consent enlarged two weeks.

City of Toronto v. Ryan—R. Ryan for City of Toronto. Motion for injunction restraining defendant from removing certain pulpwood delivered at Black Bay. On consent enlarged two weeks.

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POISONOUS MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or to use poisonous white phosphorous matches

EVERYBODY SHOULD BEGIN TO USE

EDDY'S NON-POISONOUS

"SESQUI" MATCHES

AND THUS ENSURE SAFETY IN THE HOME.

ed7

MICHIE'S

GLENERNAN

Scotch Whisky

A blend of pure Highland malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for

Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Established 1835 ed7

GRAND RAPIDS IS EASY ROBLIN WIN

Vote for Liberal Candidate Only Few Degrees Above Zero.

Canadian Press Despatch.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25.—The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union decided to pay the dues of members who have enlisted for war service. This fund provides a death benefit of \$500, and as some seventy members have enlisted the action of the union is noteworthy. As a protest against the position taken by Trades and Labor Congress in opposition to the war, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the union would no longer send delegates to the congress.

HYDRO MADE SIX PER CENT. IN SIX MONTHS.

Profits Will Be Used to Wipe Out Sinking Fund Indebtedness.

The net profits of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission for the first six months of 1914 were \$49,500, or at the rate of six per cent. On a gross income of \$747,273.45, expenditures were as follows: Current, \$147,568.24; management, repairs and maintenance, \$288,923.17; interest, \$122,827.18; depreciation, \$108,753.83; sinking fund, \$4,886.82, leaving the net profit of \$49,500.67.

The profits for the first half of the year will be used to wipe out the sinking fund indebtedness.

A LIGHTNING-PROOF BARN.

Last week the fire losses from lightning were over \$100,000 in Ontario alone, and the farmers had to pay the toll. Barns were struck and the contents—the season's crops—were destroyed.

At the Toronto Exhibition will be shown a remedy for all these losses, The Steel Truss Barn, erected for the Exhibition by The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. of Preston, is said by Prof. Day of Guelph, O.A.S. to be 99 per cent. efficient in lightning protection.

This building will be completely equipped with every modern farm visitors every day during the Exhibition. Experts will be there to explain all devices and give estimates on buildings and equipment.

For Those Who Work

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