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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5

The Silver Bullet
Sir George Paish, in a recent issue of The New York World, demonstrates how enormously the odds are in favor of Great Britain and against Germany from the standpoint of finance. The British people, he says, can easily furnish their government with \$5,000,000,000 a year for war expenditure without trenching upon their capital. He estimates that for the second year of the war the imperial government will be called upon to find that amount, including about \$1,000,000,000 for her allies and possessions.
During the first year of war British imports for consumption rose to approximately \$3,400,000,000, but in addition to this the government imported war munitions and supplies, not shown in the trade returns, to the value of \$500,000,000, and gold to the value of \$200,000,000. These were paid for by exports of goods, profits on shipping, insurance and other services, interest on foreign investments and liquidation of American securities. The last item represents a decrease in floating capital abroad, but is more than made up by an increase during the year in fixed capital at home.

Sir George thinks it quite possible that American securities amounting to investments abroad may be liquidated during the war to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 a year and the proceeds reinvested in the shape of loans to the allied and colonial governments. It would be quite possible, he contends, however, for the British people to meet all war expenditures, including such loans and of income and without liquidating any foreign investments.
Germany is in a far different situation. She has considerable supplies of gold in her state bank and her paper money has not yet gone to an alarming discount, but her foreign trade is destroyed and her domestic industries are badly crippled by the war. She has few investments abroad and will, therefore, be compelled to largely pay for gold for any supplies purchased from other countries. She, too, is obliged to finance her allies to some extent, but at the cost of curtailing her capital.

The statement is made that Great Britain is just as rich today as when the war commenced. There is universal employment at high wages, and where economy is practised in its voluntary and for the purpose of aiding the government. The standpoint of comfort and wealth Great Britain, according to Sir George, has not felt the war at all. Her ocean tonnage is larger than it was a year ago, and her armories of commerce are found on every sea.

The income of the German people is at least 25 per cent. less than it was a year ago, and the country is bound to grow poorer instead of richer as the war proceeds. Yet it is premature to bank upon a financial collapse. The German mark is at a discount of 15 per cent., but the rate against Russia is even more unfavorable. The Reichsbank has largely increased its reserve of gold since the war commenced, but not at all in proportion to the increase in note issues and deposits. Germany as yet is not reduced to anything like the straits in which the United States Government found itself during the civil war. But if Germany suddenly blows up, as we think she is bound to do, the explosion will be largely due to financial strain and exhaustion.

Votes for Women in Britain
No more notable triumph has been gained for many years by the women franchise societies of Great Britain than the advocacy by The British Weekly, the leading organ of non-conformist opinion, of a speedy granting of the vote. Officially the Asquith Government sat on the fence on this question. So did the Conservative party. Great men on both sides of the house were divided in opinion. Many of the leading men of both parties favored women suffrage and many opposed it.

The immediate occasion of The British Weekly's pronouncement was the great procession of women in London on July 17. They put aside their demand for votes and gave themselves to the common cause of opposing

tive of party, and simply asked for an opportunity to serve.
These women asked for nothing but the chance of helping. They set aside the demand for the suffrage, which was till lately among them the predominant desire. They recognized the stern necessities of the situation and the paramount claims of an imperilled nation. We claim that it is time to recognize that women should be accorded their true place and power in the state—in other words, that they should have votes. It may seem as if the discussion on female suffrage was certainly out of place at present, and certainly many of the old arguments on both sides are now outworn and lifeless. But it is time for men graciously, magnanimously, and shall we say repentantly, to recognize what has happened. We venture to say that the vast majority of women workers would be cheerfully and heartily prepared to abandon their convictions, and they are ready to resume the struggle in the most suspiciously unbecomingly manner. Let us tell them frankly that they will not need to resume the struggle. They have proved their case up to the hilt by deeds rather than by words.

We do not say that votes should be given to women as a reward for their work. Their work cannot be rewarded in any such fashion. But we do say that it is time to own the revolution that women's nature and quality which this war has already made to all but the blind. Nor is this the only reason. There is ahead of us problems perhaps even more difficult and intricate than those we are passing now. We cannot realize all that is involved in the social reconstruction which must follow this war. The problems that will emerge are of a kind largely independent of present political parties. They will mean the shaking of the whole land. We shall want all the wisdom and all the deep hearts of women if we are to come out of this if we are to come out of this united and happy people beginning the world again.

The British Weekly concludes a long editorial pointing out the sacrifices made by women, their skill in organization and the need of their help in the trying time that will follow the war with an appeal for ending the suffrage strike.

Let us then have no more violence and no more reluctance. That women will obtain the vote is as certain as the rising of the sun. But let the vote be a grateful and reverent offering and not the angry concession to a fierce and irresistible demand.

Field Kitchens
There should be a cordial response to the appeal made a few days ago by the women's organizations of the city for funds to provide field kitchens for the soldiers at the front. This is a form of assistance that has been of the most valuable kind. It is not merely that furnished men have been supported in times of distress by a little food, but the moral effect of the ministrations thus rendered is incalculable.
The men are able to realize in the most practical way that their efforts are not under-estimated. They feel that there is a little more consideration for them than the merely official solicitude, careful as that may be. The direct interest of private effort extending helping hands and warm comfort as near the actual field of battle as may be is the strongest testimony to the men in the ranks that they are being thought about at home.

It is fitting that the women of Canada should be identified with this movement to place field kitchens in the theatre of war. It is no experiment. It has proved to be a wonderful success wherever it has been tried. It is practical and endorsed by the military authorities. It is a message of cheer to the boys at the front. It is needed in the dark days that are slowly coming on as the winter season once more approaches.
Those long days and nights in the trenches in snow and frost, while the deep warm at home should stir a liberal response to this appeal for the field kitchen fund. Immense sums have been contributed for machine guns, until the government feels that enough has been done. But there need be no stint in this errand of kindness and mercy.

Ralph Connor Explains
In an interview with Mr. Vernon Knowles had at Kenora, Ontario, and appearing in The Winnipeg Telegram of Monday last, the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) declared a previous interview published in a Toronto contemporary "had been entirely misconstrued." In particular he most emphatically denied saying that Great Britain was looking forward to defeat. "What I did say," he is reported to have remarked, "was that while I had been there, there had been a great deal of depression owing to the feeling that something was wrong." Now that the situation has cleared, Britain, Mr. Gordon holds, "is calm and cheerful, but expects a long-drawn-out conflict, with the possibility of a break at any time."

The Toronto interview was eagerly seized upon by a prominent anti-British newspaper in New York, which reproduced it with a caption based on the misconception to which Mr. Gordon referred. Misrepresentations of this kind cannot be defended, but neither can they be prevented. The misuse made of it in this instance provides a lesson and a warning for men returning from the front and enjoying some prestige either on that account or by reason of earlier-attained reputation, or both these reasons. With an unscrupulous enemy in the field, too much care cannot be taken to avoid language capable of misconstruction.

CITIZENS FORM RECRUITING BODY

Formed Committee of One Hundred in City Hall Council Chamber.

MAYOR IS CHAIRMAN Will Work in Co-Operation With Recruiting Officers of Regiments.

At the invitation of Mayor Church a number of representative citizens met in the city council chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a "citizens recruiting committee of one hundred." The preliminary work of getting the committee underway was arranged for, and if the names of the gentlemen who are taking an active interest in the work are an indication recruiting in the city will receive a wonderful stimulus.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. Stewart of the 8th Overseas Battalion suggested that those present should form themselves into a number of committees with an equal number of members. One of these committees to assist the recruiting officer of each regiment in the city. He thought that this method would save many meetings that would otherwise result in nothing being accomplished.

By a unanimous vote Mayor Church was made permanent chairman as an acknowledgment of the active part he has taken in all military matters in the city since the war began. Sub-committees were appointed as follows: Vice-chairmen: J. D. Allan, R. E. Kingford, W. T. Bradshaw, Col. Hon. James Mason.

Executive committee: R. A. Staples, J. E. Atkinson, Thomas Stevenson, E. J. Hearn, K. C. Dr. Norman Allen, G. Frank Beer, W. Brown, Dr. Alex. Fraser, Ald. Ramden, A. S. Auld, Controller Foster.

Secretary: Lieut.-Col. James Gallo. Assistant secretary: Sergt.-Major George Creighton of the Queen's Own. Publicity committee: Markes, J. R. Bone, Dr. John Hunter, George Wilson, J. Leslie Wilson, Ald. Gibbons, David A. Carey, T. M. Humble, Controller Thompson, G. Frank Beer, George Scroggie, H. J. Maclean.

Finance committee: Dr. Albert Ham, T. O. Anderson, Ald. Roden, G. B. Eichen, Dr. J. H. Macdonald, Hon. James Mason, Dr. Alex. Fraser, W. Hodgson, Joseph Bambar, Controller O'Neill.

Committee on recruiting meetings: William Crawford, Thomas Hook, Dr. Norman Allen, Ald. Ryding, William Laidlaw, K. C. Dr. E. Macdonald, W. J. Sanderson, Rev. R. Moore, Ald. H. B. Ball, Ald. Robbins, J. E. Atkinson, Controller Spencer, ex-Ald. Baird.

AUSTRIANS ENGAGE IN NEW ADVENTURE

Throw Forces Across Bug River for Advance Upon Kovel.

TO MEET WITH FIGHT Expect Russians to Offer Strongest Resistance to Latest Operations.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4, via London.—News of the evacuation by the Russians of the fortress of Warsaw and Lvov is expected here from hour to hour. While general attention is concentrated on the impending Russian evacuation of Warsaw and the Vistula banks, the Austrians are taking place on the southern front, namely, the Austrian-Hungarian passage of the Bug River line and the advance against Vladimir-Volynsk and Kovel, in Volhynia.

This operation renders the position of the Russians left wing in East Galicia precarious and will probably be the determining factor in forcing the retirement of the Russians from the Bug-Lipsa-Dniester line, and in freeing Galicia entirely from the invading army.

The destination of the Austrian wedge, which crosses the Bug River between Sokal and Krylow, is apparently Kovel, an important railroad junction located on the southern edge of the great Rokitno swamps. The effect of this advance will be to cut communication between the Russian armies operating in Poland and southern Russia and accomplish what Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hotzendorf and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg hitherto have been unable to do, namely, drive a complete breach in the long Russian battle front and leave one set of armies operating to the northwest of the impassable swamps and the other to the southwest of this region without the possibility of transferring reinforcements from one to the other except by a long, circuitous railway journey thru central Russia.

The Russians may therefore be expected to offer the strongest resistance to these operations.

WILLS PROBATED
An estate valued at \$2525 has been left by John Green, who died on July 14, and consists of \$25 in household goods and \$2500, value of a house at 30 Torrens avenue, Toronto. He bequeathed all his property to his wife, Mary Ann Green.

By her will filed in the surrogate court Jane Elizabeth Adams, who died at Orangeville, Dufferin County, on July 26, left a \$1835.57 estate to her husband, Richard James Allen.

The estate consists of household goods, \$100 and mortgages, \$1735.57, the latter being secured on property in Amaranth, Dufferin County, and on Morley avenue, Toronto.

ORDER EARLY CLOSE FOR KINGSTON BARS

Ontario License Board Will Restrict Sale to the Soldiers.

WARNING IS GIVEN Cancellation of Licenses to Follow if Privileges Are Abused.

Chairman Flavell of the Ontario License Board announced a very drastic action by the commission at the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon. He stated that the board had given careful consideration to the reports from Kingston of the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform during prohibited hours, and also to soldiers who were under the influence of liquor. The reports had been investigated and verified by Vice-Chairman Dingman.

In view of the vital importance to the military service of the strict observance of the liquor law by the license holders, the board had adopted an order fixing the closing hour of all tavern licenses and retail liquor shops in the City of Kingston at 7 o'clock for every week night, the same as Saturdays. This action, Chairman Flavell said, was tentative, and constituted a warning. If it did not prove effective, something much more drastic would be promptly imposed, such as the suspension or absolute cancellation of the licenses.

The order, which goes into effect forthwith, affects 15 Kingston hotels and six liquor shops.

VISIT YELLOWSTONE PARK ON YOUR WESTERN TRIP
On your way to California over the cool northern route of the "Milwaukee," do not fail to stop off at Butte, Montana, and make a side trip to the wonderful Yellowstone National Park. Tour of the Park from Butte costs less than via any other northern route.

During his lifetime the late Lt.-Col. Matheson was vice-president of the association, having been succeeded by Prof. Adam Shortt of the civil service commission, Ottawa.

At this conference many papers are read and a thorough discussion takes place upon various systems of taxation, and the latest information available on the subject is laid before the delegates. Since its inception the association has rendered valuable aid in devising taxation along equitable and useful lines.

Mr. McGarry expects to be absent from Toronto a little over two weeks.

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T. W. MCGARRY ATTENDS FRISCO TAX CONFERENCE
Provincial Treasurer and Aide Will Be at International Session.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, and John T. White, solicitor to the treasury department, left Toronto last night for San Francisco, to attend the ninth annual conference of the National Tax Association of America, to be held there from Aug. 10 to 14.

This association is composed of representatives from all the states of the Union and of all the provinces of the Dominion. In addition, representatives are sent from the national government of the United States and from the governments of the Dominion of Canada. The conference was held in Toronto in 1908.

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