WEDNESDAY MORNING

The Toronto World

NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET

all departments.

ffice—15 Main Street East,
Hamilton.

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

will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy.

boys at five cents per copy.

Postage extra to United States and other foreign countries, will prevent delay if letters contain-"subscriptions," "orders for papers," nplaints, etc.," are addressed to the ulation Department.

The World promises a before 7 eclock 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. 5308

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12.

Beware of Corruption

War develops the highest patriotism and the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, but, on the other hand, it breeds every kind of corruption. War time has been graft time the world over for centuries, and dishonest men, including politicians, reap a big harvest when a nation is in its gravest peril. Unparalleled corruption attended and followed the civil war in the United States and much the same can be said the many diplomatic difficulties settled of nearly every other great military by arbitration. From this we learn

The Dominion Government is coming into the market as a big customer for foodstuffs, clothing, horses and supplies of every kind. It may be sure that human nature is the same in Canada as bitral awards affected twenty-four everywhere else and that cunning men are plotting to make a greedy profit. phabetical order, extend from Brazil No doubt they will appeal for assist- to Venezuela. ance to any friends who are close to the government. It would be possible be settled except with the sword, but in the purchase of supplies for the many others can and should be setgovernment to favor certain contract- tled by arbitration. ors, and pressure will be brought to hear which it may be hard to resist. Then again there is danger of local and political party influences being brought

into play. It is therefore important that the Dominion Government at the outset should avoid any pathway that may lead to temptation. The supplies of every kind should be purchased under affecting and conditioning all the to be expended in imparting the centhe supervision of big men and all sug-subsequent operations. Be it remembe rigorously excluded. In the exciteto severely comment upon every "nice offence." We find this idea expressed in the quarrel scene between Brutus and Cassius, where the latter, a strictly honest man himself, condones graft in a subordinate. But if anything like dishonesty or unfair profits attend the operations of the government of Canada during the war time, the poisonous influences will be felt long after the war is over. The government, the parliament and the people of Canada suspicion of favoritism or undue pro-

the New Haven Railroad forty years or an entire recasting of the plan of later. Parliament should so amend the campaign. criminal code as to deal summarily like a carnival of corruption begotten in war time continues long after the by a swift series of successes crush-

Keep on the Job

reason of men in executive position week-end trip.

payments, lawyers who have to apand the payments of money.

A bank manager told yesterday of \$50.000 that would go into circulation among ten different persons if the chairman of some investment committee came back from Muskoka to sign a mortgage release!

A week ago last Sunday every bank manager and big man of business was in his office in New York; the weekend fever was raging badly in these parts on the same day.

Our big financial concerns are, many of them, helping their clients all they

If you are able to help some one else to get money do so; if you can help to remove the pressure that beats at the door of another do so; these are the days when everyone can help his neighbor to get over the dislocation of business caused by the kaiser of Germany.

U. S. Sentiment.

One need only to cross the river from Detroit to Windsor to observe how much more intensely interested are Canadians in the great war than ere the people of the United States. For one thing Canada is to take an active part in the conflict, and is in fact already a belligerent, but in any event the people here have acquainted matter of public enterprise. We must

themselves more closely with the reasons for the struggle. To the ordinary man in the United States the war seems unnecessary, and he is hoping norrors may be averted.

Generally speaking, public sentiment in the United States is decidedly gainst the German emperor. Even in the German-American cities of the middle west one hears the hope expressed that the kaiser will be overthrown. Some reservists are going back to the fatherland for military duty, but undoubtedly many Germanomplete revolution in Germany, such as fell upon France in 1870 and 1871.

The reasons for Britain being in the conflict may not be understood by all of our neighbors, but they believe that the British navy will be the decisive factor, and are glad to see it enlisted

They believe that the defeat of the kaiser's great army would do away with much of the militarism on the continent and lead to the establishnent of democratic government in the word that the defeat of the German mperor would be followed by great political changes and that despotic one-man rule would disappear.

As for the American navy, the almost universal sentiment of officers and men is that they'd like to be in the fight alongside the British ships.

The Progress of Peace

This is not an encouraging year for the universal peace propagandists, but the Carnegie Endowment has never-theless issued a pamphlet respecting that pecuniary awards in international disputes to which the United States was a party have totaled over \$62,000,000. The controversies thus amicably settled by submitting to arother nations, which, arranged in al-

Perhaps some questions can never

What the Belgians Have Done

When the history of this, the greatand whatever may be its issue, the stand made by Belgium will, in any case, be the earliest and possibly the most conspicuous of its features. It may also prove the decisive moment gestions of politics and graft should bered also, to the credit of the Belgians when they threw themselves Sunday, recognizing, unquestionably, heroically into the forefront of the that it not inclined to haggle about prices or fray, that they had no knowledge or should die for the people, refrained assurance that their action could be from interfering with the publication timously or sufficiently supported. of the news by The World by any com-So strong was their national spirit petitive rivalry, altho one or two of that they acted instinctively, and that alone enabled them to thwart the on- doing so. There was no idea, we

the German legions adds to the diffi- but the high motives indicated by Mr. culties that have to be surmounted. Both French and British troops are labor to a minimum possibly inspired pouring into the threatened territory should be on their guard against any and preparing successive lines of defence, which can only be carried at Mr. Rochester's unfamiliarity with large expense of life and time. The press arrangements perhaps leads him The crooked contractor makes so passage thru Belgium, regarded by much money that he continues to pil- the German strategists as practically lage the country long after the war is assured, has proved a Will-o-the-wisp, over. The man who sold worthless luring one of the main German armies muskets to the United States Governinto a situation necessitating either a muskets to the United States Govern-ment in the sixties was busy looting vast expenditure of strength and time partly ready on Saturday. And Mr.

ing her power of resistance, as, indeed, happened in 1870, when less

than a month made ultimate victory It is hard to get money these days assured. The serried array of fortifiat best: it is doubly hard in cases by cations constructed on the Franco-German frontier made that avenue being off on holidays or having a impossible for the desired purpose. The way of access led thru Belgium, Men who check accounts, executive and the German war lord evidently committees or chairmen who authorize believed that Belgium, if not actively supporting, would adopt an attitude prove of agreements, ought to do all of benevolent neutrality. The Belthey can to help the closing of deals gians, however, like the Scots of six centuries ago, valued independence more than life and have covered them-

Censored Sunday Despatches

selves with corresponding glory.

Rev. W. M. Rochester, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, has issued a statement of his views, or of the views of the Alliance, it is not clear which, on the proper way to publish news of importance on Sunday. He admits, and we are properly grateful for the admission, that important news should be published. We are all aware that the ability to tell what is important news commands very high salaries in the newspaper markets. Also, the experience and ability to determine the best way to publish the most important news when it is obtained, are in equal demand. From Mr. Rochester's statement one would imagine that he has no doubts about his ability in either direction, and it should not surprise anyone after this to hear that another preacher had undertaken to run a newspa-

What most interests us in the statement of Mr. Rochester is the novel opinion he has formed that the publication of the news should become :

hat there be no mistake. He says!

Assuming that the necessity exists, why should publicity depend upon private enterprise? The necessity to give such information does not rest with the newspapers. It does rest with the government, and it is the best judge of what is in the interests of the people, and might easily make provision for adequate publicity thru the medium of the open telegraph offices, or similar means.

This indicates a confidence in the government which we should never have suspected in Mr. Rechester But the government has already established a censorship, or acquiesce: in the British censorship, and sends the news along to the newspapers by way of the telegraph offices. Does Mr. Rochester propose that the people shall desert the churches on Sunday morning and go down to the telegraph offices and wait around for bulletins? This almost seems to imply that Mr. Rochester does not think the information which passes the censor is sufficiently important to be published.

Perhaps it implies that Mr. Rochester s not so impressed with the importance of a war in which the people of Canada are giving the lives of their sons and brothers and friends. as he might be? And perhaps really thinks that news of the fate of the empire is not quite so important as the Sunday school lessons and nissionary magazines which are freely sold on Sunday every week of the year? We say perhaps this may be so, for Mr. Rochester is tempted, he observes, "to say that it would be a mercy to leave the public alone on Sunday," and he will never know how many people cordially agree with him on this point.

However, waiving this, we note that he comes to the conclusion that "the law would require the limiting of publication to the specific news required." This we fear is traveling in the vicious circle, for we need the authority to say what is the specific news required. The nation, as Mr. nounced that the French troops Rochester recognizes, censors it, and around Spincourt in the department of Meuse, forced the German cavalry specific? Who, then, should publish ported by artillery the news but those who are the regular mediums and purveyors of the continues in the region of Gerolstein, news, who know what news is, and but the principal landings occurred are competent judges as to whether carlier in the rear of Metz and Thionthe public want or do not want what has been given out by the government? Ing over the zones where the German troops are disposed without paying the slightest attention to the bursting ernment goes to the trouble of cenernment goes to the trouble of cen-shells of the enemy. The official soring and giving out news, why the public should be prevented receiving statement that the work of fortifying

is worth publication. We are quite with Mr. Rochester with regard to the minimum of labor sored information to the public. The other newspapers in Toronto last them had signified their intention of Rochester of reducing the necessary them.

As to the size of the paper issued to think that the large size of the paper of which he complains involved extra Sunday labor. Quite the contrary was the case, as it would take more time to prepare a small sheet on Sunday, than to have a large one Rochester's complaint is in peculiar contrast with other critical comment Germany's chief and perhaps only that the paper did not give enough with the crooked contractors. Anything hope lay in rapidity of movement and The public however were satisfied. so catching France unprepared, and This appears to be the real justifica-

SUNDAY WAR NEWS.

Editor World: The citizens of To-ronto are indebted to you for the Sunday morning issue of your paper. When the life of the empire is at stake and friends and relatives are dying on the battlefield in defence of the old flag and for liberty and democracy there should be no Sunday embargo on news from the fighting line. Read the news from the pulpit if you will, but that should not be the only bulletin board for the citizens of To-

AND HE DID



AT OSGOODE HALL

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him.

"HAGERSVIILE, Ont.. Aug. 26, 1913.—About two years ago I found my health in a very bad state. My. kid-neys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect I found more than satisfactory.

"My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today I am enjoying the best health I have ever had.

"B. A. KELLY." "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kid-ney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c, or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

French Aviators Reconnoitre Zones Occupied by German Troops.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—It is officially an ported by artillery.

The unloading of troops from trains

it, if in the opinion of the press it Luxemburg and south of Metz has been completed by the Germans.

CUT DISCOUNT RATE.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.-The National Bank of Denmark yesterday reduced its discount rate to 6 per cent

Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1914.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Latchford, J.

Bank of Ottawa w Stewart.—A. C.

Heighington for plaintiffs. Motion for
order appointing a receiver of any interest of defendant Stewart in any
shares of Universal Tool Co. or any proceeds of sale thereof. J. W. Bain, K.C.,
for Trusts and Guarantee Co. A. L.
Fleming for assignee. B. H. Ardagh
for Union Bank. Order granted appointing Trusts and Guarantee Co. receivers
for interests of Bank of Ottawa.

Fraser v. McCormick.—A. H. Creswick,
K.C., for defendant. Motion for order
compelling widow of late Michael Fraser
to answer certin questions she refused to
answer on examination for discovery. D.
I. Grant, for plaintiff, contra. Motion
stands one week.

one week. Costs, fixed at 435, to hall plaintiff.

Re Insurance Brokerage and Contracting Co.—E. Pepler, for liquidator. Motion for order appointing H. C. Cameron official referee in place of George Kappele, deceased. Order granted.

Re Shields.—H. S. White, for petitioner, Thomas Shields. Motion to have John F. Shields declared a lunatic. G. M. Willoughby, for inspector of prisons and public charities, asks to have inspector of prisons and public charities appointed committee. Order made declaring lunacy and appointing Thomas Shields committee.

ed.

Brant v. Cecil.—E. F. Macdonald for defendant. Motion by way of appeal from order of local judge at Halleybury refusing to set aside writ of summons on ground that it was not specially endorsed.

H. S. Witte, for plaintiff, contra. Appeal dispussed. Costs in cause to plaintiff.

H. S. Wite, for plaintiff, contra. Appeal dispused. Costs in cause to plaintiff in any event.

Re Ontario Accident Insurance Co.—G.

I. 'Smith, for liquidator. Motion by liquidator for order transferring reference from George Kappele, deceased, to J. A. McAndrew, K.C., official referee.

Order granted.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., K.B.
Knox v. A.O.U.W.—A. G. F. Lawrence for society. Motion for order allowing A.O.U.W. to pay \$2000 into court to abide further order. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Order granted.

Re Taylor and W.O.W.—F. H. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion for fiat to allow payment of \$30 to Odley E. Taylor for his advancement. Granted.

Re McAdams.—F. H. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion for fiat allowing payment to mother of certain moneys for maintenance. Granted.

Hull v. Steel Co. of Canada.—F. H. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion for leave to pay out to William Hull certain moneys in court. Flat granted.

Macdonald v. Macdonald.—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion for leave to pay certain moneys into court. Flat granted.

Power v. Catholic Order of Foresters.—L. V. McBrady, K.C., for society. Mo-

Fiat granted.

Power v. Catholic Order of Foresters.—

L. V. McBrady, K.C., for society. Motion for leave to pay certain moneys into court. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Order granted.

Meekly Court.

Before Latchford, J.

Keetley v. Russell—Motion to continue injunction. J. H. Moss, K.C., for both parties, asks enlargement. Enlarged two weeks. Injunction continued meantime.

Russell v. Imperial Bank—Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction granted by local judge at Thunder Bay. J. H. Mass. K.C., for plaintiff. J. W. Bain,

POISONOUS MATCHES EVERYBODY SHOULD BEGIN TO USE

EDDY'S NON-POISONOUS

AND THUS ENSURE SAFETY IN THE HOME.

MICHIE'S GLENERNAN Scotch Whisky

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

Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto Established 1835 ed7

Smith v. Vanorpen—Motion by plaintiff for injunction restraining defendant vanophern from transferring or disposing of certain shares. D. J. Grant for plaintiff. H. S. White for defendant. Injunction as asked granted to trial, with liberty to defendants to apply to open up matter on two days' notice.

Daniels v. Prutsman—Motion by plaintiff for injunction restraining defendant from selling, mortgaging or disposing of assets of Toronto Blower Co. and from transferring same to any other company, and for appointment of receiver. H. S. White for plaintiff. S. King for defe idant. By consent motion enlarged one week injunction continued.

Pearson v. Stewart—Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction and to add A. Orpen as a party defendant. W. G. Thurston, K.C., for plaintiff, J. W. Eain, K.C., for Trusts and Guarantee Co. J. T. White for A. Orpen. Order made adding Orpen as a party defendant.

Wood v. Wood—Motion by plaintiff to continue injunction granted by local judge at London. E. C. Cattanach for plaintiff. N. A. Buchner (London) for defendant. By consent injunction continued during present month and until such time as there shall be a high court judge holding weekly court at London. Shaver v. craig—Motion by plaintiff for injunction restraining defendant from being engaged in the business at Woodstock known as Oxford Garage. W. H. Clipsham for plaintiff. J. H. Moss, K.C., for defendant. Motion adjourned to trial. Costs in cause unless otherwise ordered. Pleskey v. Wilford—Motion by vlaintiff for order varing order of the chief justice of the common pleas on Aug. 4 and for order appointing receiver. E. T. Coatsworth for plaintiff. N. A. Mc-Master for defendant. Injunction dissolv-

To

when in spect or flugs.
These a of color contrast including and 4.00, 45
Tart
Dress by the making and a v
Coat Man
Very first Ladies' cty of Clots
Cost

And a mer Waterials.

Dres

teViye
This fa
a mult
plain c
use.

Big Whit

SAMPLE

Mo

\$15

STILL DOING BUSINESS.

outfit managed to get it down before the police came along, took a train for the Muskoka country, put his mast up in a tree and is now sitting in a sum-mer cottage picking up all the mes-sages that float over the Atlantic.

BUSH FIRES OUT.

HAILEYBURY, Aug. 11.—A heavy

