

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY, TORONTO, SEPT. 8.

About a Story and Censoring.

Many were puzzled at the sudden change of policy in England in dealing with German and Austrian residents there. At first they were not interfered with, but were allowed to go about their affairs as usual. All at once the government adopted a new method, and all Germans were arrested and hurried off to confinement. The cause of this has been revealed by private advices, the nothing has yet appeared in the British press about the matter owing to the censorship. The story throws another grim shadow over German character, and emphasizes the essentially barbaric nature of the war party in that nation.

It appears that very early one morning a man going through Soho was attracted by what he thought was a sound made by a cat in a basement. It seemed to be a scraping noise, and there was, when he investigated, light in the window of an apparently empty house. Like a long-headed Britisher he called a policeman, who on further investigation got a posse of fifty more, and with these all the means of access, front and rear, to the house were closed. On entering the premises a body of men were discovered, Germans, engaged in the preparation of bombs and other destructive agents, while enough explosives were discovered to blow up London. Papers were seized containing details of a little blowing-up campaign, which was shortly to have been inaugurated in which Waterloo Bridge, Somerset House, the Bank of England, the Houses of Parliament and all the other notable buildings in London were to have been destroyed.

After this the rounding up of the German population was speedily decided on, and when the facts are fully known there will be little sympathy for the incarcerated.

It may be asked why these things are not told openly now that all the Germans have been captured and everything has been done that secrecy could assist in doing. The English newspapers are complaining bitterly of the erratic and inconsistent conduct of the censors in affairs of this kind. Much news which is to be read in French and other continental papers is suppressed in England and refused transmission to Canada. After the Germans and Austrians know all about events about which full information must have transpired, and the attempted concealment of which can further no good end any longer, the secrecy imposed on the English press seems unnecessary and requires explanation. This is especially the case when it is applied to one section of the press and not to another. Instances are given in which one censor refused permission for the publication of news to certain papers, which was granted by another censor to other papers. All are agreed that premature publication is undesirable, and no one wishes at all to print anything that would afford information to the enemy. But weeks after everybody knows all about what has been done nothing can be gained by further suppression, and there would be a decided advantage in having official and reliable accounts.

The movement of Russian troops through Great Britain is a case in point. Before the movement was carried out it would have been unwise in the last degree to mention it. But now that it is admitted everywhere, when it is realized that the "little liveliness" in the North Sea was intended to keep the enemy occupied during the operations, and when the presence of the troops is openly mentioned in despatches, little can be gained by suppressing the tales of returning travelers of the endless trainloads of gray-coated soldiers passing southwards through Britain.

Perhaps the essence of the complaint lies against the amateur censors. The war office is not altogether responsible for the censoring. All that the war office wants is secrecy for its plans. Amateur censors can scarcely be expected to decide when publicity is safe, so they naturally err on the safe side and take no chances, having no doubt a healthy understanding of the military point of view concerning the press in relation to field operations, that it is a confounded nuisance. One in Canada will be disposed

to complain. We shall no doubt hear all that is good for us to hear, and if we do not get all the details and accessories leading up to important developments we may perhaps console ourselves with the brilliant inspirations of New York experts as to what might, could, should or would have been.

In Canada things are happening about which the press is loyally silent. But other things are happening or about to happen about which there is too much publicity. And Canadian correspondents are sending news to United States papers for the sake of a few paltry dollars, which would not be allowed to appear in a loyal Canadian newspaper. While this is the case, perhaps we have less right to complain about the censorship than we imagine. It is a part of a system to which we have committed our national existence, our safety, our lives. In the men at the top, in the man at the head, we have implicit confidence to guide our steps into the way of peace. We must not be impatient about knowing how it is to be done.

The Empire at War.

So efficient have the British Government departments shown themselves, in the early stages of the Pan-European war that a natural disinclination is exhibited to question the rules imposed regarding their share in its conduct. Nevertheless, the British press is now showing not a little restlessness over the strict character of the censorship, which, it is declared, is rigid to an extent far beyond that exercised by the French authorities. But if there be any truth in the statement, repeatedly made, that a dead set is being made on the British contingent, this may explain the obvious intention to avoid indication of its location and its movements. But even at that, some really authentic information might be divulged regarding the past events in which it has taken so large a part.

From what has already been officially disclosed, or has otherwise leaked out, the empire is glad to learn that the British expeditionary force has proved itself to be in all respects worthy of the long tradition it inherits. Alone among the great powers of Europe, Britain has relied entirely on voluntary service, and this has entailed an expenditure much greater than that incurred by states where compulsory service prevails. Man for man, the professional active army of the United Kingdom is undoubtedly superior to the levies of other European nations. The unfortunate thing is that in these days when armies are numbered in millions, a small body, however highly trained and however high in temper, may cover itself with glory without attaining any decisive end.

In this first period of the war, the British troops have aided the general cause by their personal prowess, but even more by the way in which they have added to the morale of their allies in western Europe. Their rapid mobilization and the fact that within a fortnight after the declaration of war they were disembarked on the continent, fully equipped for active service, were not only triumphs in administrative efficiency, but an effective demonstration that the United Kingdom was prepared to do its duty on land as well as on sea. Even more striking in its appeal will be the alignment of the overseas forces of the empire, in the fighting line. They also are volunteers, living testimonies to imperial unity and the strength of imperial loyalty.

Obligations of Neutrals

France and Britain are exercised over the proposed purchase of the ships of the German mercantile marine, now held up in United States ports, by an American company, under the powers contained in the bill now before congress. If private capital is not prepared to make the venture, it is stated that the federal government contemplates becoming the predominant shareholder in the proposed company, but this would not necessarily compel the ships in question to be treated as government-owned. It would, however, interject an element which might easily lead to complications, especially if the ships were chartered to European neutral ports, through which food and other supplies could reach Germany and Austria.

As there does not appear to be any generally accepted rule of international law with regard to the sale of enemy vessels to a neutral during time of war, each country has formulated its own principles of action. Russia and France, it has been stated, do not recognize transfers to neutrals unless unconditional and made before the war. Holland recognizes such transfers without restriction, if not made in a blockaded port. Britain and some other states recognize such transactions, but as against a captor they must be complete, and in good faith, and, if made in time of war, the purchaser must have taken possession. This is the opinion given by Mr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the American Society of International Law, and legal expert for the United States at the second Hague conference.

France and Britain have united in representing to the United States department that the purchase of subsidized German merchantmen would really be made, not from the company owners, but from the German Government itself, and that the purchase money would go to that government. This, they urge, could only be regarded as lending assistance to an enemy.

according to the British and French interpretation of international laws and treaties. The discussion will no doubt be conducted in a friendly spirit and should the United States Government actually go into the shipping business, means will be found to avoid the emergence of difficult questions or the complaint that the obligations of a neutral country are being violated.

Capturing German Trade.

Vigorous efforts are being made to induce Canadian producers to capture a part at least of the markets now lost to Germany because of the maritime supremacy of the allied fleets. In 1913 the total value of German exports reached the vast amount of \$2,402,967,000, and under present war conditions the greater portion of the trade has been lost and will be difficult to recover. Even under the most favorable circumstances it will take years for Germany to regain the ground she has lost and defeat in the European field will impose a handicap from which she will suffer for at least half a century.

Canada is not the only country invited to engage in the enterprise of capturing German trade. The United States is being urged to take the same opportunity and the British Government has also initiated a campaign having for its object the invasion of the German neutral and imperial markets. But extensions and expansions of production in manufacturing industries require money, which can only be obtained when banks are prepared to co-operate by providing the requisite facilities. In Britain the banks are showing themselves desirous of co-operating in taking advantage of the present opportunity to develop trade. This is the only proper attitude.

BRITISH VESSEL COALEO LEIPZIG

Captain of Former Was Unaware War Had Been Declared.

Canadian Press Despatch. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The British freighter Cetina, under charter to the German Government, was stripped of her wireless by the German cruiser Leipzig, on Aug. 3, off Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and her cook, a German, and one other German preserver, were taken aboard the Leipzig. This was the word brought by Capt. Minister of the British naval reserve, commanding the Cetina, which arrived here today. He left July 24, laden with 900 tons of coal consigned to the Leipzig. The two vessels met in Magdalena Bay and the Leipzig was coaled on Aug. 4, the day war was declared.

Not until some time later, thru Rear Admiral Howard at Mazatlan, commanding the American Pacific fleet, did the Cetina learn that war had been declared. Coming north the vessel hugged the three mile limit.

EVERY TORONTO PARISH SENT REPRESENTATIVES

Annual Requiem Mass for Late Members of Holy Name Society Was Celebrated.

The annual solemn requiem high mass for the deceased members of the Holy Name Societies of the Archdiocese of Toronto was celebrated at 8.30 yesterday morning in St. Paul's Church, corner of Queen and Power streets. V. Rev. Dean Hand was celebrant, with Rev. Father Boylan, deacon, and Rev. Father W. O'Connor, sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was Mr. J. Pamphill. Rev. Father Malout was present in the sanctuary.

The choir rendered the musical portions of the mass in an impressive manner, being augmented by the choir of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of Mr. G. Bissonette.

About 500 members were present, representing every parish in the city.

BREAK LAWS OF WAR.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—An Ostend despatch to the Havas Agency says: "A new violation of the laws of war has been committed by the Germans. The military governor of Brussels has forced the civil guards, also disarmed, to help on the work of the fortifications of the city, especially trench-digging."

MUHLHAUSEN DESTROYED?

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Geneva states that Muhlhausen has been practically destroyed.

This is the first news of recent fighting at Muhlhausen. It was announced more than a week ago that the French troops in Alsace had been withdrawn.

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LAUNCH TOOK FIRE PARTY ESCAPED

Rochester Man, Family and Guest, Kept Afloat Till Rescued

Special to The Toronto World. BROCKVILLE, Sept. 7.—Five persons narrowly escaped death when the Voyager, a private pleasure motor boat cruising on the St. Lawrence River, with the owner and four other persons aboard, took fire from a defective gasoline piping, and was destroyed.

The party included Houston Barnard of Rochester, owner of the launch, his wife and their two daughters, and Mrs. Doane of Boston.

The flames enveloped the boat so quickly that the occupants were forced to jump overboard, but with the aid of life preservers, they managed to keep afloat until men put out from the shore and rescued them.

When taken to a summer home on Tay Island, the women were in semi-hysterical state. The accident happened on the Canadian side, near Rockport.

ITALY AND SPAIN MAY BOTH SUPPORT ALLIES

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A despatch to The Chronicle from Rome says: "The American 'Much attention is being paid here to the possible inclusion of Italy and Spain in the number of countries at war."

"The strained relations between Italy and her former allies have been greatly aggravated in the past three days, while the more and more the American is becoming most insistent for a declaration in support of Great Britain and France."

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.

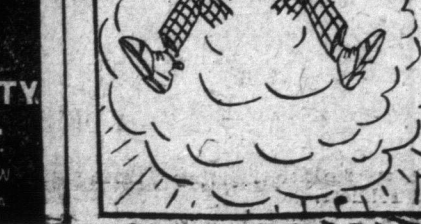
NEWCASTLE, Sept. 7.—A patriotic concert was held at Newcastle, at which \$150 was realized for the patriotic fund. Col. John Hughes of Newcastle was chairman. Mrs. Cawker and Miss Martin of Bowmanville; Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Otton, Rev. Mr. Fenning, Mark Allan and Mr. Kenner gave solos and duets, and Miss Gladys Jackson readings. In a brief address Lieut. G. W. Jones appealed to the young and able-bodied men to train for home defence.

Col. Hughes reviewed the causes of the war. Sergt. Smith of the 21st Lancers, who was at Omdurman and saw much service in India, gave an exhibition of sword play, and Brigadier Major A. J. McLaughlin of Bowmanville gave a brief address. The Wilmet medal was presented to Mr. Geo. Farncomb for taking highest standing in Newcastle High School. Eight girls in Red Cross nurse costumes acted as ushers.

FORTIFY VIENNA.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—After the news of the fall of Lemberg became known in Vienna, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says more than 20,000 men were set to work with feverish haste on the fortifications of Vienna, and many thousands of others began fortifying the banks of the Danube.

AND HE DID



THERE'S A LEAK IN THE GAS METER—I'LL INVESTIGATE IT!
AND HE DID
BOOM

RUNAWAY DOCTOR GAVE HIMSELF UP

Clifford Robinson Protests His Innocence of Tamworth Girl's Murder

HAS BEEN IN ONTARIO

Surrender to Detective Greer Was by Appointment on City Hall Steps

Dr. Clifford K. Robinson, charged with the murder of Miss Blanche Yorke of Tamworth, surrendered himself to Provincial Detective Greer yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The officer and the much-wanted doctor met by appointment on the steps of the city hall. During the time between his disappearance on or about July 18 Dr. Robinson has been in Ontario. Until seven or eight days ago he was at Kingston; then he came to Toronto and stayed at his brother's home. Detective Greer was put in charge of the Tamworth case when the body was found in the doctor's house. With a few days ago he suspected Dr. Robinson was with relatives in and near Kingston, and thru friends of the doctor began negotiations for his voluntary surrender yesterday.

In giving himself up Dr. Robinson said he wanted to be relieved of the nerve-straining suspense; to come forward voluntarily was a relief. In a signed statement he avowed his innocence. In part he stated: "If Blanche Yorke could speak she would tell the world that I was innocent of wrongdoing, but upon another man should rest a very heavy burden. I have no desire to conceal the truth, and when the time comes for me in court to give evidence in my behalf, I am certain that I will be able to satisfy the court of my innocence."

Will Be Tried This Fall. T. C. Robinson, K.C., has been retained to defend Dr. Robinson, whose trial will likely be set for the fall sessions at Napanee, September 22. A remand will probably be made until the spring sitting. The provincial authorities have their case ready now.

"We have a good case against him," said Detective Greer.

Since the time of the crime Dr. Robinson has undergone a change. He is frailer and pale-looking. His three brothers, John W. Wm. and George, accompanied him yesterday.

Dr. Robinson comes of respectable parents, and has relatives of standing in Kingston.

AMERICAN AID SOCIETY BRINGS FAMOUS VOCALISTS TO TORONTO

Concert in Arena Sept. 10th, Promises to Be the Biggest "Popular Price" Musical Event in City's History.

Probably one of the largest orders for concert tickets ever placed in Toronto was received by the American Aid Society yesterday when the offices of the Academy of Medicine Society placed a requisition for 400 seats for the Big Musical Festival to take place in the Arena on Sept. 10th.

The American Aid Society has undertaken to raise \$100,000 for the relief of the families of Canadian soldiers, which sum will be turned in to the general fund collected by the Toronto and York Patriotic Society. To this end the American Society planned what promises to be one of the most attractive concerts of the season. At their own expense they have undertaken and will bear all the expense of bringing to Toronto for this event some of America's foremost operatic and concert singers, among whom might be mentioned Mabel Garrison, Coloratura Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Eva Myrriot, the famous Australian Contralto; George Dostal, Lyric Tenor, and Jerome Uhl, bass-baritone. It is doubtful if Toronto ever had the opportunity of hearing such famous singers at the "popular price" to be charged for this concert—25c to \$1.00.

The entire proceeds of this concert will be given to the fund, and considering the musical merits of the program and the object for which the concert is being held, the Arena should witness a record crowd on the evening of the 10th.

There will be present on this occasion a most distinguished number of guests of Honor—H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Sir John Gibson, Sir Robert L. Borden, Sir James Whitney, Mayor Hooker and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, some of whom will deliver brief and pertinent speeches.

This concert promises to be one of the big patriotic events of war times and the American Aid Society de-

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THE WORLD —AND— THE WAR

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The World is the only morning paper in Toronto taking the full leased wire copyrighted service of the Central News, the most conservative and reliable news service in the world.

In addition to this, The World receives the war cables of The New York World, acknowledged to be among the best published in America. The Toronto World also has the Canadian Press service and the Canadian Associated Press Cables. The articles by H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, on "Looking Ahead," in which he forecasts the probable results of this terrible war, have created a profound sensation. These articles will appear exclusively in The Toronto Daily World. "The War," from a Canadian viewpoint, by the Editor, and a daily summary, written by able and well-informed writers.

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serves the thanks of Torontonians for the generous and friendly spirit which has prompted them in this undertaking. Seats can now be secured at the King Edward Hotel and at Moodey's, 33 King St. West.

WESLEY METHODIST RIFLEMEN. The young men's Bible-class of Wesley Methodist Church is arranging a meeting this week for the formation of a rifle club. The intention is to begin practicing at the Long Branch ranges at once. Over 100 members are expected.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED. PARIS, Sept. 7, 10.55 a.m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says the political prisoners in Lemberg, Galicia, were set at liberty by the Russians soon after they entered the city.

WARD. The Thornhill and York Patriotic societies are holding a meeting this evening at the Long Branch ranges at once. Over 100 members are expected.

MANY DOGS IN TOWN. The Toronto and York Patriotic societies are holding a meeting this evening at the Long Branch ranges at once. Over 100 members are expected.

Valuable Pet the Rate

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