

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21.

The Kaiser's War Bubble

Germany has tried to instill into her people the idea that the war which she has waged against civilization is a war of defence, a war against the invading forces of her enemies, and especially against the ruthless encroachments of Great Britain. Under these delusions the unfortunate German people have been worked up into an enthusiasm of misguided enmity, and are willing to spend their last mark and to die for the sake of a few weeks longer, or a pair of boots, or a tie, perhaps, or postpone the new motor car till the spring. But he has no idea how good he would feel inside for having done it.

Of course, it is always the people who give who give again, and give more. The people who do not know how to give are still rather behind in evolution, and they carry the mark of the stage to which they belong in their narrow outlook. They have done something last year. A donation last year looks as big to them as eternity. They keep reckoning the interest up till the day of judgment. They forget that the interest on the balance is being reckoned the other way.

A little child, a cripple, heard what the soldiers are doing in the trenches and what they are suffering. "I will give my whole bank!" he said. Let us all get as much of the spirit of the little child into us today as our hearts are big enough to hold. Those soldiers boys are not counting the drops of blood they spill in Europe for us.

When a bubble is first blown it is at its strongest, but it loses strength as it swells until, at its most expansive and radiant glory—it bursts. The Kaiser has blown his army bubble, and it has reached over Belgium and part of France; it has covered Poland and part of Russia; it has touched Italy and spread across Austria, and some of its slimy drops have exuded and poisoned Turkey and Bulgaria. The Kaiser cannot stop blowing, for if he does some silly child among the nations, some little neutral, will stick its finger into the monstrous poison-bag and it will collapse. The drops of its ruin will be scattered about, but the fresh air and the sun will soon dry up the stain.

There is every reason for the allies to be encouraged with the progress of the war. Some discouragement may be felt from time to time at temporary phases of it, but the real cause of Germany's weakness is her evil-minded attempt to take what did not belong to her. There is a moral force in the universe, when all is said and done, and causes work out their own inevitable and unescapable effects. When the Kaiser has blown his bubble to its utmost limit it will be an end to it. This is the military fact that is what is happening. The forces of the Germanic league are not sufficiently numerous to hold their extended lines. The task of the allies is merely to be the sun and the wind that dries up the film. No one can say exactly where the bubble will begin to burst. In a soap-bubble the first collapse is at the top. If the analogy holds we may still look

for the first break in the war-bubble in Belgium and France. It may be asked why does not Germany recall her armies within her own lines and prepare for defence? The Kaiser does not view things in that way. Victory is what lures him on. And to retreat into the boundaries of the Fatherland would mean a revelation of defeat, and facts to the Fatherlanders. Madness lies that way. The Hohenzollerns will postpone their doom as long as possible.

A Red Cross Opportunity
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a small sum for Toronto to contribute to the care of the men who are saving her from a contribution which, but for them, would be levied on the Germans, the extent, if we are to accept the analogies of Belgium, of not less than \$100,000,000.

Fifty cents a head of our population is a trifle comparatively when the real facts of war are considered. Of course, we shall have to pay much more in other ways, but the Red Cross appeals in a special and individual way which no other war fund can equal. Friend and foe alike come under its gentle ministrations, and its quality is the true quality of mercy, which blesses him that gives and him that takes.

We have been hearing some peculiar stories this week about the wealthy people who dislike to part with their wealth. They need our sympathy. They do not know the chief use to which wealth can be put. The poorest investment any man can get for his money is to spend it on himself. This lesson has not reached the miserly old curmudgeons who have spent their days in collecting, and have formed the habit so stiffly and grouchily that they cannot break it and know nothing of the other habit of doing good and distributing.

Whatever any man has given in Toronto this week, it would not hurt him in the least to give as much more today. He might have to abandon some little thing, wear a hat a few weeks longer, or a pair of boots, or a tie, perhaps, or postpone the new motor car till the spring. But he has no idea how good he would feel inside for having done it.

Of course, it is always the people who give who give again, and give more. The people who do not know how to give are still rather behind in evolution, and they carry the mark of the stage to which they belong in their narrow outlook. They have done something last year. A donation last year looks as big to them as eternity. They keep reckoning the interest up till the day of judgment. They forget that the interest on the balance is being reckoned the other way.

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Insurance and Assessed Values
An interesting point in connection with the assessment of real estate was raised in the court of revision, when an owner of house property asserted that it was of no value in appealing against the value set by the assessment department. He was asked what was the amount of his insurance on the house and, it proved to be equal or more than equal to the assessment against which he was appealing.

This suggestion may already have been acted upon by the assessment department, but it would be interesting to compare the values estimated by owners for insurance purposes with the values they deem sufficient for assessment purposes.

Do the insurance companies take note of the assessment values of property in considering their risks? Does the assessment department take into account the amount of insurance provided for on buildings about whose value appeals may be lodged. It would be a curious result if the insurance companies declined to accept risks except in accordance with assessed values.

The Neglected Poets
An old charge of favoritism against editors is frequently renewed, and without substantiation. The Bookman instances the case of Miss Constance Lindsay Skinner, born and reared in British Columbia, where she came in daily contact with the Indians of the seacoast and the north. Living and playing among them, learning their language, traditions, religion and customs, it was natural, says The Bookman, that she should understand and sympathize with them and that their lives and thoughts and feelings should have passed into her song. Her poems were rejected wherever she sent them in America until she won the first prize in The Bookman prize poem contest two years ago. Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter has also expressed her disappointment at the reception accorded Miss Skinner's poems by American editors.

Undoubtedly many young poets have grounds for complaints about the reception of their work. Few editors receive poetry as having any right to existence at all, and those who do, in presence of the need of "fillers" and "time copy," rarely exercise much judgment in their choice of contributions. Toronto is fairly well served by its newspapers. The Telegram, The Globe, and The Mail and Empire are well up with their duty in this respect. The News maintains a poet of its own, the author of many notable

"IT'S DER POSITIVELY LAST KAG, WILLIE!"



poems. The Star is more occasional in its poetic sympathies.

It is to be wished that the place of poetry was more fully recognized by the press generally. It must be admitted, however, that some sad stuff is sent in, and in the rush and stress of work it is not always easy to discriminate or distinguish the grains of wheat amid the mountains of chaff. Good verse is rarely or never "dashed off," and those who assume to write poetry should take a few lessons in the laws of accent, rhyme and metre, and remember that even free verse has its own standards of rhythm and sonority. Nor are good sense and good taste less necessary in poetry than in prose.

Canada is an admirable field for the development of new and inspiring schools of poetry, and it is not only in the universities and among the highly educated that good poetry may be sought. It should not be forgotten that the encouragement of poetry may do more for the creation of national spirit and character than any other phase of mental activity can effect.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Effective November 1, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway will establish through passenger train service between Toronto, Port Arthur, Port William and Winnipeg, leaving Toronto Union Station at 10:45 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Winnipeg Union Station with Canadian Northern trains for Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and all important points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast. The equipment is thoroughly modern type, specially constructed for this service. Through tickets to all points and berth reservations are obtainable from City Ticket Office, 42 King Street East, or write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 55 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

DENY RUMOR OF TAX.
Government Officials Have No Knowledge of New Scheme.

Government officials deny any knowledge of the rumored new war tax, "two mills from every dollar," a government, an additional mill on the dollar, as a provincial tax. If this additional tax were to come into force the Dominion of Canada would pay \$12,000,000, the Province of Ontario \$2,000,000 and Toronto \$2,100,000.

NO CONTEST IN ALGOMA.
Dr. J. M. Robb Will Probably be Elected by Acclamation.

The Liberals of Algoma will not contest the seat made vacant by the appointment of A. Griggs to the position of deputy minister of lands, forests and mines. Dr. J. M. Robb, the Conservative candidate, of Blind River, will probably be elected by acclamation, but there are rumors of an independent candidate.

Workmen Injured.
While engaged in excavation work at the Bloor Street viaduct, Rocco Yolk, 15 Leplante Ave., had one of his legs broken when struck by a beam. He was taken to the General Hospital in the police ambulance.

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PATRIOTIC FUND CONFERENCE HELD

Financial Statement Showing Collections to End of September Submitted.

ONE DOLLAR PER HEAD

Slogan to Be Adopted if Fund is to Be Continued Thru Year.

A conference of the different Ontario branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was commenced yesterday in the office of the Ontario Loan and Savings Co., at 26 East King Street, and will continue today.

John W. Doherty of Toronto had been appointed temporary chairman. Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., the honorary secretary of the fund, submitted the financial statement showing that the aggregate collections up to Sept. 30, 1915, were \$3,772,874.47, and gross expenditures \$3,772,874.47, leaving a balance of more than two million dollars. He explained that \$400,000 was being spent monthly, and accordingly the balance would not last much after the new year. In urging the officers of the fund to seriously consider what should be done to keep it in existence through 1916, he said: "Our slogan will have to be a dollar per head of our population, and one year to pay."

He said that the underlying principle of the fund was for all collections to be made for a common purpose. Sir Herbert made it clear that the public was privileged to say whether it approved of the way the business of the fund had been carried on during the year. He emphasized the fact that the chief aim of the fund during the year had been to maintain the dependents of soldiers comfortably, not just to keep them from actual need.

W. H. Lovering of the Hamilton branch referred to the people who, although not really in need of help, made the plea that they were entitled to fly was at the front. He said that the fund was at the front of being exempted from the payment of taxes.

According to C. F. Dunbar of Guelph the rules of the fund had not been rigid enough. "A person has only to say that he has a 42nd relative at the front to draw from the fund," he said. The analysis of the contribution by cities places Toronto in first position with \$689,304.78. Hamilton gave \$120,829.50 and Ottawa \$74,561.01. The public which lives were interesting. Walkerville was first with \$11.18 per capita. Sudbury and Coniston were second with \$7.75. Walkerville third with \$4.50. Toronto's per capita rank was \$1.28, Hamilton \$1.15 and Ottawa \$2.65.

In city council grants Montreal was first with \$150,000. Toronto and Ottawa tied for second place with \$50,000. Winnipeg City Council is giving \$5000 per month and Galt \$400 per month.

Those at Conference.
The attendance at the conference was most representative of the province, although all the delegates have not yet arrived. The members present yesterday were as follows: Gladstone Perry, H. H. Watt, Brantford; A. Laing, Windsor; Robert Smyth, Berlin; W. B. Dunn, Leamington; Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa; E. H. Pickford, Brighton; Mr. Wright, Pickford; S. P. Shantz, Toronto; H. H. Hanes, Hanover; P. F. Gardiner, Port Hope; Angus McDonald, Stratford; F. W. Avery, Ottawa; John Watt, Toronto; W. C. Noron, Toronto; F. H. Dowling, Stratford; Mr. Wilkough, Stratford; Mr. McColl, Galt, Ont.; William R. Cook, Galt, Ont.; Rev. Canon Armstrong, Trenton; A. A. Colville, Newcastle; Duncan McLeod, Colville; Hume Blake, Toronto; George Huntville, Simcoe; E. C. Wainwright, McKillop; J. M. Taylor, Guelph; J. F. Dunbar, Guelph; John Muir, Toronto; Rev. James A. Elliott, Port Hope; O. B. Barkie, Kingston; Cyrus Berge, J. P. Bell and R. A. Gibson.

Hamilton; C. A. Macpherson, Kingston; T. Beecroft, Barrie; J. E. McNeill, Lindsay; F. W. Wilson, Peterborough; W. H. Lovering, Hamilton; H. B. Samuels, Ottawa; G. B. Westcott, Collingwood; G. H. Miller, Brantford.

Entitled to Consideration.
In answer to a question by F. H. Doherty of Peterboro, as to whether participants in the fund who were guilty of misbehavior should still benefit, Sir Herbert Ames said that a man could not come home and correct his wife, and the children were entitled to consideration. "We can't constitute ourselves moral censor," said Mr. Dunbar, "and if people misbehave they cannot be allowed to starve to death."

Reference was made to the changing of residence which frequently took place by wives of soldiers, and O. U. Bartels of Kingston offered the suggestion that transfer papers should be made out so that beneficiaries could draw their money from the places in which they had taken up their residence. The central committee will look into this suggestion. The question of furnishing transportation to women desiring to leave the country was taken up. Sir Herbert Ames said the policy of the fund had been to discourage as far as possible the departure of these people, particularly if they had young families.

That Canada has better facilities for looking after the women than the other country was stated by Angus McDonald of Stratford who thought the beneficiaries should stay in this country.

J. E. Alderson was in favor of sending certain classes of women home. At this morning's session the check and audit system will be discussed and in the afternoon the way and means of raising money will receive attention.

In contributions by provinces, Ontario headed the list with \$1,750,000. Quebec being second with \$1,675,000; Manitoba gave \$700,000, British Columbia \$372,000, Maritime provinces \$325,000, Saskatchewan \$246,000 and Alberta \$235,000.

The contributions by counties shows for York County \$689,372.73 in receipts, \$465,618.57 in advances, and a balance of \$171,754.16. The smallest county was Victoria-Hall, \$170.00. Haldon \$101.00, Norfolk \$110.20, Norfolk \$246.50, Lennox and Addington \$88.64.

Perth County is first in county council monthly grants with a contribution of \$1,400 per month since April 1, 1915. One thousand dollars per month are given by the county councils of Bruce, Elgin, Grey, Hastings and Huron.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

First Battalion.
Wounded—Thomas Clements, Stratford, Ont.; Geo. L. Elrick, Scotland.

Second Battalion.
Wounded—Wm. J. Smallbridge, Ottawa; Walter Leslie Melor, England.

Third Battalion.
Killed in action—Corp. Albert Schofield, England.

Fourth Battalion.
Wounded—Alfred J. Rennie, 183 Gerrard Street, Toronto (gunshot in arm, severe).

Fifth Battalion.
Wounded—John Richardson, England.

Seriously ill—Ray G. Bishop, Vancouver, B.C.

Killed in action—K. Bell, 194 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Seriously ill—Wm. J. Chapman, England.

Tenth Battalion.
Wounded—Wm. J. Bingham, Rosebank, Man. (dangerously).

Wounded—James Coule, England.

Wounded—James Parry, Burks Falls, Ont.; John Thomas Patterson, England.

Wounded—Ocel Ralph, Harold Allen, Lombardy, Ont.; Wm. J. Hogan, Montreal.

Wounded—Wm. J. Throop, Cobourg, Ont.

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FIFTY THOUSAND MONTHLY IS AIM OF TORONTO MEN

Effort is Launched to Raise Money for Patriotic Fund.

DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTIONS

Amount Will Be Given Every Four Weeks During the War.

PATRIOTIC fund contributions amounting to \$50,000 a month will be given by the organization which young Toronto business men intend to form. Realizing that money is needed immediately to augment the present funds of the Canadian Patriotic League, a meeting was held last night at 18 West King Street. Plans of organization were discussed, and officers will be elected next week. The "Fifty Thousand" is the name suggested for the club as it is desired to have that number of members, each of whom will contribute a dollar a month to help the dependents of the soldiers at the front. Last night's meeting was held under the sanction of the Patriotic League, and when the organization is solidified, it will still be connected with that body. Membership will be open to young men who are the sole support of their families, or who are prevented from going to the front for other reasons.

It was proposed that the organization work thru the various manufacturers, and that the working men thruout the city be approached by this means, while the business men could also be reached to do their full share towards supporting the families of the soldiers at the front. No money will be handed by the club, as they will act merely as the canvassing agents, and will see that all funds are turned over directly to the trustees of the Patriotic Fund.

CONSIDER APPEAL ABOUT PICTURES

Legal Side of Johnson-Willard Controversy is Being Discussed.

That the Ontario Appeal Board is now considering the appeal for permission to show the Johnson-Willard film is the subject of the only official statement on the situation forthcoming from the parliament buildings. It is believed on good authority that the legal side of the case is occupying the attention of the board more than the moral side.

Both Robert Newman and Charles Matthews, who constitute the appeal board, have seen the pictures and are said to have agreed that there was nothing hurtful to public morals in the exhibition.

The fight pictures were a big topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting yesterday and it is said that the majority of the members decided against the film. Some of the members desired the films to pass, but it is understood the premier stood out on a question of policy.

The cabinet, it is said, felt that there was an omission in the orders-in-council passed covering film films. An order passed in 1911 says "no motion pictures reproducing a prize fight shall be passed by the said board or shown or exhibited." But on July 31, 1913, this was repealed by the following:

"All moving picture regulations except those set forth above and those contained in the order-in-council dated July 31, 1913, are repealed." The order-in-council specified makes no mention of light films.

Although the Sportsman's Association was almost disbanded they have leased the old Liederkranz Club, and it was thrown open to the soldiers last evening. Seven business men are appointed to the committee to look after the soldiers' home.

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O'Keefe's

and it is brewed in Toronto

For over half a century the O'Keefe Brewery Company has brewed Canada's Best Beers, in the most modernly equipped brewery in Canada. With the best Canadian malt, hops and filtered water—no other ingredient enters into O'Keefe's Brew.

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O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER
O'Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE
O'Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA STOUT
O'Keefe's OLD STOCK ALE

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