

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY-MORNING, NOV. 23.

Will Being Stingy Help Us?

With much of Prof. Wrong's communication entitled "The Urgency of Economy," to which we have given space in Saturday's World, we have no fault to find. We quite believe that the Canadian Government in some way will have to finance the orders of the entente powers for war munitions made in Canada. We agree with Prof. Wrong that Mr. White's bond issue should have a generous support from the Canadian people, but that a request should also be sought abroad for loans bearing interest. We think he will agree with us that the solution of many problems now before us will be found in a generous but prudently regulated issue of national currency.

Having journeyed thus far with the professor we find ourselves unable to follow him when he urges Canadians to neither build houses nor furnish homes, but to wear out their old clothes and buy nothing during the war except necessary food. No one is to ride hereafter unless he happens to already own an equipage; all music is to be tabooed; and all entertainments given up. The people apparently are to live a miserable existence, trying to save a little money to lend the government. The only indulgence the professor allows them is to keep domestic servants. But would not a truly rigid economist go even further than Prof. Wrong is willing to go, for thus does the zealous disciple always outrun the master? Would he not set his wife or daughter to work in the laundry or kitchen while he helped with the rough work around the house himself? Those who make it "a matter of pride to buy no new clothes during the war" will probably feel more at home in the rear of the premises.

We would not venture to say that from the standpoint of a professor of political economy Dr. Wrong is not in the right, but we are sure that the man in the street will not agree with him. We think Canada can do best for herself and best for the empire by keeping the wheels going round; by giving employment to our people; by buying freely from our merchants; by getting money into circulation. We quite agree that the money should be kept in this country as far as possible, and that we should aim to buy goods made in Canada. But if a German spy came to Toronto tomorrow would he not be most encouraged by finding many factories closed and storehouses vacant or by finding the factories running overtime and merchants doing a big business?

The confusion of thought we think arises from speaking of Canada as she were in the same economic position as England. Thus it is said that the British women are working in the munition factories and it is intimated that the Canadian women should do likewise but women work in England because men are lacking. It would be ridiculous to set our women at manual work here with thousands of men seeking employment. In England it may be difficult to find men for the work, but here until lately it has been difficult to find work for the men.

Take our Union Station, for example. Whatever men go to work there are not withdrawn from making munitions, but are withdrawn from unemployment. Up to date the munition business has not been what it ought to have been in Canada. We hope this winter to have plenty of employment for every man who wants to work and we want to see the Canadian workman with a full dinner pail and a fat pay envelope. We are not at all certain that he should take his pay and put it all in the savings bank.

We would like to see him build a house if he is able to do so, and if he rents a house we would like to see him buy some nice furniture for it. We would like to see him get a new dress for the missus and shoes all round for the kids. We would not be greatly shocked if he decided that as the war might last two or three years he ought to treat himself to a new hat or even a new suit of clothes. We see no reason why his family should not recreate themselves with music or other entertainments.

We all agree that the war is our

supreme business, but no business is effectively speeded up by anything like hysteria. We are doing well and we may do better. We can render no greater service to the empire than by building up a prosperous Canada. But if nobody spends any money, how can there be any general prosperity?

Forcing the Golden Eggs

If there be any important issue in the hydro-electric strike it is between public ownership and those who would cripple it. We fully acquit the men of having had any intention of crippling the public and publicly-owned service, but they must have seen on further reflection and as the days pass, that this was the one clear outstanding thing that could not be ignored in the strike situation.

The Toronto Electric Commissioners, to give them their legal title, had a most serious obligation and responsibility to the public in the positions in which they were placed, and they chose to regard that responsibility and that obligation rather than the appeal, which might have brought them temporary popularity and applause, from a large and influential body of the citizens.

Mayor Church, who is a commissioner by virtue of his office, has chosen to take the way of a temporary and fleeting popularity, and has gone against the cause of public ownership in a way that has indicated shallow thinking on the part of his administration. There are times when it is very difficult, but very necessary, to make a stand in the face of an urgent and influential appeal. The strike among the hydro men furnishes such an occasion, and much as we regret having to express any demand against the cause of public ownership, we could not be convinced that a cause that was unfair to other labor men and workers generally, and unfair to the citizens as a whole, could be fair or right for the comparatively few men, already well paid and working under conditions superior to those of any similar industry, who went on strike.

Nothing would please the private corporations and capitalists who are set by the competition of the publicly-owned hydro-electric system, than the success of the men in this strike. It would be the death blow of public ownership in Ontario, and labor in general is to be commended for realizing the danger which Mayor Church has failed to see.

There could be no possible continuance or extension of the public ownership system if the men assert the right to appeal for higher wages when ever they feel so disposed, and without regard to the prevailing conditions in their own or other industries, which may be in competition. It is the hope of advocates of public ownership that the principle and the practice may be very widely extended in Ontario, and it is to the honor and credit of the great majority of the ranks of labor that they have seen the bearing which this strike has on the general question. Consideration of their own interest is no less involved, for it would only be killing the goose that may lay many golden eggs in future to try to fryable egg culture during the moulting season.

The War for Peace

Mr. Hudson Maxim has been warning a Kansas City club that the present United States army would make just about one good day's killing, and that in case of a war with Britain or Germany those nations would either of them have several millions of war-torn veterans to put in the field and could occupy the entire country between the Alleghenies and the sea within two weeks. Mr. Hudson Maxim, who is not to be confused with Sir Hiram Maxim, has no occasion to warn Britain with Germany as a possible enemy of the United States, nor has he any warrant for trying to scare the United States into an armed militarism against any European nation, and against Britain least of all. When the present war is over, there will be little stomach left for fighting in any of the present belligerents, and we do not believe that the United States has any need for an armed establishment either to repel invaders or to carry on wars of conquest for which an armed establishment is a sore temptation. On all these points we are quite at one with our peace and even our pacifist friends, but we wish they would observe the distinction between waging a war of defence, which has been forced upon one, and instituting an unjustifiable attack on a peaceful neighbor. The pacifist declares there is no difference whatever.

There is a time to fight and there is a time to be at peace. When fighting is forced on one we believe that the body and righteous injunction should be remembered—"Whatsoever your hand finds to do, do it with all your might." Our only complaint at present is that our authorities are not doing what their hands find to do with all their might.

When peace comes, as we expect it to come, almost as suddenly as war came, we trust that the works of

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peace will be given as strict and earnest and whole-souled attention as the operations of war have had bestowed upon them. There will be no more need for standing armies than ever there were, but there ought to be a better understanding about the responsibility of the citizen to the state, and of his obligation to keep himself fit by whatever form of training is found to be necessary, for any form of service he may be called upon to furnish. Happily the fitness deemed desirable for military service is equally available and desirable for the services of peace.

As for America and Britain, the war in which Britain is now engaged is a war to end war, a war to make peace, a war of settlement and justice for all. America has her national heart in the war quite as much as Britain or Canada, but America's national head has been a little thick, as some of us consider, and in consequence the people of the great republic have been reaping where they have not sown, and gathering where they have not scattered. We cannot imagine that the American nation, however, will be any less eager to support the cause of peace when peace arrives than it has been to promote the same cause when the alarms of war have been so imminent and so fierce. Hence we believe Mr. Hudson Maxim will do better for his country by organizing the boy scouts and the school cadets and the home guards than by endeavoring to reproduce the standing army nuisance of Europe on this continent.

A Practical Order

One excellent decision arrived at by Sir Sam Hughes must surely have been the decision of even the most prejudiced. It is the order that all soldiers doing guard duty shall be replaced at once by men returned from the front, and not too much disabled to take up these duties. The double effect of employing those who need work, and releasing for active service men who are badly wanted elsewhere, is thus served in a practical way that practical people will appreciate.

ANOTHER USE FOR 665.

Editor World: There seems to be little reason for any of the interpretations of the celebrated number 665, which is said to be the number of the beast, but which the Book of Revelation states is the number of both man and beast. It must unite the two in some way, and the most likely seems to be war, such as St. George, who was surely a man,

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE
23 THE PRINCE OF WELLS

and the Dragon, who was surely some beast, engaged in. I propose for a solution of the mystery that the number 665 is the number of days during which the war will continue between that notable man, John Bull, and that notable beast, the Prussian war lord, from next May but one, which May 30 happens to be Commemoration Day. Let this stand for Prophecy.
Jonathan Bull.
Toronto, Nov. 22.

MORE BRITISH SUBS. ARE SENT TO BALTIC

Large Flotilla Reported to Have Made Way Thru Cattagat.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The passage of a large flotilla of British submarines, variously estimated at from 10 to 25, into the Baltic, is given here as an explanation of the recent naval activity in the Cattagat, where both German and British destroyer flotillas have been sighted.

WILLS PROBATED

By the will of Mrs. Annie Lawrence of Weston, who died on July 3, which was filed for probate in the surrogate court, an estate of \$1399 is disposed of. The late Mrs. Lawrence's property consisted of a 2205 equity in Weston property; mortgages, \$303; household goods, \$100, and \$171 in cash.

REMAINS OF ENGINEER RECOVERED FROM LAKE

A. M. Cummings Had Shipped on Tug Barnes Before She Foundered.
The body of Engineer A. M. Cummings, about 50, of the tug Barnes, was washed ashore at Salmon Point, discovered by Mr. Tuttle, a fisherman, removed to Picton and identified yesterday by Capt. Byron Bondard of Picton and Chief Engineer Noonan of the steamer Turbina. The dead man had been engineer of the Turbina. He shipped a short time ago on the tug, which foundered recently in Lake Ontario.

GOODS ILLEGALLY SEIZED.

Unless Christina E. McGregor and Jas. McTearney return goods to the value of \$6, which Judge Coatsworth in a decision given out yesterday found were illegally seized from A. J. Smith, a judgment will be given in the plaintiff's favor for \$200 against Christina McGregor. The action against McTearney was dismissed. Smith sued for damages for illegal seizure of goods, which were found to be the property of a former tenant, whom he bought out.

FARMER KILLED BY WAGON.

UXBRIDGE, Nov. 22.—Thomas O'Brien, a farmer, fell under his wagon while returning from town tonight and was killed.

BOOM COMING FOR CANADA, RUSSIA

Editor of Wall Street Journal Gives Address Before Canadian Club.

THE WAR A NECESSITY

Speaker Predicts German Collapse Under Strain of Continued Warfare.

Canada and Russia are the two nations which are going to make the greatest forward strides after the great war, because they are the only two countries which have untold wastes of land still uncultivated, declared Clarence W. Barron, of the Wall Street Journal, in a speech before the Canadian Club at luncheon in the Cafe Royal yesterday. The speaker said he had been accused of being pro-ally, "I deny the accusation," he declared. "I come from the greatest democratic country in the world, and it is not my fault if Great Britain, France and Russia come forward and take up arms in defence of the principles of democracy."

Russia Needed It. "This war was a necessity in the development of humanity," the speaker said. "The war of the crown prince of Austria was only the pretext of a cause for war which was absolutely necessary to free Russia from commercial treaties forced upon her by Germany who was enriching herself at the expense of Russia. The Germans, he said, could not see a great Russia grow up beside her without feeling it incumbent to jump in and grab all she could and incidentally keep down the power of her neighbor. All that culture means to the Germans is military expansion; which allows of forceful expansion of territory and commerce.

The speaker said that in his opinion we were in for a long war. He estimated that the German losses to date had been a million; in the second year, he said the loss would be greater, and in the third year they must be as great as to break her. The Germans, he said, would never put in a third winter. On the highest authority he had it that the German civilian population was at the point of starvation, and at the beginning of the war he had been told in Germany that the best result expected was a draw.

United States Does Part.

The United States, he pointed out, was doing as much to assist the allies as if she herself were in the conflict. "When the murderer is at your door, and you are unarmed, the best thing to do is to stand still," he quoted as a vindication of the United States attitude. "But we are now making millions of rifles for Great Britain," he said. "And we never floated a \$500,000 loan in our lives until you asked us to 'some time ago.'"

"If you have faith in your empire, you should not have the slightest doubt about the issue, whether it is in South Africa, or at the Dardanelles, or at the Balkans," he said. "After his address, which was enthusiastically applauded, he was asked if Great Britain's resources were being drained by the expense of war, and he replied, "Great Britain is worth more commercially today than she ever was before, and this is not taking into account the indestructible value which can be placed upon her vindication of her own national honor."

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CONNELL
COAL
\$7.25 a Ton
Buy one trial ton. Test its increasing heating value. Note that there are no clinkers—each piece burns in to pure heat. Why pay for a ton more at other dealers?
Large, clean pea coal for your kitchen range, 16 a ton.
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The Blathers Kite!

What are those things a-hovering around us?
Blatherskites all!
What are those things that torment and confound us?
Blatherskites all!
And they are the awfullest kind of a kite: Worse than a Zeppelin! There, you're dead right!
The town will be full of these terrors tonight—
Blatherskites all!
They hover around you, wherever you are, Blatherskites all!
Explaining the way to wind up the war—
Blatherskites all!
Windbags, they never are wanting for breath:
They walk in their sleep, like poor Lady Macbeth!
Crawl under the barn, as they'll talk you to death—
Blatherskites all!
The Platform, the Pulpit, aias, and the Press!
Blatherskites all!
Your soul and your body they fill with distress—
Blatherskites all!
And if you should wander into a saloon, Or into a cafe to nibble at noon, The Battle Experts will cackle and croon—
Blatherskites all!
Raise me an army wholly composed Of blatherskites all!
There'd be only a few of us left, it's supposed—
Blatherskites all!
Send them away to help in the fight, Each of them riding his favorite kite; The Kaiser would give up the ghost in a trice—
Blatherskites all!
—The Khan.
The Wigwam, Rushdell Farm.

STENOGRAPHER GETS JUDGMENT.

In the action brought by Reta Murphy against W. W. Worthington for wages to the amount of \$267, alleged due from 1912 to 1914, when she was employed as defendant's stenographer, Judge Coatsworth yesterday awarded her \$247.

of her neighbor.

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O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager, "The Light Beer in the Light Bottle," is Canada's standard for purity and flavor—a light delicious Lager.
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O'Keefe's Old Stock Ale, "The Beer with a reputation." Full bodied, rich and creamy.
O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Stout, "The Stout that Builds, never makes you Bilious."

beers are best in Canada, brewed in Toronto for over 50 years. 414

FRANK DAVIDSON ENTERS APPEAL

More Evidence Taken in Litigation Over St. Clair Ave. Property.

WOULD STOP PERMIT

R. Beamish Doesn't Want Blacksmith Shop for a Neighbor.

A. E. Davidson gave evidence yesterday before the first appellate court at Osgoode Hall in the appeal made by his brother Frank against J. E. Haines and George B. Forbes, James Bain, K.C., E. F. E. Johnston, K.C., and D. Grant appeared for the defendants, and W. N. Tilley, K.C., represented the plaintiff.

The action is in connection with a property deal of lands northwest of St. Clair avenue and Bathurst street, involving the amount of \$450,000. At the trial, Mr. Justice Kelly decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding him entitled to an accounting as to his share in the deal. At that time it was alleged that the plaintiff was unaware that Haines and Forbes were buying him out, and the evidence taken yesterday was mainly in this regard.

Judge Denton dismissed an action brought against the Toronto Street Railway Company by C. F. Whitton of Hamilton and G. W. Haverstock of Toronto, for the recovery of damages to the amount of \$800 for injuries sustained when a street car collided with a motor truck at the corner of Queen and Adelaide streets on March 17 last. The plaintiff appealed, and the first appellate court yesterday directed that a new trial be given.

In the case of Gratton v. Lavole and the Ottawa, Cobalt Mining and Lumber Company, which was tried before a jury at Haliburton, Mr. Justice Britton has given judgment for the plaintiff for \$300 and costs. The defendant is the general manager of the company, and charged Gratton with cutting down trees that did not belong to him. The plaintiff claimed that there was no proof of the charge, and brought action for malicious prosecution.

Would Stop Permit.

An interesting case was before Mr. Justice Sutherland yesterday, in which R. Beamish applied for an injunction restraining R. Glenn from operating a blacksmith shop near to his residence on Boston avenue.

Altho the city granted Mr. Glenn a permit

for the erection of the shop, the plaintiff applied for an injunction, on the grounds that he could not bear the stinging of the anvil, the smell of the other things connected with the business. His lordship granted the injunction, holding that a civic nuisance existed, and allowing anybody to maintain a nuisance, at the same time remarking that the district attorney's office is becoming increasingly so.

A counter-claim for damages for alleged

negligence was made by the blacksmith, but this was dismissed, damages to the extent of \$25 allowed plaintiff.

The first appellate court list for today

is: Wade v. Crain, Crain v. Hoffman, Godkin v. Watson, Foster v. Trusair and Guaranty Company, Gower v. London Free Press, Stratton v. Boukaya, re estate of Minard Wheeler.

CREW OF TUG BARNES WERE ALL YOUNG MEN

Steamship Officials Don't Think Body at Salmon Point One of Members.

According to a statement made by a Canada Steamship Lines official yesterday, the body which was washed ashore near Salmon Point on Saturday could not possibly be one of the crew of the tug Barnes, as all the men were comparatively young. The body found appears to be that of a man fifty years of age. The other body which was found some time ago was buried in Prospect Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. No identification was made, but an accurate description has been kept.

VISCOUNT ALVERSTONE IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Former Lord Chief Justice of England is Very Weak.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Viscount Alverstone former lord chief justice of England, is seriously ill. The viscount, whose continued ill-health led to his retirement from the bench in 1912, has been confined to bed for some time. His condition is arousing anxiety, as he is becoming weaker.

Alverstone's British Columbia boundary award caused much ill-feeling in Canada some years ago.

CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHES

Great display of men's Linen in fancy No. 1 Girts.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHES

Plain, hemstitched, embroidered, pure linen, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs (Sample) Fine Linen, embroidered fancy boxes One to six Special, 15c.

LADIES' HAIR LINES

Handsome Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.

GENTLEMAN LINEN HANDKERCHES

All pure linen, 15c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.

EMBROIDERED TOWELS

Handsome dined, on fine back. Special gifts, \$1.25. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.

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