

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16.

The Blindness of Shut Eyes

Considerable injury has been done to the effort to adjust business conditions in the last few weeks by the intentional or unconscious misrepresentation of the suggestions made in this direction. Genuine alarm seems to be felt in certain quarters at the word moratorium. From the violent feelings it excites in some people one might suppose it had something to do with death and devastation. In England and elsewhere it has not brought about any of the evils that have been attributed to it, but it has prevented the gains which might have accrued to a few unscrupulous creditors, and they have complained after their manner.

In Toronto one might think to hear some of these reports that a moratorium was intended to relieve everybody of the responsibility of paying his just debts. As nothing of the kind is intended it will be evident that a good deal of misrepresentation has been going on. No general moratorium has been proposed at all. The limited operation of an act of this kind which has been called for in many places merely contemplates the suspension of the payment of such capital sums as the arrest of trade thru the war and other eventualities depending on the war, and more especially the refusal of the banks to carry on business in the usual way, have rendered impossible for the time being.

Probably the banks are more culpable in the matter of the suspension of business than any other factor. They have the people's money in their care, and they have used it to strengthen the strong, to weaken the weak, and to reduce commerce, manufacturing and financial relations in business generally to a condition almost as bad in Canada as the actual war itself has done in Germany.

This is a fine display of patriotism! Perhaps the government, which took measures to remedy this very possibility, and placed these measures in charge of the banks, will feel that something more is necessary if Canadian business is not to have a very black eye.

To return to the moratorium, no one has proposed, for example, as some have misrepresented, that payments of interest on mortgages, payments of interest of any kind of wages, or taxes, or of other essential and inevitable charges, should be suspended. A moratorium, in fact, to be of any use, is intended to provide that just such payments should go on without break or embarrassment.

It is altogether preposterous that a mortgage should be foreclosed at a time when money is scarce merely because the banks have agreed to make it tight, in spite of the government steps taken to make it plentiful. People burdened with mortgages, whether by moratorium, or some other means, should be protected from the greed of indecent mortgagees, no better than Uhlans, who would take advantage of the conditions prevailing in time of war to seize embarrassed property. This latter step would merely deepen the hole into which business has fallen.

Credit has suffered a mortal blow at the hands of the banks. If mortgages are to be foreclosed also, then business in Canada will not recover from the war any faster than it did in Toronto from the slump of 1893. The rich men, the bank directors, the capitalists, are

STRAW HAT TIME IS OVER



John Bull—"And I'll bust your winter one next!"

not afraid. They are pleased to think of their own security and strength. We shall see.

Vitalizing Charity.

An important principle has been emphasized by the bureau of municipal research in connection with the unemployment problem. It is that charity is not wanted, but work, and work of a productive and useful nature. We are heartily in favor of the idea upon which the proposed method of relief are based, because it involves the principle of public control.

The question asked by the bureau is this: "If it be good business to spend public funds for the relief of the unemployed in making more work of a necessary or valuable character, why is it not good business, after the distress caused by death or incapacity of breadwinners has been relieved, to spend the great bulk of privately raised funds in providing productive employment?"

The only objections will come from such branches of industry as may feel themselves competed with by privately subsidized employment. Complaint of this sort must be of a limited character, and we agree that the gain in getting men self-respecting employment, rather than thru the demoralizing charity of the soup kitchen, the bread line, or the weekly allowance plan, is too great to allow the complaint to push it aside.

Suggestions for the use of the fund by the bureau include loans to municipalities for the purpose of carrying on needed public improvements; making advances to citizens willing to accept loans but not charity; loaning money for machinery, etc., to families going on the land; reforestation and reclamation works.

It must be remembered that the plan is a substitute for charity, and not an ordinary business proposal. If business ideas can be introduced into the outlay of charity funds, and if a return can to any degree be assured from such an expenditure, then it must surely be regarded as more desirable than the simple allotment of the money on hand and the closing of the fund. If the idea worked out well it would mean the indefinite extension of the fund, constantly added to as need and occasion arose, but directly supported out of its own activity.

A Peaceful Dream

It is suggested by a contemporary that an offending nation may be disciplined in the future, not by war or invasion, but by the refusal of all other nations to have commercial dealings with her until the cause of offence is removed. In short, the nation which violates international public policy is to be ostracized, and we are told:

Civilized nations have it in their power, by international executive action, to prohibit all traffic, export and import, with the one nation that refuses to trade on a civilized basis.

But how is this to be accomplished? A nation like Britain, with a vastly superior navy, might successfully keep our ports open against the combined navies of the world; to invest a continent like Australia would be almost impossible. How could such an embargo be enforced against a country like the United States, and how much would it accomplish when directed against a huge self-sustained country like the Russian Empire?

But as we understand the argument, all nations after the present war are to limit their armaments. Not only is the German navy to be scrapped, and the German army to be greatly reduced in size, but the victors are then to voluntarily enfeeble themselves in like manner. Indeed, if we understand it, all the nations of the world are to get upon, and stay upon, a permanent peace footing.

Just how this is to be brought about

(except in the case of Germany) or enforced hereafter, is not explained, but it is to be settled.

When this "mad-fool-fury" of the nations is over, and a council-general of the world, representing the combatants and the neutrals, is held, one of the questions, indeed, the chief question, will be as to a substitute for brute force.

There are many, indeed, who believe that, with the defeat and partial dismemberment of the German Empire, a period of peace will come, such as followed the defeat and partial dismemberment of France in 1870, and the final overthrow of Napoleon in 1815. Indeed, it may be that France and Germany will exchange roles and that the latter country will nurse her wrath and plan her revenge for the next half century. The French got rid of their emperor and his dynasty after their crushing defeat, but they never slackened in their determination to wipe out the memory of Sedan and to recover their Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Export duties, prohibitory tariffs, Hague tribunals and treaties of peace will not do away with the necessity for war, or will not at any rate prevent an appeal to arms. Great Britain will not surrender control of the sea, nor will Russia give up her premier position on land, merely because Germany is reduced to a second-class power. The allies will dictate their own terms, and they will be strong enough, and keep themselves strong enough, to enforce them against Germany or anyone else. Not only this, but there is force in the suggestion that each of the allies will insist upon a full belief of victory are divided, as The Toronto Mail bluntly puts it:

Premier Asquith has asked the authority of parliament to increase the British army to over a million. If necessary, it will be made two million. These are war measures, not only for operations for the disabling of Germany, but to give Britain the high authority in the allies' concert at the end of the war that her pacific intentions and tremendous interests entitle her to exert.

There is this to be said for the dreamer who dreams of universal peace: he is the Mark Tapley of philosophers, nothing dismays him. If nations are spending all they have in armaments, he holds their activity as a guarantee of peace; when a great war breaks out he rejoices in the prospect of the disarmament which is bound to follow. He leaves out of calculation all the human element which will have its way in spite of all treaties, constitutions and agreements that can ever be suggested by the philosophers, or even accepted by the nations of the world.

The Maine Election

The first skirmish in the U. S. congressional campaign indicates that



Largest makers of watchcases in the British Empire.

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives."

"ST. JEAN DE MATHA, Jan. 27, 1914.—After suffering for a long time with dyspepsia, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives.' I suffered so much that I would not dare eat, for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago I received samples of 'Fruit-a-tives.' I did not wish to try them, for I had little confidence in them, but, seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so, and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick I lost several pounds, but after taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

"MADAME M. CHARBONNEAU,"
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President Wilson is holding down his own at least. Yesterday the four congressmen from the State of Maine were re-elected, and one of these is a Democrat. Moreover, the Democrats elected the governor and legislature. Maine is a strong Republican state and was anything but pleased with many of the tariff reductions of the Underwood law. That the Democrats have been able to hold their own in that state and even do better than they did two years ago, augurs well for their prospects at the general elections in November.

BETTER IT SHOULD BE FOUGHT OUT.

New York Herald: The sentiment of Great Britain was comprehensively presented in a special cable despatch from London to Sunday's Herald. Sir Edward Grey had made it clear to Mr. Page, the American ambassador, that the allies have determined to make no peace with German militarism, which is Prussian militarism, has been crushed. The triple entente wants permanent peace in Europe, not a temporary truce that would leave Prussian militarism a continuing menace to again threaten as soon as Germany could recoup itself.

This great conflict is no mere contest of rival armies. The peace and progress of Europe, if not the peace and progress of the world, depend upon definite settlement of the issues involved. Europe must either be freed of the menace of Prussian militarism or it must be made to know that dictation by that militarism is its doom. Any cessation of hostilities at this time would be a disaster to humanity. It would only postpone to a later day the struggle that must be made. Far better that the issue should be fought out now.

CRUISERS AVENGED
PATHFINDER LOSS

Submarine Which Sunk British Vessel Sent to Bottom.

Canadian Press Despatch.
TORONTO, Sept. 15.—The Scotsman today states that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder, has itself been sunk by the allies' fleet, according to the account, a part of the British fleet on the lookout for German submarines, became aware of the near presence of the enemy's vessels and directed the submarine appeared with only its periscope showing.

With grim patience the British cruisers waited for the reappearance of the submarine, which occurred in a dramatic fashion. By some miscalculation, probably in a final effort to escape the cruisers, the submarine, containing twelve crew members, suddenly appeared in the midst of the English vessels. The conning tower had hardly broken the surface of the water when the first British gun marked it. The doomed vessel was within range of seven British cruisers and from every one of them guns crashed out. In ten seconds seven shells entered the frail shell of the submarine.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is offering very low fares from Toronto to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan each Tuesday, until October 27th inclusive, via Chicago, St. Paul or Duluth, and are good returning two months from date of issue. Through Pullman tourist sleeping cars are operated each Tuesday, leaving Toronto 11:45 p.m. and running through to Winnipeg without change. Reservations in tourist sleepers may be obtained at a nominal charge on application to any Grand Trunk Ticket Office. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric lighted sleeping cars, through the west, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada. Before deciding on your trip ask Grand Trunk Agents for full particulars or write C. E. Horning, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

DEMONSTRATION FOR ALLIES.

ROME, Sept. 14, 10:10 p.m., via Paris, Sept. 15.—A demonstration occurred in the centre of the town to-night, the people at the meeting crying out in favor of England and France. The troops charged the demonstration several times, and a number of persons were injured. Troops have been detailed to guard the Austrian embassy.

CABINET APPOINTS ROAD COMMISSION

Personnel of Commission for Toronto-Hamilton Road Expected Today.

WILL DECIDE ROUTE

Cities, Province and Municipalities Share in Construction and Maintenance.

The Ontario Government will today appoint a commission to take charge of the construction of a paved road from Toronto to Hamilton. This commission will decide whether the route is to be along the Lake Shore road for the full length, or for part of the distance along the middle road. It will also handle the contributions of the municipalities concerned, both for construction and maintenance, and will assume control until the road is in operation. The engineer-in-chief will likely be W. A. McLean, provincial engineer at the present time and member of the highways commission. One of the members will be it is understood, be Geo. H. Gooderham, M.L.A., who was instrumental in the launching of this plan in the hope of providing relief for the unemployed of Toronto and Hamilton, and another eligible member is Reeve Forster of Oakville. There will likely be five men on the commission. This program was decided upon yesterday at a conference of all the interested parties with the cabinet. One of the important points arranged was the contribution of \$150,000 from Toronto and \$30,000 from Hamilton. The counties will subsidize the construction at the rate of \$4,000 per mile.

Cities in Favor.
Hamilton and Toronto at the opening of the conference expressed their favor of the plan. The Mayor Hocken asked that the city be only approached for \$150,000 instead of \$175,000, a suggestion which was adopted. Some discussion as to the method of upkeep followed and it was decided that the commission should gather this according to the ratio in which contributions had been made. This was on the basis of a report by E. E. Baker, then entered a plea for the middle route as opposed to the lake shore route, stating that the farmers were gaining little and the motorists everything under the proposed plan.

"Are you going to commence building roads in the face of the Hon. Jas. Duff's advice?" he asked. "If you take the shore route it is for the ornamental and pleasure-loving people and not for the farmers who are urged to grow more produce."

Words, Not Deeds.
This idea was combatted by Mark Irish and by others who pointed out that, although there had been much talk on the part of residents along the middle road, they had never shown much interest in raising money. If the strip from Clarkson to Freeman were built they would be out on the big highway. On the motion of Geo. Gooderham, the original report was modified according to the suggestion of the committee and the matter was left to the government. Hon. Dr. Heaume who presided stated that the work of the commission, and the work will commence in all likelihood within three weeks.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT WILL BE GOING SOON.

While no announcements have been made as to the date of the first Canadian contingent's departure from Valcartier military camp for the scene of activities on the continent, and while any announcement will be made, it is evident that it cannot now be far distant, and all those who wish to see their relatives and friends among the expeditionary force must act promptly. Resolving the situation a third expedition to the camp is offered by the Canadian Northern Railway at the popular price of \$10 for the round trip, good going Friday and Saturday, September 18th and 19th, return limit until September 23rd, 1914. As usual an a la carte dining car service will be maintained at Valcartier throughout the day.

The militia department announced that the railway was spoiled by this coming two weeks, September 20th, and that the coming Saturday, September 21st, would be the biggest days in the history of the camp. To avoid disappointment and get your tickets and sleeping car reservations from the City Ticket Office, 52 King Street East, Main 5179, or Union Station, Adel. 3438.

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OSGOODE HALL

THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE BEEN SET DOWN FOR ARGUMENT BEFORE JUSTICE LATCHFORD IN THE WEEKLY COURT TODAY:

McConnell v. Murphy—Motion to continue injunction. Solicitors, Johnston & Co.
Fenton v. Murphy—Motion to continue injunction. Solicitors, Johnston & Co.
Wellesley v. Williams—Motion to dismiss action. Solicitors, Beatty, B. & Co.
Langley v. Sandler—Motion to continue injunction. Solicitors, Millar & Co.
Black v. London Mutual—Motion for injunction. Solicitors, Thomson & Co.
Willard v. Pulleyblank—Motion to remove arbitrators. Solicitors, Beatty, B. & Co.
Williamson v. Williamson—Motion to confirm report and F. D. Solicitors, Crombie & Co.
Re Solicitor—Motion to strike off. Solicitors, Thurston & Co.
Livingston v. Ittas—Motion to continue injunction. Solicitors, McMaisters & Co.
Farkers v. Smith—Motion for injunction. Solicitors, Cavell & Co.
Raynor v. Raynor—Motion for mandamus order. Solicitor, T. E. J. Wray.
London & M. v. London Mut.—Motion to continue injunction. Solicitors, McMaisters & Co.
Re Jennings & Willingsy—Motion

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COL. VON REUTER KILLED.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 15.—A special to The Rotterdam Courant announces that Col. von Reuter, widely known thru the part he played in the Zaben affair, was recently killed in action. The Russian Gen. Reuter, according to the Sofia newspaper, Ouhre, has been executed at Odessa on a charge of espionage.

Japan Suppresses Papers.

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—The Japanese Government today ordered The Herald, a German controlled newspaper published in Yokohama, and The Deutsche Japan Post, a German news agency, to cease publication.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND OF \$25,000.

(ADVERTISING)

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Applying the "Girlish" skin cream to the face and neck will give you a soft, smooth, and healthy appearance. It is the best of all skin creams. It is the best of all skin creams. It is the best of all skin creams.

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