

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13.

Russia Coming To

Perhaps our reputation as children of "Our Lady of the Snows" has led to the selection of a Canadian force to proceed to Vladivostok. Perhaps it is only the comparative ease of transportation of troops from Vancouver that has led to the decision. At any rate it helps us to realize that Canada is in the world war as much as any, and that the martial chess-players who sit at Versailles do not overlook any piece on the board. Russia appears to be coming out of her trance. The Bolsheviks, who are the Social Democrats of the country, have well-nigh destroyed the true Labor party, the peasantry and farmers, the store-keepers, and all the other classes of the nation. It is as though the hands of the clock had been turned back, and the head, and the stomach, and the legs, and the heart, and the lungs, and took a razor and said, "We shall destroy everything that is not us," and therewith cut the throat. Russia has had her throat cut, and the jugular vein was nearly severed. The international physicians and surgeons are trying to put in a few stitches and apply antiseptics, but the huge patient is subject still to spasmodic convulsions and the wound is in a dangerous condition. But enough of metaphor.

Ullaroff and Bronstein, otherwise Lenin and Trotsky, the German administrators, who have debauched the peasants with the release of vodka, who have debauched the army with silly stories of German brotherhood, who have debauched the whole nation with riot and murder, are in flight, some say to Kronstadt, some say to Germany. It is much the same in any case as Kronstadt is understood to be in German hands.

The Russian peasants, including those of the Ukraine, are beginning to find out how they have been duped, and how false the German professions have been. The German prisoners, when released, are banded together to establish German rule, their democratic feelings not being equal to a free and independent Russian republic. On the other hand the Czech-Slovak prisoners, now released, have constituted an army of 350,000 men and hold a large part of Siberia.

In order to act with the banner elements of the Russian people, and for other purposes but to evict the German elements and restore Russia to the Russians, the allies have arranged concerted action and have landed some forces at Archangel and Kola, where the people have received them with open arms. In the far east the Japanese, in agreement with the United States, are taking similar action, and it is with these that the Canadian forces spoken of will be associated. We believe Russia will soon begin to regain a normal consciousness, and when this occurs Germany will find that her eastern problem will be in quite as disastrous a state as her western one. Russia may do much even yet to shorten the war.

Mr. Varley's Platform.

Mr. Wm. Varley, the Labor candidate in the by-election in Northeast Toronto, in issuing a statement of his views yesterday, laid at least one fair to the public. They will know after reading it what they are voting for or voting against when they cast their ballots for or against him. It is one of the weaknesses of our electoral system, which prevents it being democratic, and makes our government oligarchic, and at times very questionable, so that voters rarely think of the man or the measures for whom they vote, but simply of the party. When this is the case the least the party can do is to say what it stands for, what it hopes to do, and with some definiteness, how far it is prepared to go.

Mr. Varley does the country a public service in clearly stating his views. As against the generalizations which are all that can be hoped for from any government which is not in the throes of dissolution, we have here ten propositions which cannot be ignored in the future elections of Ontario, whenever they may be held. There may be objections, and criticisms, but whether we like it or not, this is what Labor wants, and Labor is organized. There may be some room for compromise in a few of the clauses, but for the most part Labor is determined that the minimum is embodied here.

The man on the street, the people who pay taxes, the men and women who have to vote their own future out of their own hands into some one else's, cannot afford longer to refuse to consider this responsibility, or to leave it to the disposition of those whose interest it is to maintain the system which is now the subject of complaint.

Mr. Varley represents those who

wish to improve their present system radically, but not by revolution. The measures he advocates are not objected to by the people in general. They are, in fact, the measures the people in general want, but the party politicians do not wish to adopt them, and by vague promises and delays the people are refused in practice what they are taught to expect in principle.

It is a guarantee of the good faith of the Labor party that the third plank in Mr. Varley's platform is proportional representation. As every body of any consequence in politics admits, it is only the machine politicians who oppose this measure, and they do so simply because proportional representation means the extinction of machine politics.

This fact ought to be well considered. Labor, in adopting proportional representation, places itself on record against machine politics. Those who oppose the Labor party and who are against proportional representation are tying themselves up to machine politics, and cannot escape this issue.

Proportional representation means clean elections; the impossibility of using unfair means to influence the voters; and the certainty that the best men in the constituency will be chosen as representatives, because every voter assists in the choice of every man, whether he belongs to his party or not. The Labor party is entitled to this sympathy of the public on this score, for it places Labor on a higher moral basis of fair play and justice than the other parties that reject it, and moral worth always wins in the long run.

The direct Labor questions on which Mr. Varley expresses himself are points on which Labor alone has the right to speak. What Labor says here, the other parties must follow. Labor's defence or excuse, if such be necessary for contesting the election, is simply that there is no one in the legislature to represent Labor today except Mr. Allan Studholme and he cannot get anything before the house without a second. Besides this, the old political parties have not stated their solution of the problems in which Labor is particularly concerned, and without these Labor proposals there would be practically nothing before the country to express the views of the Labor constituency on these matters.

It cannot be said that any of these proposals are ill-considered. The majority of them have proven successful in practice elsewhere. A few others deal with the situation arising out of the war, or which will arise on the conclusion of peace. Many of the important measures are already in operation in Great Britain. That which deals with the alien labor question is perhaps the most debatable, but the principle involved has been widely accepted. On all these matters the old parties will "roar you as softly as any sucking dove."

On the special question of education upon which the election in Northeast Toronto may be said to turn, Mr. Varley places a definite program against Hon. Dr. Cody's undertaking to see what can be done. There is no doubt that the government is going to do something and if the demands of the Labor party are not met there will be very general disappointment. Defeat of Mr. Varley, which the government takes for granted, will not silence the demand for these educational reforms, and the standard thus set places the Labor party in the position of leading public opinion, which for the most part the old political parties refuse to do.

We do not think it is necessary to regard Mr. Varley as an enemy of Dr. Cody, or of the government. He has risked his life to keep them safe. His sons are now taking the same risk. He represents the largest class of the people, and his platform is reasonable and progressive. To have it set before the public as a political issue about which people and politicians both must think, is in itself a public service.

FROM KINGSTON TO SIBERIA.

Kingston, Aug. 12.—Military District No. 2 is to contribute one company headquarters and two platoons to the C. E. F. contingent for Siberia.

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A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

MOULDING.

Perhaps when Fate hath hacked at you, And after you about, And with such buffets smacked at you, She's nearly knocked you out, You'll find some comfort in the thought That when she seems most cruel, Out of your sufferings she's wrought A mighty precious jewel!

Other People's Opinions

Canada and the Navy.

Editor World: With reference to the correspondence which has recently appeared in the press, with regard to naval matters, I would now like to add one or two remarks upon the same subject, which have been suggested by recent events. In view of the fact that German submarines have been for some time past and are still operating with a moderate degree of success on this side of the Atlantic off the coast of the United States, it is only reasonable to expect that sooner or later we should be subjected to the unpleasant experience of discovering their presence in Canadian waters. This has been forcibly demonstrated in the Bay of Fundy, when our fishing fleets were attacked by a German U-boat. Another instance was as recent as August 5, when the "Lusitania" after a three-hour battle with a submarine, was torpedoed and sunk, about thirty miles east of Halifax, and two of her crew killed. Notwithstanding that we thus have the enemy in our own waters, we read in the newspapers that the naval department at Ottawa makes no provision to meet the situation, and that a fleet of submarine chasers from the United States and British navies had been ordered to the coast of Canada.

What greater proof is our present Union government waiting for to make them realize that the great need of Canada today is a navy of her own? When we remember the indifference displayed by Canada in the past with regard to naval responsibility, any thoughtful person must surely look on with amazement that even after four years of war, and the enemy attacking our shores, no action appears to be considered necessary for our government to take in the way of providing a navy for our protection.

J. W. Wilkinson, L.N.A.V.

1008 Royal Bank Bldg.

Where Was the Nickel Disposed of Which Produced Such Profits and Dividends?

Editor World: In reading the reports of the International Nickel Company for their fiscal years of 1914 to 1918 I am amazed at the immense profits and dividends which have been produced, and the increase in number of stockholders.

Let me give you a resume of each year's income and dividends. In 1914, total income \$2,567,758.56; net income, \$612,374.58; dividends, \$22,644.25; number of stockholders, 10,000. In 1915, total income \$3,454,758.00; net income, \$813,886.70; dividends, \$27,220.00; number of stockholders, 12,000. In 1916, total income \$4,454,758.00; net income, \$1,145,278.53; dividends, \$34,758.00; number of stockholders, 15,000. In 1917, total income \$5,454,758.00; net income, \$1,454,758.00; dividends, \$42,758.00; number of stockholders, 18,000. In 1918, total income \$6,454,758.00; net income, \$1,754,758.00; dividends, \$50,758.00; number of stockholders, 21,000.

Notes show that war was declared by the United States against Germany in April, 1917. In year 1918, total income, \$16,151,600.94; net income, \$3,470,106.11; profits for the year, \$10,129,987.76; paid out, \$534,758.00; dividends on preferred stock at rate of 6 per cent, and \$3,470,106.11 on its common stock at the rate of 18 per cent, (one quarterly at 6 per cent and three quarterly at 4 per cent). Number of stockholders, 12,824.

Notes the immense increase of income, profits and dividends on common stock between 1914 and 1917, but since the war has been declared between the United States and Germany, and a strict scrutiny being held by the former of companies attempting to do business with Germany, especially in metals, there is a falling off with incomes, profits and dividends in common stock.

Any thinking person would naturally ask where was the nickel of the International Nickel Company disposed of to make such increase of incomes, profits and dividends between 1914 and 1917. It would be well for the governments of Canada and the United States to make an inquiry on such incomes and profits, the people where the nickel of said company was disposed of between 1914 and 1917.

If I am elected in East York I will keep an eagle eye on the dealings of this company with the Ontario Government, as it seems to have good friends in Queen's Park who wish to avoid an election lest it may be criticized as to what it is doing. I have asked the International Nickel Company if any member of the legislative assembly of Ontario is a stockholder, either by himself or trustee on behalf of him, and by their evasive and non-committal replies they have refused to give me this important information. If a member is not a stockholder a quick denial should be readily given.

John Galbraith, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 12.

SUFFRAGETTES ARRESTED.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Another woman's party demonstration in protest against the senate's delay in action on the suffrage amendment was broken up today by the police. Thirty-eight women participating, banner-carriers and speakers, were arrested as they assembled before the Lafayette statue in the square opposite the White House.

PRESSED BY BOLSHEVIKI.

Vologda, Russia, Aug. 12.—The reason for the allied diplomats leaving Vologda for Archangel was their refusal to comply with the insistent demands of the Bolsheviki foreign office that they move to Moscow. The Bolsheviki said they wanted the diplomats to move because they believed Vologda soon would be the centre of counter-revolutionary fighting.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER VIII.

Brian Takes Ruth to a Cheap Hotel.

When they arrived in New York

dusk was just falling. They drove to a small hotel, where Brian had made arrangements to remain until they could find an apartment that pleased Ruth, and suited his pocket-book. The hotel was rather dingy, but at night it did not look so bad, and he hoped Ruth would not feel much out of place in it. He knew that, upon her visit to New York with her aunt, she had stayed at one of the fashionable Fifth Avenue hotels; so it was with an apologetic manner that he asked her if she thought she could be comfortable for a few days until they found an apartment.

"I will have to be, I suppose," she returned, not meaning to be ungracious, her fastidiousness rather shocked, nevertheless.

"It will only be for a little while, until we find something suitable," Brian told her, "and you will be out all day looking for a place, then for furniture."

"It will be such fun!" Ruth exclaimed. "I do so love to furnish. I had the time of my life, when I did over a queer house."

"I'm afraid there will be quite a difference in furnishing a four or five room flat, and your aunt's lovely old house."

"I shall enjoy it, just the same," Nothing could dampen Ruth's ardor where furnishing and decorations were concerned.

Things did not look quite so rosy the next morning. The dinginess of the hotel in the bright sunlight that streamed thru the soiled windows, put off after the fashion of the faded carpets of antique pattern, the streaked draperies of no particular color, the old-fashioned, upholstered furniture, all were gloomy and forbidding. But Ruth said nothing. Brian had told her the night before that he had arranged to remain in the room until he could find a new one. She made a little move and shrug, and she was glad her aunt couldn't see it.

"She would be sure I had made a mistake in marrying Brian," she said to herself. Brian had gone at once to the office, and, however, giving her a hat of real estate agents who would be apt to have something within his means, on their lists.

She slipped her coffee from the thick china cup, determinedly taking her tea to go, and she did not go to the office, but, however, giving her a hat of real estate agents who would be apt to have something within his means, on their lists.

After her breakfast she started out. As she was entirely unfamiliar with the portion of the city in which the real estate offices were located, she did not get along very fast. And at four o'clock, when she was about to be discouraged, she returned to the hotel. She had found nothing, within the price Brian had told her they could afford to pay, that she would even consider.

"Why, Brian, even Rachel wouldn't live in the place I saw!" she told him when he came about an hour after she did, and found her curled up on the faded couch in one of her beautiful negliges in which she was so lovely and dainty-looking. He declared he was afraid to kiss her. At the same time, he was totally unaware how out of place his bride looked in such surroundings.

"Tell me about them." Seating himself beside her, Brian listened while she described the places she had visited.

"No elevators, and nasty narrow stairs with doors almost at right angles at the top. Why, Brian, if you opened your door at the same time they were opening the other one, both could look right in! Then, those horrid little mail boxes where you had to push a button to get in. Why, dear, I would be absolutely mortified to death to have any one call on me and stand and push a button to see the door open of itself. And the tiny rooms, and—ugh—some of the places had cockroaches running all over the floor. I just couldn't live in a single place I saw today."

"Perhaps you will have better luck tomorrow," little Rachel now said, dressed and well go down to dinner."

"Then let's go to a play. I've got the blues, seeing those horrid little holes I saw today."

"I don't believe we'd better. You see, Ruth dear, we haven't much money left. I can't get on my advance, very well, and we must keep enough to pay our bill here when we get out, and to furnish our flat. After we get settled we'll go whenever you want to," he promised, as he saw a look of disappointment on Ruth's face.

"It's rather horrid to be poor, isn't it?" she asked after a moment. "Oh, I don't know! I never worried much about it."

"Perhaps men are like that! But I guess women think more about pretty things, and going nice places. I never have had to think much about such things, you know."

"Yes, I know you have been spoiled by having everything you want, and I'm going right on spoiling you in the same way, before very long," he assured her, his optimistic spirit roused as soon as he began to talk to her.

Tomorrow—Ruth Finds an Apartment. She Plans To Do It Over.

NO WEDGE TANK ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The railway board, in a judgment issued today, refuses the application of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for an order directing the railways to equip all switch and transfer engines with wedge tanks, low enough for engineers to see over, and with a headlight on the rear. The board finds that at the present time, when the resources of railway companies are being taxed to the utmost by war necessities and material and labor are so material and expensive to obtain, to place "any such burden upon the railway companies" is out of the question.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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WHY DO THEY DO IT?

Why does our neighbor select such inopportune moments to stir up the mosquitoes?

From the Papers of the United States

New York Herald: The allies are

going into Russia to free it and to bring material as well as moral aid to its sorely tried people. They are going there to bring peace and not a sword, to rally the moral and intellectual forces which will re-establish a government based on law and the will of the people. They are going there to help Russia turn out the rapacious emissaries of Germany who, backed by a savage soldiery, would strip the people of their possessions and reduce them to subjection and misery.

New York Tribune: German pres-

tige is affected not only by the dramatic failure of Ludendorff's 1918 campaign, and the discovery that a German army can be made to run, but by the rational perception that the sun has set upon the Teuton's dream of conquest.

New York Times: Mr. Arthur Henderson (who has been denied passports by the British Government to visit Switzerland) is an amiable, well-intentioned, and rather smug person whom the clever Mr. Sydney Webb and other astute Fabians have fed with economic fantasies, an ingrained and incorrigible pacifist. His excitement from the government has apparently led him to believe that he is a heaven-born pacifistic statesman.

New York World: Had there been no united command the brilliant counter-offensive which cleared the Marne salient could never have taken place. That smashing victory has now been followed by another hardly less brilliant and even more significant. There

is no territory in France for which the Germans have fought harder than that from which the British are driving them. It is the key to Ludendorff's campaign.

New York Herald: At Roanoke, Va., a person in male attire arrested for distributing Russellite pacifist literature, and who boasted that he "would not fight even if the Turks sent an army to America and carried off American women for their harems" has been sentenced by a federal court to serve ninety days in jail. And yet there are persons who wonder that the so-called "mob spirit" sometimes manifests itself in this country.

New York Tribune: The world at last has learned a language that can be understood by Germans. When you talk of a power that shall conquer them first and parley afterward—then they know what you mean. The war review speech of Lloyd George on Wednesday was a terrific piece of propaganda merely in this, that it steadily regarded the pure logic of force.

After Six

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