

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited: R. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

WORLD BUILDING TORONTO, NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET, Telephone Calls: Main 3303—Private Exchange connecting all departments.

Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints," etc., are addressed to the Circulation Department.

The World promises a before 7 o'clock a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 508.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21.

## Playing the Game of War

Much has been said of the brutality of the German forces in Belgium, a country which should not have been involved in war at all, and which merited nothing but the most considerate treatment from the Germans when they did break their treaty and violate Belgian territory.

The wanton destruction of property, both public and private, has been a feature of the German policy, and the only explanation is that it has been the intention of the German Government to drive away the Belgian people or exterminate them, so as to leave Belgium, now that it has been annexed, a German province, ready for settlement by Prussians.

The ethics of the case are exactly those of a highwayman, who demands your property, and if you refuse, punishes you for your non-compliance, by taking your life. There is no moral right whatever in the German methods. In fact German war philosophers, if we may so describe them, repudiate all ideas of honor and good faith as absurd.

Their idea of war is to conquer, regardless of the merits of the case. The British idea of war is to resist oppression, to maintain freedom, and to spread the reign of law and order. It is founded on truth and justice.

A story has been circulated in the British press recently which is sufficiently in contrast with German conceptions of conduct under similar circumstances, to be made familiar. We quote from The London Chronicle:

It is a passage occurring in Sir William Fraser's "Words on Wellington," and its message will strike you as being curiously up to date for its five-score years. "Before the Battle of Orthez, the bridge over the Gave de Pau had been passed by the French army. The Duke of Wellington sent a note to Marshal Soult saying that a battle would, of course, take place on the following day, but that, as it was desirable in the interests of the inhabitants of Orthez not to destroy the bridge, he promised that if Marshal Soult would abstain from blowing it up no soldier of the British army should cross it. Soult trusted him, and the bridge is today intact."

Wellington was known to be truthful and honorable. Soult was big enough to recognize the character of his antagonist. It is on a basis of this kind that the two nations, once enemies, now allies, have developed what must be regarded as a higher type of civilization than that of Germany. If the best survives, and if the laws of the universe tend to preserve the best, there should be no doubt of the issue of the present conflict.

## Will Italy Intervene?

Italy has never been at ease as a member of the triple alliance. To begin with, her adhesion in 1882 was an act impelled by political considerations, largely concerned with the unsatisfactory character of the relations with France. Italy had long contemplated the extension of her influence in North Africa, and that ambition brought her into conflict with French designs in the same region. The Italian Government was also anxious for protection in the Mediterranean, and had insisted on this being accorded by Germany and Austria in return for Italy's support of Austrian expansion in the Balkans. This, however, was refused, and Bismarck in the end induced Kalkofsky, then the Austrian foreign minister, to consent to a clause by which reciprocal territorial integrity was guaranteed on condition that Italy would withdraw her demand for protection in the Mediterranean. In this form the treaty was signed and the triple alliance constituted.

Crispien, the famous Italian statesman, and then the most influential Italian public man, was an ardent admirer of Bismarck and entirely in accord with the latter's policy of keeping France isolated and weak. That policy also contemplated an understanding with Britain, which, at that time and for years later, had many points of difference with France. This found expression in the secret treaty made in 1888 between Britain and Italy providing for mutual protection in the Mediterranean. This arrangement had the unqualified approval of Bismarck, because he recognized in it a further means of reducing the

strength of France in that sea. Thus all this period of negotiation British policy leaned to the side of the triple alliance, the attitude of France towards Egypt and the North African situation being regarded as prejudicial to Britain's interests.

But the whole position changed with the gradual clearing of the Anglo-French atmosphere, which found its first expression in the convention of 1894, allowing, among other things, Britain to have a free hand in Egypt and France in Morocco. This entirely transformed the Mediterranean question and brought Italy again into line with her natural allies. For Italy, apart from international exigencies, had many reasons, sentimental and political, to remain in close friendship with the United Kingdom, the sincere supporter of her struggle for independence and reunion. This is the key to the attitude of Italy in the present war, for, although the triple alliance was renewed in December last for a further period of six years from May 20 of this year, the Italian Government officially explained that it was made plain Italy's adhesion could only be relied upon in the event of her partners keeping her fully apprised of all diplomatic negotiations which might result in the terms of the alliance becoming operative.

One of the grounds Italy has advanced for her maintenance of neutrality is that the Italian Government was not informed of the Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia previous to its despatch. But she had other equally valid reasons for that decision. The treaty also provides that it shall only become operative if the territorial integrity of any of the contracting nations be aggressively attacked. Italy rightly holds that Germany and Austria-Hungary are the aggressors in this war, and therefore that she is not bound to come to their assistance. But there is also a further proviso in the treaty that it is not to be invoked in an aggressive war against England, and here again Italy finds justification for the course she has pursued. Events, however, may compel Italy to abandon her neutrality and take up arms with Britain and her allies. Italy wants to round off her continental territory by regaining the Italian parts of Austria on the Adriatic and to extend her sphere of influence in that quarter. Russia is reported to have warned the Italian Government that unless active assistance in the war is given Italy's claims will not be considered, and the mobilization said to be contemplated on the 25th of the month may indicate her decision to cast her lot with the allies.

## Advance of Democracy

This war is going to strengthen the democratic movement in Britain on the side where it has hitherto lagged—that of the breaking down of the class distinctions which have been so marked a feature of her social life. Lord Kitchener's call to arms of the manhood of the nation has been answered from every rank of society. The aristocrat, members of the learned professions, even the church, tradesman and artisan, squire and peasant, employer and employed, are drilling shoulder to shoulder and with their training are also realizing in the best of all schools their equal and common humanity. For however they differed in appearance and garb at the moment of enlistment, the uniform is a great leveller. Even more of the spirit of democracy will come when they brother each other in the field and find by experience the comradeship of arms.

Britain will not be the same after this war. Neither will the empire. The war has hastened the change that was already in progress. It will bring the dominions of the great industrial dependency appreciably nearer realization of that idea of close independent co-operation which has been the goal of hope. It will demonstrate the strength of union and deepen the sense and sentiment of brotherhood. All this tends to the triumph of free democracy, to the welding not only of the people of Britain but of the peoples of the empire. Sharers in the battle for free institutions, they will be better equipped for the friendly rivalries of peace.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Members, ex-members and men holding certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association wishing to join the brigade for service should apply Tuesday evening at the Technical School grounds, College street, at 8 p.m. and ask for Superintendent A. Keen.



## REMEMBER THE CHILDREN.

Editor World: The efforts put forth by the many organizations for the comfort of those going to the war and all who are depending upon them, has warmed the hearts of the citizens of the whole Dominion, and we thank God for the kindly spirit shown and the valuable gifts bestowed. And yet without interfering in what is being done, we would earnestly solicit help for the children of the unemployed, whose names are not on the patriotic fund, and who will be in Toronto during the coming winter. All who are interested in the poor will be glad to hear that the hard-earned thing to provide is clothing for the little ones, for the reason that the young members of families are allowed to wear out their garments, and few are given away compared with what we get of men and women's apparel. It would be a wonderful help to the many workers through the city if small bands of ladies and young people's societies would meet and make things necessary to protect these little tots from the extreme cold. The clothes that are mostly required are dresses and underclothing fit for those from babyhood to the age of twelve. I am sure any worker would be glad to give information on the subject if asked, and without much cost and a small percentage of time many mothers' hearts would be cheered and perhaps the lives of children saved. David's words are still true: "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the staff; they shall share alike." H. C. Dixon, Trinity Rectory, Toronto.

## A. R. SCOBIE, GOOD TEMPLAR, DIED SUDDENLY AT CLARKSBURG.

Lived For Many Years in Toronto Funeral Today.

The funeral of A. R. Scobie, a former resident of Toronto, and for the past two years in business at Clarksburg, who died suddenly Friday last, will be held from B. D. Humphrey's chapel, Yonge street, at 2.30 this afternoon.

The late Mr. Scobie had been a member of the Foresters, in Toronto for some time, and was a prominent member of the I. O. G. T. for many years. He was District Chief Templar for Toronto, previous to leaving the city, and at one time was the Deputy to the International Templar. In politics the late Mr. Scobie was a Liberal and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church. He was 64 years of age and is survived by his wife.

## Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Established 1855.

President.....W. G. Gooderham  
First Vice-President.....W. D. Matthews  
Second Vice-President.....W. J. Maclean  
General Manager.....R. S. Hudson  
Superintendent of Branches.....John Massey  
Secretary.....Geo. H. Smith

TORONTO STREET - - - TORONTO.  
Paid-Up Capital.....\$6,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund (earned).....4,250,000.00  
Investments.....31,825,518.37

LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR TRUST FUNDS.  
Every facility is afforded Depositors. Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed. Interest at  
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.  
per annum is credited and compounded twice a year.

DEBENTURES.  
For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a  
Legal Investment for Trust Funds.  
We shall be pleased to forward a specimen Debenture, copy Annual Report, and full information to any address we receive.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is  
The Canada Permanent Trust Company  
Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament.  
This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will be given careful and prompt attention. We have special facilities for the safe and profitable investment of funds, management of property, etc.

## BANKING REFORMS.

From The Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide, Sept. 18:

The service rendered to the public generally and to the agricultural community in particular by the chartered banks in Western Canada is one of vital importance to every farmer. Many farmers in good standing know to their cost that the banks have not generally given the service which it has been expected they would render, while for those farmers whose security consists of little beyond their character the present banking system is of very little use. Two years ago the Bank Act came before parliament for the regular revision which is made every ten years. Representatives of the farmers from both Eastern and Western Canada were called before the banking committee to recommend improvement. Almost without exception the suggestions offered by the representatives of the farmers were rejected and no attempt whatever was made to ensure better service to the public. Up to the present time the business of banking in Canada has been enshrouded in mystery and banking authorities have discouraged any effort to acquaint the general public with a knowledge of the banking business. The banking system in Canada is a part of our national fabric and for the protection and safety of the public it should be understood as clearly as any other public business. The present tendency to discuss banks and their methods is a very hopeful sign. W. F. Maclean, M.P., is one of the few members of the house of commons who have prepared a definite scheme for banking reform, and in this issue we publish an article approved by himself which outlines his plan. Mr. Maclean would have some of the present power withdrawn from the banks and placed in the hands of the government and would also provide a larger issue of national currency to supply the needs of the country. When the fact is considered, as Mr. Maclean explains, that \$133,000,000 of money which the Canadian people have deposited in Canadian banks is now locked up in Wall street, New York, it indicates that there is something radically wrong with our banking system. Another large sum is tied up by the Canadian stock exchange operations. If all this money could be utilized for legitimate business in Canada it would go a long way towards easing the present financial stringency. The banking business of Canada is today practically a monopoly and the banks enjoy very valuable privileges extended to them by parliament. Naturally such a radical proposition as that set forth by Mr. Maclean will find little favor in banking circles, where it is considered that the general public should not meddle in such highly specialized matters. There is, however, a widespread opinion that some drastic reforms in our banking system must be effected, and the more general the discussion becomes upon the subject the better for the public.

## NEW YORKER APPOINTED SOCIOLOGICAL DIRECTOR

Dr. Franklin Johnson, Ph.D., Will Open Classes Announced During Summer.

Dr. Franklin Johnson, junior, of New York, has been appointed director of the courses on training in social work, recently inaugurated at the University of Toronto. The appointment has been made by the board of governors through the generosity of a Toronto woman whose name does not appear.

Dr. Johnson is the son of Professor Franklin Johnson, one of the group gathered together with President Harper to organize and launch the University of Chicago. His grandfather was the founder of McMillville College and Denison University. He studied in Harvard and Chicago, and holds the Ph.D. degree with distinction for Columbia University. He was in charge of the Church Prison and Correctional Institution Work in Cleveland, organizer and Dean of the Cincinnati Training School, has devoted special attention to the organization of social work in connection with the New York School of Philanthropy and has made a study of schools and institutions of instruction in social service, as well as of the field of social service itself.

It is expected that Dr. Johnson will come to Toronto in a few days to prepare for the opening of the classes, which were announced earlier in the summer.

## PICK UP TWO SURVIVORS OF ILL-FATED STEAMER

Special to The Toronto World.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Sept. 20.—A wireless message received here today says that two survivors of the auxiliary steamer Francis H. Leggett, were picked up about 30 miles south of the Columbia River. By the place where the vessel went down. Pieces of wreckage were the only signs of the schooner that went down with 37 passengers bound for San Francisco, with a crew of 20.

## A NOVEL IDEA IN THE TREATMENT OF WORLD HISTORY

LARNED'S DIVISION INTO SIX GREAT EPOCHS.

Larned's wonderful History of the World treats the life of mankind for seventy centuries like a great drama. He divides it into six well-defined acts or epochs, the chapters being the scenes. Before the curtain rises on each act, the reader beholds the chief actors in a prologue—in which appear the mighty characters whose deeds and words have made or marred the destinies of nations. Their biographies are fascinatingly sketched by Larned, in the light of whose luminous intellect the reader beholds them in their true relation to world history. In his treatment of the events and happenings of history, they assume a logical relation, and the general plan and progress of civilization is made apparent to the reader. The importance of this great history to the public cannot be over-estimated. We urge those of our readers who have not yet done so, to at once avail themselves of our generous coupon offer, which appears on another page in today's World.

# STRATEGY

By William Henry Taylor, author of "Canadian Seasons."

Both you and I have met the gent  
At the office, shop or store.  
This jackass in a lion's hide,  
Deceives you with his roar.  
On boat or car, the street or bar,  
He oft explains the law  
Of military strategy.  
With automatic jaw.

He speaks the language of the war  
With ease and rends asunder  
The serried ranks of fighting men,  
With yiddite shells and thunder:  
His Cossacks, Maxims, Hotchkiss,  
And Krupp's with muzzles grim,  
In ghastly chorus smother the foe,  
When made to bark by him.

He paints the Kaiser as a fool,  
And Nicholas no better.  
As well as French and Joffre, with  
Von Kluck and Donnerswetter;  
He said he wired to Kitchener,  
And told him how to plan  
A scientific game of chess,  
And never lose a man.

In Russian, Czech, and Polish, he  
Is rather off his base.  
The place called Przemysl beats him bad,  
But others he can chase:  
Tough Ruzhynski, Toltzenbois,  
With Schwartzbrod he chases,  
And swallows Teufeldammer down,  
Beside the Alsace or Meuse.

He says that Britain needs his aid  
As strategist, and he  
Would screw the morale of the troops  
Up to the highest key;  
He'd feed them tablets made of dope  
Which would their courage swell,  
And make them charge the Devil's  
And capture them in hell.

This jawsmith went a week ago  
To visit Farrar Brown,  
And in the yard he laid the lines  
Of Europe's battles down:  
With stick and voice he hammered hard  
To show to Brown how he  
Would soon surround the Limburgers,  
By brilliant strategy.

A bold bull calf was frisking near,  
Who thought he was defied.  
He feinted, then he dashed, and then  
A flanking movement tried;  
He butted at his base so hard  
His trousers split in half,  
He ran and yelled for Brown to hold  
That fractious calf.

Old Collie was a dog of vim  
And peeled his nearest leg  
As he was hurdling o'er the fence,  
And he did best;  
The tender bled him from the yard.  
The turkey gobbler, too,  
Joined with the rooster when he crowed  
His cock-a-doodle-do.

—Toronto World, Sept. 20, 1914.

# GUARD THE RISING GENERATION BY USING ALWAYS IN THE HOME

## EDDY'S "SESQUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

POSITIVELY HARMLESS TO CHILDREN, EVEN IF ACCIDENTALLY SWALLOWED, BECAUSE THE COMPOSITION WITH WHICH THE HEADS ARE TIPPED CONTAINS NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.

# MICHIE'S GLENERNAN

Scotch Whisky

A blend of pure Highland malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for

Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto  
Established 1835

# Kindly Retain Your Coupons

as owing to the enormous demand on Saturday the supply is entirely exhausted. A further shipment will be here in time for distribution next Saturday, the 26th inst.

### COUPON

Five Beautiful Volumes

LARNED'S  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
WORLD

### COUPON

De Luxe Style of Binding

## How to get them Almost Free

Simply clip Five consecutively dated Coupons like this one and present together with our special price of \$1.50 at the office of The Toronto World, 40 Richmond Street West, Toronto, or 15 Main Street East, Hamilton.

**MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1914.**

**5 Coupons and \$1.98 Secure the 5 Volumes of this Great \$12 Set.**

Beautifully bound in de luxe style; gold lettering; fleur-de-lis design; rich half-cast effect. Marbled sides in gold and colors. Full size of volumes 6 1/2 in. x 11 in. History of the World for 19 centuries. 150 wonderful illustrations in colors and half-tones. WEIGHT OF SET 9 LBS. ADD FOR PARCEL POSTAGE

Toronto and 30-mile limit.....	14 extra
Provinces of Ontario, outside 30-mile limit.....	14 extra
Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.....	14 extra
Provinces of Saskatchewan and Maritime.....	14 extra
Province of Alberta.....	14 extra
British Columbia and Yukon.....	14 extra

**Until further notice a big \$1.50 War Map FREE with each set**

## METHODIST WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Thirty-Third Annual Meeting to be Held This Week.

The 33rd annual meeting of the board of managers of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, will be held in Wesley Church, corner of Ossington Avenue and Dundas street, opening tomorrow and concluding Friday.

Returned missionaries, Dr. Gifford Kilborn and nurse Miss M. T. Smith from China will give addresses, also Miss Edith Campbell, B. A., Miss E. M. Crombie, Miss Katherine Drake and Miss S. R. Courtice from Japan, Misses E. A. Preston, Maggie Smith, F. E. Hudson, A. Sanford, M.L.A., from western Canada.

Special music under the direction of Dr. Gutzeit will be given. The sessions are open to the public.

## WAR BOOKS AND PICTURES.

A number of war maps, books and pamphlets are on exhibition in the Reference Library. These have been brought over by the chief librarian and will be supplemented each week by the latest publications. The collection includes: The Great War (illustrated, edited by H. W. Wilson); Navy and Army (illustrated); The Times History of the War (illustrated); The War Weekly; The War Picture; The War Map; The War Atlas (illustrated); The Times War Atlas Gazetteer; The War of the Nations (illustrated); The Graphic Budget; Who's Who and What's What in the War; Full Details of German Trade, where it is and what it is; The White Paper.

## GARRETT B.C.R.C.

At the semi-annual meeting tonight. The Garrett Bible Class of St. Stephen's Church are going to organize a rifle club. All members are requested to be present.