

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 12.

The German Tragedy

The Times recently published a letter written by the famous French literary woman, George Sand, in September, 1871, which bears testimony to her foresight and penetration. In the light of present events its reproduction is fully justified.

"The time is soon coming when we shall have as much cause to pity the German people for their victory as ourselves for our defeat. The German triumph is for Germany the first act of her moral dissolution. The tragedy of her fall has begun, and as she works at it with her own hands it will proceed apace. All these great material organizations which defy right, justice and the sense of humanity are so many idols of clay; it is our duty and our interest to realize it. That is the truth. But the moral downfall of France is not the future salvation of France, and if we are fated to do to her as she has done to us, her ruin will not restore us our life. It is not in blood that races can renew their youth. Streams of life may yet come from the corpse of France; the corpse of Germany will be a plague centre for all Europe. There is no resurrection for a nation which has lost sight of the human ideal."

This prophetic utterance of 43 years ago says all that can philosophically be said of the result of the German conquest of France and its result by reaction on Germany. Under the inspiration of the kaiser his empire has indeed lost sight of the human ideal, which, it must never be forgotten, is not conquest but service. The great ambition of the kaiser has been to organize his population into a great war machine. He contended that he did so in order to give them a chance to pursue industry, agriculture, commerce. But the nations that did not chiefly give themselves up to militarism have enjoyed their triumphs in the peaceful pursuits while Germany has been weighed down with the intolerable burden of armament. It is beginning to be understood that the present war had for its object, as much as anything else, either the repudiation of Germany's crushing load of debts, or the levying of such ransom on enemy nations as would discharge the indebtedness. These are the methods of the wolf and the tiger and this is part of what George Sand means by losing sight of the human ideal.

One cannot charge the kaiser with immorality. He differs from "the kingly race of men." He thinks nothing of standing an innocent civilian up against a wall and shooting him down. A cat eats a mouse in exactly the same spirit. There is an absence of human morality which renders the German problem a difficult one to deal with from the human, and especially from the humane, point of view. One is apt to sink to the lower level of dealing with those who belong to a lower level. It has been a part of Britain's success not to lose her humanity in dealing with even the most inhuman conditions. In the Congo the Belgians, or rather their late king, out-tigered the tiger. The kaiser, in sending his troops to China fourteen years ago, told them so to act towards the Chinese that the name of Germany would be feared like that of the Huns and Attila. The same spirit has characterized their invasions of Belgium. Our civilization, whatever may be said of it, would not tolerate such acts on the part of our soldiers as the German officers incite their troops to commit.

We must beware not to fall to the lower level, even in thoughts of hatred and revenge and retaliation, although it must be confessed it is difficult for decent men and women to listen to the horrible accounts of outrage and devastation without being stirred to murderous enmity. The Germans must be treated when conquered as the they had all fought on the most honorable terms. We are glad to know that some of them have done so. But it is not on account of the Germans that we must deal humanely. It is on our own account. We cannot afford to degrade ourselves by considering anything of a servile character. Justice must

be done, and even-handed justice will be severe enough in some instances. Britain has made it clear that no idea of dismembering Germany proper has been present to the minds of the allies. To do so would be to create the corpse of Germany that George Sand said would be a plague centre of Europe. Germany suffers from the disease of militarism and must be inoculated with the germs of peace as all the up-to-date nations have been. Germany fears she would lose her virility under such treatment, but to be reassured she need only look at the British Empire and its dependencies, at the United States, and the Swiss republic. There is no lack of virility in any of these which are all pledged to peace.

Germany must be taught by defeat, but she must not be left a corpse. The repeated statements of many representative Englishmen indicate that every race-body in Europe, after the great war is over, must be allotted its own territory to dwell in, to work out its own destiny undisturbed. The only condition will be that there must be no interference with neighbor nations. All danger spots will be neutralized—sterilized. The Kiel Canal will be placed in Danish control and internationalized. Contentious areas will be restored to their original owners or erected into independent states under international guarantees. There will be room enough for everybody to dwell in peace.

One other thing should be settled upon. The manufacture of arms, weapons, ammunition of all kinds should be nationalized or internationalized. Such manufactures should no longer be allowed to continue as a source of private profit. There are still too many greedy, selfish men. They must no longer fatten on death.

Shall God Be Mocked?

If we are to accept as fact the story that the concrete bases for the heavy siege artillery had been prepared in advance at necessary points in Northern France, it adds another to the many proofs that the violation of Belgian neutrality had been all along contemplated by the German Government. Every provision had been made, and once set in motion the full strength of Germany's fighting force swept along to accomplish the first object of the kaiser's strategists—the crushing of the French armies before their mobilization was complete. Had this coup succeeded the task set the British Empire would have vastly increased in difficulty and might have proved to be impossible of accomplishment within any reasonable period of time.

The Germans are reported to be even yet endeavoring to gain possession of the French channel ports. Had they broken the edge of French resistance in the first month of the war that advantage would in all probability have been gained. But the deep laid scheme went awry at the start. In G. K. Chesterton's picturesque illustration the kaiser burst into a peaceful room only to fall over the doormat. Belgium was the doormat over which the invaders fell, and they have taken their revenge in the ghastly series of cruel outrages which will remain a lasting blot on the German escutcheon. They have made of happy, peaceful and industrious Belgium a wake of ruinous desolation and driven her people into exile, stripped of their possessions and condemned to eat the bread of charity. No wonder that knowing and seeing the awful plight of these innocent victims of a maniacal lust for power, the allied troops have been moved and keyed to the highest pitch of valor and self-sacrifice. Wrong so heinous as those descending upon the Belgian people must be expiated or the reign of law and justice will disappear from Europe. God will not be mocked.

South American Trade Opportunities

Disappointment, to all appearance, awaits the hopes of those American manufacturers who thought they had nothing to do but walk in and capture the South American trade hitherto largely in the hands of European exporters. An article in the current issue of The Railroad Age Gazette on this subject will rather damp the ardor of those that have been urging immediate action. Written as it is by Mr. F. Lavis, who until recently was engaged in railroad work in Argentina, this article may be accepted as presenting a trustworthy estimate of the present situation in South America, and this is borne out by the extensive information

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tion it contains. Mr. Lavis considers the market there to be largely potential, and that it can only be opened by systematic and persistent effort.

South America has been developed almost entirely by European capital. Europeans control the railroads and principal public undertakings. European banks, working with the manufacturers, have been responsible for the establishment of the extensive credit system. This, and particularly the very liberal terms offered by Germans in their attempt to increase their trade, has led to great over-extension in Brazil and the Argentine, so great, indeed, as to have resulted in grave financial embarrassment. South America, therefore, is not in a position to enter into new avenues of trade and must continue to do its trading with Europe—practically the United Kingdom—in order to meet its obligations.

Germany is practically eliminated as a trading nation, and will so remain unless in the improbable event of her wrestling maritime supremacy from Britain. "There seems to be no reason, however," writes Mr. Lavis, "to expect that England is not, and will not, continue to be able to supply all or nearly all the demands made on her for practically all lines of manufactured products, and in view of the greatly decreased purchasing power of the South American nations it would seem that England alone could easily supply all the demands which may be made by South America in the immediate future, and for quite some time to come." If this correctly describes the position it is evident that Canadian manufacturers will only waste their time in endeavoring just now to capture a share of the closed German trade. They had better employ themselves in securing better control of their own home market.

WHERE RED CROSS MONEY GOES.

Editor World: My associates have suggested that I should write explaining the relations between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Toronto branch.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, of which I am president (and of which Mr. J. J. Gibson, (care Title & Trust Company, Traders' Bank building, Toronto) is honorary treasurer, is doing all it can to procure Toronto's share of Canada's Red Cross contribution.

Mr. Noel Marshall is chairman of the executive, and Col. the Hon. James Mason is honorary treasurer of the society for Canada, which has its head office in Toronto.

The society has branches throughout Canada and receives contributions from the readers of this paper, as a work par excellence for the lover of literature. It really unites the researches of genuine scholars with the genius of letters, and is of absorbing interest throughout. Every page grips the attention and the memory finds it easy to retain the contents told in so fascinating a style. Wherever the book is opened it presents a portion of the vast panorama of the ages painted in vivid colors by a master of language. Whether the reader has any special historical knowledge or not, if he loves good reading, he will love Larned. But in the five great volumes now on distribution by this work, the beauties of both history and literature make direct appeal, and the work finds a double welcome. We urge our readers in all good faith to take advantage of our good fortune in being one of a great syndicate of daily newspapers that is able to distribute a work of this merit almost free. Profit does not enter into the plan; the coupons are the main thing, and will be printed in these columns a short time longer. They should be clipped at once. The books are on view at The World office, 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, and 15 East Main street, Hamilton.

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LECTURE TO SWELL FUND FOR BELGIUM

Madame Lalla Vandervelde Will Lecture in Massey Hall Next Saturday.

BELGIUM A WILDERNESS

No Farms or Implements Left—Million Dollars Needed for Relief.

The coming of Mme. Lalla Vandervelde to Massey Hall next Saturday night, under the auspices of the United Empire Loyallists' Association, is going to concentrate public sympathy for the unfortunate Belgians in a manner that will add materially to the million dollar fund which is being raised for them in America. Not only the members of the U.E.L. but those of the other patriotic societies have declared their intention of turning out en masse to hear Mme. Vandervelde's message from the Queen of Belgium and to aid the cause in every way possible. In New York, where Mme. Vandervelde has met with a very generous reception, she said last week, "I am not coming here with a protest against the German atrocities. That has rested with the Belgian Commission, which laid its complaint before President Wilson. Every instance cited in that protest has been absolutely verified and not one instance was included that was not perfectly proved."

Wants Million Dollars.
"I want to raise a million dollars—in fact I must raise that sum before I return. Think, all of Belgium is a wilderness. There are no farms, no implements, no little cottages; everything is gone. My countrymen must start in life again, and it is for this purpose that I am trying to raise money."

The seat sale for Mme. Vandervelde's Massey Hall lecture opens on Thursday morning. Reserved seats will be sold at nominal prices of 25 and 50 cents, and all who wish to contribute may send cheques in favor of Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, in care of Miss Helen Merrill, secretary-treasurer, Belgian Relief Fund, 4 Prince Arthur avenue, city.

All Toronto contributions should pass thru the Toronto branch, but they are promptly handed over to the parent society and by them forwarded with funds received from other points throughout Canada to the British Red Cross Society.

A despatch to the Toronto press dated Paris, Oct. 2, emphasizes the absolute need of money. It states that the Red Cross is "simply awestruck." Hospital trains have become inadequate for the transfer of the wounded; regular and emergency hospitals are all filled. It further states that appeals have gone to England for more doctors and nurses, and that hundreds of those who might have been saved had doctors been able to reach them in a short time after they received their wounds have died suffering untold agony from wounds, hunger and thirst.

In the light of such conditions, every person living in comfort and safety in Toronto is asked to seriously consider his duty to those who are fighting the battles of the empire—which are our battles—under conditions outlined above.

Patriotism without self-sacrifice is of little worth. I am sure that the appeal of the Red Cross will not remain unanswered. The sum required has not been nearly reached. Everyone is asked to aid promptly and to the extent of his ability. Kenneth J. Dunstons, President, Toronto Branch Red Cross Society of Canada.

LARNED'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY—A WORK OF MONUMENTAL RESEARCH

Larned's History of the World, on distribution to the readers of this paper, is a work par excellence for the lover of literature. It really unites the researches of genuine scholars with the genius of letters, and is of absorbing interest throughout. Every page grips the attention and the memory finds it easy to retain the contents told in so fascinating a style. Wherever the book is opened it presents a portion of the vast panorama of the ages painted in vivid colors by a master of language. Whether the reader has any special historical knowledge or not, if he loves good reading, he will love Larned. But in the five great volumes now on distribution by this work, the beauties of both history and literature make direct appeal, and the work finds a double welcome. We urge our readers in all good faith to take advantage of our good fortune in being one of a great syndicate of daily newspapers that is able to distribute a work of this merit almost free. Profit does not enter into the plan; the coupons are the main thing, and will be printed in these columns a short time longer. They should be clipped at once. The books are on view at The World office, 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, and 15 East Main street, Hamilton.

GOOD TRADE OPENING IN METAL PRODUCTS

Wire Nails From Canada Are Reported in Particular Demand.

By a Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Canadian trade commissioner at Manchester reports that during August there was a decrease of \$3,500,000 in the imports of iron and steel manufactures into Britain. Many of these formerly came from Germany, and Canadian manufacturers, he says, have an opportunity to supply the mother country with the following articles, for which enquiries have been made: Wire nails, cut nails, nuts and bolts, machine screws, barbed wire, wood screws (iron and brass), copper pins, domestic wire goods, etc.

In one case wire nails were so urgently needed that an initial order of 2000 tons was forwarded to Canada by cable, and the outlook for this trade is very promising.

Mrs. Newbywed says:

"I can't imagine how you manage to be dressed by the time your husband comes home on a wash day."

Mrs. Wise Neighbor says:

"I use an Eddy Globe Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub, which keeps the water hot for a long time. No fear of rust. But BE SURE THEY ARE EDDY'S."

MICHIE'S
GLENERNAN
Scotch Whisky
A blend of pure Highland malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for
Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto
Established 1835

ADVENTIST CONFERENCE CHOOSES OFFICERS

Cigaret Smoking Among Boys Condemned—Move to Advance Prohibition.

Special to The Toronto World.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 11.—The 22nd annual convention of the Ontario and North Eastern New York Adventist Christian Conference was held in the Massena Adventist Church. There are five churches in this conference, Toronto, Osnabruck, Montreal, Stockholm and Massena. Officers were elected as follows: President, Rev. L. D. Buro, Massena; Vice-President, S. H. Morgan, Toronto; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. L. J. Carter, Toronto. The next annual conference will be held in Toronto.

A resolution was passed disapproving of cigarette smoking among children, obscene language and blasphemy, recommending that Sunday schools introduce a triple pledge against these habits in the junior classes. It was resolved to take action favoring the establishing of world wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors.

Canadians Should Drink Canadian Beers

Keep their money in Canada—
Canada workmen employed—
For their Health's Sake—

Patriotic Canadians are buying Canadian-made goods these days. They feel they owe it to themselves and their fellow-citizens to look after the men that have stayed at home as well as the families of those that have gone to the front. By buying only "Made in Canada" goods they insure work and prosperity for all.

O'Keefe's Beers are brewed in Canada by Canadian Workmen.

Only the best Canadian Barley Malt is used.

Largely Canadian grown Hops.

All bottles used by O'Keefe are made in Canada.

All crown seal stoppers used Made in Canada.

All Labels lithographed in Canada on Canadian paper.

All cases and barrels used are Canadian-made.

O'Keefe's Beers are brewed only from pure Canadian barley malt, choicest hops and filtered water. They are pure and healthful, containing no rice, glucose or other injurious ingredient. All imported Lagers are "impure beers" according to the Canadian Government definition.

Don't buy imitations. O'Keefe's are real and there is a brew for every taste. Buy them for patriotism if you will, but remember that for Health and Purity they are also best.

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Pilsener Lager
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Old Stock Ale (Gold Label)
Special Extra Mild Stout

Order a case from your dealer