

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 24

Can Help Canada to Finance Munition Orders?

Speaking from an industrial standpoint, it may be said that Canada's eggs are all in one basket. If we are to do any considerable business this year, if the dwellers in the cities are to be prosperous as well as those who dwell on the land, we must get war orders to a big amount from the mother country and her allies. The manufacturer finds the home market poor, and overseas trade is negligible except for the war orders from the allies. Building construction has ceased, and building operations have declined almost to the vanishing point. Trade figures, always more or less deceptive, should not blind us to the real situation. We must get munition orders in large quantities, or we will have a bleak winter in our cities throughout Canada. If we get a big lot of them, and are able to take care of them, we come at once into something like our old-time prosperity.

But you will say there is no trouble in getting them; the allies are willing to give us orders to the amount of \$500,000,000. True, The World will go further, and venture to say that \$1,000,000,000 would be nearer the mark. But what use will the orders be if we cannot swing them; if we are unable to finance them? The allies cannot pay spot cash in gold for their munitions. They must have a line of credit say up to \$500,000,000.

Who is going to extend that credit to them?
Some manufacturers can afford to take part of their profits in British consols and French rentes, but material must be bought on short credit, and labor must be paid in cash. The man who toils must be paid in the currency of his own country, which is legal tender for everything he desires to buy. The banks cannot extend a credit of \$500,000,000; they have not the capital to begin with; they have been doing business for years on the most contracted currency in the world, and having no bank of rediscunt they must maintain enormous reserves of liquid strength.

All, therefore, agree that the financing must be done by the Dominion Government. It has even been suggested that the Dominion Government should sell bonds and raise money to loan to the allies. That plan, we think, for many reasons cannot be seriously entertained. No other plan except the one from time to time put forth by The World has been suggested.

Our plan is for the allies to put up collateral for the credit; they are to receive. That collateral should consist in part of gold; it might also include consols, rentes, short time treasury bills and other gilt-edge securities, such as U. S. government bonds and standard railway securities. C. P. R. stock, we think, would be excellent security. Or the bonds of Great Britain for her own account; associated with the allies for what they want.

Suppose, then, that the British Government came to the Ottawa Government asking for credit, say up to \$500,000,000, and put up as collateral \$100,000,000 in gold, and \$500,000,000 in self liquidating securities, would not the Dominion Government be justified in paying out \$500,000,000 upon the order of the British Government to the manufacturers, material men and workmen of Canada? But if you ask where would the Dominion Government get the money, we would have no hesitation in saying that to finance so huge a credit the government would have to issue in large volume Dominion notes or national currency.

Would the national currency thus to be issued be good money? Would there be anything behind it?

In our opinion it would be the best money in the world. It would not only be based upon the collective wealth and credit of the Canadian people, but it would be supported by a fairly adequate gold reserve, and it would be secured by gilt-edge securities earmarked for that purpose. Objections to this plan may be offered and we would be glad to hear them. We would be even happier to hear some better plan suggested. As matters stand, we find ourselves up

Good Sense Prevails

It was evident that when the Hydro-Electric strikers brought their own cool judgment to bear on the situation they would see the essential feature presented to them by the Electric Commissioners. We had every confidence that once understanding the true bearing of their action they would act as we believe reasonable men have always acted in similar circumstances.

From the first we suggested that the action taken was precipitate and incited by outsiders rather than of the men themselves, and we have seen no reason to change that view. It is obvious that a public ownership undertaking cannot raise the wages of its employees beyond a certain percentage over the standard wages paid in the locality in question.

It appears certain that one definite advantage will arise out of the strike, in the better understanding and closer relations that are sure to exist between the commissioners and the men in future. Not a few influences have been at work making bad blood between them, and the establishment of better relations due to a definite knowledge of what is wanted and what is possible on either side will close out the possibility of outsiders fomenting misunderstandings. The very erroneous impression that the commissioners or their general manager were opposed to trades unionism will be entirely removed, and the men will also understand that any grievances they may have will be attended to and adjusted when properly submitted.

It is a matter for satisfaction that a regrettable misunderstanding has been corrected and an unfortunate incident closed. The settlement of the dispute we feel sure will be honorable to all concerned, and the commissioners are not likely to remember the losses and inconvenience to which they have been put on behalf of the citizens when they consider the frank attitude of the men and their desire to re-establish harmony.

Drawing the Line of Life

A Chicago doctor has been tried for allowing a baby to die, excusing himself on the ground that the child was malformed and likely to grow up an idiot or something of the kind if he performed the operation which might have saved its life. A great deal of discussion has been going on in medical circles for a number of years as to the right a doctor or surgeon has over a patient's life. The patient has no doubts on the subject whatever. When he calls in a physician he expects that all that the doctor's science and experience can suggest will be done. He does not expect the doctor will consider the question whether the patient has a right to live or whether society would be benefited by his taking off. If anything of that sort should be considered necessary the patient will probably hold that it has been amply provided for in the court of law.

In Chicago, however, there are different views held on such matters, as there are about many others. It appears at any rate that this particular surgeon had scruples about allowing a child to live that did not bear all the marks of hygienic perfection. If this doctrine is to be admitted there are a lot of people who will desire to know, and perhaps insist upon knowing, where the line is going to be drawn.

It is impossible to judge from a man's exterior what gifts he may possess interiorly. This Chicago surgeon would undoubtedly have made no effort to save the life of Phil Callan had it been left to him to make a decision. Mr. Callan was born with out arms or legs, and could not have been recognized from a hygienic point of view as a desirable addition to the population. Yet he grew up married, rode the bounds, was of marked intellectual ability and became a member of the house of commons for the County of Louth, and was carried in and out by an attendant to his parliamentary duties.

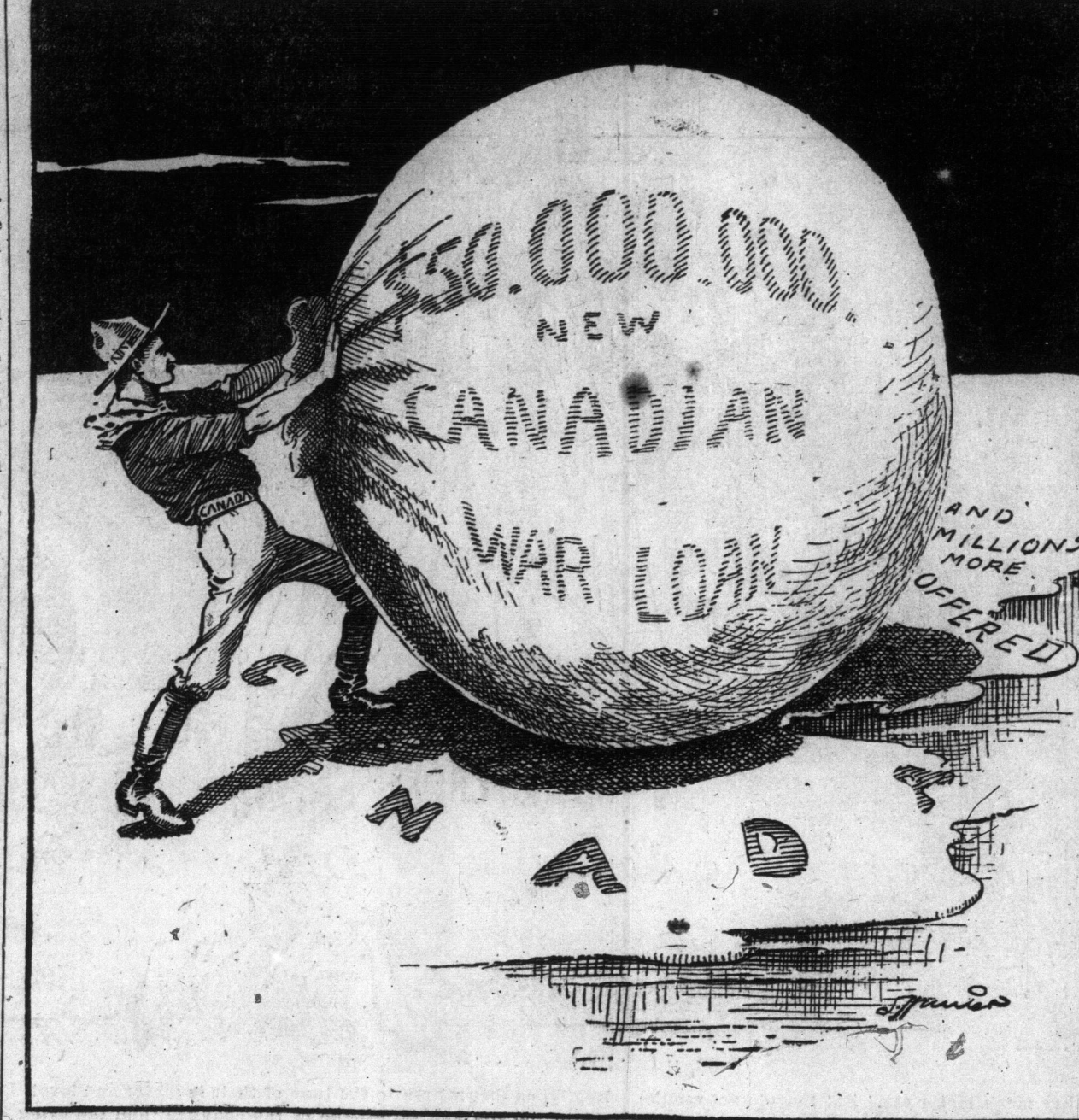
It seems to us that it is the duty of a doctor or surgeon to prolong and preserve life where his science or skill enables him, and he has no right to undertake the decision of any person's right to live.

War Loan for Small Investors

A correspondent suggests that the government should follow the British practice of issuing scrip for small amounts, so that small savers may have a share in the war loan. To all intents and purposes the issue of \$100 bonds payable in instalments serves the same purpose. A ten-dollar instalment on application, ten on Jan. 3, and twenty each month following till May will serve the purpose of most of those who desire to invest their savings at the present time. Perhaps.

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should a further loan be called for the British method may be adopted for a portion of it.

WAR LOAN FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

Editor, World: Once more the hand of the big interests is displayed. The Hon. W. T. White has issued particulars of his war loan, and the financial corporations and banks are rubbing their hands with satisfaction. There is no fear of their three per cent. savings being withdrawn by the wage-earners of the nation and utilized to buy war loan scrip bearing a return of five and a half per cent. or thereabouts.

Why hasn't the government issued a loan open to all classes, and in denominations of at least \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, and upwards? In Great Britain it is available to all classes thru the medium of the postoffice, but apparently the government think that the wage-earner, not good enough for the plutocrats of the nation.

French - Canadians and the War

Ottawa Citizen (Editorial), Nov. 23.—The speeches of Messrs. Blondin and Patenaude at the patriotic demonstration on Sunday last at Valleyfield are significant of the other side of Quebec Nationalism from that represented by Messrs. Bourassa and Lavigne. The addresses of these Nationalist representatives in the Dominion cabinet are worthy of perusal as illustrative of the sentiments and convictions of a very large proportion of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. The demonstration itself, it is satisfactory to note, was of a patriotic rather than a political nature, a circumstance which evoked the sympathy and support of the Bishop of Valleyfield.

The declaration of the Hon. Mr. Blondin that "we are with the other sections of Canadian people both in heart and soul in the contest we are now waging" comes as a definite challenge to those who have assumed that Quebec as a whole was indifferent to the empire's necessity in this crisis. The minister concluded:

For one hundred and fifty years French-Canadians were embarrassed because of the old hostility between England and France. All this, however, has been changed and now we see these old enemies standing side by side, shedding their best blood for the common cause, and we as Canadians with French blood in our veins, have no right to place our local grievances in this or that province to the fore while the existence of our liberties as a self-governing dependency of the empire is trembling in the balance.

No less emphatic and impressive was the declaration of the Hon. Mr. Patenaude, who, in the course of his address, said:

"Apart from the question of English and French blood, the possibility of losing that liberty vouchsafed to us by British treaties and British laws is replete with the gravest consequences, and every effort at the command of the Canadian Government and the Canadian people must be made to prevent its consummation."

It is difficult in the face of these stirring appeals, together with others of a like nature delivered at Quebec, Rimouski and elsewhere by the Hon.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
23 THE PRINCE

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE WILL NOT BE PAID

Sons of England Benefit Society Decide Not to Meet Any More Death Claims.

By a decision made by the supreme executive, the Sons of England Benefit Society will no longer pay death claims on the lives of its members who enlist for active service.

This order was issued on Oct. 1, and previous to this date 107 men had enlisted, and also not legally bound to do so the executive will pay these policies if necessary. Twenty-five have enlisted since the issuance of the order, and they will come under the constitution which provides that military duty is an extra hazard occupation, and that such risks cannot be carried.

NEPHEW OF KAISER NOW SERIOUSLY ILL

Prince Waldemar of Prussia Taken From Front to Kiel.

KIEL, Germany, Nov. 23.—Prince Waldemar, of Russia, eldest son of Prince Henry, who is a brother of Emperor William, has been brought to Kiel from the front seriously ill.

Prince Waldemar is at the head of a volunteer automobile corps and in this capacity has been at the front continuously since the beginning of the war.

"UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE"

No one seems to be able to explain why there is so much unclaimed baggage. The Grand Trunk Railway have about 600 trunks, valises, suit cases, etc., to sell by auction on November 25th, 11 a.m., at Henderson's auction room, 128 King street, east.

Canadian Pacific New Day Service Between Toronto and Ottawa.

With the usual aim of catering to the needs of the travelling public, the inauguration of a day service between Toronto and Ottawa by the Canadian Pacific Railway will be a most popular move. This service will be maintained eastbound by train No. 38, "The Rideau," leaving Toronto Union Station 1.45 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Ottawa Central Station 10.00 p.m., and westbound by train No. 37, "The York," leaving Ottawa 1.15 p.m. daily except Sunday arriving Toronto Union Station at 9.30 p.m. The route covered by this service will be via the Lake Ontario Shore Line, passing through the lake shore towns of Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, etc.

The equipment is of the usual standard maintained on Canadian Pacific high-class trains: first-class coaches, cafe-parlor and library-observation-parlor cars, in addition the latest issues of current periodicals are displayed for passengers.

Excellent connections from western Ontario points are made at Toronto with "The Rideau."

All particulars may be had on application to Canadian Pacific agents or by writing to C. J. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

PATRIOTIC FUND ASSISTED MANY

York County Association Helped Fourteen Thousand Soldiers' Dependents.

CONTRIBUTIONS LARGE

Subscriptions for Twelve Months, Ending September, Over Million.

According to Sir William Mulock, president, the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association has furnished assistance to 14,000 families of soldiers at the front since its inception in September, 1914. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the association, held in the council chamber of the city hall yesterday afternoon. Many resolutions were passed commending the thanks of the association to those who had helped in the work, special tributes being made to the doctors, nurses and druggists who have given their services free.

The auditor's statement covering the accounts for the twelve months ending September 30, shows that the association has received in subscriptions \$1,009,087. Of this amount \$381,773 is still uncollected, the total amount received, including bank interest, being \$655,436. Of this amount \$469,951 has been paid to dependents of soldiers; campaign expenses were \$655, and administration expenses totalled \$15,650, and there is now on hand \$168,478.

Disbursements from month to month, with the number of families cared for are shown in the following table:

Month.	Families Helped.	Amount.
September, 1914.	900	\$21,000
October	1058	22,000
November	1104	21,000
December	1200	24,000
January, 1915.	1400	28,000
February	1541	27,000
March	1852	31,000
April, half month.	2241	18,000
May	2200	27,000
June	2328	42,000
July	2800	48,000
August	3898	57,000
September	4800	78,000
October	5427	88,817

In addition to relief by actual cash the association has dealt with 1421 cases of sickness, and 250 per month. Doctors from the Toronto Academy of Medicine to the number of 260 have given their services free, and 66 druggists have filled prescriptions without charge, and nurses from Toronto's department of health have visited patients whenever their services were required.

Sir John Hendrie was of the opinion that the association would get everything it required from the people, that they would give as long as money was required for the purpose. "The soldier who leaves for the front knowing that those he leaves at home are going to be looked after, goes away in a better frame of mind," declared Sir John.

Others who spoke were Mayor Church, Jonathan Nigh, treasurer of the York County, Stewart, Lyon, J. E. Atkinson, and W. C. Naxon gave an outline of the work being done.

CONSUL IN PERSIA PUT UNDER ARREST

Other Members of British Colony Held—Women Later Released.

BUSHIRE, Persia, Nov. 23 via London.—W. T. O'Connor, British consul at Shiraz (in the interior of Persia) about 115 miles northeast of Bushire), and the other members of the British colony there, were arrested recently at Shiraz and taken to Borazjan, about 25 miles inland from Bushire, where they were detained.

The women of the party, who have been released and have arrived at Bushire, declared that gardeners, alleged to be acting in collusion with German agents, deceived the Persian Government of the province, stating war had been declared and that they were acting under orders from Teheran.

TO FORCE LOCAL OPTION.

A mandamus to compel the mayor and aldermen of Stratford to submit a local option bill to the people at the January elections will be asked for on Friday by a number of citizens who allege that a properly signed petition has been submitted.

RAISED DOMINION TO PLACE IN SUN

Sir Charles Tupper's Work Reviewed by Sir Guilford Molesworth.

MAKER OF COUNTRY

Brought About Confederation, Protection and Construction of C. P. R.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir Guilford Molesworth has sent to The Standard the following personal appreciation of the late Sir Charles Tupper: "The last day of October, 1915, brought to an end the career of Sir Charles Tupper, the most extraordinary man of the age, whether considered from the point of his able statesmanship, or his marvelous foresight, his successful achievement as an empire builder, his devotion to the country, his self-sacrifice or his noble character. It was only after he had passed out of the political arena, that the results of his policy slowly but steadily developed to the fullest extent.

"About half a century ago the condition of Canada was disastrous. Good government had become impossible; three changes of administration had taken place within two years; trade was paralyzed, and credit ruined. For five months in the year the trade of the country, occupied by savages and wild animals, intervened between western and eastern Canada; the Rocky Mountains interposed an impassable barrier. From this depressed condition Canada has been rescued by three great measures, mainly carried out by Sir Charles Tupper. These measures were the federation of the Dominion, the adoption of a protective policy, and the construction of a railway connecting east and west Canada.

"Traits of Political Career. "The whole of Tupper's political career was characterized by his extreme modesty, his self-effacement, his devotion to the welfare of the country, and his generosity to his political opponents. I have been privileged in enjoying the friendship of this great man for the past 15 years, and I was at his bedside shortly before his death. To the end, notwithstanding his great age, his mind was clear and active and his intellect unimpaired."

ONE COMMANDER FOR THE WESTERN FRONT?

Question Will Be Raised in the House of Commons Today.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the western front under one commander will be raised in the house of commons tomorrow by Sir George Scott Robertson. Sir George has given notice that he will ask Premier Asquith whether consideration has been given to the possibility of placing all the forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French grand fleets were operating together.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES IS OPERATED AT ANTWERP

Disclosures Were Made by a Renegade French Woman.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Temps publishes the following from Geneva: "A military court here has sentenced Marie Therese LeBlond, a native of Calhoun, France, to serve a month's imprisonment for having given information on the ground that she is a German spy. She told the court she had been arrested at Lille by Germans and taken to Antwerp where she was compelled, given to the advantage which might be obtained by placing all the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French grand fleets were operating together.

JUDGMENT FOR EXECUTORS.

Thomas H. Halsted and others, the executors of the estate of the late J. A. Halsted, were awarded judgment in the non-jury assizes by Mr. Justice Clute in their claim for \$3125, alleged due on a promissory note; the decision carries interest on the money. The note was made by G. R. Magann in favor of F. A. Knapp on Aug. 13, 1914.

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