

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World-News Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO, NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.

Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments.

Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton.

—\$3.00—

will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States.

—\$2.00—

will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy.

Postage extra to United States and all other foreign countries.

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. West subscriptions are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5309

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

Ontario's Time for Action

Yesterday's statement that Sir James Whitney's health was not all that could be wished is the real answer to the question that has been on everybody's lips for a week past—Why has the Ontario Government not taken some action to assist the Imperial war forces? It is not Sir James who is worthy of The Hamilton Times' taunts for quibbling, procrastinating and hesitating. And it will be apparent to everybody now, that had Sir James been in charge of affairs something would already have been done.

Hon. Mr. Hanna has been absent. He returns today to his desk. He is fresh from England, and he will be informed as to the pressing character of the situation there. What is needed is leadership, and Mr. Hanna will know what is necessary. Prompt and decisive action is what the patriots of Ontario would like to see, and we believe Mr. Hanna is a real patriot.

The news from Britain last night was none too encouraging. An equal reverse on the sea would give good grounds for a panic in England. The old country needs the moral backing of every province in Canada, and it is no great encouragement to the mother province to be told that the banner province of the Dominion is going to do something by and by.

Candid friends are never popular, but what we have been saying for the past week to the Ontario ministers who have been in charge of the government during Sir James' indisposition, is in the mind and heart of the loyal people of Ontario, Conservatives and Liberals alike. Let us make up our minds that Ontario will not be the last to offer help to the old land in her need.

The municipalities of Ontario and the country generally have done nobly in sending their men to the front, and looking after their dependents who remain behind. More men will be needed, and no doubt they will be forthcoming. It may be necessary to call out the resources of the empire in the struggle which the Kaiser has precipitated. But we have no fear about the will and purpose of all concerned to see the thing thru, even to the bitterest end.

Toronto has done very well indeed, and no more practical gift could have been devised than the fine horses of the fire brigade. The movement of leading citizens in connection with the patriotic fund and the great meeting in Massey Hall last night indicates the general temper. All these independent efforts ought, however, to be strengthened by a collective contribution from the province as a whole. The sooner the more serviceable.

The Kaiser's Stake

Just because it is of vital importance in the German plan of campaign that the allied forces in France and Belgium should be decisively defeated and broken up before the Russian invasion has developed in full strength so is it of equal importance to the allies to avoid playing into the German hand. In other words delay is as dangerous for Germany as it is advantageous to the allies. It is, therefore, only to be expected that at certain less favorably situated sections of the long battle line the defending troops will fall back while other and stronger positions will continue to be held. But this is clear that the allied commanders are acting not at random but in accordance with a preconceived arrangement.

Uncertainty is the hardest of all things to bear, and the nervous tension it produces is apt to affect sobriety of judgment. For it must be remembered that at no time in history has there been a precedent for the war now in progress. Not hundreds of thousands, but millions of men are facing each other in the field. They are not separate armies operating on distinct lines of advance and defence, but one long line of contending forces with the tide of battle flowing here and ebbing there, but controlled in the end by the emergence of some really critical movement. Ample warning has been given that reverses may come to the allies before the real crisis arrives. The Kaiser is staking

everything on his Franco-Belgian campaign. Its failure will be his Waterloo.

Women and Nationality

During the discussion in the British House of Commons on the British Nationality Bill, the measure designed to give effect to the naturalization agreement adjusted among the imperial states, a strong effort was made to secure an amendment providing that a woman should have power to choose her own nationality and should not be bound by the nationality of her husband. This matter was the first to be taken up by the newly-formed British Dominion Women Suffrage Union, and representatives from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa united in urging the amendment on the imperial government. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, however, refused to accept the amendment, basing his objection on the ground that international law had always regarded that a woman's nationality should follow that of her husband and that grave difficulties would arise over domicile, taxation and children were that rule altered.

This objection does not appear to be insuperable, looking to the fact that each nation has always retained and exercised full power to regulate the nationality of its citizens. Some indeed go so far as to refuse the right of abandoning citizenship and to decline to acknowledge an acquired nationality. Altho children under age are supposed to inherit the nationality of the father, some nations admit the right of birth and grant the option of assuming that nationality if the choice is made immediately on attaining majority. Altho Mr. Harcourt would not accede to the main request he moved and carried amendments enabling widows and divorced women to recover their British nationality without having to wait for five years' subsequent residence. He also made a further change to the effect that should a British husband change his nationality his wife might make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon shall be deemed to remain a British subject.

The Belgian Campaign

If the strategy of the allied forces does not intend the trapping of the German forces in Belgium then our leaders must confess themselves entirely in the dark as to the object of the operations last reported. Why a plain open road, undefended and inviting advance on Brussels, should thus be prepared, unless it were the wish of the allies that the Germans should travel over it, and why they should be left unmolested on their advance, unless it was desired that every facility should be afforded them in getting far into Belgium, no one can say. The deep significance of the recapture by the allies of Tirlemont, in this connection, cannot be overlooked.

No doubt the Germans are fully alive to the possibilities attending their advance, but they have the same confidence in their strength, and not unjustifiably, that the British or any other nation would have. London military authorities warn the public that the Belgian campaign is no child's play, and there may be reverses to be met by the allies.

There are two features in recent reports which are encouraging to the allies. The German authorities have called out their reserves to the last man. All men in the empire up to 57 years of age must serve. The Kaiser evidently realizes the job he has on hand. It is realized by German sympathizers in the United States, also. The editor of The New York Staats Zeitung declares for himself and a large number of others, that he believes the German-French campaign has come to a deadlock; that the Germans cannot enter France, nor the French Germany; but that Germany will merely hold Belgium. This, we take it, is to let the Kaiser's friends down easy, as foreseeing the beginning of the end.

The latest news shows that the tendency of the operations is to concentrate around Namur, the lines reaching from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier. This line has been taken up by the allied forces unquestionably after the most careful calculation. It lies along the hills which command the valleys of the Sambre and its tributaries flowing into the Meuse. The Germans cannot ignore these forces, nor pass along into France until they are dislodged. To do so would be to invite rear or flank attacks, which would be disastrous. They must, therefore, having advanced so far, fight out the battle chosen by the allies. Armies of the allies are said to be coming up from Chiny, from Sedan, and from the north to co-operate with the English and French now at Mons and eastwards. Unless the Germans can defeat these forces they are trapped, as would appear to have been intended. Should they defeat the allies, they must still overcome the second line of defence. The operations to the south at Nancy and Lunéville, even if unfavorable to the French, are not decisive.

Then we have to remember that the Russians are crossing the Prussian border. They come, when they do come, in millions, and this thought cannot be comforting to the German authorities. But war is war, with all its chances and changes, and the Germans in Bel-

gium are not to be regarded otherwise than as brave men, magnificently equipped, and fighting desperately as any brave nation would fight. We can only regret that they are badly led in a bad cause, and admire their loyalty while we deplore their fate.

What Belgium Has Done

This war, so far as it has gone, has provided a series of surprises, and it has certainly developed in a way very different from that anticipated by the public or in the forecasts of the German expert authorities. Judging largely from the reputation established by the Prussian army in the campaign against Austria in 1866 and in the French war of 1870, it was generally assumed that in not more than a fortnight from the outbreak of hostilities the German army of invasion would have crossed the French boundary in overwhelming force, and that every day would witness a nearer approach to Paris. Even without special knowledge it was easy to understand why Germany's plan would probably contemplate a rapid penetration of the French lines of defence and the infliction of defeats sufficiently decisive to enable the Russian mobilization to be awaited with equanimity.

This necessity for despatch led directly to the first grave misjudgment made by the Kaiser and his advisers. Recognizing the formidable character of the French preparations for defence against direct invasion from the German frontier, they assumed that the Belgians would either willingly or of force majeure permit the use of their country as a base of operations against France and be satisfied with the assurance that its independence and integrity would be respected at the termination of the war. This assumption, however, was soon found to be baseless. The Belgians sprang to arms and called on Great Britain to fulfill her treaty obligations and preserve Belgian neutrality. They did more, for their heroic stand at Liege left the British Government no alternative, and negated the second misjudgment of the German Government that under no circumstances would Britain be drawn into the quarrel.

Instead therefore of finding Belgium a valuable means of expediting the invasion of France, the Germans have not only had to force an entrance but have lost the all-important object which prompted violation of their treaty obligations—time. This invaluable fortnight, gained thru the patriotism of the Belgian people, has accomplished much more than the disarrangement of the German plan of campaign. It has enabled France and Britain to complete their lines of defence and to perfect their lines of defence and to arrange the way and manner of their co-operation. It has, too, afforded a much-needed breathing space during which British monetary, individual and commercial interests have had the opportunity to adjust themselves to a situation as unprecedented as upsetting.

WILL REOPEN MATTER OF BIG PUMP CONTRACT

Canada Foundry Company's Solicitor to Be Heard by Board of Control.

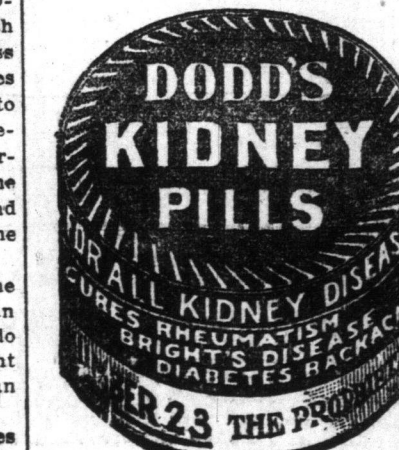
In reply to a question of Mr. Spence in council yesterday Mayor Hocken stated that the question of the contract for two 24,000-gallon pumps would be reopened. A solicitor for the Canada Foundry Company will be given a hearing in the next board of control meeting, and it is possible that the Canadian firm will be awarded the contract.

Seaside Excursions to Portland, Old Orchard and Kennebunkport, Me., New London, Conn.; Watch Hill and Block Island, R.I. From all stations in Canada west of Montreal at very low fares, via Grand Trunk Railway. Tickets good going Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 28, 29 and 30, and valid for return up to and including Monday, September 14, 1914. Splendid hotel, cottage and boarding house accommodation to suit all pockets, and with the superior train service, the journey is an easy and comfortable one.

Full particulars, berth reservations, etc., at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, Toronto City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4208.

FIRE AT LAURIER'S CAR.

Canadian Press Despatch. OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—What is thought to have been a bullet from a revolver or rifle, pierced the glass windshield of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's limousine on O'Connor street. No one was in the car at the time but the chauffeur, Aldege Giroux, who was on his way for Lady Laurier, who had been making a call. Giroux says he heard a whizzing sound close to his head and then a click as the shield was pierced. He stopped the car, but could see no one. The hole in the glass shield is cut clean, just as if done by a bullet.



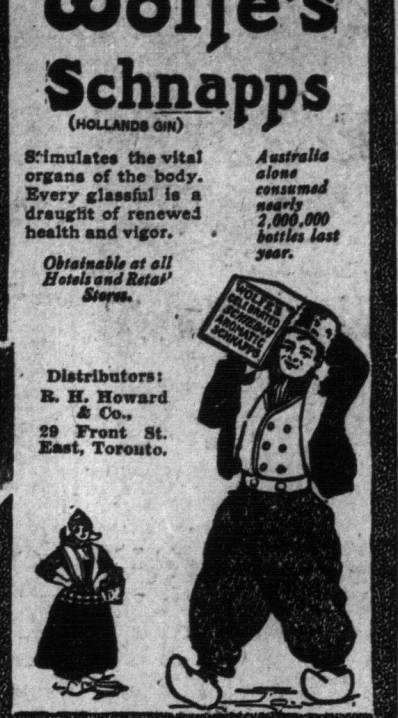
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
URIC ACID
GRAVEL
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
HACKACHE

23 THE PHARMACY

Ask for a Wolfe's Schnapps and Ginger Beer—

when you thirst for a long drink, and you have the finest, most refreshing and health tonic possible.



Wolfe's Schnapps

(HOLLAND ON)

Stimulates the vital organs of the body. Every glassful is a draught renewed health and vigor.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Restaurants.

Distributors: R. H. Howard & Co., 29 Front St. East, Toronto.

The High Price Problem

RAISING TEA PRICES.

Editor World: In regard to grocers raising their prices: I bought half a pound of tea from Davies' store in the Junction, near Keele street, on Aug. 22. The packet was marked 15 cents, and they charged me 20 cents, and said the price of tea was raised 10 cents the pound. That packet must have been packed when the tea was cheaper, and I think it should have been sold at the price that it was marked at.

Editor World: In response to your invitation for the names of any retailers unnecessarily putting up prices, I have to inform you that the William Davies Co., Limited, here, have done so. I was in their store on Queen street and found that the tea they have been retelling up to ten days ago at 20 cents has been advanced to 40 cents per pound.

In reply to the above letters, The World has been informed that measures have been taken to some length to insure, as far as possible, a supply of tea. The fact, however, that boats expected to land the supply have been seized, and in other ways delayed thru the war, has greatly changed the situation from what it was a few weeks ago.

It is stated that at no time during the past ten years could war have been declared at a more inopportune time, so far as tea is concerned. The supply on hand was not large, prior to the declaration. Dealers were ordering in small quantities, only enough to keep customers supplied.

They were waiting until the present tea harvest was garnered, when prices would be lower, to lay in any great stock. Had the war not broken out until the tea crop was harvested, there would not have been as much cause for raising prices. As it is, however, orders have come from outside points and from the United States, offering a higher price than the dealers are getting now, and wanting to fill in very large quantities.

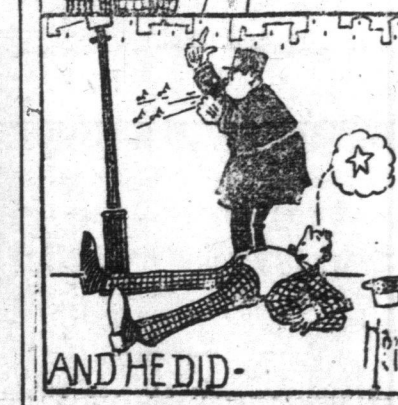
"We have refused to fill an order from Buffalo for 20,000 pounds at a higher price than we are getting now," said one official. "Further than that, we have refused to sell more than two pounds to any customer for fear that the present supply would be stored by those able to pay for a quantity, to the hardship of those who are unable to order in quantity."

It was also pointed out that had the British Government not placed an embargo on tea the situation would have been much worse.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Editor World: I see by the war news Monday that the British army fighting alongside of the French army against the Germans. On Sept. 20, 1854, the British army, 60 years past, fought with the French at the battle of Alma against the Russian army. The Russian position on the heights, with the Alma River in front, was considered by the Russians impregnable. The position was taken in three hours. There are several veterans now in Toronto who were present at that battle.

AND HE DID



Heffer's PILSENER LAGER

SAY-BILL-I WISH YOU COULD HEAR SOME OF THE CUTE THINGS MY KID SAYS-I'LL TELL YOU A FEW OF THEM-

AND HE DID-

MARITIME FARMS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Ontario Committee Plans to Place Unemployed on Eastern Farms.

The federal government, thru Sir Robert Borden, has expressed a desire to co-operate with Ontario and other provinces in working towards the supply of employment to men thrown out of work by the unsteady industrial conditions. A conference with members of the committee who last week went to Ottawa to strike plans for carrying out this policy, has been arranged for the latter part of this week. As a result it is expected that 1000 men will be placed on farms in the maritime provinces, and that half that number may be accommodated in Ontario agricultural communities. This is the aim of the special committee which organized to seek work for the unemployed, and according to W. K. McNaught, ex-M.L.A., the progress is already being made. An organization meeting to form an executive of leading local men will be held today or tomorrow, and following this the trip to Ottawa will be made.

With the object in mind of providing work and not charity thruout the fall and winter months, factory owners will be approached with the suggestion that instead of dismissing percentages of their staffs, the wage roll be decreased in the same ratio. Thus 100 men would work half-time instead of 50 men for full time. In some cases at the present this method has been adopted and is working well. The plan adopted by the committee working in co-operation with the cabinet does not involve a money-raising campaign, and the difficulty of gaining support for those whose connection with military operations is very indirect, is recognized as one requiring skill to cope with. Success is confidently expected, however.

HUNDRED CIVIC HORSES FOR BRITISH BATTLE LINE

Council Unanimous in Support of Gift—Best in City Stables to Go.

After ten minutes' consideration the city council at its special meeting yesterday decided to not only follow the suggestion of Mayor Hocken that the city give 100 of its horses to the Dominion Government, but also a gift of \$50,000 to the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund. There was not a dissenting member of the council, and as Ald. Spence put it, the aldermen would willingly support any suggestion of the board of control. The 100 horses will be used for artillery service, and will be the best that can be secured from the stables of the different city departments. The gift to the Patriotic Fund was made by Mayor Hocken at the meeting at Massey Hall last night.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF TEA.

Messrs. Denham & Sons, Ltd., one of the largest London tea firms, yesterday cabled their Toronto representatives, Messrs. George Munson & Co., as follows: "Tea stock sold out; writing."—Adv.

PROTEST ROBILIN'S ELECTION.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—Election protests have been lodged by Liberals against Sir Rodmond Roblin, Dr. McFadden and J. J. Garland, successful Conservative candidates in Dufferin, Emerson and Lakeside, on usual allegations. Protest proceedings against the election of Hon. Dr. Montague in Kildonan and St. Andrew's are under way.

Settlers' Excursion to Points on T. and N.O. Railway, Halleybury and North Aug. 25th.

The Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip second-class tickets at reduced fares from all stations in Canada to points on Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Halleybury and north, good going Tuesday, August 25, and valid for return until Friday, September 4, 1914. Trains leave Toronto 2:05 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. daily. This is an excellent opportunity to visit Northern Ontario and spend a few days in that picturesque country and select a homestead.

DESERTION AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, August 24.—The first case of desertion was reported today. A member of the 14th Regiment doing duty at Fort Henry, tired of his job, and leaving his uniform on the railway tracks at the foot of Queen street, he left the city.

POISONOUS MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or to use poisonous white phosphorous matches

EVERYBODY SHOULD BEGIN TO USE

EDDY'S NON-POISONOUS "SESQUI" MATCHES

AND THUS ENSURE SAFETY IN THE HOME.

ed7

MICHIE'S GLENERNAN

Scotch Whisky

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

Michie & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Established 1835 ed7

5% Out of the Acorn - the Oak

In 1903, Paid-up Capital, \$110,295; Assets, \$160,574; Reserve, \$27,767.

After Eleven years of growth:—

DEBENTURES

4% Allowed on Savings Deposits, Subject to Cheque Withdrawal

The Great West Permanent Loan Company

Ontario Office, 20 King Street West, Toronto

W. McLeish, Ontario Manager.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STILL PARALYZED

United States in Quandary as to Settlement of Obligations Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The beginning of the fourth week of involuntary idleness finds little change in the domestic financial situation. The greatest obstacle continues to be that presented by the paralysis of the foreign exchange market, for which the banking interests are yet without remedy.

The latest proposition advanced by one group of financiers suggests an extension of six months, at an increased rate of interest for payment of New York City warrants and other obligations largely held abroad, and which are soon to mature. According to report, however, an influential member of the British banking community has declared its unalterable opposition to such a plan.

Debt to Europe. The all-absorbing topic of discussion in high financial quarters is the extent of the country's indebtedness to Europe. This situation has been greatly complicated by the enormous sums of money held in France and Germany to the credit of American bankers, and which must, in the nature of existing conditions, remain in a state of rigidity for an indefinite period.

Because the London Stock Exchange is considering the advisability of reopening under very restricted conditions, rumors were again current today that resumption of operations here is not far off.

FREE INFORMATION FOR EXHIBITION VISITORS

Office is to Be Opened Down Town—Representatives Will Meet All Trains.

Strangers in the city during Exhibition time will have the use of a free

99-30 TO SYRACUSE, N.Y.

New York State Fair. Via Canadian Pacific, T.H. and E. to Welland, M.C.R. to Buffalo, and N.Y.C. destination. Tickets good going August 28th to September 4th. Return limit September 7th, 1914. For full particulars, reservations, etc., apply any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, City Office, King and Yonge streets.

AND HE DID



Heffer's PILSENER LAGER

Mozart, one of the greatest composers that the musical world has ever known, literally starved to death when only thirty-five years old.

And this incomparable genius was lost for want of proper food.

Brain power, as well as physical energy, depends much on the way the body is nourished.

The man who works with his head as well as with his hands finds renewed health and vigor in

O'KEEFE'S "PILSENER" LAGER

Rich in food value, refreshing and mildly stimulating, it is an ideal food tonic and strength-builder.

If your dealer will not supply you, phone us Main 4202, and we will see that you are supplied at once.

O'KEEFE BREWERY CO LIMITED, TORONTO