POUNDED 1880.

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MONDAY MORNING. AUGUST 23.

A Head for the Fire Department Today's council has once more the important task before it of appointing a head to the fire department. To judge by various official utterances, the desire of the present city hall administration is not so much to reor. ganize the department as to reconstruct it on the old lines of party machinery, so that it might become a refuge for all who claimed party re-

If the party officially adopted such a policy, and became responsible for what was done under such conditions, there would be a degree less objection, because the party in self-defence would have to nominate competent officials. But the present idea is mere. ly to get such tools appointed as will cater to party interests, and the value of their services to the city and their actual skill as officers take second

Merit, and merit alone, should be the criterion by which candidates for the office should be judged. The party is quite strong enough to take care of itself without debasing the fire department to the position of a fifth wheel of a political machine. Many of the council seem to be well grounded in this principle, but it is by no means clear whether the opposition to various candidates is not more the result

of faction than of principle.

The council ought to choose a man of independent and experienced business habits, who will regard the ex. no doubt our imports have decreased. penditure of the taxpayers' money and We should endeavor therefore to get the safety of the taxpayers' property the real figures and a method should as the first consideration, above and be devised by which the memorandum

Peace Hath Her Victories

If the Cornell professor has really discovered a serum for cancer he has rendered a great service to his fellowmen. Not only has he served his own generation, but he has lifted from generations yet unborn a shadow that for centuries has depressed humanity. Yet there is something almost satiric in the idea of men laboring to conmillions of people are exerting their energies in killing one another. Probably more men will be killed in Probably more men will be killed in the empire and to show the relations this war in three or four years than between them. This object was would have died by cancer in a cen-

to peace the energy now employed in destroying property and life will be turned to their conservation. Then the man who is doing something to tailments and additions for the pursave his fellow-men from suffering and death will be appreciated.

The Test of Democracy

In France the problem of national organization has been met more easily than in Britain. Under the form of formation bearing on the subjects democracy France has retained largely bureaucratic methods and Frenchmen have greater genius for spontaneous organization. "Great conflicts." says the editor of The British Review, in the August number, "bring about a reversion to type. Both France and war section, with its list of contribu-Germany are living at this moment more intimately in touch with their out the empire. The year book is a national instincts than ever before national instincts than ever before, reference, and the editor and his assince both have been forced to throw sistant, Mr. C. H. Moody, deserve their last and most precious stake congratulation for their excellent work. upon the game. Each of them has summoned up the utmost reserves of strength and organized them to serve the issues of defence and attack. But in their methods of applying that respects himself wants to be in the strength the national characters of "good dresser" class. Fortunately the two races produce this profound there are opportunities today to be both well and smartly dressed without difference, that, while the organiza- incurring the charge of extravagance tion of Germany is mechanical, the or. Hickey's. 97 Yonge street, is prepared ganization of France is in the main

spontaneous." The British people have concerned themselves more with developing in- characteristic, for what he undertakes dividual freedom and free self-government than with the construction of a stable social fabric - Equality and researnity have rankel equally with freedom in the mind of France since the revolution. They have meant much E. Larkin, a St. Catharines contractor, less to the British mind. Its intense now at Seneca Falls, has sent a social distinctions and class feeling this city.

The Toronto World have limited the sense of real national unity, while the constant friction between capital and labor has bred distrust and antagonism. What that means in the greatest crisis the British race has ever been called on to face is very visible in the situation which Mr. Lloyd George has had to meet. At supreme moments, when every minute of time and every ounce of energy were of vital importance, strikes have drawn the workers from the mine and the factory. As Mr. H. C. O'Neill says in another article in the same magazine: "Capital seeking to profit by the crisis labor seeking not to be victimized; these are both the evidence of selfseeking."

Democracy is on trial in this war-Germans have been educated and trained to hold themselves at the absolute disposal of the state, which to them is something apart and distinct from the people of which it is com posed. The kaiser, ruler by right divine; the army and navy sworn to personal fealty; the whole body of civil officials and educators exist for no other end than to carry out a pre determined purpose-nothing less, indeed, than the enthronement of the German race as dominators and rulers of the world. The men responsible for that purpose have pursued it with unfaltering patience, tenacity and ingenuity, and with results which were unbelievable had they not become visible. Can the democracy of Britain rise to the crisis and demonstrate equal efficiency? That is the question which holds the eyes of neutral nations, and it only began to be answered when the coalition government was formed. That was the first step towarus a keener consciousness of na-tional unity—it was a call to all ranks week, 1010. and classes to do likewise. If the cause of the allies is to prevail, all national forces must be mobilized, organized and directed. And no less must there be harmonious co-ordina tion and co-operation.

Trade Returns Whether the government officials or the newspaper correspondents are to blame, the fact remains that our trade returns as printed in the newspapers from month to month are not standardized like the bank statements so as to facilitate their comparison with similar periods in former years Sometimes coin and bullion are included and sometimes they are not The goods imported for consumption in Canada are not always distinguished from goods imported in bond for export to other countries. Until we get the trade returns in blue book form they are apt to be not inaccurate, but misleading.

Take for example gold, which should not figure in trade returns at all. To include the \$70,000,000 transferred from New York to Ottawa by The cry for promotion is by no and its retransfer from Ottawa to means a bona fide one, and the plan of New York as an export justifies the Battalion of the Niagara Camp. The torily. It is generally promotion by of trade against us to the extent of argument that we redress the balance | 59 will be selected from the "Grens" survival that occurs, and longevity is \$140,000,000, but the argument is not tenable.

We have increased our exports undoubtedly during the past year, and beyond any mere party or political each month would so represent imports and exports that a comparison with another month could be made just as the bank statement can be compared at a glance one month with

Imperial Year Book for Canada When the first edition of the Imperial Year Book for Canada appeared a year ago, public approval was at nce extended to the new publication. serve human life while millions and Its editor, Mr. A. E. Southwell, planned to fill a gap among Canadian works of reference, his main purpose being to give statistics of Canada and

achieved with marked success, and it again governs the second edition just issued in Montreal. As was naturally When, however, the world returns to be expected the great war in which the empire is now engaged has rendered the imperial side of Canadian affairs of far more than ordinary importance, and entailed certain curpose of showing how Canada and esoccially Canadian trade has been af-

The new edition extends to 660 pages, mostly of statistics, but also containing historical notes, geographical descriptions, terse and analysis and much other valuable inmentioned. The opportunity has been taken to rearrange the matter, which now grouped under general headings, instead of being divided up according to the governmental departments. This is a distinct improvement, as is the change in the table of contents. Another kaluable feature is the tions in money and kind made thru-

HALL MARK OF DISTINCTION.

Even in this war time and with oll the call for economy, every man wh to put every man in the class he na-turally desires to be in at the straight price of \$15. These suits have the hall mark of distinction that is Hickey's to supply he does supply.

ANOTHER MACHINE GUN.

individualism and the survival of cheque for \$1,000 for a machine gun. Seven guns have been subscribed from

ENOUGH IN A WEEK TO FORM BATTALION

Toronto Recruiting Figures Show Satisfactory State of Affairs.

HONOR CERTIFICATES

Volunteers Who Failed to Pass Received Suitable Recognition.

Enough men offered themselves in Toronto last week to have formed a whole battalion and a half for overseas active service, and of these over a thousand, 1010, passed the final tests and were sworn in and accepted. This made a fine showing for the

first week under the newly-organized and centralized recruiting depot for Toronto, and exceeded expectations. Those who failed to secure the final attestation and for the first time received the honor certificates, while evidently appreciating this tribute to their patriotism in volunteering, appeared in many cases both surprised and disappointed to find that a slight lack of physical efficiency, such weak sight of one eye, debarred them

from serving their country. The average of recruits passed and sworn in during the first week's work of the Toronto recruiting depot at the The number attested each day was as follows: Monday, 143; Tuesday, 194; Wednesday, 160; Thursday, 196; Fri-Saturday, 166; total for

Expert Mechanics. The names of expert mechanics who enlist to fight, unless enlisted to be employed as mechanics, are to be forwarded for reference to military head-quarters at Ottawa. This indicates that from now on skilled mechanics may be used by the government to help in increasing the output of Canada's munition factories.

A leaflet entitled, "Regulations Regarding Illness," is handed to every overseas recruit by the Toronto Recruiting Depot. It states that the militia department is in no way responsible on account of disability, from illness, accident, or operation, prior to being sworn in. Pay will be stopped of men ill from the effects of alcohol. Soldiers who are ill should, when possible, report at the depot and arrangements will be made for their treatment. If treated in hospital, they will draw, pay of their rank without

pay of their rank, and their allow-ances, but must arrange privately for their treatment. Open on Sunday. The recruiting tent operated on University avenue by the 36th Peel Regiment, was the only one open on Sun-day. Pte. Robt. Codd, who was in charge, obtained 35 men for overseas service during the morning and afternoon. It was a very satisfactory re-

The 10th Royal Grenadiers have been asked to supply 59 men for the 35th surplus of overseas men. Ten of their recruiting depot doctors, altho passed the regimental doctors as up to

the standard.
Official Recruit Figures. Official returns issued on Saturday evening gave the number of overseas men in training in Toronto at the week-end as 1410. The recruits are divided as follows among the various city regiments: G.G.B.G., 38; 9th M.H., 149; Queen's Own, 93; 10th R.G., 135; 12th Yorks, 137; 36th Peel, 166; 48th (for 92n1 Highlanders, 648; 109th Regiment, 9; 9th Battalion, C.F.A., 35. A fast pace in recruiting work is being set by the Queen's Own Rifles. Since the 83rd Overseas Battalion left for Niagara, the Q.O.R. has brought its total of overseas recruits up to nearly one hundred, and, in addition has practically all of them in uniform, The men the Queen's Own took up to

AMERICAN RAILWAYMEN VISIT CANADA.

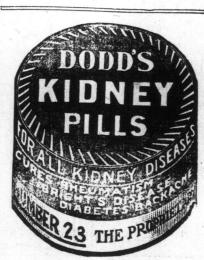
the recruiting depot at 9 o'clock Sat-

urday morning were in khaki uniforms on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. G. A.

Sampson is regimental recruiting offi-

cer of the Q.O.R.

The American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents hold their 43rd annual convention at Boston, Mass., Oct. 4-5, 1915. The New York Central lines will operate special trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, via Niagara Falls. The contingent from Chicago and the west will leave Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad at 6 p.m., Saturday, Oct. 2, passing through Canada and spending Sunday at Niagara Falls, arriving at Boston, Monday, Oct. 4. From there they visit the White Mountains, then Quebec, Canada, making a side trip to visit the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. On the homewarl trip from Quebec they will be the guests of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. From Quebec o Montreal they will have a special train over the Canadian Pacific, or if that company has a boat available at that time, they will enjoy the unique privilege of traveling on an ocean liner from Quebec to Montreal, arriving in the morning, and will leave at noon the same day by special train over the Grand Trunk to visit the capital. From Ottawa they will have a special train over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Foronto, where the party will disband and travel individually to their homes, but in all probability there will be sufficient to justify a special train Toronto to Chicago



BIG SURPRISE

British Advanced Six Miles Inland Before Turks Made Appearance.

SANGUINARY STRUGGLE

Enemy Lost at Least Twenty-Seven Thousand Men Killed.

BY GEORGE W. RENWICK. pecial Cable to The Toronto World. ATHENS, Aug. 22.—Details which have been able to obagin here show that in the later operations on Gallipoli peninsula, the landing at Suvla Bay wa sone of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried thru during the war. The battle which followed the successful disembarkation of troops was one of the most stub-born and sanguinary battles yet fought

The chief point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks had anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the coast line as far south as Point Baba. Demonstrations made by us had strengthened their be if in our intention to attack on that

Turks Hoodwinked. Never before in military operations has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy as to the allies' plan was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from their several bases each unknown to the other. That dark night scene on Suvla Bay may be better imagined than described Every description of ship was there half-full with soldiers. They com-posed the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile

The havy took charge of the landthan hundreds of small boats, pinnaces, launches, and so forth, were
making swiftly and silently for the
shore in the pale light of a crescent

Turks' Huge Losses. moon. Every soldier carried three allowances. Attested soldiers who are ill and remain home will draw the days' rations, as well as entrenching tools. As the men landed they formed and advanced on both sides of what the map gives as a salt lake, but which, during the burning days of summer, is heat-baked, salt-encrusted, and even desert. Daylight came and still the work was proceeding With the greatest possible speed, artil lery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore, and still no oppor

> operation was carried out without a single shot from the big guns or rifle

The northern section of the great force moved forward in a northeastery direction, and the southern section advanced in a southeastern lirection towards the left of the Anzac lines. The only Turks on the spot, an observation past of 50 men, surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were

Turks Rushed to Spot.

The enemy had during the day received information of our surprising oup, and their forces were rushed to the spot that night. The second night saw an extraordinary weird picture of Turks and British who had com to within striking distance of each other, and both feverishly began preparation respectively to effect and opose further advance. Here and there little battles were

fought. Bodies of Turks would some-times rush out in an endeavor to obtain more terrain for construction of their line. The British soldiers would drop their entrenching tools and wipe out the attackers in silence with their bayonets. Then again our men, leaving behind spades and axes and wire cutters, would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihilate some group of the enemy and then would return to work on their own grounds. Foe's Strength 700,000.

During darkness, it is estimated the Turks brought up no fewer than 700,-000, and with the morning light the second morning's terrific battle began. The scene of this battle was beyond the effective help from the ships, but strong force of artillery had landed and placed in position. Turks threw strong bodies of troops against several points of our new line, but they were driven back, and then the British replied with counter attacks

The heat during the day was grea and the utmost determination and high courage was called for. But never for a moment did the British belie their splendid reputation. Often their only protection was a stunted bush or small boulder, and here and there were small groups of men lying dead, with mounds of used cartridges beside them. .

It was costly work, especially for the Turks, despite their numerical superiority and the advantage they had by holding higher ground. ong the two lines turned and twisted twisted and turned again, but neither

Our artillery did magnificent work. The machine guns were particularly deadly. The sandy ravines, scantily covered with stunted grass, were often quickly transformed into veritable ortresses which were raked and reraked with ferocious fire and taken and retaken with stupendous courage, At Close Quarters.

The Turks in massed formation on more than one occasion penetrated to the trenches where our men were busy and fighting with staves and bayonets ensued often in those melees. Rifles were fired at a distance of inches and hand grenades were used with awful effect. Thick clouds of choking dust were thrown up by the struggle, which added enormously to the hardships experienced by these heroic soldiers.

The third night came, bringing the relief of coolness, but there was little rest. The trench-diggers worked stoldly on, while attack after attack was launched by the enemy, who were driven back with hideous losses. The

BRITISH AVIATOR SANK TRANSPORT

Lieut. Edmunds Credited With Remarkable Exploit in Dardanelles.

BOMB CAUSED HAVOC

All Turk Troops on Transport Believed to Have Perished.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

MITYLENE, Aug. 22.—An exploit comparable in importance of its re-sult if not in the daring of its execu-

tion with that of the flight of Sub-Lieutenant. Warneford, V.C., was. I learn, performed on Aug. 12. hy the flight of Lieutenant Edmunds in the While flying over the straits in seaplane, he sighed a Turkish transport carrying troops. Making straight for his quarry he descended low enough to be able to drop a heavy bomb full on the deck of the vessel so that the resulting explosion split up the transport, which sank, with, it is believed, all the troops on board.

morning of Sunday saw the Britisl for the possession of Hellespont and line unbroken and strengthened. All the men were weary, but ready and alert for more work. This consisted of a heavy attack on the enemy's left flank, by which they were routed in disorder, and with exceptionally severe

Junction Effected. Meanwhile, during the whole course of these operations the Australians and New Zealanders, to the south, had been heavily engaged, and the attack on the Suvla forces on the right and the Anzac forces on the left were so successful that a junction was effect ed, bringing into being a 12-mile con-

tinuous battle line. Thru this line passes one of th main routes for the supply of the Turkish forces now facing the allies' forces in the south of the peninsula therefore, is seriously threatened. The only other road to the east is an inferior artery of supply, and even this is now under fire of the artillery and our new line, which can also sweet ing, and hardly had the anchors found resting place in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats, pin-middle of the peninsula inland from

Turks' Huge Losses.
The Turks, who fought with the utmost gallantry, lost at least 27,000 men dead, four times as many as our own losses. The way in which the Turkish forces were rushed to the train or boat. If the railways insisted spot, and the nature of the mountainous country in front of our position augurs further stiff fighting before we can throw a line astride of the peninsula-a line which would cut off the southern Turkish army altogether.

Whether the army can be bottled up

BEHIND DUNSLEY

Lay in Wait for Arabic Under Unsunken Vessel's Hull.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.-According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed by a German submarine just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the underwater craft hid behind the Dunsley's unsunk hulk to lie in wait

It is stated that when the liner came close enough to make an attack pos-sible the submarine submerged, went around the Dunsley's etern and launched the fatal torpedo. Survivors say that the German boat, which came up along-

No previous definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley has come thru from London. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it had not been known whether or not she succeeded in reaching port with her passengers.

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DONALD HENDERSON DEAD.

The death occurred Saturday afternoon of Donald Henderson, 598 College street. The late Mr. Henderson had conducted a stationary and cigar business at the above address, and had gathered a host of friends He leaves wife and two children. He was connected with Ashlar lodge, 247, A.F. and A.M., and a member of the Knights of Pythias. The funeral will take place Tuesday at 2.30 o'clock-

lic and the railways has been settled by the government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the government—what should be done in case of unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after the train departs; Whether the army can be bottled up tickets presented for refund to agent tickets presented for refund to agent to the experience at Seddul Bahr and Gaba Tete, the warships were silent, and for 24 hours the landing of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets? The answer which

the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax inder any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected. if is as though it were the Dominion coffers, and nothing but an act of parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the con-fusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets and the consequendifficulties which would have ensued owing to the delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method had been adopted, and, that as none of the public could have reason ably expected a refund on a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax had been collected, and the for the larger vessel. The survivors declare they had been ordered off their ship and were in lifeboats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic.

It is a text of the text of as the collection of the tax is concerned, and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to

be passed by parliament. CRANE SOLD TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia Americans have purchased Shortstop Crane from the Richmond International League team, it was announced here tonight. Crane will join the Athletics tomorrow.

MICHIE'S

3 FOR 25c At the Cigar Dept., 7 KING ST. W: MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

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HAD NARROW ESCAPE

WHEN FIRE BROKE OUT Residence of Frank Webber, Highland Creek, Totally De-

stroyed. A fire which broke out about 3 clock Sun lay morning, in the house occupied by Frank Webber, in the Village of Highland Creek. utterly destroyed the building. Mrs. Webber and her young child escaped in their night clothes. The fire was first discovered by a neighbor, who gave the alarm, but the flames had obtained such headway that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the family were saved, while nothing could be done to save the house or contents. Mr. Webber, who is employed in the city, was absent at the tim cause of the fire is unknown, and both the building and contents are partly covered by insurance.

TWO WORKMEN DROWNED.

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 21.—John Levi Evans, bridge foreman, and Emil T. Lita. a laborer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fell from a bridge over Nose Creek yesterday and were drowned.

O Reefe Son Pilsener Lager PURE MADE IN BEER CANADA

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or /

Great Brit Annour

TO PRO Measures

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Called