

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.
H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
W. Nelson Wilkinson, Managing Editor.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone Calls.
Main 5308—Private exchange connecting all departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1945.
Daily World—50 per copy, \$5.00 per year, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.50 for 3 months, \$1.00 per month, delivered, or \$4.00 per year, 40c per month, by mail, in Canada (except Toronto), United Kingdom, United States and Mexico.
Sunday World—50 per copy, \$2.50 per year, by mail.
No other Foreign Countries, postage extra.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.

Public Ownership Success.

Once more the annual report of the London and Port Stanley Railway shows results of the most convincing character of the success of public ownership principles when applied under intelligent management to transportation problems. After paying all charges and providing for all standard obligations there is a net profit left from the year's operations of over \$23,000. Profits were also reported for the last two years, the three years showing over \$68,000 profit. Besides this the City of London receives the substantial rental of \$26,000 a year from the road.

When it was first proposed to operate the road in the public interest, as always happens, the most doleful predictions of failure and disaster were uttered, but as in other cases they have proven utterly baseless. Railways run in the public interest are, of course, not run for profit, but for the public convenience. The big dividends that would be turned over to watered stockholders are expended in providing better and more convenient service for the people. It is found that this policy pays, and the better the accommodation afforded the larger the patronage grows. The service on the London and Port Stanley road is luxurious compared with that given by most of the private roads, and the public are showing their appreciation by the increasing traffic this road receives.

A Victim of the System.

A wall from The Evening Telegram about the difficulty of getting boys who could write a decent hand or spell with accuracy was emphasized in the editorial utterance by a glaring example of mis-spelling in the last word of the article.

The Exhibition.

There appears to be less than the usual street obstructions for the Exhibition season, and the weather seems to have settled into a period of repose, so that two of the most important factors in assuring success for the big event of the Canadian National Exhibition may be counted as favorably disposed. It is believed that the people are more in a holiday mood than they have been for five years. The success of the allied arms at the front has lifted the pressure to a large extent at home, and as a result there is likely to be an unprecedented attendance from the country, and all the more probably since the railway arrangements are this year more satisfactory than last.

Mr. Kent has had a year of undivided responsibility in the management and preparation for the great show, and it is the conviction of his friends that it will surpass all previous records. The many notable attractions, and the immediate interest of the war, with the army and navy exhibits, take new forms, and the standard and regular features are still unrivaled. For the agriculturist no exhibition in America is more valuable to the farmer, and the manufacturer, the engineer, the tradesman, the mechanic, and the householder in general always learn a new lesson of being and doing from the Canadian National.

The amusement bill is equal to anything in the past records of the show and perhaps just a little better, although the difficulty of getting the best is known to all former visitors.

What is Planned for Varsity Men?

With the facilities granted in England to Canadian soldiers to complete their studies at the universities there, there is a suggestion for the universities here at home. Sergt. P. S. Warren of Varsity goes to the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Corp. F. H. Galloway, a second year political science man of Varsity, goes to Brunelton, Oxford; Gunner J. H. Groves, B.A., of Varsity, also goes to Brunelton to study law; Sergt. O. R. Ennor goes to Birmingham to study commerce; Lieut. F. G. Dushwood, R.A.F., will study economics at Oxford; Sergt. J. A. Church, Smith's Falls, will go to the Imperial College for Civil Engineering; Corp. H. W. Campbell, Chatham, goes to Edinburgh to study forestry; Corp. L. S. Cutler, B.A., of McMaster, will study economics at St. John's, Oxford; Private H. H. Blanchard, B.A., of Dalhousie, will take a course of theology and philosophy at Edinburgh; Pte. G. B. Monk, Ottawa, goes to Edinburgh for mining, forestry and foreign languages. These scholarships are under the Rhodes Trust, but necessarily their scope is limited.

There is a very large number of university men abroad in the war. Some of them have been

overseas since the first. Others have gone as they came of age. There are first year men, second year, third year, fourth year men, all stages of advancement. Their task when they return of taking up the old threads and recovering the forgotten lore will be a difficult one, especially for those who have been longest away. Besides, they will be so much older than their contemporaries at Varsity when they return, the handicap will be considerable in the start in life which they must make.

They have a right to expect that some special arrangements will be made to take care of them, so that if the declaration of peace should return them home in the middle of a session they would not be compelled to lose another year in waiting for the next term. All this should be fully considered now, and when the men come home their courses by intensive training, by the suspension of fees, by the doubling up of terms or running summer as well as winter terms, as little further delay as possible should be required in their graduation. It is certain that they will have no desire to lower the standards, for they know what efficiency means now, but every facility should be afforded to enable them to make up the time which they have so freely and bravely given for their country.

German Power Broken.

It will scarcely be questioned that Mr. Frank Simonds has been, among the war critics, the most skeptical of the ability of the allies to conquer the Germans. Only a few weeks ago, after Foch's first counter, he was telling us that the lines would now be stabilized, and there would be a resumption of trench warfare. He had not the confidence in Foch at that time that others had. However, the events of the last month have at last convinced him that German supremacy has come to an end.

He anticipates a preponderance of 100 divisions by the allies over the Germans next year, and recognizes that their power is now broken. It becomes with them a question of shortening their lines, and acting on the defensive to avoid if possible the invasion of Germany. The American troops will attend to the invasion, when the time comes, but at present it is sufficient to know that the military power of Germany is now realizing its own weakness, and is deep in dread and terror of the schrecklichkeit which it so viciously inflicted on others.

"Supply and Demand" Must Yield.

There is a striking example of the inconsistency of the authorities who contend that fixing of prices interferes with the "law of supply and demand" in the action taken by Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the United States treasury, in his control of the price of money. If the "law of supply and demand" works anywhere it ought to be in the money market. But Mr. McAdoo puts a bombshell into the "law of supply and demand" by declaring that "the situation should be kept sound by stabilizing the rate at 4 1/2 per cent interest."

If we can stabilize the price of money why can we not stabilize the price of potatoes? If we can fix the price of wheat, why can we not fix the price of bread? If we can fix the price of steel why can our food not be reduced to a standard rate?

The profiteers can best answer these questions if they would. But the point for a foreseeing government to take note of is the fact that the uncontrolled rise in prices necessitates a corresponding rise in wages, and the vicious process continues to the satisfaction of no one but the middleman profiteer who contributes least of all to the common good.

In the emergency conditions which prevail on account of the war there should be no more liberty given the profiteer than would be given to a wealthy man, in an open boat at sea with a shipwrecked party and a limited supply of provisions, to buy up everything in sight and deal with it for his own comfort and profit. In the open boat the "law of supply and demand" is nullified. Equality is the only principle to be observed. Our war conditions require the observance of the same principle as far as possible, and the fixing of prices is necessary for this purpose.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN MONTREAL.

His Royal Highness Reviews Veterans and Presents War Medals.
Montreal, Aug. 21.—Prince Arthur of Connaught reached Montreal this afternoon from Ottawa. Enroute he inspected the remount depot at Lachine. He was met at the C. P. R. station here by Lt.-Col. Fliche, acting D.O.C., and Major-General Landry, C.M.G., of the Quebec command. Gen. Landry represented the minister of militia. A guard of honor and band were supplied by the depot battalion. This afternoon crowds of people made their way to the McGill campus in order to witness a review of the returned soldiers which his royal highness held.

The review and inspection was a brief one, and was followed by a presentation by Prince Arthur of three military decorations won on the field of battle. Only one of the recipients, Pte. A. B. Nadeau, was the actual winner of his decoration, the other two, Major Plow and Pte. Robert Laine, having given their lives for the empire since the performance of the deeds which won them honors.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A RECIPE.

For breakfast serve a cheerful thought from which some good deed may be wrought.
For luncheon sing a little tune and hold it thru the afternoon.
For dinner have a bit of light. To feed your soul on thru the night. You'll find when midnight comes your way.
You've had a mighty pleasant day.

Other People's Opinions

Chiropractic.

Editor World: I see in the columns of your paper of Aug. 16 a letter on chiropractic, and I heartily agree with the statements of "Protest." It seems to me that Mr. Justice Hodgins did not investigate the medical education standard of the science. I know for a fact that chiropractors have a good education in anatomy, etc., but naturally they do not study foreign languages, or dead languages, as it is not to their interests, but prefer to spend their time going more fully into the study of their own science. I know that Latin, Greek, German, Austrian, etc., will not do the patient any good, in fact I know of some who are quite puzzled when they see a Latin prescription, and more so after they take it. I for one would rather get well by having a doctor who could help me, than die, and be attended by a doctor who had studied Greek and Latin if the chiropractors were forced to go out of business (which they will be if Justice Hodgins report is approved of the government) it will be a sorry day for those who rely on chiropractic adjustments to keep them well, and it will show to the world that Canada is not a free country if one cannot employ whom they wish to look after them when they are sick. Chiropractors, most of them born Canadians who are in Ontario, have bought their home, paid taxes, bought Victory bonds, helped the Red Cross, helped the tag collectors, saved food, and some of them are fighting in the trenches and saving their lives for their country, and if the government will not protect their science while they are fighting for them, the sooner that government is defeated at the polls the better. It simply means that a great number of people will have to cross to the U. S. to get chiropractic protection of the public, but medicine failed on me like a good many thousands, and chiropractic is here because it is needed.
Jack Canuck.

THOUSANDS OF MEN REQUIRED FOR WESTERN CANADA.

Thousands of men are required to help in the work of harvesting the western crop. The C.P.R. has completed arrangements to transport to the west the great army of workers. For those coming from points east to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extra trains will be operated from Winnipeg, distributing points without charge.

Going trip west, \$12.00 to Winnipeg.
Returning trip east, \$18.00 from Winnipeg.
Consult C.P.R. agents regarding transportation arrangements west of Winnipeg.

Going Dates.
August 20.—All stations in Ontario west of Smith's Falls, up to and including Toronto, on Lake Ontario Shore Line, and Havelsack-Peterboro line, also from stations Kingston, Renfrew Junction, Inclusive, and from stations Toronto to Parry Sound, inclusive. From stations Kingston to Renfrew, Monroville and Burketon-Bobay-geon.
August 22.—From stations west and south of Toronto, up to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Godfrey, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches, and stations Toronto and north to Bolton, inclusive.

Further particulars from any C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

MONTREAL POSTMEN DISSENT.

Montreal, Aug. 21.—Local postmen are no more satisfied with the award of the government as to their pay than are their colleagues in Toronto. They object to extra pay being given to the western men, contending that war conditions have raised prices throughout the country and that the eastern men have experienced a greater increase in the cost of living than their western counterparts. A strong delegation will be sent to the postmen's convention in Hamilton in September to present this view.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HARVESTERS.

There is every probability that Harvesters' Excursions to Western Canada after August 22nd will be cancelled. Those intending to go west should leave on the first excursion. Dates of sale from Toronto and east and north August 20th; from Toronto and west and south August 22nd.

Canadian Northern Railway special trains leave Toronto Union Station 10.00 p.m., August 20 and 22.

BRITISH NAVY'S FRONT SEVENTY EIGHT MILES

London, Aug. 21.—Congressman Charles H. Randall of California, who with several other American representatives, returned to London today after visiting the entente allied grand fleet, issued a statement saying that the British navy was impressed with the stupendous array of fighting craft.

The line of battleships and cruisers alone extended for more than 8,000 miles, and there are between 4,000 and 5,000 destroyers and smaller vessels of all sorts chasing submarines day and night about the British Isles.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

Ruth Considers Taking a Position So She Can Have a Servant.

CHAPTER XVI.
For days, Ruth went round in a sort of dream. She continually thought of her project; yet lacked determination to carry it out—to put it, herself, to the test. Her bringing up had something to do with her attitude. Her aunt thought it all right for Ruth to exercise her talent, at home, with her; but she would have been inexpressibly shocked had she known of her contemplation of anything so strong-minded, so unwomanly, as going to work for others, or in business for herself.

"Not planning to leave me again, are you? Going south for good?" "You know I am not going south again," Ruth replied, not telling him, however, that he was "getting warm" as she used to say when playing hide-and-go-seek as a child.

"You better not! I'll divorce you if you do."
"You don't dare!" she laughed, kissing him. "You'd die of grief in a week."
"That's right, I guess I would." Then, seriously, "I don't know how ever stood it, that long month, coming home to find you away. It was awful, Ruth."

"I'll never dare propose it, never!" she thought when he talked like that. But as the days and weeks passed, Ruth grew desperate. She had told Brian of her cheque, a present from her aunt, she called it; and had proposed they have a young girl come in and clean up mornings. But Brian had confessed to some debts. Clients had been slow, he had been obliged to borrow. He wouldn't have told her, if she had kept still about her cheque. But it didn't seem right not to pay when they had the money. So Ruth, who knew nothing of debt save that she viewed it with horror, save him her precious cheque. To her surprise, he used it nearly all, giving her back a few dollars and buying theatre tickets as a treat.

"Did you have to have it ALL?" she asked, when he came home.

"I told you I had borrowed money." "Yes—but Brian—how did you expect to pay it? Aunt didn't give me that cheque, also I allowed you to think she did. She paid me for decorating her living room. Paid me the same as she would have had to pay a professional decorator." Then: "We can't keep the money, from here, what will you do if you borrow again?"

"Oh, I don't know! The Lord looks after children and fools you know." "Don't joke, tell me, Brian. What are we going to do about such things? It seems dreadful to me."

"We're paying too much rent, Ruth, for one thing," he blustered, knowing how mean and small the flat seemed to her, yet not quite realizing either.

"Yes, I mean that we can't afford to pay thirty-five dollars a month rent out of what I earn, and have to let in my mother and her mother when everything costs so much."

"But you know how much you earned when you asked me to marry you." "Didn't you, Brian?"

"Yes—I suppose I did."
Then how did you expect me, us, to have had to marry me thinking Aunt Laura would—

"I didn't marry you for any reason on earth but that I loved you," Brian said. "I'm sorry you're so many tones had cut him. "But it is not strange if I thought that a woman as wealthy as your aunt would do something for you, seeing you are the only relative she cares for and that you made your home with her."

"Oh—Brian! I never thought that you—Aunt Laura gave me a wonderful trousseau, never stopped to even ask the cost of anything. And—"

"It would have been more sensible if she hadn't given you so many dollars, and had given you the money instead," Brian again interrupted.

"I always supposed a man took care of his wife after he married," Ruth said slowly, "that he did not ask her to marry him until he could."

"I can take care of you, all right! You needn't think just because I needed that cheque to pay back the money I borrowed, that I can't! But we'll have to cut our cloth according to our pattern. Sunday, we'll go house-hunting. We should find something that would do until I get more business, for about twenty-five dollars. That would give us ten dollars a month for other things."

"You really mean that we must live in a still poorer place than this?" "Yes. And what difference does it make? You haven't any women friends to be trotting in and out; and we will be together, just the same. I'm sorry I'm not a millionaire. I shall be, some day—perhaps not a millionaire; but a fellow who is bright always gets along."

Ruth said no more; but that night, when Brian slept, her thoughts took on a practical shape. One that would have shocked and surprised him.

Tomorrow—Ruth Rebels Against Brian's Plan of Seeking Cheaper Quarters.

TO FORCE WITHDRAWAL UPON LARGE SCALE

Paris, Aug. 21.—Gen. Mangin's advance toward the Oise is an important stroke in the view of military circles, and constitutes a threat of the outflanking of Noyon, from the east, as well as a decided help to the army of Gen. Humbert, operating between the Meuse and the Oise.

The plan of Marshal Foch, the critics believe, is aimed at consolidating the front of the armies of Mangin and Humbert, and forcing the enemy to withdraw, probably on a large scale. The Germans are striving to prevent this at all costs.

In addition to more than 8,000 prisoners captured Tuesday, Gen. Mangin took numerous guns and a large amount of material.

In answer to the assertion in the German official statement, the newspapers declare unanimously that the operation was not an attempt to break thru the German line, but only a part of the strategic plan which had its inception on July 18. The Echo de Paris adds that the plan is not yet completed.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED?
The rear-end drive

ALSACE-LORRAINE ADD TO ENEMY CARES

Paris, Aug. 21.—The German command is faced by a more or less serious difficulty as a result of the presence on the western front of divisions containing tens of thousands of soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, who up to this time never have been employed in active fighting against the French. A captured German order declares that the Germans were unable any longer to keep the Alsace and Lorraine away from the western front.

Other documents, reiterating an order issued by the German crown prince, instruct the commanders of the various units to keep the men from Alsace-Lorraine under the closest surveillance and not to utilize them at critical points in the line, as many desertions had been reported.

"Alsace and Lorraine must never be left alone in the fighting zone, but must always be accompanied by German soldiers in whom

absolute confidence can be placed," one order says. It is added that any soldier from Alsace-Lorraine that comes under suspicion must be treated with an iron hand.

NO AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT REACHED

London, Aug. 21.—Vienna despatches deny that the conference between Emperor William and Emperor Charles resulted in an agreement between Austria and Germany, according to advice to The Daily Mail from The Hague. It is said that Germany appears to have reached an agreement with the provisional government of Poland over the issue of Austria.

It is reported that the Germans have rejected Austria's plan for increasing the forces on the western front, while Austria rejected provisionally the German solution of the Polish question. This, however, does not mean, it is added that the plan to send a large Austrian force to the western front has been abandoned.

HUNDREDS OF OFFICERS SHOT BY BOLSHIEVIKI

Amsterdam, Aug. 21.—Several hundred of fifteen thousand officers arrested in Moscow have been shot, according to a letter written in Moscow on Aug. 14, by Dr. Alfons Pavlov and published in The Frankfurter Zeitung. Some of the officers who announced Russian citizenship and acquired German or Polish passports were released at the request of the German consul-general. The remainder were sent to a concentration camp surrounded by artillery. The camp, it is added, were subjected to conditions "begging all description." Those imprisoned included a number of former generals and colonels.

Dr. Pavlov says that some hundred British and French business men have been arrested in Moscow, and adds that further arrests of representatives of the Moscow bourgeoisie are expected. If this proves inadequate to maintain order he continues, "a reign of terror, with public executions, is unavoidable."

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