

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16.

The Peace Drive.

Austria's peace drive has been expected for some time past. The most obvious thing to say about it is that it could not have been formulated without the permission of the German Government, which has Austria enslaved. Next, Germany would not have consented to such a move but for the defeat beginning July 18. Before that time Germany was actually increasing her demands and protesting that Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland and other occupied territories would never be given up. Two months ago peace was not in the German mind. The proposal now to have the war go on while conversations were being held by representatives of the belligerent powers is merely a stupid German device. "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly. The fly is buzzing its way thru the spider's web, and the spider would be glad to have a chance to find out how venomous the fly may happen to be.

The knowledge that the great war was deliberately plotted and planned long before it broke out in 1914, and that even the Russian revolution was all arranged and conspired about years ahead as part of the plan of campaign, takes away the interest that might have been felt in it as a genuine and ingenious proposal. But we know now that everything that comes out of Germany will be the Hohenzollern way and its militarism continues, is merely a war measure. The offers to fraternize in the Russian and Italian trenches were no more false than this offer to discuss peace terms while the war is still carried on. Should the German armies regain the initiative and the present military situation be reversed, the peace conference would not continue its sessions another hour.

Austria and Germany could have had a peace council long time before the war broke out in 1914, but they rejected every proposal, and the pleadings of Sir Edward Grey at that time were treated with scorn. The high and mighty gentlemen who would not listen to peace proposals at that time now profess to be profoundly moved over the "deep-reaching convulsions" and the "devastating effects" of war in a "tottering world."

But we are not so tottering as not to be able to keep one eye on the fellow who started us tottering, and he will totter to some tune before he has his will of us now.

"The earnest will of peace of wide classes of the population of all the states who are jointly suffering thru the war" is only to be found in Germany and the countries of her allies. If these "wide classes" really want peace they can have it by upsetting the governments that made war, and by dispersing the ill-gotten gains of that iniquitous policy. They might as well make a virtue of necessity, for they will be compelled to concede justice to those they have devastated before another crop is all sown.

One must always ask what particular war aim Germany has in view to be advanced by any move she makes. Evidently she would hope by getting the allies into a discussion on peace terms to throw some apple of discord on the council table, and thus cause friction. An offer to release Alsace and Lorraine to France and to reconstitute Belgium has already been hinted at as a means of detaching France from her allegiance. But France knows if she gave up the fight now and allowed Germany to recoup herself in the east for the loss of Belgium and the Rhine provinces, that it would only be a little while till Germany would return and demand a greater sacrifice than ever. And moreover the United States and Britain would continue the fight until democracy was safe.

The growing arrogance and brutality of Germany under the inspiration of imagined victory and up till two months ago has led all wise men to the determination to have no traffic with Germany until the German military machine has been shown to be a false god, an idol of clay, on which the people of Germany can place no reliance. Until Germany repents of her great sin against humanity the allies are not to be trapped into any foolish discussion of what has gone beyond debate. The Kaiser himself has frequently told us that the mailed fist alone could settle the quarrel, and we are quite satisfied to abide by that decision. An unconditional surrender will soon be the only terms which Germany can expect at the hands of an outraged world.

Sunday Motoring.

Yesterday's weather was such that the fuel controller's request to keep motor cars in their garages was not in the nature of a self-denying order.

nance. There was a very general observance of the desire of the authorities to conserve gasoline for war purposes at the front, and there is no doubt of the real help rendered in this way.

It is estimated that not more than five per cent. of the usual motor traffic was in service yesterday, and this was probably for the most part necessary. One or two cars were labeled "On war work." In Hamilton a green star has been provided for physicians' cars.

In future it will be a mark of disloyalty to use a motor car on Sunday except where absolutely required, until the fuel controller gives the word raising the embargo.

The Bolshevik Plot.

Lieut. Woldemar W. Sveshnikoff, a Russian artillery officer, has secured papers which have been laid before the authorities in the allied capitals proving conclusively that Lenin and Trotsky, the heads of the Bolshevik organization, were the paid agents of the German Government, by whom the whole diabolical plot of the overthrow of the Russian revolution was planned. The revolution was first inaugurated, and when it was fairly launched, and apparently a success without bloodshed, Germany first pushed Kerensky to the front, and then, overthrowing him, installed the two tools, Lenin and Trotsky, alias Ulanoff and Bronstein. Trotsky had been arrested by the British authorities at Halifax, and he rolled on the deck of the steamer there, screaming and howling like a baby, till the sailors bundled him over the side into a boat. All the pacifists in America and the Germans and pro-Germans, raised such a howl, that the British Government, not wishing to quarrel with Washington, allowed him to proceed to Russia. This was the beginning of the reign of terror.

The documents show that Trotsky, Lenin, Loussinsky and others, had been receiving German money as early as 1914. When accused of this, they have been in the habit of replying: "Well, what if we did? Our aims are over the side into a boat. All the pacifists in America and the Germans and pro-Germans, raised such a howl, that the British Government, not wishing to quarrel with Washington, allowed him to proceed to Russia. This was the beginning of the reign of terror."

Maxim Gorky, who has recently publicly repudiated the Lenin cause, received money from Scheidemann, the German Socialist, 150,000 kronen (about \$37,500), being sent to one Olberg, on Aug. 25, 1917, for this purpose. Lenin received 315,000 marks (about \$78,000), thru Swenson of Copenhagen, July 1, 1917. On Sept. 12, another 207,000 marks went to Lenin (over \$50,000). On Sept. 21, 1917, the German Military Bank enquired of Rafael Schaumann in Haparanda, the best way to get money to "Comrade Trotsky" and on Oct. 2, 400,000 kronen (\$100,000), were sent to him by Comrade Sonia.

Agencies were opened at Lulla, Haparanda and Vardo, on the Finnish frontier, and in Bergen and Amsterdam, "in order to maintain a more active supervision of the material interests of German shareholders in Russian, English and French enterprises." In another circular "from the general staff of the military agents, situated on the frontiers of Russia, France, Italy and Norway," instructions were given for the use of "special military credits for the auxiliary forces of the war in all departments of German banks and banking houses in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, China and the United States."

In this circular, which is signed Dr. E. Fisher, "the general staff authorizes you to use widely these credits for the distribution among hostile factories and small factories, warehouses, and important military and civil buildings, to foment strikes, to make trouble, to spoil machinery, destroy ships which carry ammunition to hostile countries, to fire goods and raw materials, to destroy electrical power in large cities, to destroy stores of coal, charcoal and foodstuffs. Special agents will be sent to place themselves at your disposal and will bring you high explosives and a list of the agents who will be responsible to you in the country in which you are located."

How faithfully the Bolsheviks, the I. W. W., and their sister organizations have carried out this policy is known to us all. We have had many letters from deluded Canadians in defense of the Bolsheviks. Where they are ignorant they are to be pitied, but in view of the revelations that have been made, and the wholesale policy of murder and assassination which the Bolsheviks have adopted one can have little sympathy for those who still support them and thru them the Germans. The whole revolution helps to draw the line sharply between those who are fighting for a real peace, founded on liberty, truth and justice, and the pacifists and pro-Germans

THE PRESS AND THE RAILWAY QUESTION

The Montreal Financial Times, a bitter opponent of public ownership, scornfully tells us that now the "Nationalists" have acquired the Canadian Northern Railway they are "disputing among themselves as to how to run it." An effort is made to show that the friends of public ownership are frightened by the big task which confronts the government of operating a transcontinental railway system, and we are told:

Now that they are getting a considerable dose of their long-desired public ownership in tangible and immediate form, some of the advocates of this nostrum are getting frightened at the odor of the medicine and are asking nurses to take away the bottle with something that will modify the taste.

All of which we submit is rather ill-natured buncombe. No one supposes that the government purchased a five hundred million dollar railway without first deciding how they were going to run it. A year ago Sir Thomas White, intimating to the house of commons that the government was representing the Canadian Northern directorate and placed all the state-owned roads, including the National Transcontinental and the Intercolonial, under its management. In his speech at the Toronto Exhibition a few days ago Sir Robert Borden, formally announcing the policy of the government, declared that all the state-owned railways of Canada, including the Canadian Northern, would be merged "into one system under one management," and that the Canadian Northern directorate would be reorganized in the "immediate future." We have every reason to believe, therefore, that within a very short time the new board of directors for the Canadian Northern, including the chairman, will be announced, and that all the govern-

ment railways will pass under one management.

Judging from the press despatches, the delay in doing all this hinges upon a certain disagreement among members of the government as to the chairmanship of the new board. Some members of the government are said to be strongly in favor of Hon. Frank Cochrane, while other members of the government oppose his selection. Hence it has been suggested in some quarters that a temporary board be appointed for the Canadian Northern, with Hon. J. D. Reid as chairman, and that Dr. Reid, as minister of railways and canals, continue to operate the National Transcontinental and the Intercolonial.

This suggestion meets with strong opposition from The Winnipeg Free Press, which believes that the national railway system should be operated in such a way as to be permanently safe from the interference of party politics. The Free Press, however, is not ready with any concrete suggestion, but contents for the moment with saying:

The way to take the government railways out of politics is to take them out of it can be done. The Free Press has some views upon the way this can be accomplished, which it will share with its readers some day.

The Winnipeg Tribune does not aid the government with any suggestion, although it considers the retirement of Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann and the other directors who retired with them as a step in the right direction. Just now The Tribune is vigorously evincing the censor before Lord Shaughnessy, and bids fair to displace The Toronto Globe as chief acolyte.

The World learns from a high source that some announcement from Ottawa on the railway question may be expected by the middle of this week.

who want an immediate peace which will leave Germany in possession of her ill-gotten gains and the opportunity to recuperate and force another and more deadly struggle on the world. There is no neutral zone in the war. We must either line up with Germany, and help the Kaiser's plans, or stand by the allies and fight till victory has been sealed.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

Ruth is Disturbed Because of Mrs. Curtis' Chatter.

CHAPTER XXXVII.
Ruth's luncheon with Mrs. Curtis had a very upsetting effect upon her. All the afternoon her careless remarks returned, making Ruth rather abashed. She thought of the little Monte wondered if his husband had been unpleasant because of her absence. For, while not at all intending to do so, she had given both Mr. Mandel and his clerk an impression that Brian objected to her being in the shop.

So it was known and talked of, already she thought bitterly. Ruth wished that Brian hadn't taken her to lunch. Of course she couldn't say so, couldn't object to what he did when she was away. It was rather disconcerting to be told of how intimate he used to be with this Mollie King. Ruth had to own to herself that Mollie was attractive. "Fascinating," Mrs. Curtis had called her. She would watch Brian closely if Mrs. Curtis did give a dinner and ask them. She would also watch Mollie King.

"A penny for your thoughts, Mrs. Hackett!" Mr. Mandel stood at her elbow smiling down at her. "I have stood here for ten minutes, and you haven't moved a muscle."
"Oh, excuse me, Mr. Mandel!" Ruth flushed with embarrassment as she took the papers he had brought her, plans for the redecoration of the Philadelphia house.

"Thinking of that new apartment you told me you were going to take?" he asked, with a quizzical smile.
"No—but I really am going to move, and I haven't half thanked you for the lovely things you said I might have to help make attractive," she returned with more fulsome than in her manner than she usually displayed. She had recalled her again at dinner when she told Brian of meeting Mrs. Curtis.

"She is going to ask us to dinner, and she also said she was going to ask that nice Miss King you took out to dinner while I was away. I told her we would be glad to come. I hope I did right."
"Of course we'll go! The Curtises are rather jolly people, and they also have a very good cook. Curtis is pretty well fixed," he added, flushing a little as he always did when money was the subject.

Ruth started to repeat what Mrs. Curtis had said concerning a woman who worked in the department store because of it; then caught herself. Brian was already more than a little sensitive on the subject. It would be better to say nothing that might possibly make him more so.

did not like to think of in connection with Brian.

"Of course I won't earn more than he does very long," she said to herself. "When I will feel different about it." Yet, even as she said it, she wondered how long it was going to be before her husband earned more. He had been so optimistic before they were married, so sure that he would soon be on "easy street."

He had often expressed it, that Ruth had shared his views without questioning them. But now they had been married several months, and instead of more clients he had wanted to have fewer. He had contributed less to expenses than month than the previous one. He had wanted to spend money entertaining Mollie King, -he, of course, was not aware, although she was, that he had been taking her to dinner at some restaurant together it had been a simple, inexpensive one—

He had been able to diagnose Brian's ailment. He had realized she could earn more than he ever had been paid, she would perhaps have been surprised. That he for a moment felt really felt, she was belittling him to the extent he considered she was, she never dreamed; had she known, it is doubtful if she would have understood.

Tomorrow—Brian Finds Out That Ruth Wears Expensive Clothes.

Political Notes

Hon. Robert Rogers is in town. He is supposed to be still identified with the revived Winnipeg Telegram, which has come out strong for the reconstruction policy preached by Sir John Willson in an address he made to the Canadian Club of Winnipeg the other day.

Is Frank Cochrane to be let out of the new Borden government as Mr. Rogers was let out of the former one? And where does Hon. Dr. Reid stand? These were the three most active men in the last government from a political point of view.

Sir Edward Kemp expects to leave Ottawa shortly to return to England as overseas minister of war.

Sir Clifford Sifton is now at Ottawa, on what mission, if any, no one seems to know. One rumor connects his name with the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London.

The Statesman, the new Liberal weekly, published in Toronto, in its last issue, is quite critical of Hon. N. W. Rowell. It charges The Toronto Star with "rattling" on the Liberal party and having deserted the Liberal doctrine of responsible government. The Statesman says that Hon. Thomas White's tax-exempt war bonds are for the rich.

People are asking what is in The Globe's head these days. Is it out to tear things apart? It is displaying an increased antipathy to the Unionist government, and it made a severe attack on Hon. Frank Cochrane on Saturday.

The News of Saturday in a reply served warning on the Globe that the Liberal members of the Unionist government might expect some kind of retaliation.

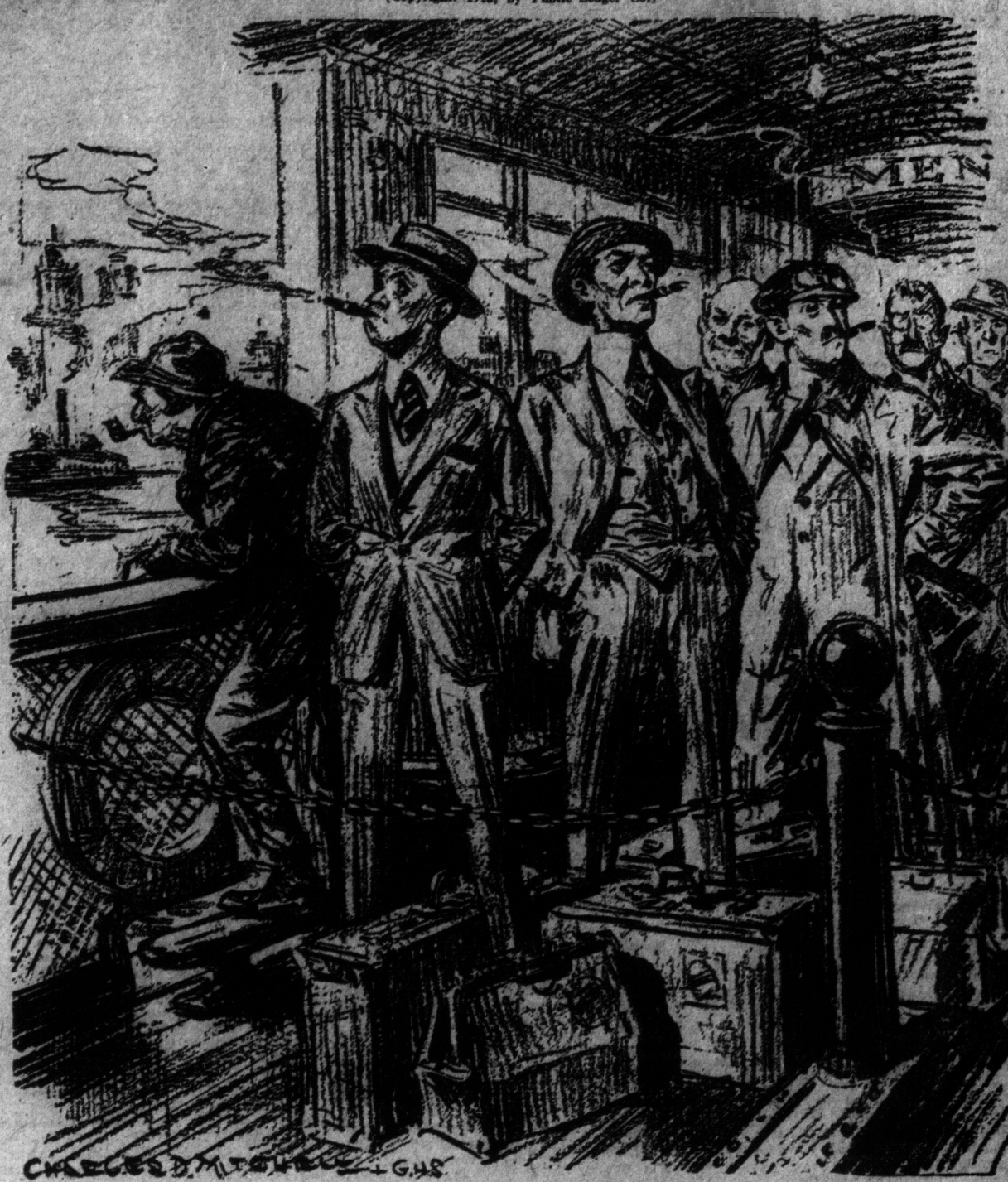
John S. Ewart speaks in The Statesman of Sir Robert Borden's subjugation to the British Government in the matter of allowing Hindustani to bring one of their wives into Canada, thereby practically legalizing polygamy in this country.

Lord Atholstan of The Montreal Star is making his first visit to the Canadian west, and he is speaking against public ownership of railways. He and his paper are as much against it as The Montreal Gazette. But they both supported Unionist government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sitting very quiet at Ottawa, watching the political movies and talking as a spectator more than as an actor.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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WEEK-END VACATIONISTS
By their weeds ye shall know them

GENERAL BICKFORD HANDS OVER COMMAND

Official word has been received of the promotion of Col. H. C. Bickford, C.M.G., officer commanding Toronto military district, to the rank of brigadier-general. The step upward in rank follows his appointment to the command of the infantry brigade of the Canadian Siberian Expedition.

General Bickford will hand over the command of the district this morning to Major-General W. A. Logie, C.B., who will be temporarily in command of the Toronto divisional area.

General Logie is at present specially engaged at Ottawa on matters dealing with the problems of demobilization. Tonight General Bickford goes to Ottawa.

SEPTEMBER IN ALGONQUIN PARK

September is one of the most delightful months of the year in the "Highlands of Ontario," and Algonquin Park offers excursions that are not found in other districts. It is situated at an altitude of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, assuring visitors of pure bracing air that rejuvenates body and mind. A few days here is better than ounces of tonics, and saves doctors' bills. The territory is also easy of access. A Grand Trunk, 200 miles north of Toronto and 170 miles west of Ottawa. The "Highland Inn," a charming caravansary, affords most comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. Descriptive literature telling you all about it, from any Grand Trunk agent, or write Miss Jean Lindsay, manager, Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, Ontario.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

VOICES.
I can't help it if I hear
Vibrant voices sounding clear
Messages of Hope and Cheer.
That there's Sorrow, Pain and Woe,
Overwhelming in their flow,
Is a truth too well I know.
But all thru them runs a strain
With a comforting refrain,
Bidding us to stand and fight,
Full of faith in Love and Right.
In the sick world's mad afflict,
Bidding us rebuke despair,
Spending us to conquer care,
And with cheer our burdens bear.



For the Children

Buy O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale for the children. Keep it on ice and let them treat each other whenever they are tired, hot and thirsty. Children crave thirst-quenching beverages—and in trying to satisfy this craving, often ruin their digestions with cheap soft drinks of inferior quality.

O'Keefe's

DRY GINGER ALE

is Harmless, Delicious and Satisfying

Highly carbonated, delicately flavored with the pure juices of lemons and limes, bottled under the cleanest conditions imaginable—O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale is the safe, sane, Summer drink.

The penetrating wetness of O'Keefe's touches the spot and instantly relieves that burning desire for a cool, refreshing, invigorating drink.

We also make Belfast Ginger Ale, Cola, Ginger Beer, Lemon Sour, etc.
A flavor for every taste.

For sale almost everywhere in this locality.
Order a case from your grocer.

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Proprietors of York Springs Celebrated Water.

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