

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12.

The Sins of War

This morning an appeal which cannot be ignored by any citizen whatever his age, for which no medical certificate can provide an evasion, and which touches directly the interests of everybody in the country, is being made under the auspices of the government. Similar appeals have been made before, and they have been made in other nations. To Canada and to Canadians the appeal comes with double force, for in spite of the hardships of war, and the ravages others have had to suffer, Canada has benefited more in a material way by the war than any other nation, not excepting the United States. In those things in which we have suffered or been inconvenienced we have suffered with others. Our prosperity has been almost unique.

It entirely depends on the people at home whether the war will be carried on to an early and triumphant conclusion, or whether the enemy will be given an opportunity to recuperate, renew his attacks, and conquer us. If such an event should occur we would not be asked to loan money at 5% per cent., but to give it to the conquerors up to the limit of our ability, and perhaps, as in Belgium, beyond that limit.

The sum asked for is \$150,000,000. This would be under \$20 a head of the population of Canada, and would not be a heavy burden even if imposed as a poll-tax, in comparison with what Belgium, Poland and Serbia have had to suffer. As a loan it is a simple matter, and we ought to be able to double it. Not only is it a loan on the best security and at a high rate of interest, but the proceeds of it are to be spent entirely in Canada. It is a means of exploiting our own wealth for our own benefit.

Those who would have the nation borrow from outsiders cannot have realized what that would mean. If a man would rather borrow from his own son or daughter, provided he or she were willing to lend, how much rather would Canada borrow from her own children than go to outsiders. The money stays in the family, and any advantage that exists in possession remains with us.

The money will be devoted to keeping our forces in the field properly equipped and supplied, and also for the purpose of creating credits in Canada which will enable the imperial government to continue the purchase of our manufactures and products for the use of their own and other allied troops. That is to say, we will lend them the money, thru our government, that we are able to spare, and we will get our own money back to us in capital and wages and by all the channels between.

Sir Thomas White has pointed out that in Great Britain one person in 23 took part in the last loan, while in Canada only one in 187 of the population subscribed. Yet the average Canadian is better off than the average old country man. We have never acquired the habits of thrift which have distinguished the European nations. They have had to be saving, or they never could have survived the pinch of hard times that periodically descends. If for nothing more than the cultivation of the thrift habit Canadians should patronize the loan. One may lend as low an amount as fifty dollars, and bonds for the amounts, which must be multiples of \$50, \$100, \$150, and so forth, will be issued in due course. The loan may be paid in instalments, ten per cent. with the application, ten per cent. on January 2, and twenty per cent. on the first of each month following, till May. Any person who can save \$100 between now and May should buy a bond for that amount and pay the instalments monthly. It is these little savings that make the country sound financially, and the individual solid on his own behalf. The bonds may be taken for five, ten or twenty years.

Apart from the loyalty and patriotism of the proceedings, no greater benefit can be done to a man's own fortune than to put his earnings as far as he can spare them into these bonds. They are the best security, they strengthen the nation; they maintain business on a sound basis; they help to win the war.

Those who have done nothing else for the war, either personally or thru their relatives, can at least lend their money. It should be possible for the amount asked for to be subscribed in the first week. It is the first duty of every Canadian to save and lend.

The New War Council.

When the German drive on Italy was first announced we remarked on the necessity for closer co-ordination of the allied forces and the constitution of a central council of war which would assume direction of the military operations as a whole. This course has at last been adopted, not too late, we trust, to have an effective bearing on the general result. While the allies have been having a go-as-you-please series of campaigns, the Germans and their allies have been acting in strict co-operation under one head. No effort has been wasted, and while they have been ineffective, and us in the case of Verdun, apparently ill-advised, much more has been accomplished by them than we should have permitted, or than could have been done had Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria acted independently.

The lack of co-ordination has been most disastrous in the case of Russia, the story of whose disintegration and yielding to corrupt German intrigue will be one of the strangest pages of history. To the collapse of Russia is directly attributable the assault on Italy, and had Russia stood firm for the last twelve months the German western front would by this time have been back on the Rhine. That Germany was able to accomplish the debauchment of Russia is due less to her cleverness than to the simplicity of the Russian peasant who appears to be willing, like the mobs in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," to listen and follow the last man who speaks. Until people learn to think and depend on themselves this is only to be expected and the Russians have had little chance yet to develop independence.

The new council of war will supervise and co-ordinate all the operations now going on. It is composed of the most brilliant men in the Italian, French and British armies. General Cadorna, whose promotion

leaves General Diaz in the field command, is regarded by many as the greatest general of the war. General Foch, the French representative, whose genius took advantage of the dislocation of the German line in the battle of the Marne, is generally regarded as the most brilliant of the French commanders. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wilson, has been described by Frederick Palmer as "the brainiest man in the British army." For the first time then the allied armies are now, therefore, in the hands of men who can make the most of them.

General Wilson is an Irishman of a County Monaghan family, and the distinction he regards most highly is his honorary colonelcy of the Royal Irish Rifles. He was a protégé of Lord Roberts, who picked him out at a subaltern examination as a man with a future. He represents the Roberts' school of strategy as opposed to the slugging school, and his reputation for cool daring and thoroughness has been gained in various campaigns. His D. S. O. comes from Burma, and in the Boer war he was no less distinguished. Like Nelson, he has lost an eye in service.

The civil authorities are to review and endorse the decisions of this military council, but it is unlikely that this veto will be allowed to interfere with the success of plans which usually require instant action. Had General Foch been required to submit his dash in the battle of the Marne at the weakened German centre to a committee, whether of workmen and soldiers, as in Russia, or of politicians, there would have been no three years' war. France would have been conquered. Belgium and Holland would have been German. Britain would have been straining every nerve to strengthen her navy and repel invasion.

So much depends on swiftness of movement in war and on united action that it is a marvel that Germany has made no more progress than she has done. Her fate and the indefinite prolongation of the war now depends on the battle to be fought where Italy determines to stand. If Germany is defeated here in such a great battle as may easily be precipitated it would be quite possible for a sudden end to come to the war. It must not be forgotten that General Haig's movement towards Ostend is also vital. The present situation is big with destiny. It is significant that three tried warriors should preside over the military affairs of the allies at such a crisis.

The Golden West.

Most gratifying reports continue to pour in from the prairie west. A prominent railroad man, who is a trained observer, returned yesterday from a three weeks' visit to the west and told The World that he had never seen such universal prosperity. At a little town of three hundred people in northern Saskatchewan, where he stopped over night, he found a "social" being held for the purpose of securing contributions to the Patriotic fund. The farmers thereabouts had driven in and he counted no less than one hundred and twenty-five automobiles. During the evening a cake was sold at auction and brought \$228. The farmers, he said, were universally prosperous and had discarded corn-cob pipes for 15 cent cigars.

It is a fair surmise that the victory loan will meet with a splendid reception in the west. The western people are in this war heart and soul, even more intensely, if possible, than the people of Ontario. They have given their men with unstinted profusion and they will give their money in the same free-handed way.

Big crops and high prices account for much of the prosperity and the wonderful weather prevailing this fall has enabled a great deal of plowing and threshing to be done. Farm lands are, therefore, appreciating rapidly in value. Land that a few years ago had only a nominal speculative value, finds a ready sale just now at \$50 an acre.

As to politics the people out west are paying little attention to the election because they regard the result as a foregone conclusion. Since 1915 they have been calling for national government, and it is generally conceded that at least forty-five of the fifty-seven seats west of Lake Superior will return union government candidates. Indeed nearly anyone can tell you offhand the few scattered constituencies in the three prairie provinces that may return opposition candidates.

Other People's Opinions

Dr. Hunter Supports Unity.

Editor World: The war news from every viewpoint certainly challenges the most earnest consideration of every man and woman who prefers freedom to despotism. Canada cannot be overrun by a German horde if the people can be made to realize the menace that threatens our civilization. A distracted Canada would be an immense help to Germany, as it would greatly impair the strength of the allies on the western front.

The Canadian people, on account of the vital issue at stake, should waste no time on mere party issues, race rivalries, or creed prejudices. At a recent meeting of Liberals in the east end, Mrs. Brewster and Mr. Hartley Dewar spent—judging from the press reports—most of their time in calling attention to the weaknesses, and worse, of their political opponents. Whether inspiration that audience got from these speakers—both of whom are very intelligent, effective speakers—would be to distract attention away from the war, and to direct it to winning a mere party victory. Clergymen are censured if they do not make special mention of the war in their prayers, and in their sermons. What condemnation should be meted out to political speakers who spend their time and energy in inspiring only party strife?

Whatever men's convictions may be as to conscription, every effort should be made at our political meetings to inspire the most virile brand of patriotism, and of loyalty. Speakers that distract attention from the war are pro-German in effect whatever the speakers' intentions may be. In any case, a war-time election must distract attention from the vital issue, but speakers can do much to minimize this evil by keeping the needs of our army in its defense of all we hold sacred, as the first claim on all we have.

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1917.

"Reverend."

Editor World: An item in your issue of this morning says: "The word 'reverend' only occurs once in the Old Testament. You should also add that it then only applies to the Almighty. A short time ago there was much discussion in the press over the question of prayers for the dead in the Anglican Church, and some of their leading clergymen used, as an argument against it, that it was not authorized in the scriptures. Now, Mr. Editor, where do the same clergymen get the authority to style themselves 'reverend'?" And again, where do they get the authority to change the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week; and many other changes that have been made?

Now, if some poor old father or broken-hearted mother, with a son lying in an unknown grave, in Flanders or far away Palestine, can get consolation in their dark hour of trouble out of such prayers, where does the Christian charity come in that would deprive them of such consolation? A Constant Reader.
Toronto, Nov. 6, 1917.

COL. E. S. WIGLE WAS THE CHOICE

Nominated for North Essex at the Unionist Convention.

ONLY COURSE LEFT

Liberals Had Refused to Effect Compromise in Interests of National Unity.

Special to The Toronto World.
Windsor, Nov. 11.—Col. E. S. Wigle was nominated for the house of commons at the unionist convention for North Essex called by the Liberal Conservative association at Windsor yesterday afternoon.

President Woodhull said he had forwarded to the Liberal association executive committee the resolution of the Conservative convention of Oct. 18, but the Liberal executive, after agreeing to this, had refused the nomination of W. C. Kennedy as an independent candidate, and the Liberal convention had instructed him to follow an independent course if he was elected, and under what government. The Conservatives were not prepared to endorse Mr. Kennedy's candidature, but suggested the names of other prominent Liberals. The Liberals had replied point blank: "It must be Kennedy or no one." The Conservatives after exhausting all efforts to effect a compromise in the interests of national unity, had had no course left open but to call a meeting to elect a candidate.

For Union Candidates.
E. G. Henderson said that since the Liberals had refused to meet the Conservatives on fair and equal terms it was his right that this convention should proceed to select a candidate for the union government.

All in favour of supporting union government were asked to stand, and the convention almost as one man rose to its feet.

A letter from Oliver J. Wilcox, M.P. for North Essex in the last parliament, expressing deep regret that the severity of his illness prevented his attendance at the convention, was read by Henry White, secretary of the Liberal Conservative association.

Following brief eulogistic tributes to Mr. Wilcox, a standing ovation was accorded to appreciation of Mr. Wilcox's services was passed by the meeting. The nominations were: Col. E. S. Wigle, O. J. F. Macdonald, Richard Curran, Capt. (Rev.) Arthur Carlisle, Rev. D. W. Collins.

TO AVERT CONTEST IN WEST HAMILTON

Unionist Meeting Held on Saturday Falls in Its Object—Newburn for East.

Hamilton, Monday, Nov. 12.—Resolutions regarding the nomination of Mr. Macdonald as a candidate for the house of commons at the unionist convention for West Hamilton, held on Saturday afternoon, were passed by the meeting. The resolutions were: That the unionist convention for West Hamilton should proceed to select a candidate for the union government, and that the convention should proceed to select a candidate for the union government.

The meeting for which the meeting was held, mainly to do away with a contest in West Hamilton, failed, and is not likely that the local unionist attempt to open up the question again, as it was the second time the matter had been discussed. T. J. Stewart, after stating that he had been asked to stand as a candidate, gave an explanation of the conditions attaching to his offer to retire by agreement amongst candidates dependent upon Sir John I. Macdonald's repeated promise to him that if Mr. Stewart would do likewise in favor of one with a war record, irrespective of his politics, the name of Mr. Stewart would be dropped from the list of candidates. Mr. Stewart was then mentioned as a candidate for the union government.

Among those present were Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, with his delegates; Mr. Stewart, with ten delegates; representatives of the Great War Veterans Association, and the War League, Mrs. W. B. Sanford, Mrs. Samuel Barker, Mrs. H. G. Carruthers, Mrs. Robert Evans, Mrs. P. D. Crenn, Mrs. Robert Evans, Mrs. G. Dunn, and Mrs. B. B. Thompson. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald presided.

The Independent Labor Party was not represented, having declined the invitation sent by the league to take part in the conference on the grounds that they had already nominated candidates for both the east and west ridings. A convention committee by agreement was appointed and instructed to meet this afternoon.

DECIDE TO SUPPORT UNION CANDIDATE

Plans for Whirlwind Campaign in Wentworth County Completed.

Hamilton, Monday, Nov. 12.—Plans for a whirlwind campaign among the unionists of Wentworth County in order that they may get behind the candidature of Gordon C. Wilson, who was recently nominated as the union candidate for the county, were completed at a union organization meeting held in the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday.

Frank Hill was elected president of the union executive and owing to the nearness of the election it was decided to hold meetings in every township of the county this week. The first meeting will be held at Waterdown tomorrow night, and will include the Township of East Flamborough.

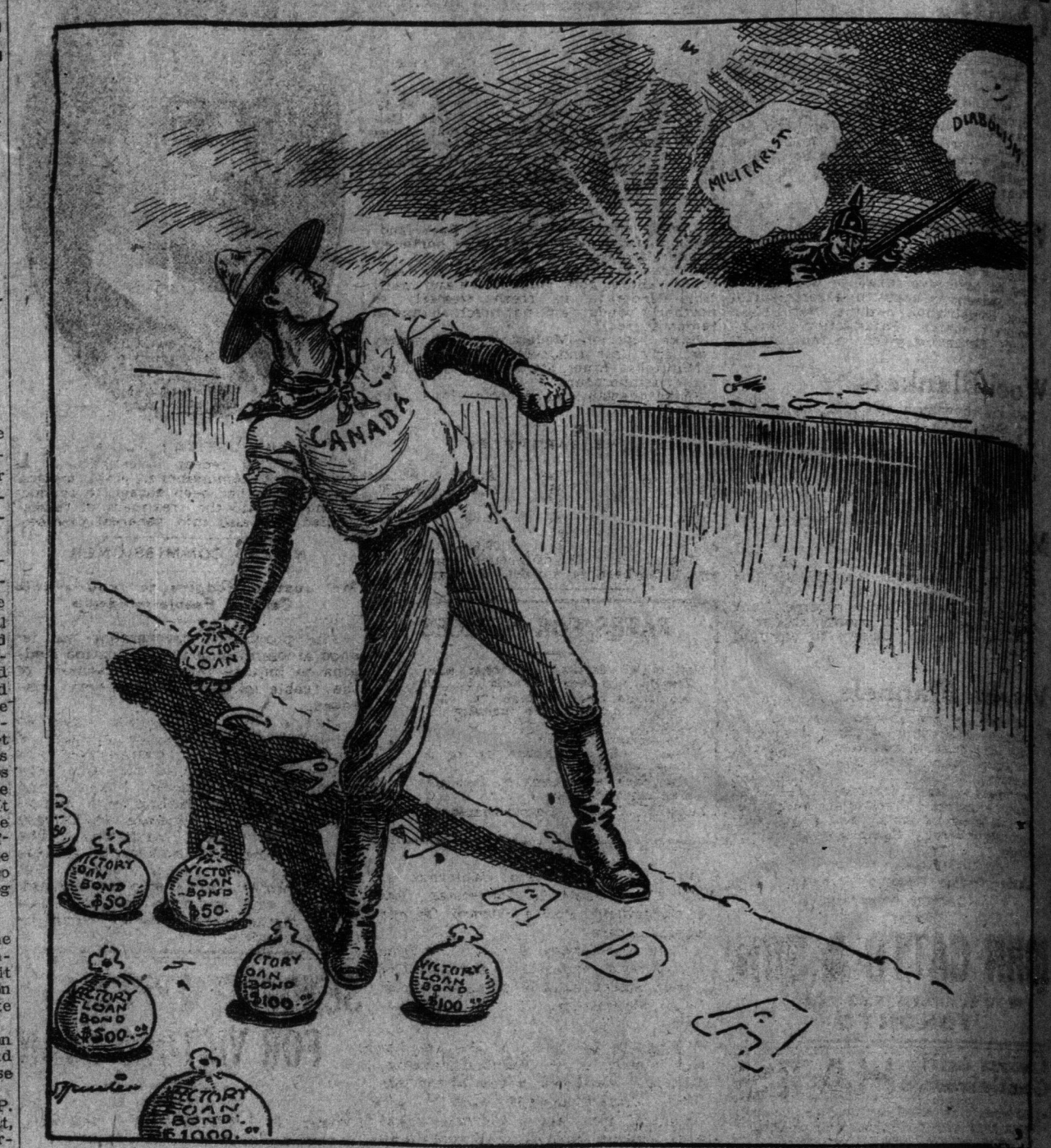
Besides lining up the union party the meeting will also result in the appointing of returning officers and enumerators, who upon their appointment will immediately set to work to secure the names of the new voters that will go in the revised lists. After the unionists have been organized the campaigning will commence in earnest.

C. H. Dickenson, the Liberal nominee who will likely oppose Mr. Gordon, beyond making his manifesto, has held no public meetings or stated the particulars of his campaign to the press.

UNIONIST FOR N. ESSEX.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 10.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle was selected unionist candidate at the North Essex convention today.

GIVE JACK THE BOMBS AND HE WILL DO THE REST



HON. MACKENZIE KING NAMED IN NORTH YORK

Resigned as Liberal Candidate, But Was Again Nominated.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was unanimously nominated by a standing vote as candidate for North York at a convention of the North York Liberals, held Saturday, in Newmarket. The nomination was made by H. G. Ramsden, and seconded by J. Ratcliffe of Stouffville.

Before making his address the Hon. Mackenzie King was asked by E. Scott: "Do you endorse the Conscription Act, and do you endorse the policy of the government in the war?" He answered the meeting he endorsed the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dwelling principally on the vital question of the day, "winning the war," and said that he would back Sir Wilfrid to the limit for successful prosecution of the war. He showed what Sir Wilfrid stood for, referring in a number of cases to his manifesto. He dealt with the unfairness of the War-Time Elections Act and showed how it was unfair to women. He concluded with a lengthy discussion of the Conscription Act, and denounced the manner in which it had been forced upon the people, stating that he was strong in favor of conscription if it had been brought about in the right way, and that the first consideration of the Laurier government, if it was returned, would be to see to the soldiers at the front.

S. J. Kane, chairman, and president of the North York Reform Association, and Dr. Bruce in support of Hon. Mackenzie King. Among those on the platform were: J. Ratcliffe, H. G. Ramsden, Dr. Sangster, A. Wilson, V. Hall, E. M. Lees, J. A. Walton, A. D. Bruce, E. Rowan, and McCabe, representatives on the executive for the different municipalities in the riding of North York, and Sergt.-Major Smith, lately returned from the front.

CAPT. R. A. IRELAND KILLED.

Guelph, Nov. 11.—In today's casualty list there appears among the names of those killed in action that of Capt. Dr. R. A. Ireland, of Clinton, Ont. Capt. Ireland was on the medical staff at the Home Wood Sanatorium at the time of his enlistment in 1915, and he was sent as medical officer of the battalion at Barrie, and went overseas with it.

DAVID CREIGHTON BURIED.

Laid to Rest in Family Plot at Owen Sound.

Special to The Toronto World.
Owen Sound, Nov. 11.—The remains of David Creighton were buried today in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services took place at St. George's Church, and were conducted by Rev. Canon Ardell, the rector. Among those in attendance at the service were representatives of the union government, whether Liberal or Conservative, are invited.

H. B. Morphy Is Chosen Union Candidate for North York

Milverson, Nov. 11.—At a convention called here on Saturday and attended by both Liberals and Conservatives, H. B. Morphy, K.C., was nominated as a union candidate for the coming January elections. A permanent unionist organization was formed, composed equally of Liberals and Conservatives.

WAR MEASURES ONLY WILL HE SUPPORT

Special to The Toronto World.

Corwall, Nov. 11.—A largely attended meeting of delegates representing the Liberals of the Dominion riding of Hengary and Stormont, held at Alexandria on Saturday afternoon, John McMartin was re-nominated as the standard-bearer of the party in the coming election. This convention was made necessary by the fact that since Mr. McMartin was nominated, by the Liberals, some months ago, he had announced himself as a supporter of the union government.

Mr. McMartin was not present on Saturday, but sent a letter in which he stated that he would support the government on war measures only. His endorsement was at first objected to by a section of the delegates, but it was poured on the troubled waters, and the endorsement was made unanimous.

The convention endorsed Mr. McMartin as a government supporter on war measures, and subsequently passed a strongly-worded resolution approving of the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in all other respects.

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Anyone who feels the need of a mild stimulant, or tonic, will find Imperial Stout excellent. All the health-giving qualities of the malt and hops are retained. A glass of Imperial Stout before retiring is a valuable habit to form.

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