

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

The Fourth of July.

There will be no greater festival in days to come than the Fourth of July, Independence Day, the birthday of the United States. We can only regret that it did not fall a few days earlier and synchronize with the glorious First of July. Perhaps in years to come as the Golden Age approaches a little nearer the nations will combine for four days' solid enjoyment such as the late E. King Dods once had in mind.

We can enter with very great sympathy into the celebration of Independence Day this year. The success of the martial effort of our neighbors is notable, and we daily have had the utmost confidence that the great republic would do itself credit in its participation in the war, and have all along been satisfied that all the pledges given would be redeemed. On June 19 we stated that by July 4 there would be a million troops in France from the States, and yesterday the announcement was made that they had been sent.

It is this which is convincing the German high command, however much against their will, that the jig is up. Feverish efforts are being made by the Kaiser and his emissaries to bring about peace negotiations so that by any means the rains in the east may be retained and consolidated. As long as the United States has this job in hand there will be no peace that permits the German plotter to get away with the plunder as a reward for his infamy and brutality. The world is to be made safe for democracy. Government of the people is not to perish from the earth. These principles are immortal and there will be no flinching on the part of the United States, and none on the part of her allies, until they have been established in the free lands of the English-speaking races.

A Commission for Post-War Trade.

Senator Nichols, in the senate on several occasions, and in other ways, has been calling attention to one of the necessities in Canadian commercial life which is of the profoundest importance in the reconstruction program upon which the country depends for its prosperity after the war. He has gathered a few of his speeches and writings on the matter together in pamphlet form under the title, "Conservation of Canadian Trade," and a perusal of these pages will give anyone interested, as we all should be, a clear and comprehensive view of the situation.

At present and for some time past hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent in Canada to the great advantage and well-being of the people, and to the maintenance of the credit of the nation. But the situation might easily change, and undoubtedly will change with the close of the war, if nothing is done to avert the danger.

"After the war," says Senator Nichols, "the present sources of our income will to a large extent fail us and run dry, and we must look far afield for new sources. After the war great industries will have their machinery lying idle, and many thousands of work people now employed in the production of war materials will likewise be idle, and the ranks of the unemployed will be augmented by the tide of returning soldiers who must be found suitable employment."

Senator Nichols sees the possibility of a remedy in the fact that the countries now at war will require to spend immense sums in reconstruction, and will become customers of those countries which are most ready to supply the requirements promptly and at a reasonable price. Canada is obviously such a country, but the point is to convince the customer countries of this fact. Since the war began Canada has manufactured and shipped six hundred millions' worth of munitions alone, and this industry was built up from the ground. There is no doubt that the manufacturers could do in other lines what they have done in munitions.

Last year our exports were \$1,000,000 more than in 1913, and of this \$628,000,000 was the result of manufactured exports. A great deal of this new trade, if not the most of it, was procured by and thru the Imperial Munitions Board. Senator Nichols' idea is that a Canadian Trade Board, under government auspices, should be organized to conserve Canadian trade during the period of trade dislocation after the war. He is confident that immeasurable results could be attained by this means, and he has indicated many of the channels in

which the activity of such a board would be of service. The whole question is one that must occupy the attention of those responsible for reconstruction measures after the war.

He Practised What He Preached.

Lord Rhonda is the only food controller that has fallen a victim to his own regulations. It is true that his health had been impaired previously, but it is the greater testimony to his consistency and devotion that he joyfully observed the conditions imposed on others by which he sought to preserve the health and strength of the nation. It is an indication also to us who dwell in superabundance how much more abstemious we should be in order to spare enough to keep our fellow-citizens of the old country from starvation.

Perhaps it is not wise that the Germans should hear that the British food controller died of lack of food, because no German could credit the story that his abstinence was voluntary. It is not according to German theories or principles to suffer for the sake of others. If Lord Rhonda died of insufficient food the Germans will argue what a state of starvation the commoner people of Britain must be in. Of course, they will be wrong, but they are accustomed to be thought wrong and to defy the world in defence of their own views.

Lord Rhonda's policy of food control included fixing prices to a much greater extent than the food controllers of Canada will consider. He controlled profits of food dealers from the producer down to the retailer.

Other People's Opinions

From a Soldier's Wife.

Editor World: Your editorial of this morning (July 1) dealing with the Tarrington case is splendid. All of us who have husbands overseas are so weary for the outcome. One must surely be pardoned for thinking Canada is the land of inconsistencies. We go in thousands to cheer madly while a battalion of boys from over the line—who are practically out on a holiday—march thru our streets, while we pass tearfully uttering in difference our own brave men who have done and dared so much.

The American boys were sure a fine lot of soldiers, and we were glad to pay tribute to the Blue Devils who fought at the Marne—where my brother was killed—but of all the cases of gross injustice that have ever been heard of the Tarrington case is perhaps the worst! Having much to give, he gave all but to the devil with her now! What kind of patriotism could be expected from those children so cruelly wronged?

But in regard to the feelings of those of us who have loved ones suffering from gas poisoning, and for the feelings of the men themselves, it would have been kinder to omit the following paragraph: "In a few weeks he was taken with bronchitis and pneumonia, the usual after-effects of gassing." We want them to go on again, if at all possible, and if not, we certainly want their minds to be reasonably free from dread. Any person who is not an absolute devil knows that it is quite impossible for a man who has been gassed to be just as well as he was before it. Men—brave men—he said, and I have no doubt are still saying, they would sooner be wounded any time than gassed. If it any wonder that after reading the paper the soldier's wife sees before her a yawning abyss of terror unpeakable?

E. M. R.

Farmer, Arraigned for Bigamy, Claims a Divorce in Detroit

Chatham, July 3.—George Miller, a Zone Township farmer, was arrested late yesterday afternoon on a charge of bigamy preferred by his first wife, Mrs. E. Miller, of this city. At the time of his arrest Miller was living with a former Chatham Township girl, whom he married in Detroit. When arraigned, Miller claimed that he secured a divorce in the Detroit courts. His first wife and two children will be the principal witnesses against the defendant on Saturday when he comes up again for hearing.

NATIONALIZE INDUSTRIES.

Russian Soviet Government Takes Over Everything in Sight.

London, July 3.—All important industrial enterprises within the jurisdiction of the soviet government have been nationalized by a decree of the soviet government council, according to a Russian official despatch received here by wireless. Included in the decree are all coal, iron, copper, silver, lead and salt mines; nearly all the gold mines; all metallurgical, textile, electrical, explosive and wood enterprises, and the tobacco, rubber, glass, pottery, leather and steam mill trades. Municipal undertakings, gas and water supply systems, canals and railways, whether in use or in the course of construction, will come under the provisions of the order.

NOT ON TORPEDOED SHIP.

Chatham, July 3.—Nursing Sisters Lila Curtis and Leona Mosey, both former nurses at the Chatham General Hospital and who were reported yesterday to have been passengers on the ill-fated hospital ship Llandovery Castle, are now known to have reached England in safety, a cable to that effect having been received from them. Pte. Robert Steena, veteran of the war and former resident of Dover Township, is believed by relatives in this city to have been one of those lost when the boat was struck.

SHIPYARDS STRIKERS GO BACK.

Vancouver, B.C., July 3.—Two thousand employees of Coughlin's Shipyard who quit work yesterday as a protest against the use in the yards of electrical power supplies from a plant whose union operators are on strike, have returned to work. The return followed a conference between the labor leaders and the company.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE BEST OF LIFE.

The best things in this lovely world are free.
The light of stars, the freshness of the sea;
The scent of flowers and the music of rare birds that cleave the upper air.
The gleaming warmth of sun that streams above,
Our dreams, the quiet of the night, and love—
All free to have and hold, which we may win
If we but open our hearts and let them in.

VISCOUNT RHONDDA CALLED BY DEATH

British Food Controller the Man Who Handled Britain's Food Problem Successfully.

WAS DYING FOR DAYS

Arranged for Equitable Distribution of Food Among the Poor and Abolished the Queues.

London, July 3.—Viscount Rhonda (David Alfred Thomas), the British food controller, died this morning. Since the recent operations for dispersion of the fluid consequent to a severe attack of pleurisy, Lord Rhonda weakened gradually. There were few rallies, and the bulletins from his bedside in the past few days had held out little hope for his recovery. Yesterday's announcement recorded that the patient had lost strength and that his heart showed signs of failing to respond to treatment.

Lord Rhonda, perhaps, was one of the most notable war-time figures, coming into prominence in the early days of the conflict as the choice of the British Government to proceed to the United States to arrange there vast commercial transactions on behalf of the entente allies.

The viscount will be best remembered, however, as food controller—his name was successfully handled England's food problem, affecting the lives of millions of Britons from the poorest to the wealthiest, arranging for an equitable distribution and abolishing the queues of poor people who stood shivering in the streets in the coldest weather to get necessary supplies. At the same time he instituted means to punish well-to-do persons for hoarding food.

Later, in collaboration with Herbert Hoover, the American food administrator, Lord Rhonda successfully solved the supply requirements of necessities from the United States that the food situation in England at the present time is, perhaps, better than at any period during the war.

When first called upon to help the government, Lord Rhonda turned to the management of his vast interests in Welsh collieries and iron concerns to his daughter, Lady Mackworth, who since has officiated as his executor.

Born at Adare, Wales, March 26, 1856, David A. Thomas was the son of a colliery owner. Succeeding to his father's business, he became head of the great Cambrian collieries, which controlled many mines, producing steam coal used by the British navy. He was elected to parliament from Cardiff and twice refused to be made a peer. Long before he began to figure in public life he was widely known in America as a "British coal king." His favorite recreation was in farming. In 1882 he married one daughter.

Warm tribute was paid Viscount Rhonda in the house of commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and former Premier Asquith.

Mr. Bonar Law referred to the quiet courage, tenacity of purpose and business-like capacity which had enabled Lord Rhonda to overcome the difficulties caused by the submarine campaign. The senate of disease from which he died, the chancellor recalled, were sown in the exposure to which he was subjected, with his daughter, when the Lusitania was sunk. His hard work since that time, added the speaker, had reduced the viscount's capacity to resist disease.

NEW ELECTION SYSTEM.

Galt Ratepayers Will Vote on Proposed Change in Choosing Council.

Galt, July 3.—The ratepayers of elections in January next to decide electing a mayor and council, some of the details of the plan, the present council is in favor of the change. The proposition is to have a council of 15 aldermen elected by the entire city, doing away with the ward system, five aldermen to be elected for a term of three years, five for two years and five for one year, the aldermen to elect from their number by a majority of votes a mayor to hold office for one year.

LIEUT. MACAULAY APPOINTED.

Montreal, July 3.—Lieut. Douglas L. MacAulay has just been appointed to an important position under the United States committee which has charge of the manufacture of airplanes in that country. The American authorities applied to Canada for a man combining engineering qualifications with flying experience in France.

MARTIAL LAW IN STYRIA.

Amsterdam, July 3.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the Dutchy of Styria, the newspaper Peter Lloyd of Budapest announces. The measure was taken, it is stated, in order to deal with mutiny and desertion and the refusal of some persons to serve the state in any capacity as well as other offences.

The Woman Who Changed

BY JANE PHELPS.

Helen is Delicious.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

I never knew when the doctor came. They told me, afterward, that I became delicious almost immediately after giving my consent that he sent for Celeste told me that I raved terribly, crying that I wanted my baby and couldn't be happy in having it because I would lose my husband's love. "It was frightful, Madam, to hear you," she said, "it made us all weep." Toward morning, my baby was prematurely born, born dead. I was very ill for some time, too ill to even think. Mother came, and either she or George was with me day and night, as well as the nurses. I recall that I used to wonder, in a detached sort of way, why George stayed home so much; why he wasn't with someone else. I took mother's hints and was for granted, and asked no questions.

No one ever had told me so, but I knew that by my foolish hiding my condition from my husband, by my constantly exceeding my strength, by my dancing hour after hour, that I killed my baby.

As I grew better, I gave expression to this thought to mother; and she gently scolded me for even thinking such a thing.

I had been sitting up for about a week, and was much stronger. George came in early in the afternoon, bringing me a wonderful bouquet of orchids.

"Do you feel well enough to talk to me—talk seriously, for a little while?" he asked, as he kissed me. I thought it was worth all the terrible pain and illness to have him so tender with me. "Of course I do! I am almost well now," I returned with a smile.

He brought a chair and sat down beside me, taking my hand in his. "Now, Helen, tell me what made you think I did not want children—would not love you if we had them? Tell me honestly, dear. Don't hide anything, even your thoughts about it, from me." I was watching him very near, but I forced them back. I would not cry before George. In spite of my weakness, I had not done so since the day I had said I would not. I waited so long, trying to think what to say—just what to tell him—that he leaned and kissed me again, saying tenderly:

"One would think me an ogre, dear. Please talk freely to me. When you were serious, you said many things I did not understand."

"You remember when we were at Narragansett, last year, that Mrs. Colman said to me, 'What a very well-to-do woman, what has that to do with it?' One day I was sitting in a sheltered part of the piazza and overheard her talking to another woman. They spoke of you and me; then they talked of children. Mrs. Colman immediately said that children were not what it was because of children that men grew intimate with other women, and their wives were neglected; that said that men who were intimate with other women, and some other things which I do not recall well enough to repeat."

An Understanding.

"But—oh, I see. Because you overheard this conversation, you thought that I was not serious?" "Why shouldn't I think you were just as she said? You had held her up as a model to me ever since I married you; her name and other women like her. Then you enjoyed her society—I stumbled on, she had asked me to talk to her; I should try to. Perhaps I never would get up courage to do so again." "You often left me alone, to spend the evening where she was, and she seemed to know you so well—to know all about you, your likes and dislikes—even to the color you liked your neckties to be. I never said anything of that to you, but it hurt me, and let me know how intimate you must have been with her. I wanted to be like her, not because I admired her, George, but because I thought it was the only way to please you. So naturally, when I overheard that conversation, I judged she knew your feelings on that subject. When I found I was to have a baby, I hid it because I wanted to be with you, to go out with you. I was afraid you wouldn't let me, if you knew—that you wouldn't love me, even a little bit."

"You poor child!" George exclaimed, as he swept me up out of the invalid chair into his arms. "You poor child," he repeated. "Why, dearest, I want children, long for them. I have been a bit disappointed that they did not come. You dear girl, to bear such a thing as that alone. How can I ever repay you? Tell me, dear, was that your locked yourself away to sew because you feared to have me know?" "Yes, George. Many days, and I made such lovely things."

"You poor child," he said again.

Tomorrow—A Better Understanding.

WHAT LIARS THEY ARE!
Germans Say Hospital Ship Was Sunk By British Mine.

Amsterdam, July 3.—The sinking of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, announced by the British admiralty to have been sent to the bottom by an enemy submarine off the Irish coast on June 19, 1917 with the probable loss of more than 200 lives, was due to her striking a British mine, in all probability, says a confidential note from Berlin received here today.

"Like all similar assertions of the British admiralty," the note reads, "the assertion in this case that a German submarine was responsible for the fate of the Llandovery Castle is also probably incorrect. It appears from the latest news that no mine on board the steamer observed a U-boat or a torpedo. In all probability the cause of the loss will be found to be attributable to a British mine."

DR. BELAND IS IN LONDON.

Ottawa, July 3.—Dr. Beland, M.P., and his daughter have arrived safely in London, England. An official cable to this effect was received here today from Sir George Perley, high commissioner for Canada.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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CHARLES KITCHEN

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED—?
The attention we get when dressed in our best?

Hundred Persons Were Killed Thru Explosion in the Midlands

London, July 3.—It is feared that 100 persons were killed and more than 100 others injured in the explosion which occurred in the National Shell-Filling factory in the Midlands on Monday night.

Announcement to this effect was made in the house of commons today by Frederick G. Kellaway, secretary to the minister of munitions. The employees of the plant, Mr. Kellaway said, had behaved magnificently, many of them, after scattering at the first explosion, returning to help recover the wounded.

Work in the factory, the secretary added, had already been resumed in part.

Murder of Their Commissioner Alarms Bolshevik Government

London, July 3.—The murder of M. Volodarsky, Bolshevik commissioner for press affairs, in Petrograd on June 21 is very significant as a symptom of the growing discontent among the workmen and the opposition political parties, says the Petrograd correspondent of The Times under date of June 23. The Bolshevik threat of vengeance and party passions are running high among them. The Bolsheviks regard the assassination of Volodarsky as the first terrorist act against their supremacy by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries. The correspondent says they even endeavor to implicate Englishmen in the counter-revolutionary movement with which they consider the murder is connected intimately.

CHATHAM WILL OPPOSE THE NEW GAS ORDER

Chatham, July 3.—Strenuous opposition will be made by the city council, board of trade and head of all the local industries to the new gas order of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, issued on Monday, which, if carried out according to the present interpretation of the order, will result in not only all the factories being cut off, but also the Chatham Gas Company, all the city schools and churches. In view of the result that this would have on this city, steps are being taken to impress on the board the necessity of certain modifications when the inquiry is opened in this city on July 8.

Changed in Strength Only

THOUGH the Government's regulations have compelled us to make lighter beers, the quality, taste and purity of O'Keefe's brews remain unchanged. The same model brewery produces them—the same sanitary conditions are observed—and the same cleanliness in manufacture insisted on.

O'Keefe's
IMPERIAL BEERS
LAGER ALE STOUT

Are changed slightly—in strength only.

As thirst quenchers and refreshing, invigorating stimulants, O'Keefe's touch the spot. Mild, light and pleasant, they are ideal as summer beverages.

O'Keefe's modern products are made under the same ideal conditions of cleanliness and sanitation and by the same staff of competent brewers who previously made the name O'Keefe famous. These brews are just as close to our heavier beverages as it is possible to make them under the Government's regulations.

When dining at hotels, restaurants, or cafes ask for O'Keefe's. Order by the case from your grocer.

O'Keefe's "O.K." Brand and York Springs Ginger Ales on sale at all hotels, restaurants, and refreshment stands.

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ALLIANCE ACCUSE

John H. Roberts, Advocate, received Pro

Montreal, July 3.—

John H. Roberts, now honorary a minion Alliance, counsel of the had accepted money," and a moral conduct in were made by fying this morning action taken against ex-Connors.

A cheque for \$100,000, in favor of "Jad" duce by Mr. M. mess identified. Later to Mr. mess. She claim a payment of \$ which was cash protection. The need of pro ment that "her in the gambling Later in her son made other Roberts, one to spent the night burlesque acts. At the close of afternoon, Edna ed on a charge of Police Captain admitted to bail.

TO BE TRI

Eight Men, Mo Jesters, to Be E

Niagara Cam mostly conscient taken from the by the general ronto tomorrow to Toronto on tling. They are E. J. Kitchen, s the 1st Batt, is ment; Ferguson and Smallwood, George W. Cr C.O.R.; and W Medical Corps. One officer, o five men from den, where they vice at the spe

FOURTEEN

Burke, M. J. statement filed purposes, the Anaconda pany for the y \$14,035,000. The fiscal year exte ore of a gross

BUY SUGA

New York, food board ap application of p \$500,000 pound ment has f for shipment t largest single yet received b recently inaug

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