

# The Toronto World

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M. J. Maclean, Managing Director.  
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FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

## The Return of Mr. Rowell.

Our young contemporary, The Statesman, which describes itself as neither newspaper nor magazine, but follows the white plume of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, rises to enquire "Can Rowell Come Back?" The Statesman does not intimate that Mr. Rowell is physically incapacitated from returning to the land of his birth. Indeed, it expresses the hope that he may return from his long vacation much improved in health. It does, however, intimate that Mr. Rowell will never be able to regain whatever prestige he may have lost since his entrance into the federal field.

Too much importance, we think, is attached to the philippic against Mr. Rowell delivered by Hon. Charles Murphy in the debate upon the address. The Ontario public will be inclined to judge leniently any assault Mr. Rowell may have made at North Bay upon the religious orders. The significance of the North Bay speech lies in the fact that Mr. Rowell took the occasion ostentatiously to antagonize a large section of the population from which in the past he had drawn considerable support. He practically burned his bridges behind him so far as a return to the Liberal party under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was concerned. The Toronto Globe at about the same time began furiously to cannonade the Vatican but for some reason or another, the North Bay salient has not been vigorously held either by Mr. Rowell or by the journals especially devoted to his interests. Indeed, The Toronto Star went over to the other side at the time of the Guelph incident.

But the vital question concerning Mr. Rowell and his return to Canada hinges upon the nickel policy of the Dominion Government. Will Mr. Rowell insist upon the government taking over the nickel companies, the nickel mines, and the nickel-bearing lands of Ontario? From his long experience as provincial leader of the opposition, he should have all the facts about the nickel companies at his finger ends.

Justly or unjustly, there has been a suspicion that the International Nickel Co. for years played both ends against the middle in Canadian politics. The men behind that concern were like the "water-power-Tories" and "timber-Grits" of former days. They were said to be friendly to the Conservative government at Queen's Park, while keeping on the best of terms with the Laurier government at Ottawa.

It would be interesting to know what campaign contributions have been made by the nickel companies and the men behind to both political parties during the past ten years. Did they contribute to the election fund of both provincial parties in Ontario? It must be admitted that the opposition led by Mr. Rowell was a very genuine, kid-gloved opposition, so far as the nickel policy of the Hearst government was concerned. It was not until after Hartley Dewar's spectacular victory in Southern Ontario that the voice of Mr. Rowell rose above a whisper in discussing the nickel situation. Did Mr. Rowell have any reason to suspect that the provincial opposition could not afford to be too violent against the government in overhauling the nickel situation? Had tainted money found its way to the Liberal electoral chest, perhaps without Mr. Rowell's knowledge, but during the time of his leadership?

Whether or not Mr. Rowell can "come back" depends upon his record in the past and his attitude in the future upon the nickel question. He should return to Canada fired with zeal to crush Germanic intrigue and enemy control of Canadian war material. Will he vote to seize the nickel companies, the nickel mines and the nickel-bearing lands of Ontario and then turn the fierce light of pitiless publicity upon all the public men who have stupidly or treacherously played Germany's game in Canada?

Is Mr. Rowell in a position to fight German control of Canadian nickel and stamp it out of existence? Will he force the Dominion Government to deal with the German-controlled metal concerns of Canada as President Wilson has dealt with the German metal trust in the United States? If he can and will fight German control of Canadian nickel to the death, Mr. Rowell can and will "come back."

## Single and Married Wage Earners.

It is altogether a mistake to distinguish between single men and married men in paying wages, and is the result of the vicious principle of trying to get not the best, but the cheapest help.

The effect, however, is disastrous to the nation and the community as regards family life. Young men know

it is hopeless to save for marriage on a young man's salary. To marry without preliminary saving is to accept a handicap of debt for furnishing from which it takes years to recover and leaves its mark on the whole future.

People who discuss the falling off in marriage, the decline of the birth-rate, the postponement of marriage till later life, and other matters connected with the change in the family life of Canada should note this distinction in wage rates between the single and the married man. If the single man has the income he speedily gets married. The women—God bless them—see to that.

It is unfortunate that the government should set the bad example of paying the unmarried man a lower wage than the married. Apart from the reasons already mentioned, there is the fact to be considered that many single men have as many dependents as married men have. Stability of the help employed is now recognized as a most important principle in all modern business, and the government employee who is not encouraged by his wages as a single man to save up and become a benefactor is likely to be attracted to more generous employers.

## Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O.

In the testimonial paid to Sir Edmund Walker by the Canadian Bank of Commerce on Wednesday evening, the personal element properly predominated. As a typical Canadian citizen, Sir Edmund may be placed as an exhibit in any foreign community and make an impression of which his native land may be proud. Half a century of strenuous business life has not debilitated nor debauched him, and he thus remains a standing evidence against the theory that in order to be a success in business one should not attempt intellectual culture in any other direction. It is true that many business men are not of a calibre to follow intellectual pursuits outside their own field, but it is an out-of-date idea that to be a successful business man one must be more or less of a rough-neck.

Sir Edmund's scholarly and cultured intellect has only the better equipped him for his normal tasks, and this was fully recognized by several of the speakers, according to the reports that have been made public.

## The General War Situation.

Ulanoff, alias Lenin, has once more shown his cloven Prussian hoof by his attitude towards the entente alliance over their occupation of the Murmansk Peninsula. It was an insult to the inhabitants of the territory that the allies took action, and the request was not a manufactured one after the German model. It was also undertaken with the strict understanding and pledge that the allied help is for the Russian people against Germany and has no other aims. Lenin, in reply, denounces this as an act of war against Russia and purposes to assist Germany by fighting Britain, France and the United States.

Lenin's action tends to confirm the view long held that Lenin and Trotsky were nothing more than German emissaries, sent into the country on a mission of disintegration—a mission which has proved only too successful. All the recent peace proposals sent out by Germany or her agents are based on the recognition of Russia as a German province, and it is the business of Lenin to preserve the state of chaos which he has helped to create.

If the allies can be persuaded to come into a peace conference the result would be to establish Germany in the east. She would in that case care nothing temporarily for the west. In due time, ten, fifteen, twenty years after demoralized Russia had been reorganized by the Prussian drill-sergeant and taught the goose-step and the hundred million Muscovites reduced to economic slavery as hewers of wood and growers of grain for Germany, the west would once more receive military attention, and Russia would be called on to steam-roller France and Britain as it once was fondly hoped she would steam-roller Germany. This, at any rate, is the obvious intention which Lenin is striving to support.

If none of the other allies wish the United States may be depended upon to stand out till the last against this Prussian policy. But Britain, even if her pacifist munition workers go on strike, and France, even if her women have to join the ranks, and Italy and all the other powers involved, will stand to the last against a policy which can only mean a choice between sacrifices now and greater sacrifices later on.

The situation in the Marne territory where the Soissons Rheims salient may hold the decision of this year's campaign for Germany, is not one to encourage the Lenin hopes. It is believed that the actual manpower of the opposing forces is about at a par-

ity, with the allies at present in possession of the initiative, and United States troops pouring into the battlefield with which Germany has no means of competing.

We have encouraged our readers for some months to believe that the German military power would be broken in July, and we think that this expectation may be justly regarded as fulfilled. How much longer the fighting will go on it is impossible to say. The momentum of a staggering top may hold a boy's attention unexpectedly long. The German machine is staggering. It may recover for a few more efforts, but only huge blunders on the part of the allies can prolong the war to the extent some pessimistic critics anticipate.

## Other People's Opinions

### G.W.V.A. Versus Y.M.C.A.

Editor World: Would it not be proper for The World to explain to the members of the Great War Veterans' Association the reasons why the press has not, so to speak, upheld the honor and integrity of the returned veterans who condemn the war work of the Y.M.C.A.?

In the absence of a detailed explanation the public can quite properly assume that the press believes the members of the G.W.V.A., who voted for the resolution at Hamilton, to be dishonest, and that it believes the members of the Y.M.C.A. to be honest. It is possible, however, that you would have upheld the veterans, in several of their contentions, had they stated their position fully and clearly, on each point at issue.

In the early months and years of the war, in days long before conscription was advocated, altruistic instincts led these young men to fight, not only for the defeat of the Hun, but, as they state, for the breaking down of all undemocratic institutions founded by the Hun.

Now that many of those who were first to go have returned, and have passed a resolution condemning the war work of the Y.M.C.A., and the press has failed to accept their views, an appeal to you to consider their full side of the case.

These veterans claim that an organization, such as the Y.M.C.A., collecting millions from the public, and the strength of its war work, enjoying an exemption from taxation, and selling goods to the soldiers at a profit, should not be allowed to govern the government to pay its employees, who do not risk their lives in battle, any greater compensation than that paid by the government to enlisted men who do risk their lives. Their position is well taken.

The veterans also point out that many able-bodied members of the Y.M.C.A. are safely moored far behind the firing line, but who would be in the firing line were it not for the fact that they are said to be in France for patriotic and philanthropic purposes.

The returned veterans also believe that as the Y.M.C.A. has sold goods to the soldiers at a profit, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in advertising its virtues, it should spend a few dollars to tell the nation the names of its favorite employees, with their monthly salaries, and their cash allowances for traveling and expense accounts. They point out that in the much belated Y.M.C.A. report the names of favorite employees, with salary and expense account, were not forthcoming. Canadian army do not believe that any religious or semi-religious institutions, whether Catholic, Protestant, Jewish or Hindu, should be allowed to become a component part of a democratic army. It has been pointed out, for instance, that the Blue Book of Germany, and the book of William Hohenzollern, the head of the Protestant church, and, it is necessary for all same kind of book, that this is true to the exact extent that the pope is the successor to St. Peter. It appears that the Catholics, Jews and Hindus have a right to claim that Holy Willie is the natural and logical, as well as the nominal, successor to the father of Protestantism.

Many of these returned veterans who have fought for democracy, and Y.M.C.A. because it stands for the most undemocratic of all principles, that of unequal taxation. They claim that if the Y.M.C.A. is entitled to exemption from taxation, the defenders of Canada who have returned home, whether or not in a more or less crippled state of health, are also entitled to exemption from taxation, but, unfortunately, they failed so to state in the form of a resolution.

Again, ninety per cent. of the homes in Ontario, according to veterans, from the standpoint of philanthropy, are more entitled to exemption from taxation than the Y.M.C.A., with its millions in real estate. Hundreds of thousands of householders, considering the value of their homes, have given far more to charity, and have done far more for the empire than some of taxpayers, and yet, is exempted from taxation. This is not the democracy which the veterans fought for in France. It is slavery and involuntary servitude to force one man to pay another man's taxes.

The result of this controversy will be that these veterans will force future candidates for public office to pledge themselves to uphold truly democratic legislation, that of equal taxation for all religious and semi-religious institutions, regardless of sects or creeds.

May Mabey.

July 22, 1918.

## The Toronto Morning World Has Resumed Delivery at Toronto Island

Order your copy by telephone or through the carrier. Prompt and efficient service is guaranteed. The Sunday World is for sale by the carrier every Saturday night, at five cents per copy.

## A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

### PLAYING.

When I was but a boy I used to play That I was old and very, very wise, And walk sedately on along my way With gravity of port and sober eyes.

And low that I've gone on to numbered years I find it eases off some hours of pain If I reverse the plan, and dry my tears, By playing I'm a careless boy again.

And singing songs befitting early youth, And dreaming dreams perhaps a trifle wild, And turning to my Father for the Truth With all the Faith of a confiding child.

## The Woman Who Changed

BY JANE PHELPS.

### A Long Talk.

#### CHAPTER CXLIII.

Mrs. Sexton was gone. She had suffered for weeks, then quietly passed away in her sleep. I was dreadfully grieved. During those last weeks, I had come to know her so well—to realize, more than ever before, the beauty of her character. I had not been well, and, aside from the time spent with her, had been out but very little.

Then, one night, I told George that once more God was good to us—that once more he was to bestow his wonder gift on us.

My husband took me into his arms and held me close while he talked to me. He told me how happy he was that it was so, and how he was going to take care of me.

"And you don't mind it?" "But that foolish conversation out of your head. I imagine you did not hear it all, or perhaps you misunderstood much that you did hear. They may have been speaking of some particular man, an isolated case. But most men want children, Helen. Men who have a home, who love their wives, want children in that home."

We talked for an hour. When, finally, he put me from him, I felt nearer my husband than ever before; felt there was less danger of misunderstandings and unhappiness, now.

The days and weeks that followed were happy, busy ones. George took such wonderful care of me. Each day that they were said to be in France for patriotic and philanthropic purposes.

I no longer thought I would like to be poor and unknown. I loved my beautiful home, and the freedom to do things for others which my husband's wealth gave me. I had begun to get "my stride," as Kurtis Reeve once said about himself in business.

But I was yet far from satisfied. I realized I still had much to learn, if I were to be the well-rounded woman Mrs. Sexton had talked to me about in those last weeks.

But when one really tries to learn, nothing can hinder one's progress. It is only when we go at things half-heartedly, that we do not get along.

A Surprise. I had noticed a peculiar look on George's face, late for the first time, as if he were doing something he should not.

"You look as if you had some secret, George," he returned. "But little girls must learn to curb their curiosity."

"Really, am I not to know?" I pretended to pout.

"No, really you are not!" "I don't believe it is much, anyway," I laughed at him, but I was anxious to know, just the same. He had confessed there was a secret. And I was not inclined to make much of nothing.

I was soon to know. The very next day after our little talk, I heard the honk-honk of the car, and, running to the window, I was just in time to see George help a woman out and then lift out a bag. Who could it be? I glanced quickly into the mirror to see if I was presentable.

It was early for George, and I had not yet changed for dinner. I gave my hair a pat, then went out on the landing, and looked over the banisters. I heard voices, but could see no one. Listening, I heard George say:

"You stay here, I'll bring her down."

I hurried back into my room, so that George would not know I had listened. He came in with his face beaming.

"There's a lady waiting to see you in the library," he said, after kissing me, and asking how I felt.

"Who is it?" "Come down and see," he replied with a laugh, and I followed him.

The lady rose from the depths of an easy chair, as I entered the room. "Mother," I cried, and, in a moment, I was clasped in her arms and we were both talking at once.

Tomorrow—A Cloudless Sky.

ASSESSMENT CANCELED.

The Canadian Airplanes Company, suffering from the effects of having their assessment of \$799,840 canceled by the court of revision, R. Farmanter appeared for the company and stated that the plant was engaged in the manufacture of essential munitions of war.

## FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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CHARLES D. YOUNG

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED? Rhinoceros bravado

## SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT LT. H. CONNOLLY

The parents of Lieut. Harold Connolly, R.A.F., some time ago received a cablegram from Liverpool stating that the young officer had died on June 4. Lieut. Connolly has been on coast defence duty in England for the past eighteen months, and on receiving the message Mr. Connolly, his father, immediately cabled the mayor of Liverpool, asking for further information, and the reply that he received stated that it did not refer to his son. Since that time more cables have been sent to England asking for information, but so far no reply has been received. As a wire was received from Lieut. Connolly on May 20, stating that he was returning home as some time previous-

ly he had met with an accident, it was thought that he might have received his discharge, but the other cable coming and then since then no further information, makes a great uncertainty as to his fate.

## FOR DUTY IN CANADA.

Capt. H. J. Middleton of No. 4 General Hospital, who for three years has been on hospital duty in Salonica and England, returned to Toronto yesterday. He was brought home for duty in Canada, and it is thought he will be posted to the staff at the new St. Andrew's Hospital. A brother, Staff-Serjt. Middleton, is employed in the registry office at Toronto military headquarters.

## STREET RAILWAYMEN ARE NOT SATISFIED

A deputation of street railwaymen headed by Controller W. D. Robbins and Aid. Joseph Gibbons waited on Manager R. J. Fleming yesterday, and although nothing definite was forthcoming, evidently all is not in harmony. It was declared that the men were not going out on strike again, but as a matter of fact a number of things have cropped up among the employees, one of the chief being that the men are not satisfied with their runs on the Carlton street route. It was a result of a decision arrived at at the last meeting of the union that the deputation waited on the general manager yesterday, but with what results has not yet been made known.



## 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.

O'KEEFE'S Phone Main 4205. TORONTO

Proprietors of York Springs Celebrated Water.

## Wash

An exception to the new Fabrics, fancy cost, show a fine washable color.

## Summer

We are of our stock show styles. The models in medium grounds w

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