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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19.

Eastern Ontario and the Long Sault.

In The Brockville Recorder and Times of Monday last, a complaint is registered against the neglect of eastern Ontario in the development of the cheap power policy of the hydro-electric movement. There may have been a change of editors in Brockville since the days when the hydro-electric policy was fighting for its life, but in those days The Brockville Recorder was not the support of Sir Adam Beck that its present complaints might lead one to expect. When private interests were doing their best to grab all the water privileges that might have supplied eastern Ontario with power, it was not Hon. George Graham who rushed to save them for the public. The interests acquired a considerable number of them, and the Trent Valley powers had to be re-acquired by the province at what many regard as a ruinous outlay.

With respect to the Long Sault power development, had the government with which Hon. George Graham was identified nerved itself and done what it might, we should not now probably be in the situation of having to sit down and accept what the United States Government has chosen to do to us under the pretence of war necessity.

The protests of the present government have been of no avail, and the Rob Roy motto has been the watchword of the procedure.

That they should take who have the power.

And they should keep who can.

We cannot help expressing surprise that the United States, which is fighting in the great war for the principle which is now violated, should not only depend upon its superior strength, but even take advantage of the friendly character of our relations to sequester one of our important assets. It is true that the injury is only to last for five years and after that the weir is to be removed, which is now to be built, but the emergency of peace may prove to be as potent as the necessities of war when an excuse is needed for gratifying the rapacity of a corporation.

Canada assumed a dog-in-the-manger attitude on this head, but made a fair and practicable offer for the joint development of the public surplus of the available power covered by the international treaty. Under this 700,000 hp. could have been developed, but this did not suit the influential private interests which have evidently been able to work the United States Government in a time of stress. The order of the commission leaves several loopholes thru which a corporation could shoot down any opposition it may encounter to its interests. The terms and conditions of the permit of the secretary of war are only to be followed "so far as the same are applicable." And at the end of five years, "the applicant or any other interested party," may apply for the continuance of the weir which constitutes such a flagrant breach of the Ashburton and the Waterways Treaties.

The whole question should be taken up by the government with President Wilson. Meanwhile eastern Ontario has certainly suffered a serious loss in its prospects of a power supply.

The Day of Labor.

What is most significant in the election situation which is developing in Britain is the great strength of the labor party and the power of the enfranchised women. Labor lays claim to 4,500,000 votes and the women have 6,000,000. All of these women voters are not of course committed to one cause, except on the war issue, but there will be at least half of them on the side of labor. This would make 7,000,000 votes for labor if the women are not included in their own estimate. In addition to this, T. P. O'Connor declares that the Irish parliamentary party, having received no satisfaction from either of the old line parties, will throw in its lot with labor.

The intelligentsia, to borrow a term from elsewhere, are beginning to see that labor, on the score of justice and on the fundamental ground of national well-being, must have more consideration. The Master of Balliol, who stands to Oxford and England as Sir Robert Falconer stands to Ontario, has reported on the labor situation and declared for a universal eight-hour day, paid holidays, leisure for self-instruction, amusement for working people and general abolition of drudgery and the monotony that makes for mental degeneracy. We can imagine the sensation if Sir Robert Falconer

came out with a similar report here, and the assertion that if these things do not come with peace the war has been fought in vain.

In England the nation has suffered as nobody in Canada yet understands suffering. The sword has pierced between the marrow and the bone, and thinking people there have come to see that such sacrifice as the nation has made must lead to something better than existed in the world that was. That old world no longer exists in Britain. It may be reconstituted there, but the best authorities say it shall not. But in Canada all hands are still hanging on to the old regime and wondering how they can return to the former condition with the least amount of damage.

The sooner everybody gets rid of this illusion the better. Our old world, just as much as Britain's, is passing away, the more slowly, and will soon be dead and gone. It would pass more rapidly had we suffered more keenly, and we may drink the cup more deeply yet. There is nothing to be feared about the change. We shall be a healthier, stronger, better poised nation when we understand and conform ourselves to the unity of interests that makes every individual in the nation necessary to every other individual, instead of imagining, as so many now do, that the majority of the nation depends on the efforts and the talents of a few.

The day of labor is coming, but labor must understand the reason why aristocracy and feudalism and militarism and capitalism and other powers have failed and not make the same mistake. There is only one key to success and only one way to enduring influence. It is the way of service.

The Bigger Spirit Growing.

While the Anglican Synod is wrestling with such weighty matters as "whether it should be 'which' or 'who' in the Lord's prayer; or Mar-ians and Eucharists, or something else to designate the church services; or whether the Athanasian creed could be edited to advantage; and whether it is possible to get along morally without a belief in eternal fire; what is regarded by the man in the street as real progress has been made in the cordial and fraternal spirit evinced in the reception accorded Rev. Dr. Nell when he bore the greetings of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the synod.

It may be a shocking thing to many pious church people, but the number of people has multiplied exceedingly who do not care a straw about their souls' salvation in comparison with their solicitude for the establishment on earth of some of the spirit which is supposed to distinguish Christian communities. "If ye love not your brother, whom ye have seen, how can you love God whom ye have not seen?" is a text that carries higher values with the modern critic of religion than any other text of orthodoxy. Not to be able to pass this standard is a disqualification more important than any of the creedal or ceremonial disabilities from which laymen in general suffer.

In an age when the whole world practically is fighting for unity and closer alliance against the hosts of evil, it is something of an anomaly that the churches to be the only bodies which have doubts about the value of "eternity" together. If the churches continue to keep up their fences, or at least to build them too high, after the manner of the spite-wallahs, the time will come when those who can feel perfectly at home and comfortable in any church that acknowledges the two commandments to love God with all one's being and one's neighbor as one's self, will outnumber all who find Canterbury or Rome, Geneva or Epworth, Jerusalem or Benares, essential to their appreciation of the Life Divine.

It takes a long time for the first principles to sink home, and it takes years and other vicissitudes to bring the race to a due sense of the realities. At the same time we are making progress, and even such amenities as a cordial exchange of greetings between sister churches may be broken as much as the cup of cold water that is given to the Master in the person of the least of His brethren.

Only Corroboration of the Obvious.

Doubt has been raised by The New York Evening Post and some other authorities of the bona fide character of the revelations now being made regarding the relations existing between the Bolsheviks and the German Government. We did not wait for these revelations to make our minds up about these relations, and if the documents were discredited, that would not remove the unpalatable facts upon which our first conclusions were grounded. These documents at the best are only corroborative of what seems obvious enough from a study of the events. When The Providence Journal was making its revelations about the Germans, similar discredit was thrown upon them. There are still people who think the fire in the parliament buildings at Ottawa was accidental, while The Providence Journal gave warning three weeks ahead.

Lenine and Trotsky were introduced into Russia by Germany, and Germany never does anything without an interested motive. All that Lenine and Trotsky have done, and they had to change their names of Ulanoff and

KNOCKING PUBLIC OWNERSHIP!

(Toronto Telegram, Sept. 17.)
Friends of Sifton the Worst Enemies of Public Ownership.

Public ownership at the time when The Globe and The World helped Clifford Sifton to assassinate public ownership would have given Canada freight and passenger service at 35 per cent, less than the rates now being paid.

Public ownership of railways at the present time will not give Canada cheaper passenger or freight service unless the country wipes out the \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 that was squandered in exploitation and overcapitalization by the policies of Clifford Sifton, with the help of The Globe, Star and World.

Clifford Sifton was, and is, the arch enemy of public ownership just as Emperor William is the arch enemy of liberty. The Globe, Star and World, and other friends of Clifford Sifton have no more right to pose as friends to public ownership than the friends of Emperor William have a right to pose as friends to liberty.

has been in the interests of Germany. Between them they reduced Russia to a chaos, and they did it admittedly while in receipt of German money. They may be innocent and slandered patriots, but the facts are against them, and the murders and assassinations which have resulted from their policy are no commendation. If they are so heartily Russian as some would believe, why are they now seeking German protection?

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE BETTER ESTATE.

I've sometimes wished that I might be a fairy dwelling in some glen. To sing and dance with joyous glee. Despite the jacksals in their den.

But after all 'tis better still To be a man with right arm stout. With purpose strong and steady will. To seek and knock those jacksals out.

From the Papers of the United States

Signs of Change of Heart.

New York Times: There is in the Austrian invitations signs of change of heart. It is declared in the note that further discussion of peace terms in speeches of statesmen would be futile. They are aimed at the masses and publicity destroys them as overtures. This is a pretty plain intimation that in a confidential conference Austria and Germany would be prepared to accept the allies' terms.

The Trail of the Serpent.

New York Herald: "We cannot imagine that the invitation be declined," says The Times of the Austro-Hungarian bid for a beginning of negotiations, therefore a Prussian peace.

Lord Lansdowne and a little handful of Tories in England may be expected to express the same sentiment. It is possible that by coming this country a little hand might be found to agree, but undoubtedly the overwhelming majority of Americans agree with The Herald, which cannot imagine how the invitation could be accepted by this or any other nation fighting to make the world safe from Austria-Hungary, Prussianism, for which we have just begun to fight!

What Will Germany Think?

New York Sun: "Who is the censor? Is it not his duty to see to it that news indicative of American dejection is kept out of the newspapers? Is it not his duty to keep many? Yet the enervating announcement is boldly printed that the Hon. Hinkley Dink Knicker, once the most famous dispenser of Rum in all Chicago, is now going to open an ice cream parlor!"

No Parleying.

New York Tribune: "The German thing we have resolved to destroy is a criminal outlawed thing, and cannot be parleyed with. Our business with the enemy is simple. It is to get him, dead or alive, and we go to Berlin to do it."

Do You Remember.

Florida Times-Union: "When a glass of beer was a nickel? When a lump of sugar was a cent? When bread was five cents a loaf? When you could see a good movie show for a nickel? When you bought flour by the barrel? When the butcher would throw in a lot of meat for your dog? When you got a big free lunch with a five-cent schooner of beer?"

Shaughnessy Last of the Magnates.

Winnipeg Free Press: "Indeed it is a pity that Lord Shaughnessy will have the distinction, at a date not far distant in the future, of being president of the only privately owned railway on the North American continent—a position of splendid isolation that might not be altogether comfortable."

MUST TAKE BACK STRIKERS.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson, in a letter today, called upon the Remington Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Ordnance Company and other manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., to reinstate striking employees who seek to return to work in response to the president's demand. He wrote that the Liberator, in response to the president's demand, had refused to reinstate their former employees.

U. S. LUMBER EMBARGO.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—An embargo against the shipment of virtually all kinds of lumber from any point in the United States or Canada to any point east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River, excepting shipments for war purposes, was announced today at the St. Louis office of the railroad at

(London Advertiser, Sept. 18.)
Nationalization of Railways.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of the government to nationalize all the railways. It will be the greatest error ever committed. Like protection, once introduced, it would be almost impossible to remove. It is a principle of public control, but not public ownership. Recently we have on more than one occasion approved of the views expressed by the head of the Canadian Pacific. He has put the case of the nationalization of railways in a nutshell. He says: "Government ownership of railways implies government operation, which is akin to political operation, which is a financial failure. The Government of Canada today is not government by the people. The government should neither buy nor lease the Grand Trunk or the Grand Trunk Pacific into like Germany, a new franchise act is passed and a new parliament elected under a fair and just franchise."

Government ownership of railways means a reign of fraud and graft, the repeal of all the principles of true democracy. It means the perpetuation of the methods by which the present government obtained its power.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

Ruth Explains That Brian Has Not Yet Bought Clothes for Her.

CHAPTER XL.

Brian and Mollie danced well together. Ruth admitted it when Mrs. Curtis called it to her attention. She also admitted to herself—that they were enjoying themselves extremely. She tried to be sensible and not feel hurt and a trifle jealous. Mollie King was an old friend of Brian's, and she must not make him feel that she was narrow about such things. But when their laugh frequently rang out, and Brian knelt upon their having the second dance, one that had been a particular favorite of Mollie's before Ruth knew him, she couldn't help herself.

Ruth danced once with Brian. She danced well, and usually loved to dance with Brian. But he had been so taken up with Mollie that he spent the time retelling some of her bright sayings, which, naturally annoyed Ruth, in the frame of mind she was in.

It was midnight when Ruth proposed they go home. For some time Claude Beckley had been monopolizing her. And, among other things, he had told her of what "a gay old dog" Brian had been before he was married, and how "the village" had misled him.

You should have taken an apartment down town, then, and become acquainted with all his old friends," he told her.

Ruth did not tell him she had no desire to know them. If she had, she would not have told him. Instead, she then proposed leaving.

Mrs. Curtis heard her and Mollie King to the guest room while they donned their wraps.

"What a lovely gown, Mrs. Hackett! I have never seen one like it. Who is your dressmaker?"

"Lorraine made this. In fact, she made nearly all my trousseau. I have needed no one since."

Ruth could not help but notice the look on Mrs. Curtis' face when she mentioned the name of "Lorraine." It had made her gown. Mollie King also glanced at her in a peculiar manner.

"Mrs. Curtis asked, 'I have never dared inquire her prices. I knew well enough I couldn't afford her, although this is doing remarkably well.'"

"I don't know if she is so expensive," Ruth answered. She had not failed to understand that in some way Mrs. Curtis was hitting her when she had spoken of Mr. Curtis as doing "remarkably well."

"I know very little about New York dressmakers, Aunt always had Lorraine make her clothes, and after I grew up she made mine. I never knew what they cost."

"But that one you have on, cost a lot. It is exquisite."

"Oh, I happen to know what this one cost. Aunt had it sent down for approval. Lorraine sometimes did that when she got in something she thought we would like."

"Would you think me dreadful if I asked how much it was? I would like her to make me something if she isn't too expensive."

"Oh, not at all! Aunt paid \$200 for this."

Ruth heard a little gasp from Mollie, and Mrs. Curtis said: "That's beyond me. I thought I shouldn't be able to afford her prices." Ruth felt horribly embarrassed. She had no idea that Mrs. Curtis and perhaps Mollie King thought she was too extravagant with Brian's money. They had known him a long time, and were fond of him. They both knew she worked, was in the shop, but of course they knew she could not buy herself expensive clothes yet. She mustn't let them be sorry for Brian because of her.

"You see, I haven't had a new gown since I have been married," she explained rather diffidently, yet with a disarming smile. "Aunt Louise is very generous and she bought me such an elaborate trousseau that I expect it will last me the rest of my life. Brian—Mr. Hackett—has no money yet what it costs to dress a wife. And we don't have for some time to come. We go out so little that I was thinking only tonight that my evening dress would be out of style before I had had any wear out of it."

Ruth had flushed while making this long explanation. It was so foreign to her, her bringing up, to discuss the cost of her clothes, that she had rambled on saying more than was necessary. She realized this and it added to her embarrassment.

"You are an interior decorator, aren't you?" Mollie broke in to her relief. "How interesting it must be!"

"Yes, I enjoy it very much."

"I am so grateful that Brian doesn't object," Mrs. Curtis asked, turning to Mollie.

"Quite wonderful!" Mollie replied, but a peculiar look had crossed her face at the question. A look that puzzled Ruth. What could it mean? Had Brian made a friend of Mollie King when he dined with her? It didn't seem possible and yet—

On the way home Ruth said to Brian:

"Did you say anything to Miss King about my being in the shop—that you objected to it?"

"Perhaps you don't suppose I want them to think I can't support you, do you?"

Tomorrow—Mr. Maudslayi says that the present before Brian.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED?
No news is good news.

From Canadian Papers

Probably It Didn't Rain All Day. Kingston Whig—Did Kingston motorists observe the request to make Sunday a gasless day? Well, not as you could notice.

War Time Profits.

Edmonton Bulletin—It is generally conceded that it is not patriotic to demand more than peace time profits in war time. In that event, the government which permits excess profits to be collected in war time when it can prevent it, is not playing fair with the public or the country.

Depend on the Tanks.

Vancouver World—The allies are coming more and more to depend on the "tank" to break the German lines.

Cut Out the "Please."

Guelph Herald—Canada would do well to cease saying "Please" when anything is required to safeguard the war. If economy in gasoline is necessary it were better to say to every motorist, "Thou Shalt Not," and let it go at that.

Would Be Glad to Quit Belgium.

London Free Press—Germany would be glad to get out of Belgium. It would help her in a military sense, by shortening her line to the original Franco-German frontier. But she cannot withdraw without admission of defeat and danger of disintegration at home, except thru a peace pact with the Belgians that King Albert

and his government may be dependent upon not to make.

Unthinkable. Bradford Examiner—"Peace by negotiation" means a peace with the Hun unwhipt and unrepentant.

Central Powers Attempted Peace With Czech-Slovaks

Paris, Sept. 18.—Secretary Bismarck of the Czech-Slovak National Council, in an announcement made public today, says that Germany and Austria-Hungary recently planned to bring about peace with the Czech-Slovaks. A meeting took place at the Hofburg, in Vienna, at which the Austrian arch-dukes, important German politicians and delegates from Saxony and Bavaria were present.

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WHEN you're tired, hot, thirsty and on the verge of an attack of the blues—that's the time your system calls for, and needs, a mild stimulant.

A cool, refreshing drink of something to buck one up, re-liven the jaded nerves and restore the old pep.

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