

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22.

Housing Proposals.

It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge the intention of the provincial government to encourage the effort to solve the housing problem by the grant in aid of \$2,000,000. It was no doubt well and kindly meant, and it applied to two or three municipalities might effect something. The suggestion of \$2,500 as the limit of value of houses to be built strikes us as entirely too high. There is a proviso that the municipality borrowing the money shall raise 25 per cent. of the amount in addition. If the whole \$2,000,000 is borrowed, the sum to be used for building would be \$2,500,000, and we would have 1,000 houses erected at the price of \$2,500 each. This might do in Toronto, although a house costing \$2,500 does not appear to be the type of house that is in view even in Toronto for artisan dwellings. Certainly in the smaller towns and municipalities a house worth \$2,500 is far beyond the ambition of the ordinary mechanic or farmer's laborer.

If, however, the \$2,000,000 is intended for the benefit of the smaller salaried worker then the problem of the artisan dwelling still remains unsolved.

John Galsworthy has been writing about the problem in England, where it has been under discussion long before the war, and where the garden village has been evolved as one of the answers. He looks forward thirty years to a time when the rural population shall have increased from 9,000,000 to 18,000,000, and the towns, clean and large, will be garden-surrounded, and in the allotments the leisure hours of the workers will be spent. Co-operative holdings, decent cottages, good gardens, well-built roads, canals, trolley cars and convenient markets are the features of that new time. The people are to be independent and not mere wage-slaves. And everybody will work.

At present farms are letting all over Britain, Labor being the only drawback and housing the real difficulty. The government has promised help thru the local government board, but private interests are not reconciled to what seems to them a menace to building enterprises.

The chief difficulty here is that Labor objects to being patronized, and while things may be done for it that seem all right to the benevolent capitalist and reformer, they would be more satisfactorily done if Labor were directly consulted, or enabled to co-operate in planning and carrying out proposed reforms. If the provincial government would adopt proportional representation, or even the alternate vote, a whole mass of difficulties would disappear at the next general election.

German Music Versus Prussianism

That the present generation of Germans are of a different order of people from the Goethes and Schillers, the Kants and Hegels, the Haydns and Mozarts, the Beethovens and Wagners, is well known to students, and it is this difference that has led to the confusion over the German tongue and the use of German philosophy and German music. We would leave a gap in our intellectual and artistic life not easy to fill. And we do ourselves rather than the modern Germans harm by excluding the work of past generations of Germans (none of them Prussians) from our curricula.

They are taking broader views in England, where the Beecham Opera Company has been giving magnificent performances of "The Valkyrie" and "Tannhauser" and "The Magic Flute" in London, Birmingham and Manchester. Nor is it to be forgotten that the Germans are at present paying more attention to Shakespeare than any section of the British public at home or abroad. Are belongs to a different order of being from that which burns libraries and destroys cathedrals. And moreover art is democratic and universal.

Labor's New Policy.

It seems a pity that The Industrial Banner, which is the only newspaper representing labor to any degree in an official way in Toronto, should not strive to be absolutely fair and just in its statements. It would be easy of course for it to use the tu quoque argument, and to say that labor is not treated fairly by the capitalist class, but surely this is not regarded by intelligent labor men as a reason for being unfair in turn. It makes it more difficult also to plead the labor cause, when quotations can be made from the labor organ which

are obviously out of harmony with the professed spirit of the general labor movement. If the Labor Party is to resort to the same sort of methods, the same class of misrepresentation, the same carelessness of facts, the same disregard of the rights of others, and of the courtesies of debate, it does not encourage the independents to cast in their lot with those who are supporting what under other conditions might be an attractive movement with a progressive political platform.

When fifteen of the aldermen voted in favor of the proposal that had been adopted by the board of control to settle the approaching strike, and ten of the aldermen on technical grounds were able to block the proposal, the Industrial Banner announced that the whole council had thrown out the measure. Why were the facts not stated, and was it necessary to cultivate the impression that the city government was entirely opposed to labor interests, when the reverse is the case? This is the Bolshevik method and undesirable in Canada.

In the last issue of The Banner, the statement appears: "In fact every paper in the city wanted to be fair and impartial, so they said they believed in arbitration, but thought the city employees had made a mistake to strike, etc." Is this correct, or is the Banner following the Prussian model which teaches the children geography, beginning with the first question: "What is Germany," the answer being, "Our fatherland, surrounded by enemies." Is it necessary for The Banner to teach its readers that labor has no friends outside its own columns?

In the same issue there is an article endeavoring to show that Dr. Hastings, the medical officer of health of the city, and perhaps the most notable and successful officer of health on the continent, is an enemy of labor and not to be trusted. This is done by misrepresenting what Dr. Hastings said respecting the chlorination of the sewage output and the effect on the civic water supply, when a strike was threatened at the sewage plant. Here is what Dr. Hastings said in an interview reported in The Telegram, July 5:

Telegram, July 5.—The matter of filtration of the city's water supply is much more serious. If the men at the filtration plant go out, it would be necessary to get scientifically trained men, not contented with organized labor, to look after the work. Under no circumstances must untrained water be allowed to reach the citizens. A raw water supply would constitute a very grave danger. The citizens must be safeguarded.

In another interview, Dr. Hastings stated that the flow of sewage into the lake for a short time would not endanger life if the water supply was carefully filtered and chlorinated. And here is a paragraph from the lengthy article in The Industrial Banner, repeating and urging this same view, and suggesting that Dr. Hastings, to use The Banner's expression, is camouflaging:

Industrial Banner, July 19.—However, the citizens are much indebted to the doctor to learn that the deadly germs and the sewage that was turned into the Don River while the strike was on was not detrimental to the public health, for did he not assure us that the city water supply had to be filtered and chlorinated anyway before it was used and the turning of the sewage into the waterfront did not constitute a menace to the public health. Of course he did not go as far as to actually say that the sewage improved the quality of the civic water supply.

It is to be regretted that the labor organ should not set up a standard of accuracy, fairness and impartiality. George Washington said: "We shall erect a standard to which the wise and the honest may repair." It would be better to follow this example than that of the falsifiers.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

TRANSFORMATION.

He had a wondrous homely face, Deep furrows scarred his brow and cheek. His nose lacked every line of grace, And two crossed eyes played hide and seek; And yet the smiling light that streamed From lip and eye unfailingly Made him so fair he ever seemed A thing of beauty unto me.

SUPEFYING RESULTS OBTAINED FOR ALLIES

Geneva, Switzerland, July 21.—Americans are mentioned today, for the first time, by The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna. The newspaper states that the Americans have changed the situation for the benefit of the allies, only in the political, but in the military, phases of the conflict. The newspaper says:

"There is no further doubt that there are a million Americans in France. The genius of American organization has obtained stupifying results. Germany finds herself faced by three powers whose combined population is three times greater than hers."

ADVANCE OF ITALIANS STOPPED, SAYS VIENNA

Vienna, July 20.—via London.—The official communication issued by the war office says: "On both sides of Asiago an enemy advance was repulsed by a counter-attack. In the Brenta Valley an Italian attack failed. In Albania there were skirmishes between reconnoitring detachments."

THOROLD PUMP PLANT A PREY TO FLAMES

Main Portion of Mill Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of Nearly \$200,000.

St. Catharines, July 21.—Fire last night destroyed the plant of the Thorold Pump Co. of Thorold at a loss of nearly \$200,000. The blaze, the cause of which is unknown, broke out about 10 o'clock and was well under way before it was discovered. The main portion of the mill was doomed. Firemen devoted their efforts to saving the building containing electrical machinery, and in this they were successful, as well as in saving four-fifths of a pile of 5000 cords of pulpwood which was also on fire when they arrived. A considerable quantity of manufactured pulp ready for shipment was also destroyed, as well as five freight cars which were in the yard.

The mill was built about 12 twelve years ago by an American company headed by H. Nachelmann of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and was known as the Colonial Wood Products Co. It lay idle nearly two years and had been leased by the Foley-Rieger Company of Thorold and had been operated in connection with their other Thorold plants. Only a small portion of the loss is covered by insurance.

GERMANS RETREAT OVER MARNE RIVER

Enemy Strikes Homeward Under Cover of Smoke Screen.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 21.—An attack from Chateau Thierry to Rheims began on Saturday. American forces captured Hill 192, north of Vaux, and advanced more than two kilometres. At last accounts they were more than holding their own against German resistance.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few places.

The district south of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up German regiments were left behind in the Marne. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

All Saturday night the allies hammered away at the widening wedge between the Germans and Paris as the Germans withdrew north of the Marne. Americans continue taking prisoners and guns. Allied reinforcements are pouring in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans may attempt.

The heavy artillery of the allies continues today the clearing of districts north of the Marne. The Germans who were with Pershing in Mexico played a prominent part in the scout work in the river.

GERMAN DEFEAT BAD AS AUSTRIAN

Retirement Over Marne Resembles Disaster on Piave River.

London, July 21.—Although London's customary calm remains untroubled, there is deep and solid satisfaction expressed everywhere over the second victory of the Marne. The German retreat across the river is regarded as the turning point of the central powers' defeat, equalled only by the Austrian disaster at the Piave River.

The news of the recrossing of the Marne was received here too late on Saturday afternoon for mention in most of the papers, but the event was a clearer-cut success for the French and American armies than the majority of the cautious military writers here dared to predict. Nor does any one predict how far the victory may go, or what its political consequences may be. The Germans are in an embarrassing pocket north of the Marne, and if the French and Americans are able to keep up their pressure, or even to hold their present position, they make the most of their artillery, the German army may find it necessary to fall back to the line between Rheims and Soissons, or even farther.

GETS CROSS AND PROMOTION

Woodstock, July 21.—The Military Cross and promotion to a captaincy has been conferred on Flight Lieutenant G. O. Johnson of this city now serving in France. According to report the decorated aviator dropped down from a large force of Huns and let go four bombs which caused severe casualties. He also held up a large horse transport by persistent attacks, doing much damage. He has four enemy planes to his credit.

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.

The Woman Who Changed

BY JANE PHELPS.

A Musical Evening.

Merton Gray came early, his violin tucked under his arm. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock greeted him graciously. George warmly. For the first time since Merton told me of his love, I did not feel embarrassed. I had thought it all out. I had done nothing wrong—nothing underhanded—so that I might be with him; and, more than that, I had not encouraged him. I was fond of him. He was my very good friend. I should treat him as such and put behind me forever the fact that he had wanted to be more. I felt flattered that he had cared, but even so, I knew that he wasn't by any means heart-broken, and that he would probably marry someone—that he had mistaken pity for love. I must show him that now I did not need his pity—that I was happy instead of miserable.

We had a delightful evening. Mr. Babcock had not brought his violin, so he played several selections on Merton's, which he declared superior to his. Merton beamed. His Strad was the pride of his life, he laughingly told them. Then we sang, and were all surprised when the grandfather's clock in the hall struck eleven.

James brought in a very light supper, over which we became quite jolly. Mrs. Babcock declared she could not eat another bite—then ate heartily.

"Our wife is a little wizard," she said to George. "She has found out, in some occult way, what my tastes are and she tempts me."

"I am delighted that she has succeeded in doing so," he returned pleasantly, just glancing at me. But read approval in that glance, and Mr. Babcock read something more, for he said:

"I don't wonder you look at her in that proud way, Howard. Not many young wives have her knack of entertaining—especially of entertaining old folk like us."

"You people forget I am a lonely old bachelor!" Merton said in pretended depression. "I really feel quite out of the picture."

"Imagine it is your own fault, Mr. Gray," Mrs. Babcock returned in her soft, musical voice. "And you are not, because I am older than you are, if I tell you that you are missing much that makes life worth living. Of course, you are fortunate in me, but neither can quite take the place of a wife—a woman who loves you."

I flushed happily. Did George really and truly appreciate his home more than I thought? Was it true that he should be proud of me?

"Get married, my boy! It's the only thing for a young fellow to do," said Mr. Babcock.

"I'm married!" I exclaimed. "Merton returned, making a comical grimace. 'You're not old!' about thirty, 'I take it.' Then, when Merton nodded, he said: 'But too old to be married any longer. Why waste the years that might be made so full of joy?' The glance he gave Mrs. Babcock was a silent appeal for help. He was so full of joy and trust and faith."

A comparison. "But I know some married people," Merton raised his hands in mock horror. "Single blessedness is indeed blessed, compared to the life of bickering and quarrelling they lead." "Single people are not in the majority, dear Mr. Gray," again it was Mrs. Babcock's soft voice. "We hear of them, that is all. The really happy couples seldom talk of their happiness. It is too deep, too sacred to discuss. But the other kind, those who are unhappy—miserable—take into their confidence so loudly that, seemingly, it multiplies them, and they appear more numerous than they really are. It is not so, dear? Consideration when I had found fault with other things! My lovely home, my easy, comfortable existence, my care-free days, have seemed as nothing because I could not have all else that I wanted. Merton left, saying he never had enjoyed himself more, and he had an invitation to visit the Babcocks if ever he was in Chicago."

"Gray made a bit with our guests," George said, when they had gone. "I'm glad we had him in. He's a fascinating fellow, and remarkably entertaining." "Yes, I am glad we had him, too," I responded.

Tomorrow—Results.

SITE IS SELECTED

Woodstock, July 21.—The Gardner site on Vassett's Ave. has been selected for the Hosiers, Limited, a new industry recently secured for the city. Building operations will commence next week.

FELL TO BARN FLOOR

Woodstock, July 21.—John R. Calder, of East Nisouri, the Liberal nominee for the North Oxford seat in the legislature, fell while unloading hay in his barn, to the floor below. He sustained fractures of three ribs besides other injuries. No serious results are anticipated.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, July 21.—British casualties reported in week ending yesterday totaled 16,981, compared with the aggregate of 14,911 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 91; men 1,411. Wounded or missing of officers 291; men 15,189.

FOLLIES OF THE PASSING SHOW—By Mitchell

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CHARLES MITCHELL

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS.

When the president of the boarding house find-out club discovers us tacking a Paris label in a home-made hat.

DEATH OF EX-CZAR MORE THAN PROBABLE

Paris, July 21.—News of the death of the former Russian emperor is accepted as more than probable here, especially as it appears to be believed in Germany. The Temps says: "The former emperor's death must produce unforeseen consequences in Russia. Hence, it is more than ever necessary that the allies have a coherent, clear and far-seeing policy in Russia, the principles of which should certainly be in conformity to those formulated in Washington."

Only Prisoners and Dead Germans Stay Below Marne

London, July 21.—"No Germans remain south of the Marne except prisoners and dead. This message is sent by the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters and is timed Saturday evening."

To Observe August Fourth As Remembrance Day

London, July 20.—August fourth will be celebrated in Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan and the Dominion of Canada as "Remembrance Day," being the anniversary of the day Great Britain declared war on Germany. In London, the king and queen and the members of parliament will participate in the morning in a procession at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the archbishop of Canterbury will deliver a sermon in honor of those fallen in battle.

TOLL ROAD PURCHASED

Brockville, July 21.—The purchase of the Brockville and Prescott toll road, covering a distance of twelve miles, has been completed by the municipalities interested and the gates will be removed at the end of the present month.

ALLIES BREAK SPELL OF GERMAN COMMAND.

Amsterdam, July 21.—The allied victory has created a deep impression thruout Holland. The Telegraaf says that anything is possible; that the capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation. Hand-eblad says the double Franco-American success revives French courage and rejoices the Americans, whose young army has proved that it is capable of vigorously tackling the Germans.

The greatest importance of the victory, according to The Nieuws Van Den Dag, is the scoring of a tactical and purely, even strategical success against the German commanders. Even if the Germans recovered their advantageous position, the paper says, the fact remains that the spell of the German army command is broken. Tyd emphasizes the great strategical advantages achieved by General Foch within a few hours.



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The long marches, the hard exercises, and strenuous outdoor work of army life, make soldiers appreciate the comfort produced by a cool, refreshing, invigorating beverage. A drink that will relieve that dry, burning sensation—something that is a real thirst-quencher.

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Berlin, July

Fresh fighting between the according to a statement.

"On the front line," "French attacks full."

North of Chateau Thierry, the fighting is today, the particularly heavy. The text of it is violent. Ancre was followed and Hamei by attacks, which were between the enemy's employment of about a decision enemy was repulsed.

"The French line, Toulon, gales, were in the struggle. Several were distributed divisions as behind the tank while Frenchmen Two Days

"Americans, Canadians, and English fought between heavy days of strength of oneself fully felt themselves to attack made payment of to caused them to field.

"The fighting achievements, and in its victory with former which have been field.

"On the heights of the town, which the strongest day forward, the seven times as soldiers to Chateau Thierry."

"Northwest of the town, which the strongest day forward, the seven times as soldiers to Chateau Thierry."

"The American especially heavy night, undisturbed, withdrew our north and Chateau Thierry."

EXTENSIVE TO MORE

London, July communication result of a photograph carried out on was revealed above at Mori