

## The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 26.

## Premier Borden's Appeal

Better late than never will be the commendatory endorsement of Premier Borden's appeal for recruits from all who have the honor and welfare of Canada at heart. The appeal is apparently part of an organized effort to awaken the empire to the supreme need of all its resources in men and morale, as well as in munitions and money. The last papers from Australia contain Premier Hughes' strong manifesto in connection with the referendum to be taken on Saturday next on the question of compulsory military service. Gen. Haig has just issued an appeal from the front, in which the kind of men as well as the quantity of men needed are described. Sir Robert Borden's appeal consequently comes at a time when the need is manifest, and it can only be assumed that the greatness of the need has prompted this unusual action. During the past four months, he remarks, the number of enlistments has greatly decreased, and having regard for the future, he says: "The time has come for this appeal." And it follows as he proceeds that "it is the urgent duty of the Canadian people to join with the government in organizing the full power of the nation in terms of human energy." He therefore appeals, "most earnestly," to the people of Canada, and to the men of military age, and to all others, that they place themselves at the disposition of the country for such service as they are deemed best fitted to perform.

It can only be added to this that the man of military age who hesitates to take his place where he best may serve, cannot be regarded as a true Canadian, whether he be born here, or have sworn fealty to the country or have adopted the Dominion as a residence. It has been somewhat disappointing to observe the casualty lists of Canadian losses filled chiefly with addresses in the British Islands, thus giving weight to the charge that the native-born are less interested in the defence of Canada than their foster children. Sir Robert Borden states that the climax of the war is rapidly approaching, and that the last hundred thousand men we place in the fighting line may be the decisive factor in the struggle that is to determine the destiny of the whole world.

It may seem strange that such an appeal should prove ineffective. The recruiting offices are not thronged with young men, as they might easily be. Crowds of young men of the age for which Gen. Haig particularly asks, 18 to 25, are to be found in all places of amusement. Teams of hockey players, amateurs and professionals, are being organized of exactly the men who are needed, and teams of men in khaki are expected to play with the stay-at-homes. It might encourage a finer spirit among our youths if the military teams declined to play with recruits made up of slackers.

Public opinion must be organized on this recruiting question. Another year, perhaps two or more, of war may be the result of the failure to get men to bring the conflict to a close with a decisive preponderance of forces. The slower the recruiting the longer the fighting will be. A good deal of our apathy and chicken-heartedness is probably due to the example set by the United States of a national selfishness that finds its way into and weakens the heart of every individual in the nation. Feeling that we ought, one wretched pretext or another arises to stifle the voice that would say we must. And when the individual fails to rise to the manhood that turns ought into must, the nation itself must take the responsibility as Australia will probably do on Saturday.

Premier Hughes bases his appeal largely on the necessity of keeping up the forces already sent at their full strength, and in an eloquent passage asks what Australian, as we might ask,

what Canadian, will consent to partial withdrawal from this life-and-death struggle?  
"Who amongst you," he proceeds, "will approve of a base abandonment of our allies, of our kinsmen and of our fellow-citizens in the trenches? Belgium, whose only crime was that she was a small and peaceful nation, did not turn her back on duty, and she triumphed beneath the iron heel of the despot, today stands as she did at Liège and Namur, resolute to die rather than surrender. France still stands firm and covered with glory; and the bones of her dead sons litter the soil of their dear country like shells on the ocean beach, yet she is not dismayed, and will fight on to the last man."

No nation can be great if her citizens are not great-hearted. France is great and glorious and moves in the van of the nations of the earth, glorious in peace as in war, because her sons can sink their personal aims and wishes in the glorious life of their country. Canada can never be great in a national sense until her sons can find something greater and more worth living for in the life of their nation than in their own little pursuits and pleasures. The appeal, in short, is an appeal to the manhood of the nation, and it could only be because manhood was lacking that no response should be forthcoming.

No one can forget the marvelous answer which Britain gave to Lord Kitchener when he issued his first appeal for 200,000 men. "I have said that I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come," a simple message on a single sheet of paper, splendidly brought to our attention in the artistic facsimiles now being sold for the Kitchener Memorial and the Red Cross Funds. The time has come for Canada, and there should be such a voluntary response to the premier's appeal as will obviate the necessity of the only alternative—conscription.

## Easy Money

The dead letter office at Washington is fairly swamped by an influx of letters, each one containing a silver dime, which, as the barker on the midway is fond of explaining, is "the tenth part of a dollar." Twenty-five thousand of these letters were sent from Minneapolis to Washington on Tuesday, and the silver stream is swelling to a flood. The letters are being sent to the dead letter office because a "fraud order" prevents their being delivered to the addressee in Minneapolis. Indeed the addressee is unable to find him. Hence the letters will go back to the people who wrote them and a great number of silver dimes will soon again be in circulation.

The mothers, wives and daughters of the republic were the victims this time, and the fraud is rather an amusing one. Thousands of women all over the country received a letter from the "National Brokerage Exchange" of Minneapolis. To every woman who would send ten cents in silver, and write five friends, urging them to join an endless chain, the exchange promised a new 1917 model silk petticoat. Apparently the women responded with great enthusiasm, and the manager of the exchange must have secured a large amount of money before he disappeared. The profit on each letter must have been small, because the swindler was out two cents a letter for postage and considerable overhead expense. Still, if he received twenty-five thousand letters a day for any length of time, he did pretty well for himself.

The lesson of the story seems to be that women can be lured by the bait that usually catches the ordinary man. Nearly every man who is swindled while trying to get something for nothing is himself at heart a swindler. The green goods, game, the three-card monte, the bohemian oats swindle, and a thousand like devices, rely for their success upon making the victim believe that somebody else is going to be the goat. The people who gamble on the price of wheat or some other commodity believe they can unload at a fancy price just before the market takes a tumble.

Nearly every woman who inveigled five friends into sending their dimes to the "National Exchange" probably figured that she would get the petticoat and they would get the laugh. One thing to be said, however, is that the average woman does not plunge. Ten cents is about her limit on a game of chance, and even then, as in the case we are discussing, she often gets her money back.

## COST OF CHURCH UNION

Editor World: Misleading statements have been given wide circulation thru the public press this week regarding the church union committee of the Presbyterian Church, as to the personnel of the

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## THE SPIRIT IS WILLING, BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK



committee, the cost of its administrative work and the legality of the expenditure incurred.

The committee was appointed in St. John, N.B., in 1904 (see minutes, 1904, p. 59). It consisted of 99 members, 25 of whom were pastors 20 were elders, and the remainder represented the great missionary, educational and benevolent departments of the church. When the committee was appointed the assembly resolved: "That the expenses of the committee be paid, and that they be levied pro rata upon the various schemes of the church according to the receipts of the year 1903-4, sent and west."

The committee was appointed with absolute unanimity, and the resolution regarding the payment of expenses also. From that day to this no man on the floor of the assembly has ever challenged the legality of the payment of the committee's expenses as they were reported from year to year by the treasurers, east and west. The audited accounts show that no expenses incurred by either majority or minority of the union committee in their propaganda were ever paid out of mission funds.

The total amount paid from the inception of the work in 1904 until the present time has been \$17,519.43. The men on the committee represented the church from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The traveling expenses of all the members—both of those who voted in the majority of the committee and those in the minority—were paid. During those years, 1904 to 1915, two votes of the whole church were taken. This involved the printing of bulletins and sending out the "Banner of Union" pamphlet of 32 pages, to every family, communicant and adherent of the church. The last vote taken resolved sixteen tons of paper to print the documents. Annually the report of the committee was made to assembly, and a number of years ago the majority of those who dissented from the committee was also made, and these were charged pro rata as the reports of the general assembly, and was published in the treasurer's statements from year to year. When statements are made that the cost was \$40,000,000, and even more, the majority of the committee used the "mission funds of the church illegally," they are therefore not only misleading, but false. If the general assembly, which represents the whole church, and acting for the whole church, which incurred the expenditure, and not the minority in the union committee, the minority was a party to this expenditure just as surely as was the majority.

John Somerville,  
Joint clerk of the general assembly,  
and agent of the church,  
Toronto, Oct. 21, 1916.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Annual Plowing Match, Whitby, Nov. 1, 2 and 3.

Grand Trunk service in connection with above event, as follows:  
Leave Toronto 7.15 a.m., 9.15 a.m. (International Limited) and 1.50 p.m.; returning leave Whitby 7.30 p.m., arrive Toronto 8.40 p.m. Comfortable service on all trains.

## HUN METHODS ASSAILED

BY CARDINAL MERCIER

Primate of Belgium is Outspoken in His Pastoral Letter.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25, via London.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin announces that Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, has issued a new pastoral letter in which he speaks of the "butcheries" in Armenia and prays to the guardian angels of the allies. The cardinal says that owing to the internecine wars the angels which God the independence of Belgium is no longer in doubt. The Tages Zeitung also gives the following quotation from the letter: "We include in our prayer above all unhappy Poland, which by a German order can no longer be fed from America." The newspaper demands the suppression of such a pollution.

## C.P.R. SETTLEMENT PLEASES PREMIER

President Robertson of Telegraphers' Union Played Important Part.

## FAIR SPIRIT SHOWN

Borden Congratulates Both Sides on Amicable Agreement.

By a Staff Reporter.  
Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Following upon the successful issue of the negotiations between the C. P. R. and its conductors and trainmen, S. N. Berry and James Murdoch, the men's representatives, wired from Winnipeg this afternoon the following telegram to the prime minister:

"Pleased indeed to advise you that satisfactory settlement has been reached here and there will be no strike. Mr. Robertson assisted very materially in bringing about this happy result. G. D. Robertson is the president of the railway telegraphers' union. He was sent to Winnipeg as the special envoy of Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor.

Sir Robert Borden wired to Messrs. Berry and Murdoch in reply: "Many thanks for telegram. I appreciate the fine spirit in which my appeal has been met and I congratulate you upon the happy issue of the controversy." The premier also wired George Bury, vice-president of the C. P. R., a message of congratulation as follows: "I greatly appreciate the fine spirit in which your company have met my appeal, and I congratulate you upon the happy issue of the controversy."

## NEARED TIME LIMIT.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Four and a half hours before the conductors and trainmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway were to go on strike a settlement was reached. Orders previously sent to local unions called on the men to leave their work at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Winnipeg time, and it was 12.30 before the conferees representing the unions and the company were able to announce that the danger of a strike was over. They had been in conference practically continuously since 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It is thought that extensive concessions were made by the company, since the men had stated that nothing was more important to them than the danger of a strike was over. They had been in conference practically continuously since 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Grant Hall, vice-president and general manager, will make a statement later.

James Murdoch, one of the men's representatives at the conference, announced later that messages had been sent to all local chairmen that the danger of a strike was over. "It would not be right to say," he added, "that the C.P.R. made all the concessions, but we were able to state truthfully in our messages that an agreement had been reached which would be satisfactory to the men."

The original committee of the men dealing with the differences has been replaced by a new committee, one of the terms of the settlement.

## FOUND NOT-GUILTY.

Alex. M. Bilesky was found not guilty in the sessions yesterday, where he was charged with having procured in November and December of 1915, from Sigmund Winter the sum of \$5000 to the Shamrock Mines with intent to defraud. It was alleged that Winter had been rescued with the value of the ore in the mines, of which Bilesky was manager, being misrepresented.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC CHANGE OF TIME.

Effective Sunday, October 29th, there will be a general change of time. Further particulars from Canadian Pacific ticket agents or W. R. Howard, district passenger agent, Toronto.

## TELLS OF WORK AMONG SOLDIERS

Countess of Limerick Relates Heart Interest Tales at Government House.

## APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE

So Fine Were the First Canadians We Took Them for Guards, She Says.

Heart stories gained from an experience of two years waiting on the soldiers as they left Victoria Station in old England to go to the trenches "somewhere in France of Belgium" were told by an Irishwoman, the Countess of Limerick, at Government House yesterday afternoon. The audience who listened was representative of the work of Canadian women along many lines, and the address brought workers on both sides of the Atlantic into close touch. The countess is in Canada in the interests of the special work of the campaign which were opened first at the station and later at London bridge, which was offered the founders of the campaign by the war office. Here the men are given meals free of charge as they come in or leave the country, and the comfort they experience from the entertainment given free of all charge has earned its gratitude of many thousands now in the trenches or other part of the war area. Belgian refugees are amongst those who have been helped, and the countess of the first Canadians was received with great rejoicing. So fine was the appearance of the men that the attendants at first pronounced them to be guards. "You don't know him much," she thought of him, said the speaker, "when we remembered that they had come 3000 miles."

Everything Free.  
"Mother, what do we owe you for this?" said a soldier after he had enjoyed a meal served at the station. "You owe us nothing," he was told, "everything here is free: this is our last entertainment to you before you leave for the front." "It's the first five things we've struck," said the soldier as he ran off to join his ranks. Fifteen thousand men are served weekly, the service being done by volunteer workers, only one woman, the wife of the chauffeur, receiving remuneration. Men of the charge of the royal family frequently assist; the Queen herself being often on hand to hand the cup of cheering coffee to the men. The volunteers do all the scrubbing and dish washing. They work in these shifts of five hours each, and everything is done systematically. The expenses are met by about twenty not a great sum when taken individually, but when multiplied some thousands of times, it means that funds must be gathered to keep up the great work.

Traveling With Countess.  
Mrs. Hoskin, who is traveling with the countess, also told of the things being done in England, and Mrs. Burwick of Toronto, who was the first Canadian woman who had the privilege of assisting for a time in the overseas canteen, was amongst those present.

Lady Hendrie announced that N. V. Rowell M.L.A. had consented to take any subscriptions which might be sent to assist the work in which Lady Limerick and others are so deeply interested.

At the close of the meeting the audience were invited into the drawing room, where the distinguished visitor entertained them with several piano selections. Lady Limerick is a brilliant player and her charming numbers were much appreciated.

## LEAVE FOR FRANCE.

London, Oct. 25.—The following officers have gone to France: Lieut. A. G. Pearson, R. Brown, F. A. Goddard, J. T. Tambling, R. D. Miller, H. E. B. O'Byrne, T. Beuchart, L. A. Sewell, G. S. Degruy, L. C. Byrne, D. H. Mackenzie, E. Dudley, D. B. Foulston, R. W. Parkinson, S. B. Howard, L. G. Chance, R. A. Fraser. Commissions have been granted to the following: Sergeant H. N. More, Army Service Corps, Sapper J. A. MacDonald, of the Engineers, Lieut. J. W. Langmuir, of Toronto, has returned from the Royal Flying Corps and taken up duty in the Canadian Machine Gun Section.

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## Negligence Charged and True Bills Are Found by Grand Jury

True bills were returned by the grand jury yesterday against: Walter W. Dundas and Ryan and Co., charged with negligence. On June 2 it is alleged Dundas allowed an unlicensed chauffeur, Bertram Tipping, to take out a car. While going south on Avenue road he struck Adelaide Maynard, causing her death. Tipping was yesterday found guilty of negligence in the assizes and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Chancellor Boyd.

Ryan and Company sent out a delivery truck in charge, it is alleged, of Wm. Calnan, an unlicensed chauffeur, on May 30 last which struck and killed four-year-old Marion Robinson on Emmerson avenue. Calnan was found not guilty, but charged of manslaughter. The indictments bear a second count alleging defective brakes but of these the jurors made no report.

## Guilty of Manslaughter Gets Three Months in Jail

After being out from 10.30 yesterday morning the jury in the assizes returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with a verdict of guilty of negligence with a recommendation of mercy against Bertram C. Tipping, who was on trial for manslaughter in connection with the death of Adelaide Maynard, why was struck by an automobile driven by the accused. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Chancellor Boyd.

## Special Train for Hunters Via Canadian Pacific Railway, Oct. 27.

Special train for the accommodation of hunters will leave Toronto Union Station 10 p.m., Oct. 27, 28 and 30, for Sudbury, stopping at all points that passengers wish to detain. Further particulars may be had on application at Canadian Pacific ticket agents, or W. B. Howard, district passenger agent, Toronto.

## FREED OF CHARGE.

Samuel Fry was found not guilty in the sessions yesterday by Judge Winchester on a charge of the theft of an automobile belonging to Wm. Arnold, 566 College street, on the night of October 8, while the owner was at church and left the car outside at the corner of Palmerston and College streets.

## GOES TO JURY.

Alleged to have sworn falsely in a document handed to him by J. P. Black, notary public, when he applied for a chauffeur's license at the parliament buildings recently, Albert J. Prince, 1440 in the police court yesterday on a charge of perjury. He was committed for trial.

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O'KEEFE'S, Toronto

Attack on Recruiting Stand Proves Costly.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Emile Tasse and Arthur Grenier, Laval students arrested by the police during the riot of October 4, when recruiting paraphernalia was destroyed in Phillips Square, were this morning found guilty of disorderly conduct and ordered to pay half the costs of the prosecution or go to jail for ten days.

Romeo Laporte, another student charged with throwing stones at the police during the riot on the steps of St. James' Cathedral, subsequently to the Phillips Square fracas, was fined \$25 with the alternative of two months in jail.

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