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MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

A War-Time Election and Conscriptio to Go Hand-in-Hand.

The outstanding political feature in Canada today is that a war-time election is about to be held. Legislation for that purpose is now going through parliament. Inasmuch as the present parliament expires in less than three weeks the likelihood is that not only are we to have a war-time election, but it will be a winter-time election; both parties evidently think that the government must appeal to the people at an early date for a fresh mandate to carry on the war and the business of the country generally. Concurrent with the discussion that goes with this general election will be the enforcement of the Military Service Act based on conscription. The government must put the act in force immediately. For the next three months we may be occupied with an election in the presence of the enforcement of conscription. The public will have lots to talk about and lots to observe.

Food Campaign Is for Substitution.

In the food campaign which is being inaugurated tomorrow by the food controller the real object in view has apparently been missed by the general public, and is not clear to the press. Hon. Mr. Hanna, in an interview, with some newspaper men on Saturday, at which Dr. Abbott and Mr. S. E. Todd assisted, threw a good deal of additional light on the present situation. The World has been dwelling on this necessity of control of prices to be of any benefit to the people of Canada, but it appears that prices do not enter, or at least not primarily, into the consideration of the food controller. Nor would it be fair to say, either, that they have been regarded at their present high rates as useful factors in creating economical tendencies on the part of housekeepers. Prices, at present, may be set aside as governed by conditions outside Canada entirely.

It does not appear, either, that economy alone, or thrift for its own sake, is the main object of the present campaign. When this is fully understood, perhaps a reader and complete response will be made to the food controller's appeal. It is his desire that the people of Canada shall go on short commons as long as they can substitute healthful and economic varieties of food which they have not been in the habit of using, for the staples which they have been accustomed to, and which are now required in Europe for our allies and our armies. If it be asked why the substitutes cannot be sent to Europe, that is answered by a reference to the conditions of freight and other matters which makes it more economic in every way to send the less bulky foods across the ocean and use the substitutes here.

It will be seen then that the campaign is essentially a substitution campaign, and that the people are asked to do is not to eat less or to stint themselves, nor to deprive themselves of necessary elements of nourishment, but to seek these elements in other forms than the wheat and beef, bacon and eggs, which are needed across the ocean.

There is a more bountiful corn crop in America than has been before. Every meal made of corn products saves a meal of wheat products for some one in Europe. This is the principle and the spirit of the campaign. If the people will take it up in this spirit and sign the pledge card and follow the recommendations made conscientiously, no great hardship need be involved, and the design of the food controller will be materialized in the amount of staple food set free for export.

In Ontario the oat crop has been exceptional, and this offers another opportunity to save wheat for Europe. A meal of oat meal or any other product of this cereal releases so much wheat for European consumption. The campaign is directed, therefore, in the first place, to helping the people in Europe who are fighting our battles for us. We can help the war to be won at every meal to which we sit down. According to our devotion we may assist or we may hinder the cause of the allies. This is the real meaning of the pledge card promise, and in this light we can commend it to the citizens generally. They are helping to win the war at breakfast, at dinner, at supper, to the extent they substitute wholesome and nourishing articles of diet and thus set free the food material of war which is needed to give us victory in Europe.

Objecting to the Antidote.

It is difficult to understand the point of view of those who feel or

those who give expression to such views as that which states that "a radical change in the whole Dominion election machinery was steam-rolled thru the commons under the gag rule after practically only three days' discussion."

The only objection that has been raised to the franchise act by persons affected is from those of alien origin who are deprived of their franchise. There may be loyal citizens among these, but as a class they constitute a poisonous element in the nation. The German Government absolves them of any oath of allegiance they may have taken and requires them to act and vote in the interests of the fatherland. Their principles are well known and have been explicitly set forth. What the Kaiser did with a treaty they are expected to do with their oath. In an election they would not assist the element in the nation that seeks to win the war. They are, as we say, a poisonous element. We have seen no refutation of that position.

The new franchise act is an antidote to this Teutonic poison. Antidotes usually have to be forcibly administered. Those who oppose the exhibition of an antidote in this case are scarcely acting in the interests of the patient—Canada.

The Globe is supposed to be a win-the-war newspaper. Why are its correspondents so bitterly partisan?

The Serious Coal Situation.

We have repeatedly during the last six months pointed out that the coal situation is the most serious that confronts Toronto among its various economic problems. The winter is fast approaching and we have reason to believe that the conditions are quite as bad as last year, and much worse than we have had any reason to expect after the long period of warning and the opportunities there have been to remedy the shortage. The city made one effort in asking for power to open a municipal coal yard, and the legislature in its idea of wisdom refused this privilege. The government can get all the coal it needs, and so, presumably, can the miners, so that the needs of the public will be deprived of the sympathetic fellow feeling that might otherwise have been expected. The rebuff appears to have paralyzed the energies of the city government. The mayor and others have wandered around a little and there has been a lot of debating and some abuse, but this has not affected the coal situation. The signs on the United States side of the border grow more ominous daily. The need in the republic will naturally be the first attended to when the real pressure arises. There is talk about requirements in the northwestern states now which will forestall Canadian demands.

It is said that about one-third of the coal supply of Toronto has been stored away. The other two-thirds represents the quantity, the lack of which will cause more actual suffering and distress than all of the other third. Some dim conception of the state of affairs seems to have crossed the mind of the coal controller and he has had the highly original idea that we ought to save a month's coal in our heating program this winter. If the coal controller will control the weather we shall all be happy to save six months' coal, but Jack Frost has a most erratic way with him, and for all anyone knows there may be the severest winter on record. This ought to give the coal controller shivers, when it is considered that we are not prepared even for a mild winter.

Our own Commissioner Harris is also a fuel controller, but we have heard nothing comforting from him, and it is a bad sign, with no encouragement in it for ordinary people, to hear Mayor Church abusing Controller Cameron. If there were plenty of coal, or the prospect of plenty of coal, we take it that Commissioner Harris would have told the mayor and the mayor would have been quite amiable. His wrath is a disturbing token.

Last winter's shortage was largely due to the divagations of the Grand Trunk Railway. If the same state of railway service is in store for Ontario from this road as last year then the coal situation is one that demands the immediate and unflinching attention of all the authorities concerned until it has been settled, and settled for the safety, if not for the convenience of the people. There is a gleam of hope in the statement of Sir Thomas White that the Grand Trunk will be taken over by the government at an early date, but as he does not appear to have let the coal situation especially in mind in making this statement, we would be over- sanguine to depend for relief from this cause alone.

We believe the board of trade would do well once more to take a hand in the situation, not merely as it affects business and industrial interests, but for the sake of the public generally.

BIG STRIKE IMPENDING.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Negotiations between the conference committees of the California metal trade associations, the organization of employers and the iron trades council, composed of 25 unions, in an effort to avert a threatened strike of 25,000 ironworkers and shipyard employees here next Monday, were abruptly broken off late today without a settlement.

TECK-HUGHES OUTPUT.

The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines mill report for August (running time 72.4 per cent. of total) is: Tons treated, 117,000; average heads, \$8.75.

VALUE OF IDEALISM IN STATE POLICIES

World Now Paying Price of an Ideal in Blood and Tears.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Rev. A. E. Ribourg Preaches on Christian Idealism at St. Alban's.

Rev. A. E. Ribourg, D.D., preached at St. Alban's Cathedral Sunday evening, on "Christian Idealism," showing the effect of ideals in the state, the home and religion in bringing these agencies on the highest plane of efficiency. Dr. Ribourg said in part:

"Christian idealism has been the source and spring of all that is best and fairest in the world of men. Precious indeed, is the idealism which can invest with celestial dignity the earthly avocation and which even when an earnest engaged in the common duties of life can fill the mind with noble thoughts and carry us thru the daily task as a son and daughter of the King of States."

"In politics and statecraft it is sometimes said that ideals have no place, that a politician must put up with second best, and the policy of states can never be determined by motives higher than the hope of material advantage or by any artificial moral except that of the sword. That needs not to be true unless we wish it. If men would only allow Christian principles and ethics to regulate their motives, what seems to be an utopia now would be a reality tomorrow. Men with the right ideals must make their business to bring about more sincerely in international relationships, a deeper sense of friendliness among citizens of the same country. Instead of the racial and religious hatreds and contentions now prevailing, they must endeavor to introduce in our social order just and humane industrial conditions, to range man with man in a friendly order of respect and efficiency to lift the level of the education and the happiness of a depressed humanity."

"Such ideals as these must be paid for in discomfort and oftentimes in suffering. Thru discipline and renunciation we lift the veil which hides the ideal."

"The civilized world is fighting today for an ideal, the triumph of democracy and the realization of world brotherhood and an international kinship of men. The price paid for this ideal in blood, money, tears and sorrow is stupendous, but the ideal is worth the cost. President Wilson in his address to congress just before his country joined the allies declared that he was entering the conflict and were ready to sacrifice the wealth and the manhood of their vast country not for military conquest or territory, but to make the world safe for democracy."

"Viscount Rieupey on his arrival to the United States a few days ago, after restoring the ideals which England and the allies are pursuing in the world struggle, said: 'The struggle is stern and costly, but the cause is great and worthy. It is the upholding of right and protection of every decent principle. The triumph of the people's will over autocratic will and will dig the graves of unscrupulous schemes of world aggression and of military tyranny.' This is the ideal, set before the allied nations, and this ideal they must realize whatever the cost, if the priceless heritage of freedom is to be saved."

"No ideal, no victory, will ever be possessed until we have learned to suffer."

U. S. OFFICERS SEIZE GOLD ON SPANISH STEAMER

Secret Hoarding Discovered Probably Intended for German Submarine.

A Gulf Port, Sept. 16.—Customs officials Saturday boarded a Spanish steamer here shortly before the vessel was scheduled to depart for a European port and seized \$40,000 in gold stored in a barrel of salt pork which formed a part of the ship's stores. An investigation conducted by the federal district attorney was followed by the arrest of the members of the ship's crew, charged with violating President Wilson's proclamation of Sept. 10, prohibiting the exportation of gold, save under license.

Officials were inclined to the belief, they said, that the gold bears some relation to reports that Germany has received gold thru communication of her submarines with neutral ships.

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"BURY DIFFERENCES AND SEND US HELP"

Lieut.-Col. Williams Reiterates Sir Arthur Currie's Message to Canada.

HOW THEY "CARRY ON"

Praises Wonderful Work of the Army Veterinary Corps.

Speaking at the Metropolitan Church last evening, Lieut.-Col. C. G. Williams gave an interesting address on "Our Canadian Front—Holy Ground." He said there are many people who wonder whether we should have embarked in this war and if we should keep sending men of every young man in the Dominion of Canada, then that life will have been well spent. Unless we send reinforcements to the front the men over there will regard it as treachery on our part. We dare not allow the Hun to win, and although I am sure we shall win I tell you we are not yet out of the wood, and unless we put forth every effort it may result in a stalemate, when neither side will strike a decisive blow. It is now or never and the Hun knows that in God's name we will see to it."

He spoke of the time from when he left Montreal and paid a glowing tribute to the British navy, although he said he did not like that name; it would be the empire's navy, and when we at home are able to grow impatient we must think of the great seas they cover. Not one of the Canadian boys trusted to that wonderful navy has been lost. The navy has watched over them incessantly from the time they left here until they arrived in England, and then from there to France. And they will bring them back safely.

Work of R.A.V.C.
Lieut.-Col. Williams spoke of the various units and especially the great work done by the Army Veterinary Corps and also the R.A.V.C. He stated that with one of his units there were 40,000 sick horses to take care of, and the most efficient organization, the Veterinary Corps, is looking after this problem. The spirit of the wounded he said, is marvelous.

One man who was totally blind said he was not afflicted, simply handicapped. Praising the wonderful work of the Canadian army, he said he was sure there is not a job that our women of Canada will not do to release the men who are so needed.

The last resting place of a certain English battalion who had fallen nearly a man, he instanced as a fair sample of the work of the Canadian army. There gave their lives. The inscription ran: "All you who pass by halt, and tell England we are here content." Col. Williams quoted the message that Sir Arthur Currie sent to the people of Canada, which is in the gospel of St. John: "Go to the fields of battle, Sir Arthur Currie said to me, 'We have buried our men here, and we have buried you people do the same in Canada and send us help'."

UPWARD LONGING IN EVERY HEART

Impressive Sermon Preached By Bishop of Fredericton at Holy Trinity.

"That is a clear, distinct challenge to our faith," said the Rt. Rev. Bishop Richardson of Fredericton last night at the Church of the Holy Trinity when he read as his text the seventh verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew's gospel. "There is no thoughtful person here tonight who does not know the difficulty of the text. Yet it seems to me that there is no loop-hole in the challenge of the text. It is a challenge to our own experience, and it is a challenge to the future. It is a challenge to the future of the world, and it is a challenge to the future of the human soul, which finds at times expression thru them."

Prayer instinctive.
The bishop then preached a powerful sermon on the subject, "What is Prayer," pointing out that perhaps its best definition is that of a man of much definition—"the soul's sincere desire." If one has that sincere desire for God, he will pray, even unconsciously. In prayer, in the opening years of the child's life, before it can speak, there is an instinctive reaching out to its mother, and to this the mother's heart responds. "Many a soul is praying and doesn't know it. The force of prayer, which we use are related to the deep desire of the human soul, which finds at times expression thru them."

"Prayer is an instinctive thing; in every heart there is an upward and an outward longing. Here in the world spirit jostles spirit, but beneath the surface man stands terribly alone, and because of his dreadful solitude he is impelled to seek relief in prayer. He prays to God, who rules by law, but whose law is love, and he expects an answer. Christ's life is the only perfect one. There is no other God forger stands at the door of the human heart, but He will not force an entrance. The latch is on the other side."

RETURNED SOLDIERS EXPECTED TOMORROW

Two Hundred and Thirty-Six Veterans to Arrive at North Toronto Station.

Two hundred and thirty-six returned soldiers arrive tomorrow morning at North Toronto station at 7.30. Of these 139 are for light duty, such as home guard, etc. Twenty-five are for immediate discharge, and the remaining 71 are for further treatment in the military hospitals in Canada. Returned soldiers who arrived on the S. S. Atagunya and Metegaga, who are entitled to active service but cannot get them tomorrow after 3 o'clock from Mr. Riddell at 1 Queen's Park.



"THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" AT THE STRAND THEATRE

Sensational Photo-Drama Will Be Shown All Next Week.

In "The Public Be Damned," which is to be shown at the Strand Theatre for the whole week of September 24, there is a striking introduction by Herbert C. Hoover, food controller of the United States, and formerly at the head of the American relief work in Belgium. Mr. Hoover makes the statement that prices in war-devastated Belgium are forty per cent. lower than they are in New York City. The picture illustrates in the most graphic fashion imaginable the terrible conditions to which the maddening and muddling, and the grabbing and grafting, of the food monopolists have reduced the food supply of the United States. And how about our food supply in Canada?

There are scenes in this photoplay depicting conditions that actually exist in the United States. We are shown tons of foodstuffs lying in storehouses while the trusts are forcing the prices up and the poor are dying by thousands. It is not only in the United States that the food monopolist is getting in his fine work. Have we not only too good reason to know that in Canada, too, he is getting his strange hold on the people's throats? But though we may know all this, most of us know it only vaguely and generally. "The Public Be Damned" shows us how it is done. It is as complete and convincing an exposure of gigantic and widespread wrong as has ever occurred in motion picture or any other form. It lets us fully into the secret. It shows the cause of the high prices obtaining on all hands.

Throughout the country—in fact, throughout the world—the people, rich and poor, are crying, "Food, food, give us food, or we die." Our country is at war. Our allies look to us for food and yet more food. It is not too much to guess that this great world-war, the Titanic struggle of the ages—may be won or lost on Canadian and American farms.

The farmers bend to the soil. The elements are propitious. Heaven smiles on their efforts. The crops are more bountiful than ever. But still the cry, "Food, food, give us food!" And far across the waters the echo reverberates, "Food, food, give us food, lest we no longer have strength to withstand the foe."

Why should these things be? In the United States, in Canada, there is no food in plenty. But in the United States the food trust, the most criminal combination of the business history in that country, is grinding the common people in its insatiable desire for profits. Are there no food monopolists doing the same ill-work in Canada? Nay, to ask the question is to get it answered. We have everything at a prohibitive price, and yet with abundance all around us, the blame must surely be placeable somewhere. And "The Public Be Damned" shows us most convincingly where it should be placed.

TORONTO LOSES POPULAR CITIZEN

Harry Ryrie, Secretary-Treasurer of Ryrie Brothers, Dies Suddenly.

EX-PRESIDENT Y. M. C. A.

Was Always Interested in Sports and Member of Many Clubs.

By the death of the late Harry Ryrie, secretary-treasurer of Ryrie Brothers, jewelers of this city, at his home at No. 1 Highland avenue, Toronto loses one of its most active and broad-minded business men. He was an enthusiastic golfer and had spent Friday afternoon on the links, and the evening at home, but was stricken with internal trouble at midnight. Dr. H. C. Scadding was called and ordered his immediate removal to the General Hospital, where Dr. A. M. McPhedran and Dr. Cameron decided to operate at once. But the patient's weakened condition would not permit of immediate action on the doctors' part, and he expired at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Ryrie was educated at the Toronto public and high schools, and then entered the jewelry business with his brother James. In his forty years' association with the firm of Ryrie Brothers he contributed greatly to the success of the business. He was also a director of the Henry Birks & Son, Limited, of Montreal.

Until last May the late Mr. Ryrie was the president of the Y.M.C.A., and one of the chief organizers of the various campaigns in aid of that institution. He was an active church worker, being connected with the congregation of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, of which he was a member of the board and financial secretary. He also conducted a young men's Bible class in the Sunday school.

Always interested in sports, Mr. Ryrie was a member of many clubs, being president of the Lampton Golf Club and a member of the Mississauga, National and Royal Canadian Yacht Clubs. His wife, a daughter of Robert White, of Richmond, Va., and two sons and two daughters, Mrs. T. E. Garrett, of St. Louis, Marguerite, who is at home, and two boys, Ross and Jack, who are at present attending Trinity College School, Port Hope; and two brothers, James and William P. Ryrie, survive.

Son Killed in Action.
The late Mr. Ryrie's eldest son, Lieut. Evan Ryrie, was killed in action while serving in the artillery in France July last. Very touching reference to his death was made on Sunday by the Rev. T. T. Shields of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and by the Ven. Archdeacon Coady of St. Paul's. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from his late residence, 1 Highland avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

News From The Sunday World

THE WAR.

British troops advance along the Belgian front, east of Westhoek, and improve their positions.

German troops are defeated on the Riga front and Russians recapture three towns.

Russian revolution has been quelled and General Korniloff and General Lokomsky are under arrest.

Kerekeny decides to form a new cabinet, the composition of which will be made public soon.

Co-operation of the legislative bodies of the allies and the United States is discussed by the senate foreign relations committee.

Canadians are having a rest on the western front, and no infantry engagements have been reported for the last three days.

German minister to Mexico denies everything in connection with the disclosures at Washington, where it was

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discovered that he had been employing a former charge d'affaires to convey information to the Berlin foreign office.

German commander of the 11th reserve puts price of 400 marks on the first American brought dead or alive into his lines.

Russian soldier who escapes from German prison camp tells of brutal treatment of prisoners which beggars description.

Imperial munitions board still placing the remnants of their orders among a limited number of munition plants.

Sweden expects to set all matters right in connection with the transmission of German despatches.

GENERAL.

Program for the political future includes prorogation next week, a two weeks' rest for the overworked premier and ministers, then the reorganization of the cabinet and a declaration of policy, then some intimation of the date of the elections.

Four pickpockets operating at the Toronto fair are placed under arrest.

No pupils to study the German language in a number of New York schools, and the teachers are released.

Balancing of the central span of the Quebec bridge postponed for a few days.

Earthquakes in Bogota, Colombia, kill six people and damage a number of buildings.

British Columbia announces a great shipbuilding program, the value of the contracts let being \$25,000,000.

Convalescent soldiers at Whitby hospital are building a hydroplane.

Toronto Leads make sure of the pennant by winning two games against Rochester.

Joseph Chartand, the dangerous maniac, who escaped from the Hamilton asylum, is still at large.

Wentworth milk producers announce an increase in the price of milk after October 1.

Two United States officers are killed in motor car accident at Niagara Falls.

LOCAL.

Capt. Edward Gordon Hamlin, the Toronto aviator, who was killed in an accident in England, buried Saturday.

F. T. Magrath, president of the Newfoundland legislative council and chairman of the food control committee of that island, confers with Hon. W. J. Hanna in Toronto regarding supplies for the island.

Men eligible under the first conscription call storm the armories for medical examination.

Two Chinamen are overcome by illuminating gas fumes; one dies and the other is in serious condition in the hospital.

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