The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited: H. J. Maclean, Managing-Director. WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO, NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET. Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments. Branch Office—15 Main Street East—Hamilton. Telephone 1946.

—$3.00— will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico and the British possessions enumerated in section 47 of the Postal Guide.

—$2.00— will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto and Hamilton by all newsdealers and newsboys at five cents per copy.

Postage extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES.

Daily World $4.00 per year; Daily World 35c per month. Sunday World $3.00 per year; Sunday World 25c. per month, including postage.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints, etc.," are addressed to the Circulation Department.

The World promises a before 7 o'clock a.m. delivery in any part of the city or suburbs. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery. Telephone M. 5308.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

Alien Enemies at the University

There appears to have been a deliberate attempt made to cloud the real issue by those opposed to the dismissal of Profs. Benzinger, Mueller and Touws from the staff of the University of Toronto. Had the issue been fairly faced there would have been no question of compromise. The action taken fully justifies all the rumors and reports to the effect that personal relations and feelings were being allowed to overrule the principle involved. We shall probably be told that there is a precedent for paying these German professors for doing nothing in the pensions allotted to German princelings, some of whom are even fighting against the hand that feeds them.

The issue raised by The World was plain and direct. Alien enemies were employed by the university contrary to the policy of the empire. The absurd reply of the official statement is that "no charge against the German professors has been substantiated." That is to say they are not Germans, have no German sympathies, and we are not at war with the nation to which they belong. The statement was evidently not drawn in good faith, but merely to get around a corner, and in order still further to confuse the issue, Prof. Tapper, who was expressly excepted by all who know the circumstances, and who is practically an American citizen and pro-British in his views—Prof. Tapper was included with his pro-German, anti-British, and offensively partisan colleagues.

President Falconer has been jockeyed into the position of assuming the responsibility of refusing to dismiss these alien enemies, but it is clear that a number of the governors are hiding behind his authority. It is to be regretted that Dr. Falconer did not act a more patriotic part. A contemporary states that he threatened to resign if the three alien enemies were not retained, but in view of his own refusal to discuss the situation this must surely be taken with a grain of salt. The public will still hope that the president of the university has at least backbone. As it is he is forced into a most unenviable position as the one unpatriotic university president in the empire.

Many, no doubt, will contend that he has really acted from magnanimity. Magnanimity in war begins at home. Our magnanimity at present is for the Belgians and not for the nation that has made Belgium a hell on earth. It may be contended further, as some of our correspondents have written, that a university should be a neutral place where the lofty and magnanimous virtues could be cultivated without regard to other human considerations. The fallacy in this should be apparent to everybody. These men, Profs. Benzinger, Mueller and Touws, are not only tacit consenters to the acts which make Louvain a burning reproach to all who suggest the idea of university neutrality, but they are active sympathizers with their fatherland, they desire its victory in this world-struggle, and as German patriots they pray for the defeat of Great Britain. There has been no denial of these things.

President Falconer and Sir Edmund Walker have done a grievous wrong to the youth of Canada in consenting to any attempt to compromise with downright abhorrence of the German crime. The stones of Louvain rise in judgment against them. Perhaps we have lost the hearts of men, and it is right to compromise and pander to the sublimer wickednesses and injustices of the world. But we cannot believe that the people of Ontario are so apathetic as to let this thing pass. Samuel compromised with the unclean thing and the power passed from him. We need an Elijah to blast the infamy of our false prophets. Our amiable Samuels merely compromise with them and pay them to prophesy softly.

Freedom Makes Strength

While it is improbable that the German professors and exponents of "Kultur" have yet reached the point when they can commence to appreciate the difference between that and the British idea of civilization, enough has happened to give them pause. Between 1772 and 1795 three successive partitions of the old Kingdom of Poland occurred, and when it finally disappeared Austria had gained an additional 45,000 square miles of territory with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia 57,000 square miles with 2,550,000 inhabitants, and Russia 180,000 square miles with 4,500,000 inhabitants. Austrian Poland became crown land and now forms the greater portion of Galicia. Prussia incorporated her share as an integral part of the kingdom. Russia incorporated about two-thirds of her share in the general government, but created about 49,000 square miles into a new Kingdom of Poland, with a separate constitution. In 1830 the Poles revolted, and this afforded Russia a pretext for tightening her hold on the subject people.

When this war broke out the attitude of the Polish inhabitants gave evident anxiety to the respective governments. Not one of them could rely with any confidence on Polish sentiment, alienated as it had been by generations of harsh and unsympathetic rule. Both the Russian and German Governments began to cater to their Polish subjects, Germany appearing to have made certain promises, the exact nature of which is not yet known. Whatever they were they evidently produced no result, the Poles having good reason to resent the continued effort to break up their landed properties and prevent the use of their language. The German Government then anticipated possible contingencies by despatching the Polish troops to the western campaign. Russia on the other hand has derived some advantage from the czar's pledge to restore Polish national autonomy under his rule, which, if carried out, would create a powerful buffer state between Russia and Germany.

Germany found her Polish provinces a source of weakness rather than of strength, notwithstanding that for more than a century they had been under her government. In Alsace-Lorraine again after more than forty years of German rule the inhabitants, altho German is the language of Alsace, remain French in sentiment. The builders of the British Empire, at least since the revolution that began the United States of America, have been wise enough to take that event to heart, altho slow in applying its lessons. They learned, too, the value of justice, of liberality, of administrating imperial dependencies for the benefit of the governed and of avoiding attempts to destroy their language or their religious faith. That policy reached its culmination in the conference of full representative government on the Transvaal and the Orange Free State only seven years after the close of the Boer war. It led directly to the Union of South Africa, and today the world views with real surprise a revolt speedily crushed by a Boer Prime Minister. Liberty, responsibility, trust, have proved stronger links of empire than the German sword.

The Peace Centenary

For some considerable time arrangements have been in progress for the celebration of the hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States. They were so far advanced as to include the holding of public festivities in about a hundred centres in Canada, while corresponding preparations had been made in the United States, and the British committee had also in readiness a most extensive program. Such was the situation when the European war came like a bolt from the blue. As it involved two of the countries immediately concerned in the celebration, while the third was compelled to declare its absolute neutrality, the national committee in charge were presented with the question whether to proceed with a program modified to suit the new situation or abandon the project either absolutely or until peace in Europe had been restored.

Circular No. 6, recently issued by the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, contains the result of the enquiries made of the American committee and of many representative public men and also the views of leading United States newspapers. Substantial unanimity seems to exist that the celebration should proceed, and that has provided additional reasons why it should be held. Thus the chairman of the United States executive committee expressed his own view, sustained by important members of his committee, to the effect that the war has brought about a condition which affords a great opportunity to lay before the world, in a way to impress the popular mind, the advantages of peace and more especially that peace between the English speaking peoples has become almost an inherent condition, fostered as it is by 3840 miles of unfortified frontier.

These hundred years have not been without times of serious peril. On at least two occasions, one connected with the Alabama claims and the other with the Guiana boundary dispute, a situation presented itself which might easily have resulted in war. Tactful diplomacy and the growth, despite interruptions, of a conviction that some better method than war should be invoked to secure settlement of differences found an honorable path out of these rather acute controversies. Today a resort to arms is unthinkable, and if, as is universally hoped, out of the present conflict will come an international league charged with the keeping of the peace thruout the world, the contemplated celebration will gain even more significance. Modifications will no doubt be found necessary, but the special thanksgiving services in the churches will be held on February 12, 1915, as originally planned. Altho the United States Committee has a more delicate task, the means will no doubt be found to avoid any infringement of that country's obligations as a neutral power.

ANOTHER GERMAN REVERSE

"ALIEN ENEMIES."

Editor World: Sir, I beg leave thru your columns to ask your correspondent, Mr. English, where in Coleridge he finds the words: "Slaughter is God's daughter." A similar sentiment, "Carnage is God's daughter," is to be found in Wordsworth (Ode, 181b), but I do not recollect ever meeting the sentiment in S. T. C. A much more important matter, however, is that Wordsworth, when he wrote that startling line, was considering the terrible struggle in France for civil liberty. Neither Coleridge, nor Wordsworth, nor any of their school, glorified war for war's sake; but they were both willing to pay any price to help others to throw off the shackles of despotism and to preserve to Britons their national, religious and intellectual freedom. Imagine, Mr. Editor, the horror of Coleridge, who did so much to make his countrymen acquainted with Goethe and other humanists of a century ago, if he could have foreseen the momentous and portentous doctrines which, in the name of "culture" are taught in the German press, pulpits and professorial chairs today! In this crisis I would like to ask all your readers as a first-rate tonic and prophylac, to read once more Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior."

Toronto Graduate.

Editor World: Mr. English's letter somehow strikes a note which appeals to me. He wants to presence a philosophical attitude in the midst of this great conflict, while he admits the difficulty. Allow me to say that I always turn to your editorial page for philosophy, and therefore I am disappointed that you cannot take Mr. English's view.

I always like to think of a university as an institution which is above all kinds of prejudice. My own ideal would be an international university, in which every national view would be fairy represented. But until that comes, should we not try to make out national universities as broad as possible?

Patriotism must be respected. If any German professor in Toronto University is working against our cause, he cannot expect to hold his position. But is there any danger in retaining in his position a scholar who teaches oriental languages, even if his family connections do give him a sympathy with Germany? How can the oriental languages be taught in such a manner as to be dangerous to the British Empire? Only in one way, by teaching them badly or inefficiently.

There is always a danger that if we narrow our university teaching we shall inevitably drive students from Canada to the United States. It is easy to say "Let them go." But we ought not to drive out students who are friendly to us, merely because they are sincere seekers after the truth.

Friend of the University.

WHEN DO DRUG STORES DO BUSINESS?

Editor World: On Wednesday morning between 7.10 and 7.40 I called on four different druggists to get some medicine for my family who were suffering terribly, and found it impossible to get into any of these places. I have since learned they will not do any business before 8 a.m. no matter how important it is. These druggists have got legislation preventing the grocer from even selling such simple things as bromo seltzer, salts, etc., while they themselves are continually butting into other peopl's business. Should they not be compelled to give people medicine at any hour at night, when the case is important, especially between 7 and 8 in the morning?

W. Hallarn,
51 Lynd Ave.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Shall your brother go to war and shall ye sit here?
So spake the Prophet Moses to some of the Children of Israel. So now the voice of duty speaks to the soul of every man in this country capable of bearing arms.

What are you going to do about it? Will you join the ranks of those young men who rejoice to die with the valour of their fathers, or are you going to sit at home and let your brothers go to war and do your fighting? Young men, it is up to you now.

The time has come when a man will no longer be judged by the size of his bank account, by the extent of his parents' influence, by his family's social standing, or by what he says. He will be judged hereafter from now on by his courage, his chivalry, his regard for duty as shown by what he does and not by his talk. Where will you be found in the new scale?

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

Editor World:—In last Saturday morning's issue of your paper, Mr. J. L. Atkinson's remarks, re the articles being published by the Canadian laundrymen, condemning Chinese laundries and requesting the public to patronize those owned by Canadians, have my whole hearted supzport.

These Chinamen pay a large head tax on entering this country, also a city tax, and as taxpayers have equal rights with others to carry on legitimate business. Moreover their country is not at war with Great Britain, as one would be led to believe from reading these articles.

The Canadian laundrymen on account of present conditions are trying to appeal to the patriotism of the public to support Canadian laundries and incidentally fill the Canadian laundry owner's pocket. The additional number of people employed, or that would be employed by the Canadian laundries in event of such change of patronage would be very small, as their present employes would undoubtedly be worked several hours longer a day. It seems to me that the Canadian laundrymen are carrying on a very contemptible campaign in endeavoring to eliminate competition by loud cries of patriotism and by attacking people that cannot defend themselves.

Fair Play.

IRISH ARE DOING DUTY IN CRISIS

Redmond Declares Number Serving at Front Answers Hostile Criticism.

MANY FROM ABROAD

Nearly One Hundred and Forty Thousand in Grand Total.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 8.10 p.m.—Speaking at a great demonstration at Tuam, Ireland, today, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, replied to statement that Ireland was not doing her duty in the present crisis. He quoted official statistics showing that despite the fact that emigration had drawn from Ireland the flower of her population, there were serving with the military forces of the crown on November 30, 89,000 Irishmen, who had been in the army before the war began or who had joined as reservists or recruits. If to that were added tens of thousands of Irish recruits who were joining the colors in Great Britain or were now in the ranks of the Canadian, Australian or New Zealand contingents, he said, it was safe to say from 130,000 to 140,000 Irishmen were with the colors.

Belfast's Showing.

Mr. Redmond declared that 52,000 of the 89,000 Irishmen in the home army were Catholics. He said that 10,112 Ulster volunteers had gone to the colors from Belfast, while in the same city the Nationalist volunteers who represented only a quarter of the population had contributed 3153 men. This, he believed, was only the beginning of what Irishmen would do.

Mr. Redmond says the men who opposed the treaty of peace between the Nationalists and democracy of England must be divided into "Separatists, Socialists, or common or garden cranks," but that they were not and never had been home rulers. When the constitutional movement had been brought to a triumphal end and Ireland had her own parliament they would disappear, he declared.

WINTER FAIR IS OFFICIALLY OPENED

Arena at Guelph Was Crowded With Citizens Saturday Night.

RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Exhibits, Apart From Horses, Greatest in History of Fair.

Special to The Toronto World.

GUELPH, Dec. 6.—There are several features in connection with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of 1914 that are worth mentioning, but two of these stand out alone above all others. One is the fact that altho times are not considered to be as good as usual, the total entries for the fair are far in excess of other years. In every department with one exception, that of the horses, there are increased entries. This fact alone speaks volumes for the hold this great winter fair has upon the farmers and stock breeders of the province.

Another feature is the really marvelous display of beef cattle. Never before in the history of the show has there been such a display as this year. There are considerably more than 200 of the finest beef cattle ever seen under one roof at the present time in the buildings. They come from all parts of the province, represent all the popular breeds and would hold their own in any stock show the world over. The judges will have no easy task selecting the winners this year.

The poultry show is if anything better than ever, and this is saying a great deal. There are more than 5000 entries in this department, and some of the finest birds in Ontario are on exhibition. These birds are not only show birds, but are utility birds as well.

Officially Opened.

The fair was officially opened at 7 o'clock Saturday night, and to the agreeable surprise of the management, the gallery in the arena was completely filled with citizens of Guelph, who saw the show at its best. Every animal was in its place before the doors were opened, and when the O. A. C. students started in on the judging competition with six fine horses in the ring, the place rang with applause. The remainder of the evening's program consisted of an exhibit by the Army and Navy Veterans, and also of the fire brigade, which was very pleasing to the big crowd. Everything is in readiness to receive the thousands of people who will visit the the fair during the week. There is plenty of accommodation at the hotels and at the private houses of the citizens, and the directors are looking forward to a big week.

No Civic Luncheon.

There will be no civic luncheon this week, as has been the custom, but the city is providing one banquet, to be held on Tuesday afternoon, at the armories, to which over 500 invitations have been issued. Hon. J. S. Duff, minister of agriculture, will preside, and the principal speakers will be Hon. W. H. Hearst, premier of Ontario, and Hon Martin Birrell, Dominion minister of agriculture.

The fair is now in full swing and the judging has already been started. The winter fair of 1914 is expected to be a record breaker.

INTERNATIONAL BODY FOR FEEDING BELGIANS

Six Million Dollars a Month Will Be Distributed Thru Joint Committee.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Ernest Solvay, according to The Times correspondent at Copenhagen, has formed an international committee for feeding destitute Belgians, which committee is supplied with capital by the French, British and Belgian Governments. Food to the value of $6,000,000 monthly will be distributed, under American and Spanish control. Sir Gilbert Parker, who has made an investigation of conditions in Belgium, at the instance of the American commission, has issued a fervent appeal for relief.

HOMELESS OF DETROIT WILL BE CARED FOR

Henry Ford Undertakes to Show Philanthropy in New Form.

Special to The Toronto World.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—Lodging and breakfast for the homeless unemployed will be provided by Henry Ford at the new Ford Hospital. Cots for about 50 will be available next Monday, but Mr. Ford hopes to care for many more as the rigors of winter begin to pinch the unfortunate. When it was suggested to Mr. Ford that the prosperity of the Ford Automobile Company's employes drew many of the unemployed to Detroit he said: "If that is so then I propose to care for some of these men who would work but cannot."

TANK SHIP CAPTURED IS A LAWFUL PRIZE

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 6.—Despite assertions by the Standard Oil Company that it is the real owner of the tank ship Leda, captured on Aug. 8 by the British cruiser Suffolk, near Bermuda, the supreme court of the colony has declared the ship to be a German, and has condemned her "as a good and lawful prize."

The state department will probably be asked to make representations to the British Government in behalf of the Standard Oil Company, and unless these are succesful the ship will be sold at auction.

KHAKI WEDDING AT BELLEVILLE

Special to The Toronto World.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 6.—Henry G. M. Cordes, of this city, who is a member of the second overseas contingent, and Miss E. M. Lincoln, also of this city, were married in St. Thomas Church on Saturday afternoon by Rev. Canon Beamish. The groom and groomsman, L. F. Evans, who is also a member of the contingent, were dressed in khaki.

OWING to the increased cost and the scarcity of supply of raw material, the Eddy Company have had to slightly advance the price of Matches and some other lines.

The Eddy Company believe the public will appreciate this when they realize it is done so that the high standard of quality for which the Eddy goods are famed may be maintained. ed7

For An Economy Smoke—
of substantially good quality,
Michie's Beaurich (fine rich) Cigars answer every requirement.
BUY them singly or by the box
Michie's BEAURICH (fine rich) Cigars, per box of 50..... $3.50
Michie's BEAURICH (fine rich) Cigars, per box of 25..... 1.75
Sample of 3 BEAURICH CIGARS, 25c.
Michie & Co., Ltd. 7 King Street West Toronto
Sole Distributors. ed7

The Triple Coupon
with two others, bearing consecutive dates, will enable the bearer to obtain any one or the entire three of the following suitable Christmas Gifts.
Larned's History of the World
MONDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.
in five volumes, for that Schoolboy or Girl.
A $12.00 set, for only $1.98.
Heart Throbs
The $10,000 Prize Books in Two Volumes
A $3.00 set only 98c.
Modern Dancing By the Castles
Now only 54c.
If by mail add for parcel postage on

	1st zone.	2nd zone.
Larned's History Set	18c	42c
Heart Throbs Set	7c	18c
Modern Dancing	5c	10c

Present or mail to The World, 40 Richmond street west, Toronto, or 15 Main street east, Hamilton.
The Triple Coupon---Clip it Now

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
The Best Remedy Known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY
and CHOLERA.
Checks and Arrests
FEVER, GROUP,
AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Convincing medical testimony with each bottle.
Sold by all chemists.
Prices in England, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d.
—Agents—
LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

O'Keefe's
SPECIAL EXTRA MILD STOUT

Many persons, who know that Stout would benefit them, hesitate to take it, fearing it to be too "heavy".

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild Stout is brewed especially for these people. Retaining all the tonic qualities of Stout it is yet light and easily accepted by the most delicate digestion.

Any dealer can supply you a case.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED
TORONTO
377