

WHY CANADA SHOULD RAPE THE TREATY OF PEACE ENTIRE

Colonel Frederic Nicholls Tells in the Senate How Canada Will Benefit by Prompt Agreement With the Allied Powers.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The following is the official report of the speech of Hon. Frederic Nicholls in the senate on Tuesday, Sept. 2, on the ratification of the peace treaty. The senate ratified the treaty on the Thursday night following.

The senate on Tuesday proceeded to the consideration of his excellency the governor-general's speech at the opening of the session. Hon. Frederic Nicholls: Honorable gentlemen, in rising to move that a vote of thanks be presented to his excellency the governor-general, in reply to the speech from the throne, I want first of all to thank the honorable leader of the government for the honor accorded to me in selecting me to make this motion, particularly because I believe the present session of parliament marks an epoch in the advancement of Canada to a dignified position among the great nations of the world. The fact that for the first time in the history of this country we have departed from the status of a colony and have entered upon the status of one of the great powers is evidenced by the fact that the parliament of Canada has been called together to consider a treaty of peace and to ratify it if so elected.

Another reason why I consider that this is a very important session is because we have recently been honored by the visit of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, who yesterday laid the corner stone of the lower of the two parliament buildings. In his speech from the throne his excellency refers to this visit, saying: "In this, his first visit to our Dominion, his royal highness the Prince of Wales at once renews happy associations with his comrades of the Canadian army, and all the same time undertakes the important duty of making himself acquainted at first hand with the resources and development of our country, and with its ideals and aspirations of our people."

The Prince of Wales. In 1860, fifty-nine years ago, Albert Edward, then a young prince, laid the corner stone of the old parliament building, which a few years since was destroyed by fire. The Prince of Wales that day afterwards succeeded the throne as his majesty King Edward the Seventh, reigned wisely and well, was beloved by his people during his lifetime, and was sincerely mourned at his death. Yesterday, we all attended a brilliant function when the corner stone of the new parliament building, which we hope soon to occupy, was laid by his royal highness the Prince of Wales. Many material changes have taken place in the territory of the Dominion during the time that has intervened between these two important functions. But honorable gentlemen will agree with me when I say that no change, whatever has taken place during this interval of fifty-nine years in the Dominion of the Canadian people to the British Empire, to our King, and to the royal family; and, honorable gentlemen, the manifestations of loyalty and affection which have been witnessed during the recent visit of his royal highness prove to my mind beyond all doubt that British connection is our chosen destiny.

His royal highness, while young in years, has played a man's part during the war, and notwithstanding his exalted station has served with distinction at the front; and, in my opinion, the fact that during part of that time he was attached to our Canadian army and also the fact that since his arrival in Canada he has expressed the desire to be known as Canadian in sentiment, will redouble in our hearts the words "I love you," and "good-bye."

Canada's Progress. There have been many material changes in the life of Canada since 1860; for seven years thereafter a nation was born, when the act of confederation was passed, which brought together the scattered provinces of British North America; and since that time so many changes, always for our betterment, have occurred, which bode the most optimistic of those virtuous and far-sighted statesmen who have since come to be known as the fathers of confederation could not have conceived of the important role Canada was destined to play during the lifetime of a single generation.

Honorable gentlemen, I have here an official copy of what I believe to be the greatest document the world has ever seen; a copy of the treaty of peace with Germany, and in the terms under which the league of nations will be called together. Who would have dreamed at the time of confederation, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

These honorable gentlemen are the names of the different signatories to this peace treaty; and, while there are some objections to it, it is a wonder to me that, when such vast questions are to be considered and decided in such a very short space of time, the objections were not more numerous than they have been found to be.

tion, fifty-two years ago, that we should be called together to consider a document of such enormous portent? As this has only been recently distributed and cannot have been considered very fully by the majority of the members of this house, I will read the names of those countries which are banded together. The fact that this country is one of the signatory parties, and that our own prime minister sat at the imperial council of peace during the time this important document was being framed, should redound to our national credit and appeal to our national pride. The countries which I have mentioned are as follows: the United States of America, the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, India, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Italy, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Brazil, the Cuban Republic, the Republic of Ecuador, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hedjaz, the Republic of Honduras, the Kingdom of Liberia, the Republic of Nicaragua, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Peru, the Polish Republic, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Rumania, the Republic of Servia, the Republic of Siam, the Republic of Uruguay.

Shipment of Potash For United States

New York, Sept. 7.—A shipment of 10,000 tons of potash from Germany to the United States, said to be the first since 1914, has been contracted for and ships provided for its transportation by Tarterton, Winchester and officials, here of the United States shipping board. The potash will be loaded at Hamburg and discharged at the ports of Norfolk, Savannah and Wilmington during October and November.

Varsity to Found Textile Chair

Dean of Applied Science Promises Facilities to Train Students. That the University of Toronto would in the near future direct its attention to the technical education of students in the manufacture of textiles and woolen goods, was the assurance given by Brig.-Gen. Mitchell, dean of the faculty of applied science at the University of Toronto, before a gathering of members of the Canadian Textile Institute and the Canadian Woolen Manufacturers' Association, at the Convocation Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

General Mitchell stated that he would personally take the matter up with Sir Robert Falconer, president of the Toronto University, and Dr. Cedy, minister of education, and impress upon them the great possibilities of instructing students in this line. He also assured the members that the University of Toronto would lend its utmost assistance and encouragement to those students who were inclined towards this industry, and would assist with interest the results of the efforts of the Canadian Textile Institute to evolve a scheme of technical education. Speaking on the financial standing of the university, the speaker declared that this was not extensive, and advised that to supply the efforts of the university in the textile industry would be materially aided by an additional endowment.

Professor Barker Speaks

Professor Barker of Leeds University was the principal speaker of the afternoon, on the subject of "Education and Industry," and outlined a comprehensive scheme suitable to Canadian conditions, whereby the textile industry would be materially developed by ability, efficient training and opportunity. He pointed out that the scheme, education, would be decided by the government, and that the action should be determined both upon educational and industrial planes to the complete success of the scheme. He declared that Canada, both educationally and industrially, was in the sequence of world evolution, and was called upon to play her part in defining the actual lines of evolution, and to work out, not only her own salvation, but the salvation of the world.

Textile Men Dine

At the King Edward Hotel last evening a dinner was held by the members of the Canadian Textile Institute and the Canadian Woolen Manufacturers' Association. Among the speakers were: Dr. Cedy, Sir Robert Falconer, Professor Barker of Leeds University, and Mr. C. G. O'Connor, president of the Textile Workers' Association.

Thieves Make Haul in Clothing Store

Unlocking the front door of the clothing shop of James Korinsky, 623 West King street, Saturday night, thieves entered the store and made a getaway with several hundred dollars' worth of clothing. Suspected by the police of being two of the motoring party that over Alfred Dooley out in the country last Wednesday night and stole \$75 in money from him, Jesse Fratelle, Edward street, and Sam Goloski, West Richmond street, were arrested Saturday night by Detective-Sergeant Kest.

Opium Joint Raided

Plainclothesmen Sullivan and Knight raided an opium joint at 180 York street last night and made eight arrests. Conh Wong and Wong Sing are held as keepers, and the six others with being frequenters. Opium sets and a quantity of the drug were seized.

Fall Regatta of Argonaut Club

Lovers of water sport turned out in not too great numbers on Saturday afternoon to witness the fall regatta of the season held by the Argonaut Rowing Club. Littering dinghies did well in the race of the course so strong was the wind blowing during the early part of the afternoon.

Maltese Club Raided

The Maltese Club, 248 West Adelaide street, was raided early Sunday morning by plainclothesmen Sullivan and Knight, and twelve arrests made. The men are all charged with gambling on Sunday. The police allege they were drawing cards for money from a box.

Former Labor Member of British War Cabinet Gives Some Wholesome Advice.

London, Sept. 7.—Speaking at a luncheon in London, Arthur Henderson, former labor member of the war cabinet, after remarking that the strike weapon, how ever regrettable, would continue to be used until society was better organized, that was, however, a different thing from the labor movement, would like to see adopted, namely, the right to strike on every possible occasion and for every purpose.

Irish "Patriots" Ambush Soldiers

Kill One, Wound Three and Carry Off Rifles Near Cork. Belfast, Sept. 7.—A party of eighteen soldiers returning to barracks from church at Fermoy, near Cork, today, was attacked from ambush by one soldier was killed, and three were wounded. The others were overpowered. The attacking forces, which appeared to number about twenty, used revolvers. They took all the soldiers' rifles and quickly left the scene in autos, which were waiting for them.

Austrian Assembly Decides to Sign

Vienna, Sept. 7.—The national assembly by a vote of 97 to 23 yesterday decided to sign the peace treaty. The assembly, however, protested against the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of her soil.

Acclamation for Quebec Ministers

Quebec, Que., Sept. 7.—As foreshadowed for some time the three new ministers in the Gouin cabinet, Hon. Antonin Gauthier, minister of public works; Hon. J. E. Perreault, minister of colonization, mines and fisheries, and Hon. Athanase David, provincial secretary, were elected by acclamation on Saturday.

Motor Car Runs Into Store Window

An eastbound motor car ran over the sidewalk at the corner of College and Bathurst streets at 8.30 last night and crashed thru the front window of Davie's store. The motor car was damaged, but none of the occupants injured. When the police arrived they were unable to find the driver, who had evidently gone away and left his auto lock after itself.

Ex-Empress of Austria Gives Birth to Son

Geneva, Sept. 7.—Former Empress Zilia of Austria gave birth to a son at Prangins yesterday.

Unveil Memorial to Late Dr. Farncombe

At the morning service at St. Matthew's Anglican Church, First avenue, yesterday, the Bishop of Toronto, who conducted the service, unveiled a pedestal to commemorate the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Farncombe, who had been pastor of St. Matthew's from 1901 to 1912. A tablet to commemorate the memory of Lieut. Ernest Crosslands, Royal Air Force, who died recently of influenza after returning from overseas, was also unveiled. Lieut. Crosslands had been a member of the church for many years.

Use Cautiously Right to Strike

Former Labor Member of British War Cabinet Gives Some Wholesome Advice. London, Sept. 7.—Speaking at a luncheon in London, Arthur Henderson, former labor member of the war cabinet, after remarking that the strike weapon, how ever regrettable, would continue to be used until society was better organized, that was, however, a different thing from the labor movement, would like to see adopted, namely, the right to strike on every possible occasion and for every purpose.

Life After Death

What Is It? Where Is It? Or Is There Any at All? If So Can the Dead Be Communicated With? All down the ages men have been asking this question, and it is only during the past generation that great scientists and thinkers have seriously taken up the experimental study of this great question.

Sir Oliver Lodge has bent all his great powers to a consideration of the question for over 30 years, and in next week's Sunday World he tells why he believes that he has talked with the dead.

Sir Conan Doyle has already told Sunday World readers why he agrees with Sir Oliver Lodge on this question of life after death, and still other great thinkers and writers will have their say in succeeding issues of Canada's greatest weekly newspaper.

You cannot afford to miss a single one of these important articles.

Start Reading Them Next Sunday

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

5c a Copy

Order ahead to be sure of getting a copy.

ILL GET HIM YET!

Our Service Wins Praise

"In sending . . . allow me to thank you for your attention to our property in securing the same satisfactory tenants at an increased rent. They must be quite satisfied with you as agents and have confidence in you, which, of course, is a great comfort to us."

—Extract from a letter from a lady who, before going overseas nearly three years ago, put all her property in our hands to keep, collect rents, pay taxes, keep in repair, etc.

Union Trust Company LIMITED

Henry F. Gooderham, President
Head Office: Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto
Winnipeg, London, Eng.

"SAHARA" THE BEAUTIFUL

At least for a period, the aggressive power of Germany destroyed her huge army of approximately four million men, which she held as a threat over the world in 1914, only a remnant of 100,000 is permitted to her. The second navy in the world is reduced to a total personnel of 15,000. No military or naval air forces are permitted. Thus on land and sea and in the sky her real might is broken, and in that breaking lies the chief immediate guarantee of peace. She has lost her colonies, covering one and one-half million square miles, and has been deprived of territory on the Rhine, which she had seized from Belgium over the contested territory; but we may be rejoiced that her government of the territory comprising all the rich Saar basin in favor of the league of nations, and has been defined in article 41 of the treaty. In fifteen years the inhabitants of this territory are to exercise the right of self-determination and to elect the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed. Farther south Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France and the French eastern frontier runs again as it did before 1870. The character of the Rhine as a natural boundary is emphasized by the stipulation that east of the river Germany must not maintain or construct any fortifications at a distance of less than six kilometers from the right bank, and as a guarantee of the execution of the treaty, German territory west of the Rhine, together with the Rhine bridgeshead, will remain an allied occupation for fifteen years, with certain exceptions, subject to the faithful performance of Germany's obligations.

So much for the west. In the east there are radical changes. Poland has a new western boundary. All that remains of the Prussian east of the Vistula is the northern fringe of West Prussia and Poland, together with the northern half of the old province of East Prussia. In the southern half of East Prussia the inhabitants are to decide by vote to which state they wish to belong. Similarly in a specified area in West Prussia, the choice between East Prussia and Poland will be decided by the determination of the inhabitants. Danzig is free city, and the inhabitants of a certain portion of upper Silesia are to decide by vote between being entrusted with the status of a free city, or the principle of self-determination is prominent in the peace settlement.

The summary gives some indications of the many problems involved in reaching an agreement covering such vast interests as those which are dealt with in the treaty. It is clear that greater dissensions have not occurred. The credit of Canada today is probably as high as that of any nation in the world. The peace settlement which the world has agreed to will be a work of the country. As I have stated, we have immense natural resources, and, I repeat that, dating the future of Canada, we cannot afford to neglect any of the Fathers of Confederation foresaw, our tremendous strides which we may make, say during the next half century, are not to be hindered by the spirit of achievement and the key to accomplishment. Let us all hope to continue to progress, and will do nothing to mar the honorable and dignified position that she occupies today.

AMBROSE K. GOODMAN CALLED BY DEATH

Ambrose K. Goodman, LL.B., of Goodman & Galbraith, died at his home, Wynwood Park, on Saturday afternoon, Peter Kane, 202 Waverley road, had his leg broken. The motor car was driven by the Rev. J. E. Hunter, 209 Crawford street. Kane was removed to a motor car to St. Michael's Hospital.

An automobile driven by William Montgomery of Wynwood Park, on an Avenue road car on Avenue road last night. The motor car was damaged, and Montgomery was locked up in No. 5 station, charged with driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor.

FEARED TROUBLE FROM VETERANS

Fearing that trouble might arise from gathered returned soldiers at the corner of Queen and Yonge streets at 10.30 last night, policemen in the down town district were on duty. All men due to report for duty at 11.45 were held in readiness for half an hour. In all in the crowd all the people in the crowd had dispersed and no disorder was reported.

Kingston.—The entry list for the Kingston Fair, which opens Sept. 23, is the largest in the history of the exhibition, and everything points to a record fair this year.

Our Service Wins Praise

"In sending . . . allow me to thank you for your attention to our property in securing the same satisfactory tenants at an increased rent. They must be quite satisfied with you as agents and have confidence in you, which, of course, is a great comfort to us."

—Extract from a letter from a lady who, before going overseas nearly three years ago, put all her property in our hands to keep, collect rents, pay taxes, keep in repair, etc.

Union Trust Company LIMITED

Henry F. Gooderham, President
Head Office: Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto
Winnipeg, London, Eng.