

A morning newspaper, published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited, H. J. Maclean, Managing Director, 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET, TORONTO. Telephone Calls: Main 5308—Private Exchange connecting all departments. Branch Office—15 Main Street East, Hamilton. Telephone 1946.

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.

will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or Hamilton by all newspapers and newsboys at five cents per copy. Postage, extra to all foreign countries.

UNITED STATES. Daily World \$4.00 per year. Daily World 25c 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 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

FACING THE ISSUE

There is no sentiment in business, not even in the business of war. The man or the nation who needs credit will not buy from his best friend if that friend is unable to finance the orders. Hence we find the locomotive and car companies in the United States loaded up with orders from the French and Russian governments. Hence we find also that proportion to their industrial capacity the manufacturers of the United States are getting more war orders than the manufacturers of Canada, in proportion to their relative capacity.

Hon. Mr. White, we think, has stated the reason, viz., that the belligerents are able to establish lines of credit thru the banks in the United States, while in Canada they practically have to ship over the gold for anything they buy. Our chartered banks will not discount the treasury bills of the French and Russian governments, and our manufacturers must have currency for their payroll and other expenses. True, our banks have \$138,000,000 out in New York, but that money is subject to call and will be needed for moving crops in a month or two.

The United States banker does not have to board up great stores of gold or its equivalent, in anticipation of some emergency. If he is doing sound banking business he can always rediscount his paper with the government banks and get national currency to meet "a run," to move crops, or finance war orders.

In Canada we have no government bank of redoubt, and we have practically no government issue of currency. Some \$1 and \$2 bills are in circulation for small change, but the bulk of the Dominion note issue is in the shape of huge "bank legal," which are only good between chartered banks. The Canadian manufacturer cannot discount his war contracts, for our banks are apparently not in a position to finance the belligerents to any extent. His only hope is the Dominion Government. The banks might take the French and Russian securities and rediscount them with the minister of finance, but they show no inclination to do so. They do not like the idea of a national currency getting into circulation. No doubt they prefer to issue the currency of the country and regulate its volume.

In our opinion the government will have to finance the war orders for our manufacturers by rediscounting the short-time gilt-edged securities of the belligerent nations. This will mean an issue of \$100,000,000 of national currency. The World does not fear to advocate such an issue. The government will lose nothing, the currency will be redeemed, and in the meantime the wheels will go round in Canada, as they are going round in the United States.

We would not be in our present embarrassing position if we had established a government bank of issue and redoubt in 1913, or if the government had addressed itself courageously to the task of assisting business with the credit of the nation along the lines advocated by Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York) at the war session of 1914. But a truce to reminiscences! What is needed now is action. Let the finance minister proceed boldly and parliament will sustain him. If he needs more legislation let parliament be summoned to sanction his financing our war orders by an issue of national currency.

The Manitoba Mix-Up  
So elastic is the British constitution that it may adapt itself to the public life and public men of Manitoba, but our more rigid Canadian constitution is having a hard time of it. The fathers of confederation could scarcely have foreseen what has come to pass in Manitoba. So all-embracing are the charges which the royal commission is asked to investigate, that they involve, at least in the general charge, as well as a list of dignitaries which reads like the table of precedents for a state funeral:

1. The Lieutenant-Governor,
2. The Chief Justice,
3. Cabinet Ministers.

4. Ex-Cabinet Ministers.
5. Members of the Legislature.
6. Prominent Politicians.
7. Contractors.
8. Telegraphers.
9. Citizens on foot, including the heelers of both political parties.

Almost the only persons of prominence not mentioned in the various charges and counter-charges are the members of the royal commission. That is fortunate, because commissioners could not be asked to investigate themselves. Yet we should not rejoice prematurely. Mr. Kelly, the contractor, says the commission has no jurisdiction over him or his documents, and their lordships have not put their powers to the test by committing Mr. Kelly for contempt.

How can the commission investigate the lieutenant-governor, or even require his attendance as a witness? The commissioners are appointed by him and derive all their authority from him. He is the head of the state in Manitoba, and in that province the representative of the King. True, he may be dismissed by the governor-general, as the governor-general may be recalled by the King, but each official, until dismissed, is supreme in his own territory.

Lieutenant-Governor Cameron cannot be investigated by any provincial authority; he is responsible only to the governor-general. The B.N.A. Act provides no court of impeachment for the trial of a provincial governor. It would appear that the framers of our constitution intended that an offending governor should be removed first and tried afterwards. Section 59 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, provides:

"A lieutenant-governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the governor-general, but any lieutenant-governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the senate and to the house of commons within one week thereafter if the parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the parliament."

But if the lieutenant-governor be excused from attendance on the royal commission, there is no reason why his ministers and all other persons of high station in the province should not attend and give testimony. The World hopes they will do so. The Norris Government is acting wisely in excluding the scope of the commission, and the members of that government should make a full and frank disclosure of all facts in their possession. The Manitoba Conservatives are restive under the premiership of Mr. Norris because they fear the lieutenant-governor will grant him a dissolution and thus rush the case to the jury of the people with only the evidence of one side in. Yet it would be bad politics for the Borden Government at this time to interfere. Premier Norris could make a great name for himself by forming a strong coalition government with the object of clearing up the mess. But is he free to act?

Italian or Eye-talian?

A contemporary has gone out of its way to mislead its readers as to the correct pronunciation of the word Italian. It declares that "all the authorities but one that have taken time to consult (including the New Standard Dictionary, Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary, and Nelson's Loose Leaf Encyclopedia) give the pronunciation with long "i," namely, as if the word were spelled "Bye-tal-yan."

To this we respectfully demur. Our contemporary evidently failed to look up the table of values at the beginning of the dictionaries mentioned, which give the pronunciation "i-tal-ee" and "i-tal-ian." Nelson's Loose Leaf Encyclopedia specifically bars the long "i." The letter "i" in these cases is unmarked and stands for short "i," as in "it" and "fit," and the pronunciation of Italy is of course "i-tal-ee." It is given in this form in Worcester's Dictionary in "i-tal-ian." Some authorities use the letter "ee" with a short accent to indicate the same sound. Only "the baser sort" allow themselves to include the "e" in the pronunciation "Bye-tal-yan."

SIR JOHN EATON IS GIVEN WARM THANKS

Cheque for Hundred Thousand Dollars Reaches Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The minister of finance has received from Sir John Eaton a cheque for one hundred thousand dollars, contributed by him towards the equipment of a machine gun section. The prime minister has written Sir John, expressing the appreciation of the government for his generous and patriotic contribution.

## ITALIANS LOOTED GERMAN SHOPS

Riotous Crowds Made Clean Sweep on Day War Broke Out.

SMASHED EVERY STORE

Noted Canadian Singer Receives Letter Describing Turbulent Scenes.

A letter received yesterday from Milan by Miss Margaret George, the well-known Canadian prima donna soprano, who returned from Italy to Toronto only a short time ago, describes vividly the riotous scenes which followed the outbreak of war in the Italian city.

"Last Thursday, the 27th, the Germans were literally rooted out of Milan. About noon two or three of the shops in the Piazza del Duomo were smashed in just as a sort of protest against their being there, I suppose. A few hours later, the news came thru of Italian being burned to death in Berlin and Vienna, and then Milan went mad properly. Starting in the Piazza del Duomo and gradually extending all over the city, the crowd looted every German firm in Milan. Nothing was left. At 6 o'clock Corso V. Emanuele was lined with tram cars which had been stopped. Every German shop in the Corso was packed with the mob who threw everything they could lay hands on to the people outside and to the people standing on top of the cars, who in their turn destroyed them. Everything came out—ladies' dresses, clothing, men's underwear, collars, etc. Finally when nothing was left standing, not even a door or a shutter, the whole of the debris was heaped up in front of the shops and set on fire. The Corso, Piazza and the Piazza Portici, Ticinese, then to Porta Nuova, Porta Genova and so on. I got home about 4 in the morning and it was practically all over."

Soldiers Helped Rioters.  
"Every German firm and house in Milan having been completely smashed, the military of course were called out, but so intense was the feeling that even the officers egged on the mob. I saw a lot of soldiers leading a band. When a specially placed was being attacked, the fire was all over and the fire started when they set to work to put it out. "No German can live in Milan now. The hatred for them is worse than for the Austrians—the real unreasoning hatred of the Italians that one reads about and which I don't believe exists. No one was spared. Firms that have been established over 50 years in Milan and are virtually Italian went up in smoke. I saw a German man and woman who had been married for 40 years and who had lived in Milan for 30 years. They were both killed. I saw a German man who had been married for 30 years and who had lived in Milan for 30 years. They were both killed. I saw a German man who had been married for 30 years and who had lived in Milan for 30 years. They were both killed."

## ONTARIO MAY ERECT BIG ENGLISH WAR HOSPITAL

Hon. Dr. Pyne Leaves for Old Country to Confer With War Office.

Hon. Dr. Pyne, acting premier leaves today for England, where he will confer with the military authorities in connection with the proposal of the Ontario Government to establish a war hospital in England. According to a statement given out by Dr. Pyne yesterday, he goes to England in pursuance of the decision of the cabinet that in order to give effect to the wishes of the people of Ontario, a responsible representative of the government should consult with the army council.

The ultimate decision may be the building of a hospital by the people of Ontario which will cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars. The action which will be taken will depend on the conditions which the acting-premier finds existing in England. Will Dr. Pyne's mission be the acting-premier.

WAR PRISONERS NEED SOAP.

A letter received from Pte. E. O. Callaghan, 48th Highlanders, who left yesterday. The letter has taken over 10 days to reach Toronto. He says that one of the greatest needs of the Canadian prisoners is soap. The letter also says that George McCallister, who joined the 48th Highlanders with Callaghan, is a prisoner.

## COFFERDAM WAS INJURED BY LOGS

Court Refused to Award Damages to the Contractor.

QUASHED CONVICTION

William Marshall Failed to Secure Title to Stock.

Mr. Justice Middleton gave judgment at Osgoode Hall yesterday in the action of Edwin Lowrey and Mrs. T. Goring to recover \$25,000 damages from J. R. Booth for destruction of a cofferdam built in the bed of the Montreal River and destroyed by defendant's logs, which floated down the stream. The plaintiffs built the dam for the Dominion Government in connection with the upper Ottawa storage system. It consisted of crippwork and is said to have cost \$20,700. When the spring freshets came the water submerged the dry area.

Sixteen booms of the defendant's logs, containing fifty thousand pulpwood, eight hundred thousand in all, were carried down the stream. The first of the logs passed without doing injury, but before long a number lodged upon the piers and side jams were formed. After the stream was cleared was found that the cofferdam was destroyed and rendered useless for the purpose for which it was built. The new dam was built at a cost of \$8000, but it was also swept away with the next spring freshet.

The plaintiffs settled the contract with the government and were given \$10,000. Mr. Justice Middleton could not find that the defendant had been negligent and dismissed the action.

Mr. Justice Lennox yesterday quashed the conviction of Harry Horne, who was charged with contributing to the delinquency of his children. His lordship found that the children were not aware of their father's conduct.

The appellate division has dismissed the appeal of William Marshall from the decision of the trial judge dismissing his action for defamation that he had title stock in the Dominion Manufacturers' Limited.

The first appellate court list for today is: Hill v. Storey, Burns v. Duggan, Hart v. Moore, Lester v. Ottawa, Peppiat v. Reeder, re Toronto General Hospital v. Sabiston.

A SCIENTIFIC WAR.

The Modern War Requires Brains, Not Strength.

Warfare has for centuries been a means of enforcing a country's rights. It dates back to the beginning of time. It is the oldest passion and the most written of subjects in the Bible. All thru our history books we read of the conquest and fall of nations. We read of how the ancients fought; of the progress through the years towards a scientific war, until at last we come down to the present war which is a veritable triumph of science and chemistry.

Where once the horse was the idol of the battlefield, the armored truck now reigns supreme; where the spear and the sword were the weapons of war, the machine gun and the tank are now universal. Many other examples could be quoted which all point to the one end—a war of science—not strength.

In the London Times History of the War all these remarkable achievements of scientists and chemists are recorded. They are interesting and absorbing. The price of the book is 9c with the coupon in this paper, all point to the one end—a war of science—not strength.

LEADEN HAIL MOWED DOWN PTE. ARTHUR MUIR

Forty-Eighth Man Had Twenty Bullet Wounds in His Body.

A Canadian officer, writing from the front, says that more high explosive shells and artillery are needed. This is an artillery war, and it is sure to end in a great battle. In reference to the late Arthur Muir of the 48th Highlanders, he said orders were given to Muir to go over the parapets and attack the German trenches. Arthur was hit in the leg and knocked down, but got up and hobbled on, with the result that he went down in the face of a hail of lead. Twenty bullet wounds were found in his body.

GERMANS SQUEAK WHEN CANADIANS CHASE THEM

"We Have Captured Everything We Have Gone After," Says Trumpeter Bradley.

Trumpeter S. C. Bradley of the Strathcona Horse, C Squadron, who was wounded on June 5, writes from a Boulogne hospital that there has been a general advance all along the front. He says: "So far we have been a general advance all along the front. We have captured everything we have gone after. The Germans are so much as to squeak."

Bradley was wounded by a piece of shrapnel as he was returning to the trenches with water.

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## SIX YEARS IN PRISON FOR GENERAL DE WET

Convicted Traitor Will Also Pay Ten Thousand Dollar Fine.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Union of South Africa, June 22.—A sentence of six years' imprisonment and a fine of £2000 was imposed today on Gen. Christian DeWet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British Government, who was found guilty yesterday of treason on eight counts.

The indictment against him was a long one and covered alleged rebellious acts and seditious utterances. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason, but guilty to a charge of sedition.

Gen. DeWet was commander-in-chief of the Free State forces during the Boer war. In 1914 he headed a rebellion in the Orange Free State and western Transvaal against Great Britain. He was promptly captured, however, and the trial which resulted in the sentence of today was begun June 10.

PTE. LINDER AMONG WOUNDED

Pte. W. M. Linder, who went away with the First Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, has been reported seriously ill from a gunshot wound received at Festubert. He was removed from the battlefield to No. 4 General Hospital, London. Pte. Linder was well-known in Toronto in athletic circles.

Q. O. R. SERGT.-MAJOR IS PRISONER AT GIESSEN

Sergt.-Major A. E. Thomson of the Third Battalion, C. E. F., one of the most popular officers of the Q.O.R., is a prisoner of war at GiesSEN, Germany.

In a letter written to his mother, he states that he is well treated, but is putting in a monotonous existence. Sergt.-Major Thomson was taken a prisoner at St. Julien and no word has been received from him until yesterday, when his mother received a postcard. His Toronto address was 374 Shaw street.

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