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TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 18 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES.

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,450

TWO CENTS.

BRITISH OPEN HEAVY BOMBARDMENT NEAR YPRES

Huge War-Time Profits in Bacon Shown in Cold Storage Inquiry

CANNOT TELL WHY BACON IS DEARER HERE

Davies' Manager Suggests Distribution May Cost Less in Britain.

RESUME INVESTIGATION

Auditors Report on Examination of Davies Company's Books.

In the council chamber of the city hall yesterday the commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the cold storage plants of Canada, particularly the business of the William Davies Company and the Matthews-Blackwell Company, returned business after six weeks' probing of the books of the companies. The investigation is the result of the disclosures of W. F. O'Connor, high cost of living commissioner, in the house of commons, regarding the profits of the firm, and the commission is composed of G. F. Henderson, K.C., Ottawa, chairman; A. B. Brodie, of Price, Waterhouse and Company, Montreal, and Geoffrey Clarkson, Toronto. Representing the government is J. W. Bain, K.C., while W. N. Tilley, K.C., is appearing in the interests of the companies, and Gordon Waldron, for private interests.

The feature of the sitting yesterday was the inability of C. E. Fox, general manager of the William Davies Company, to explain why bacon sold at a lower price in Great Britain than it did in Canada. The question was first put to him by Mr. Bain, and later by Chairman Henderson, but in both cases he said it would be impossible to find the reason. Neither could he state what price "bacon" sold at in Buffalo, but he thought it was much the same as that obtaining in Toronto. He said the cost of distribution was cheaper in Britain than in Canada. In Britain travelers and transportation covered an area between three and four hundred miles, whereas in Canada they covered an area of more than 3000 miles.

Agents in Britain. Questioning the witness on the operations of the Davies Company in Britain, Mr. Bain brought out the fact that the products of the company were sold in the old country thru the Sheed-Thompson Company, in which it is interested, and that the Toronto firm supplied the war office thru the firm of Denny and Company, selling agents of London, England. The Davies Company owned 60 per cent. of the Sheed-Thompson stock. The capital was £60,000, the president, Sir Joseph Flavell; vice-president, C. E. Fox, and the managing director, A. F. Sheed.

Pressed for information regarding the business of the company with the British war office, Mr. Fox said he desired not to answer without the permission of an official of the British Government. The war office, he said, took possession of the products at the Atlantic seaboard, and the price was fixed on a basis less war tax and freight charges. His firm knew what products were destined for the British Government. It was necessary that it should know, in order to see aside certain shipments. All orders were arranged.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)

GERMAN GOVERNMENT WILL KILL ALL PIGS

To Save Feed, Porkers Over Thirty Pounds Must Die.

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 17.—The German war food department announces that no barley will be available this winter for feeding pigs, as it is needed for human consumption. The department proposes, therefore, to kill all pigs weighing over 30 pounds as soon as the pasture season ends, leaving only a few for breeding purposes.

Will Joe Get Away With It?

If Sir Joseph Flavell did as well for British munitions as he did for William Davies, Ltd., Lord George ought to make him a duke.

And if W. J. Hanna, food controller, does as well for the public, who must buy, as Sir Joseph does for Davies, they ought to be happy. In fact the issue is Flavell versus Hanna. Is Hanna going to let Flavell get away with it?

DINEEN'S IMPORTED HATS.

The Dineen stock of imported English hard and soft felt hats is now complete but every day of active selling leaves the stock smaller and the range of colors and styles more narrow than the day before. So if you are particularly as we know you are, come early and claim a regular three-fifty value hat for \$2.55. Fine Italian soft felt, the Barbisio, \$4.50—regular five-dollar value. Dineen's, 360 Yonge street.

QUEBEC BRIDGE SPAN IS ELEVATED 28 FEET



ANDRE TARDIEU Head of the French Commission now visiting the United States.

First Day's Hazardous Operations Carried Out Smoothly, and Half the Ascent is Expected to Be Achieved Today.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—The central span of the Quebec bridge was well on its way toward its position on the floor of the bridge tonight when the lifting operations ceased for the night. It was officially announced that it had been raised 28 feet out of the 150 feet it had to travel, and that everything had gone off without a hitch. Notwithstanding the apparent ease with which everything was accomplished by the engineers, from early morning till late afternoon, was an anxious time for those in charge of the work, while the many thousands who witnessed the removal of the span from Sillery Cove to the bridge site and its transfer to the hoisting chains, felt a variety of thrills that kept them rooted on the river bank all day.

So far the plans of the engineers who were responsible for the elevation of the span have worked out perfectly. Probably the most interesting complication of the care with which the plans were made was to be found in the fact that the computations as to how far the 5000-ton mass of metal would bring down the cantilevers after the scows floated away were only out five-eighths of an inch.

Profiting by the disaster of last year, a number of precautions were introduced to safeguard the lives of the men engaged in the task. No men were support of the link. No men were

(Concluded on Page 9, Column 6.)

GERMAN WALL CRUMBLES ON BRITISH FRONT

Bombardments, Raids, Air Attacks Rapidly Wear Down Enemy.

EXACTS AWFUL TOLL

Constant Pressure Results in Terrible Destruction of Kaiser's Men.

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

With the British Armies in France and Belgium, Sept. 17.—There must always be periods of "comparative quiet" when big spectacular offensives are lacking on the big fighting fronts. The recent days have constituted one of these periods along the British lines in the western theatre, and to the outside world, reading the commander-in-chief's laconic "there is nothing of importance to report," or a brief account of seemingly inconsequential raids, it may appear that hostilities virtually have ceased.

But this conclusion is far from right, for the grim business of war continues perpetually. Hourly, the big British guns hurl their thousands of tons of metal carrying death and destruction into the German defenses; day and night great squadrons of aviators guide their machines over the German lines and dump their cargoes of high explosives on important positions, and continually small bodies of British infantry are reaching out into the German trenches and bring back prisoners after playing havoc with

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 3.)

BRITISH ARMEN FIGHT BIG BODY OF ENEMY

Aviators Engage Two Thousand Germans With Machine Guns, Forcing Them to Scatter—Big Bombardment in Belgium.

London, Sept. 17.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"This morning the enemy attempted to raid our trenches south of Lonnbaertzde under a covering bombardment. The hostile party was repulsed with a heavy fire by our troops and repulsed with loss before reaching our trenches.

"Our artillery was active during the day in the Ypres sector. The enemy's artillery activity was somewhat less marked except in the area south of Neuport.

"From Sunday the visibility has improved, and a good deal of successful artillery work and photography has been accomplished. During the fine intervals the enemy aircraft were

active again, being greatly favored by a strong west wind. In the course of the morning hostile machines dropped fifty bombs behind our lines. Very little damage was done.

"Our airplanes dropped 143 bombs on a German airfield and hostile billets and fired many thousands of rounds from their machine guns at various targets on the ground. In particular, a body of two thousand German infantry was engaged with machine gun fire from a height of a hundred feet and scattered.

"Six German airplanes were brought down in combat and four others were driven down out of control. In addition, one hostile machine was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. Eight of our airplanes are missing."



Ruins of the Village of Villers, on the Somme, captured recently by the British. Inset shows the ruins of a captured German observation post.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT DO MUCH DAMAGE

Allies Bombard German Depots, Factories, Camps, Railway Stations.

BELGIANS QUITE ACTIVE

King Albert's Artillery Shells Many Points in Flanders.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the right bank of the Meuse both armies were quite active, particularly in the region north of Hill 544 and the Courieres Wood. We repulsed an enemy surprise attack in the sector of the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

"Yesterday, four German airplanes and one drachen were brought down by our pilots; a sixth enemy machine was brought down by the fire of our special guns. Finally six other German machines were badly damaged in engagements with our aviators and fell inside their own lines.

"Our bombing airplanes were particularly active in the day of September 16, and the night of September 16-17. Numerous raids were carried out by our machines, which dropped 15,000 kilos of projectiles on enemy establishments including barracks and factories at Stuttgart, an aviation camp at Colmar, depots at Lens and Elbaech, military establishments south of Metz, the railway station at Thionville, factories at Ustkingen (?) and the Saarburg station.

"Belgian communication: 'In the last 48 hours, our artillery has shell-ed the enemy defensive organizations near Woumen as well as his cantonments at Praet, Bosch, Essen, Roggeveld and Searsem. The enemy artillery reacted only feebly. Numerous bombs have been dropped on our cantonments. Our aviators were active on September 16.

"Eastern theatre, Sept. 16.—Last night the enemy artillery displayed some activity in the Vardar Valley. September 16 was calm along the whole front. A small enemy column was caught by our artillery fire on the heights west of Lake Malik."

JAMESON OR BURRELL TO BE CLERK OF HOUSE

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Dr. T. B. Flint, clerk of the house of commons since 1902, has retired, an annual allowance of \$2500 being provided for him in the supplementary estimates.

Dr. Flint, who is a Nova Scotian, was first elected to parliament in 1891, and was re-elected in 1895 and 1910.

Dr. Flint will in all likelihood be succeeded by Clarence Jameson, Conservative member for Digby, although it is possible that Hon. Martin Burrell will receive the appointment. The position, which is surrounded by high tradition, is one of the most coveted in parliament.

COSTA RICA CUTS OFF RELATIONS WITH HUNS

German Residents Entered Into Conspiracy to Overthrow Government.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 17.—Diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Germany are considered severed as the result of steps taken by the government today. General Tinoco, the president, disclosed that German residents here had joined with some of the followers of former President Gonzalez in conspiring against the government.

Three of the most prominent Germans here, Kampe, Altshul, and Orlich have been arrested. All Germans residing in Costa Rica have been ordered interned. President Tinoco has called congress in special session, and will lay the matter before it.

HASTE AT CAPITAL TO END BUSINESS

Majority of Five for Second Reading of Franchise Bill in Senate.

BLOCK RAILWAY BILL

Toronto's Chance of Winning in Power Fight is Small.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Both houses of parliament are hurrying thru their business with the hope of proroguing on Thursday. The senate spent the day on the federal franchise bill, passing the second reading by a majority of five and immediately after going into committee. The house debated for an hour or two the Gordon divorce case, and practically killed the bill for the session. The parties are Toronto people, and the divorce had been granted by the senate.

There was strong opposition to it, however, in the house committee of private bills, and the bill was favorably reported by a majority of one, the fight against the divorce was carried today to the floor of the house.

Meanwhile the prospect for passing the bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act thru the senate at this session grows beautifully less. The bill was considered for a few minutes by the senate railway committee today, but section 374, which deals with the perpetual franchise of the Toronto-Niagara Power Company, was not reached. It seems now to be a foregone conclusion that the bill will not go thru this session, unless the clause of peculiar interest to Toronto is eliminated.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—In a casualty list of 299 names issued tonight 18 Canadian soldiers are reported killed in action, 12 died of wounds, 1 died of typhoid, 65 missing, 1 prisoner of war. There are a great number of men reported gassed, and the balance of the list comprised wounded and ill.

SENATE UPHOLDS FRANCHISE BILL

Senator Cloran Makes Violent Attack Upon the Government.

REJECT AMENDMENT

Senator Bostock's Motion Challenges Right to Disfranchise Aliens.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—By a majority of five, the senate today gave the Federal Franchise Act its second reading.

When the bill came up Senator Bostock, leader of the opposition, moved an amendment, seconded by Senator Power, that it was not desirable to disfranchise a large number of people in Canada who had been guaranteed rights of citizenship, and that the granting of votes to a limited number of Canadian women was not in the public interest.

Senator Cloran asserted that "if there is trouble in Quebec it is due to the deceit and false pretences of the Borden government." Representatives of the government had told public men of Quebec and the hierarchy that at the people of that province would support the national service movement there would be no conscription.

Senator Cloran, it is announced, has sent an election appeal to the troops in the trenches, in which he says that the measure calling upon the soldiers to vote in the coming elections is "in direct violation of the King's rules and regulations governing discipline and order in the British army and navy, as also against discipline and order of the allied armies, with the exception of that of Russia, where soldiers are given votes, with the result that chaos reigns in the ranks of the army and in the country." He appeals to the troops not to "betray your fathers and brothers in Canada" by supporting the government.

Chorus of Opposition. Senator Roche declared it was absurd to disfranchise Canadians who had never been friendly to Austria and who had come to Canada to escape Austrian government. He said he had been the Halifax agent for the Hamburg Line for forty years, but his sentiment had not been influenced by his connection with that company. He expressed regret that the attitude of the government tended to build in a military caste in Canada and to make it superior to the ordinary citizen and Canadian citizen.

Senator Bruce said that by the disfranchisement of aliens the good faith of the crown was seriously compromised.

Senator Watson said the bill gave the government opportunity to distribute the votes of 15,000 soldiers without Canadian residence, and that the vote could be managed to carry 100 ridings that, otherwise, might go against the government.

Senator Boyer was of the opinion that the enumerators would see that Conservative votes were put on the electoral list and Liberal votes were left out.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH IS CALL OF LABOR

Resolution Before Trades Congress Urges General Strike as Alternative.

DEMAND FREE SPEECH

President Watters Points Out Danger of Verging on Treasonable Utterances.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—It is likely that about seventy-five or eighty resolutions will be presented at the Dominion Trades Congress which opened here today. A number of the resolutions will deal with the various war problems as affecting the organized labor question. One of the most important resolutions, as far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, is that proposed by the Transcona, Man. Trades and Labor Council regarding conscription. The argument on the resolution promises to be lengthy and lively, and the final decision will be the attitude of organized labor of Canada on this most important issue.

General Strike. The resolution concludes as follows:

"Resolved, that in the event of the Dominion Government enforcing the conscription of man power without the conscription of wealth and wealth of production and nationalization of all industries herein before described, this council strongly urges that the delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress formulate plans for a general strike of organized labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the strike to continue until such a time as the Dominion Government does conscript the wealth and nationalize the industries, this being a national necessity more than conscription of man power a military necessity."

Attacks Government

The preamble declared that the Borden cabinet ignored the opposition of labor to conscription, and that right to free speech has been denied, citing the disturbances which followed a meeting of the Dominion Trades Congress on July 1, at Winnipeg, and stating that the city police apparently acted in co-operation with the officers and members of the Army and Navy Veterans and Returned Soldiers' Association, severely assaulted the speakers and by such riotous methods broke up the meeting, and for hours afterwards paraded the streets of Winnipeg brandishing clubs and other weapons, threatening organized labor leaders and defied all laws and order.

The resolution contends further that the maintenance of war supply industries is as important as the maintenance of forces at the front, and that the state should own and control such industries, and that as the Dominion Government apparently contemplates taking no steps to conscript wealth and wealth productions, and to nationalize industries of the country drastic action is needed to wrest from the private capitalist the profits which rightfully belong to the people.

Conflicting Views. There have been many conflicting opinions expressed by the delegates individually and privately regarding this resolution. There seems to be a

(Concluded on Page 6, Column 4.)

BIG YACHT IS SUNK OFF CANADIAN COAST

Crew Numbering Sixty-four Men Brought Safely to Land.

An American Port, Sept. 17.—The Associated Press says: News of the sinking of the yacht Union, off the Canadian coast, five days ago, as the result of explosions in her oil tank, reached here tonight on the arrival by rail from a Canadian city, of 64 members of the crew.

There was no loss of life in the disaster, and only one man was injured. He is in a Canadian hospital suffering from burns.

The Union, once the Vanadis, and one of the most palatial of the American sea-going yachts, was owned until recently by C. K. G. Billings. At the time of her destruction she was the property of the Russian Provisional Government. Some time ago she was changed from a coal to an oil burner and a defect in the oil feed mechanism was given by the survivors as the cause of the disaster.

JUDGE WILL ENQUIRE INTO TURMEL AFFAIR

Paris, Sept. 17.—The minister of justice has ordered a judicial inquiry into the facts developed in the Turmel affair. Gilbert, an examining magistrate, has been charged with an inquiry into contracts made by the business men of a neutral country covering several thousand head of beef cattle which it is supposed were destined for Germany.

Deputy Turmel, it was announced this evening will attend tomorrow's session of the chamber.

Sign the Food Service Pledge