

**CARDIFF BECOMES  
MILLIONAIRE TOWN**

Citizens Subscribe Hundred  
and Fifty Million Dollars  
to Loan.

**CLERKS GAIN WEALTH**

Dock Laborers Earn as High  
as Hundred Dollars a  
Week.

Cardiff, Wales, March 25.—Subscriptions from Cardiff to the new British war loan amounted to more than 20,000,000 pounds, an average of 150 pounds for every man, woman and child in the city. This remarkable contribution is an indication of the golden age which the war has brought to Cardiff. In no British city has such a vast sum been raised so easily and so quickly.

At the outbreak of the war Cardiff had the largest export trade in the country. Foreign trade began to increase. Ships crowded the docks, and the city was a young business men, enterprising and daring, bought whole fleets on a speculative basis with the money they made. A New York curb broker here, who had been a tramp stevedore, was so old that it was carried on a company's books at a nominal valuation of one pound was sold for 50,000 pounds and the next day for an even 100,000 pounds. In another case a stevedore bought in the midst of a voyage for 10,000 pounds realized 40,000 pounds for his owner by the time it reached the dock, and was then promptly resold for another profit of 40,000 pounds.

Among the new millionaires of Cardiff are fourteen young men who before the war were shipping clerks earning not more than \$10 a week. One of the shopkeepers, who had a small business, less than a hundred dollars in the bank when he bought his first ship, a week after the war began, collecting the money for his initial payment by borrowing small amounts from a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Two young bank clerks persuaded this manager of their bank to lend them 10,000 pounds, with which they purchased thirty-day options, which netted them \$100,000 in a month.

It has not been the owners only who have profited. The dock laborers, especially the stevedores, have earned as high as 20 pounds a week. The miners, too, have earned a good deal. The shopkeepers, especially the jewellers and the department stores, have never known such prosperity.

The day when the poor man could make a huge sum of money could now have passed, however. The government restrictions on shipping have put a stop to the speculation. The first year of the war. Three-fourths of Cardiff's war-wealth was piled up in the first year of the war. Nowadays a large proportion of its ships are under charter to the government, and no private trader can make a profit. The income tax and the super-tax nearly 75 per cent. of the profits of the shipping firms is taken over by the government.

**SUBMARINE LOSSES  
HIT GERMANY HARD**

Many Large and Costly Craft  
Gone in Past Two  
Months.

**TRUTH NOT REVEALED**

Von Capelle Would Stagger  
German People If He  
Were Candid.

London, April 1.—In discussing the German submarine warfare with the Associated Press today, Archibald S. Hurd, well known writer on naval subjects, said:

"Admiral von Capelle (German naval minister), struggling against adversity and aware of the conditions in which the new methods of warfare have brought the service to which he belongs, has endeavored to cheer his fellow countrymen and related to the terrible losses. What would the world have thought had he mentioned the number of submarines which have been lost in the matter of only two months, stating the capital they represented and given the casualties?"

"There is still a tendency to speak of German submarines as boats and sometimes they are referred to as little boats. In fact, the larger of them are as big as the men or war which the Germans themselves have been in the habit of describing as cruisers. Their displacement ranges from over 800 to 1,200 tons, and the outfit for construction runs from 200,000 to 300,000 pounds each. The crew of each vessel number 30 men or upwards."

"Submarines, in proportion to their size, are the most expensive ships ever built. Consequently, their losses impose a heavy drain on German finances, material resources, skilled labor and manpower."

"If salvation is to come to Germany in time to rescue her from her doom, it must come soon and, as is confessed, her submarine strategy is 'the only means.' So the German naval secretary has been forced to make a further effort to represent the piracy campaign on the 40,000 tons of shipping of the allies and neutrals as a success which has realized 'all expectations.' In contrast with the total tonnage quoted above, he gives inflated figures for the February depredations, and conceals the number of submarines which have gone to that bourne from whence no pirate vessel ever returns."

**Jewish Republic Demanded  
At Meeting in New York**

New York, April 1.—Editorials in Jewish newspapers here today demanding a Jewish republic in the Holy Land were approved by speakers at the meeting of the executive committee of the Jewish congress tonight. Dr. Nahum Syrkin declared that "events of the last few days have created possibilities for the Jews in Palestine."

"England's troops," said Dr. Syrkin, "are now at the gates of the Holy Land. English public opinion is for giving Palestine to the Jews. It is therefore necessary to call a congress of American Jews to express their opinions and demands concerning Palestine. At this historical moment it is a crime to postpone the congress."

**FOURTH PERSON IS  
POISONED BY WINE**

Liquor Causes Sudden Illness  
of Another West Toronto  
Man.

**POLICE INVESTIGATE**

Vendor and Two Purchasers  
Are Held as Material  
Witnesses.

Another case of poisoning by wine is reported in the east End. At 339, 339 Maria street, who was removed to the Western Hospital last night after drinking a quantity of the liquor at 1150 Keele street. Wasyl Vumyok and Ivan Banduk, who room at the Keele street address, were taken into custody by the police of Keele Street Police Station on a nominal charge of vagrancy.

Immediately after being taken to the hospital, the doctors set to work to remove the wine from the system. It was so successful that an hour later he was reported weak, but out of danger.

This case is the fourth of its kind since last Friday, when Harry Simchuk of 69 Maria street, was suddenly taken ill and died in St. Michael's Hospital the same day. A fellow-countryman of Simchuk, Mike Penco, of the same address, who also drank the wine, was removed to the Western Hospital, but prompt action on the part of the doctors there, combined with the fact that he had not drunk as deeply as Simchuk, saved his life. He was later removed from the hospital by the police and held as a material witness.

The third case was that of Alden Broadbent, 287 Mutual street, who was taken ill Friday night and died in the Wesleyan Hospital about a week later. His rooms were found a quantity of wine and Simchuk, to the effect that they had obtained the wine from Louis Kaufman, 277 Maria street. Kaufman was arrested on a blanket charge of vagrancy, pending an analysis of the contents of the bottle. The police are investigating the vicinity of Maria street for hidden stores of the wine and other varieties of liquor.

It is a suggestion of the police that the drink which caused the deaths was a concoction of the deadly nature of the liquid, wood alcohol and other liquids of alcoholic composition being easily obtainable.

**EMPIRE FISHERIES  
MAY PAY FOR WAR**

Resources Development Committee Hatches Scheme for  
State Exploitation.

**SUPPLY WHOLE WORLD**

Projectors Would Use Vessels  
Released From Mine  
Sweeping.

London, March 24.—A plan to make the fishing resources of Hudson Bay, the whole of the South Sea and the whole of the Indian help pay off the huge debt with which the British Empire will find itself burdened at the close of the war has been launched here thru the formation of the empire resources development committee, with Sir Starr Jameson, the organizer of the Jameson raid, as chairman.

The plan is to put the work in the hands of captains of industry, whose business would be the development of potential wealth. The state would back the enterprise, would enlist the work of experts who would seek out the most valuable resources of the empire and exploit them for the benefit of the people.

Use for the state, after the war, of the fishing fleet now engaged in mine-sweeping is one of the novel suggestions of Alfred Bigland, member of the house of commons, and a leading business man, who has traveled extensively in the United States.

"We should tap," said Mr. Bigland, "the fisheries of the Pacific Ocean bordering on British Columbia in the mouth of the St. Lawrence and in the waters around Newfoundland and Labrador. We could become the purveyors of fish to all forms, almost to the whole world."

No Limit to Fisheries.

"Already Newfoundland is sending on an average of 300,000 tons of cod to the Mediterranean and neutral countries. There is practically no limit to the quantity, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has already offered us refrigerating plants to bring fish from Prince Rupert Island to Liverpool at two cents a ton, which would be reduced still further on government contracts."

"After the war, if the government allowed it, all vessels now used in the North Sea for mine-sweeping and other purposes, could be used to form the nucleus of an empire fishing fleet. Cold storage houses should be built in towns all over the land, and profits from the sale of fish caught by the state fleet should go into the state treasury. The fishermen would be paid according to the size of the catch, with a guaranteed minimum."

Mr. Bigland said that he believed that four times as much fish might be sold in this country as was sold before the war, and that the state might make a gross profit of \$150,000,000 a year.

"It may be said," he added, "that this is Socialism run rampant. But it is coming whether we like it or not. An additional plan of the committee is that the state provide for the development of water supplies, railways, harbors, grain elevators or factories for the handling of agricultural produce in order to utilize state-owned land for the purpose of meeting state liabilities. After such expenditure the state should sell the land to private individuals or corporations."

The purpose of the state expenditure on facilities would be to attract settlers who would be prepared to pay a higher price for land if facilities for transport were already provided. The state would thus not only own the railways, but would receive large sums from the sale of land.

Be sure and read Brackley's Used Car Ad in classified column.

**TORONTO RUSSIANS  
ACCLAIM LIBERTY**

Four Thousand Men and  
Women Approve End  
of Czarism.

**GERMANY COMES NEXT**

Ukrainians in Hun Armies  
Are Determined to End  
Hohenzollernism.

If Nicholas Romanoff, who discarded forever the ermine robe which draped his royal shoulders as Czar of Russia, could have stroled into Massey Hall, Sunday, his ears would have rung with the sound of 4000 Jews and Russians of Toronto, rejoicing in his royal downfall. But Nicholas is not here, and the Jews are shoveling snow now and then, and weeping when he is not shoveling, under the watchful eye of the guards in prison. So perhaps he won't learn that resolutions were drafted which will be cabled to the duma which in part said that Toronto Jews "bail with sincere pleasure and profound admiration the overthrow of the despotic government of Russia which for centuries has been a stigma on the fair face of civilization, the de-thronement of the czar and the successful establishment of a stable government founded on the principles of equality, justice and democracy."

The resolutions went on to say that we pray and hope that the progress and freedom shall comprise perpetual heritage and that we honor the illustrious multitude of heroes, dead, who made the birth of the new Russia possible."

The celebration of the Russian revolution took the form of two meetings in the afternoon, one held by different elements of Russians and an evening meeting attended by Jews. The text of the two resolutions was the same. A score or more of speakers deluged the audiences with eloquence. These speeches in English and Yiddish awakened such an enthusiasm that the speakers were completely filled with the expression of long-pent up emotions.

The speeches had a keynote in the reminder of the chairman at the night meeting. H. Dworkin, when he said: "It is a duty for us to gather to celebrate the downfall of Russian autocracy and to free ourselves from the sufferings and unendurable tortures at the hands of the czar."

"We congratulate the many Russian revolutionists who are present tonight. It is their holiday more than anyone else, for when they were in Russia they were persecuted and had to flee to safety. But they were likewise branded as anarchists by the Russian government. Many of you have not been so fortunate as to escape the clutches of Russian Secret Police. Many of you have been in the hands of the czar's police, the soul-torturing hell for political offenders."

"A new Russia is born, founded on the basis of freedom. I hope that the revolution will remember the Jews and the Socialists, who risked their all on the altar of Russian freedom. It was they who were the natural saviors of the nation to forget the elements which have made possible its own liberation."

And it is just as likely if the czar would have been in Massey Hall, so Kaiser Wilhelm would have found food for thought. His interest would have been centered in a significant statement made by J. Stiefel, editor of the Toronto publication of the Ukrainians, an organization of 30,000,000 Russians. In addressing the afternoon meeting the editor declared that secret communications from Germany had informed him the Ukrainians in the ranks of the German army were determined to bring about a similar revolution in Germany. These men who had fled from Russia, but who had been caught in the hands of the German military machine, were fighting, he said, not against the Russian people, but against autocratic domination and were using every available means to undermine the German Empire from within.

Thruout the meetings the audiences whooped, applauded and stamped their feet as the words of the speakers brought forth enthusiasm. Tremendous ovations were given H. H. Dewart and James Simpson. Other speakers were A. Nisnevsky, N. Kotzky, Harry Mack, Secretary Bainbridge of the Canadian Social Democratic Party, S. Koldofsky, M. Goldstein, S. Shaw and A. Belushin, editor of the Hebrew Journal. Collections to the fund to send to Russia netted \$254.

**MORE MEN OFFERING  
NOW FOR ENLISTMENT**

Five Hundred and Forty Volunteer  
for Overseas in One  
Week.

Increases in recruiting, both as regards the number of men offering and those accepted, are shown by the Toronto enlistment figures for the week just ended. The total of men volunteering, 540, was an increase of 47 as compared with the preceding week. There were 153 accepted, being an advance of 23 over the week before.

Of the 153 recruits accepted in Toronto last week about two-thirds were enrolled for service with combatant units, 35 of them going to the infantry, 30 to the cavalry, and nine to the cyclists.

The names of over 15,000 men of military age, taken from the national service card sent from Toronto district, have been received at military headquarters. Exhibition camp, to be held in connection with the recruiting campaign, the list that by the national service board only contains partial information as to the men named. Only four points are covered, these being each man's name, address, profession and present occupation. As a military officer of Toronto and district has previously been obtained, it is probable that very little practical use can be made of the information given in the national service list.

The 109th Regiment assembled 528 strong on Sunday morning at the Pearl street armory for muster and inspection and for an inspection of kits and equipment. Lt. Col. W. S. Dinnick, commanding officer of the new battalion, an appeal would shortly be made to the members to come forward for service in the Canada defence force.

The officers of the 109th are willing to do anything in connection with the C.D.F. required of them, but also are all anxious to belong to the overseas company of the new battalion. They will join the C.D.F. companies, in the establishment, as fast as the companies are established.

**GREAT RECEPTION  
FOR WAR HEROES**

Over a Thousand Citizens  
Welcome Contingent at  
North Toronto.

**MANY LOCAL SOLDIERS**

Twenty-Five of Veterans Had  
Suffered Loss of Arm  
or Leg.

One of the largest contingents of returned soldiers yet to arrive back from overseas reached Toronto on Sunday morning, and they were accorded one of the greatest receptions.

A total of 135 soldiers returned, and over a thousand people were on hand at the North Toronto Station to greet them when the C.P.R. drew in from the east at 8 a.m. The brass band of the 216th Battalion and half of the band of the 208th Irish Battalion took part in the reception ceremonies. The band of the 208th had been appointed to play for the soldiers' homecoming, but because of a later order being received, preventing all of them attending, the band of the 216th volunteered to do duty instead.

The party of war heroes returning yesterday included 75 Toronto men. Twenty-five soldiers who had suffered the loss of either an arm or a leg thru amputation were also in the party. The latter men had enlisted from every district of Canada, right from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. All will be fitted with artificial limbs. These men will be sent to their homes, in the meantime, to regain their strength.

Among the citizens attending the soldiers' reception at the North Toronto station were: Hon. W. D. McPherson, provincial secretary, representing the soldiers' aid commission; G. I. Riddell, of the hospitals commission; Sgt.-Major George Crispin, representing Mayor Church; Ald. Ramsden (whose nephew liquidated in the list of returned men); Ald. Ryding, Wm. Banks Sr., Capt. Crawford and James Somers.

The veterans received a great reception at the Spadina Military Convalescent Home, the auditorium and corridors of the building being completely filled with relatives and friends. Before going to their own homes the soldiers were formally welcomed back to Toronto by speeches by Hon. W. D. McPherson, Controller Cameron, Canon Dixon, Wm. Turley, representing the Great War Veterans' Association, Canon Dixon, who has been on account of ill health, said that while in the southern states he had addressed a meeting and his hearers had been astounded when he told them that Canada had already enlisted 400,000 men for active military service.

**CARPATIA AT NEW YORK**

New York, April 1.—The Associated Press says that the mine steamship Carpatia from a British port, arrived at quarantine tonight, and will dock tomorrow. It was the first ship to reach New York since February 18.

**OBTAIN TEN MEN  
FOR ROYAL NAVY**

Stirring Appeals Made at Re-  
cruiting Meeting in Loew's  
Theatre.

**MANY LOCAL SOLDIERS**

Twenty-Five of Veterans Had  
Suffered Loss of Arm  
or Leg.

Ten recruits were secured from the audience that packed Loew's Theatre last night and listened to strong appeals on behalf of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Mr. Justice Lennox, who presided, said that the man who placed money or business above the interests of the empire at the present time was neither a patriot nor a good citizen.

C. McGregor Young, K.C., in a powerful address impressed upon his hearers the righteous crusade on which the empire was embarked. The great need of men was dwelt upon, and he mentioned that in the first few months of war Britain was convinced that her victory would be achieved by the men from Canada were not needed. Since then, however, the man power of the navy had been doubled, and Canada had been given the opportunity of recruiting for this great branch of the service.

A. E. Donovan appealed to the young men to join a yachting party that would give them great experiences in many parts of the world, and perhaps a chance to strike a blow against the Hun. The British navy was the breath of life to our national existence, and every able man should do his utmost to add to its strength. It was necessary, Mr. Donovan held, to put the Hohenzollerns off the throne after five hundred years of tyranny, and he hoped the Socialists of Germany would do it.

In the urgent appeal with which he concluded his address he said that the British navy carried the power and influence of British citizenship, and a young man was not true to his birth or himself who did not enlist.

Of the ten who came up to the platform one was a boy in his early teens, and one man said that the speaker's words were sitting challenged him to enlist and then refused to follow him upon the platform. During the appeal there was a strong feeling of frequently heeded by the women present.

**RECRUITING RALLY.**

York Rangers Secure Fourteen Men  
For Home Defence at Park Theatre.

As the result of an enthusiastic recruiting rally held by the 12th York Rangers at the Park Theatre on Lansdowne avenue last evening, fourteen recruits were obtained for home defence. Addresses were given by the chairman, Ald. D. McGregor, Lieut.-Col. Brown, G.O. of the 22nd Battalion, and Capt. Mills, also of the 22nd. Lieut. Gregory, Lieut. Burgess, Lieut. Col. A. Fraser, Lieut. Skye and Lieut. Wm. S. Wicks made a particularly fine address, in which he appealed to those men who were unable for various reasons, to go overseas. Songs were rendered by Miss Doyle, Scott and Miss Randall.

**ARCTIC CANADA GLOWS  
WITH MANY BLOSSOMS**

Explorer of North Country Tells  
of Recent Trip With  
Stefansson.

**MANY LOCAL SOLDIERS**

Twenty-Five of Veterans Had  
Suffered Loss of Arm  
or Leg.

Interesting facts concerning northern Canada were told to an audience of 200 people in the physics building Saturday night by Dr. R. M. Anderson, a noted American zoologist, who was second in command of the Stefansson expedition which conducted explorations in the north from 1908 to 1912. Close attention was given the speaker while he discussed the stereoscopic views shown in connection with the address.

Dr. Anderson opened his address by referring to the explorations of Samuel Herr, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, who was the first man to reach the Canadian mainland in 1771. Following that by giving a summary of the explorations of Mackenzie, Franklin, Richardson, McFarlane and others. He said the first trading vessel went around Alaska in 1849, starting the whaling industry, which has now almost ceased, tho' its consequences are still apparent.

The speaker said conditions have changed enormously since 1912, when the Stefansson expedition was established designating the Alaskan-Canadian boundary. He said the Eskimos were a friendly, hospitable, and primitive people, who had to be handled with tact and treated with kindness. The deer is likely to be exterminated, because the rifle has replaced the bow and arrow, chiefly for food. Polygamy is rare among the Eskimos, he said, and women have their faces and arms tattooed.

Traces of forest fire have been discovered, Dr. Anderson declared, and ninety per cent. of the trees have been killed in some sections. Many kinds of flowers grow in the extreme north, and Canada at the Arctic circle is not a barren waste, as most people suppose, he said.

**AVIATORS KEEP ACTIVE  
IN BALKAN THEATRE**

Germans Fire About Fifty Shells  
Into City of  
Monastir.

Paris, April 1.—The French official communications on the war in the Balkans issued today and yesterday follow:

"The aviation groups have been very active on the eastern front. The enemy bombed our positions on the Vardar and fired about fifty shells on Monastir. Our heavy artillery vigorously replied against the enemy batteries, and caused an explosion in the enemy sector on the Gerna."

"The day of March 30 was relatively quiet on the front of the allied armies in the east. Contrary to the assertions contained in a Bulgarian communiqué, our troops have maintained all their positions in the region of Lake Presba, and checked on March 29 a rather feeble enemy attack."

**KNOCKED DOWN BY WAGON.**

Nine-year-old Fred Jenkins, 1030 Kensington avenue, had one of his legs broken Saturday afternoon when knocked down by a horse and wagon near his home. He was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children.

**WAR NOW DEPENDS  
ON THOSE AT HOME**

Sir George Foster Calls for  
Further Sacrifices From  
Canadians.

**PLEADS FOR SOLDIERS**

Reminds Hearers of Duty  
They Will Owe Saviors of  
the Nation.

Sir George Foster in his address on Saturday afternoon before the members of the Women's Canadian Club, dealt with the two currents which are perpetually moving and have been moving since the war started—one forward towards the trenches and the other from the trench backward.

This current towards the front had its beginnings in Australia, in India, in Africa, in Canada, in the islands of the sea, where the soldier began his long journey of thousands of miles to the front trench. This grand march gets its support, its soul and body from something or someone far away. The soldier in khaki is the spectacular part, but far distant is the subsidiary force which gives him comfort and sustenance and without which his part could not be done.

The second current begins with the wounded at the trenches, to whom first aid is given, who are placed on the Red Cross trains or sent to the base hospital. Sir George described his own experience at the hospital of Dr. Birkbeck of McGill University, who had with him 29 coadjutors, 75 or 100 nurses and about 2000 beds. The night after we passed the Somme, 700 or 800 wounded were brought in, who got every attention in the way of bathing and fresh clothes, next day another lot were brought, and the first had to be evacuated. He saw these placed in the great Red Cross ships of the mercantile navy and watched them carefully handed, placed on the elevators and swung into their beds in the ship. Without assistance from the subsidiary forces, neither of these currents could last twenty-four hours.

Man's home will open to receive the returning current after the war, said Sir George. They will be our heroes, they are our saviors, for no deadlier peril ever faced the empire than this which they have helped to avert. And it is not over yet by any manner of means. "After two and a half years show me a foot of German soil that the allied soldiers are treading today," he said. Referring to the part played by the French, the speaker stated that we owe our security, happiness and peace.

The audience were urged to think of the inevitable danger of the sea, sacrifice and menace under which England lies, where the food supply is even now short, where there is never a store of more than six weeks' supplies, and to which the nearest grain market is Canada. Sir George urged a more reasonable way of living in Canada, so that the allied countries and perhaps other countries may be kept from starvation.

**Canadian Motorists Have Decided  
Which Tires it Pays Best to Buy—**

You know how motorists shrewdly try out the different tires offered before they decide on any one. They have been doing this all over Canada, each making his own tests in his own way—and the great majority of them are settling down content to ride secure on Dominion Tires. Their choice is based on the one unanswerable argument—the test of the road!



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**DOMINION TIRES**

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A Tire for Every Kind of Service

When a dealer offers you Dominion Tires at prices in line with those listed below, you may be sure he is not asking you too much, nor making more than a fair profit. You may be equally sure, too, that you are getting absolutely better value for your money than any other tire on the market will give.

**DOMINION TIRES AND TUBES**

Size	Plain Tread Casing Each	Chain Tread Casing Each	Domination Tread Casing Each	"Kobby" Tread Casing Each	Grey Tube Each
30x3 1/2	\$16.90	\$19.45	\$19.45	\$23.65	\$4.10
31x4	28.35	32.65	32.65	39.70	5.50
32x4	28.95	33.30	33.30	40.55	5.75
34x4	31.60	36.35	36.35	44.25	6.20
35x4 1/2	43.20	49.65	49.65	60.50	7.75
36x4 1/2	44.20	50.85	50.85	61.90	8.00
37x5	51.00	58.65	58.65	71.40	9.55

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