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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

Sir Edward Grey's Aim

Probably no man in England is so much detested by the Germans as Sir Edward Grey. They regard him as the man who is responsible for defeating their most cherished plans of conquest. In consequence, they revile him and endeavor to slander him to those who are willing to listen. They have evolved a legend that Sir Edward was the man who brought on the war for his own purposes, and that he pledged Great Britain to Russia beforehand in order to defeat Germany. Legends of this sort grow up about all important men in the course of history, and it would be wonderful if Sir Edward escaped the common fate. But the exceptional virulence with which he is assailed by the German authorities, and those inspired by them, indicate that they really regard him as the occasion of their discomfiture.

Sir Edward has always been a most pronounced peace man. One can only regard as absurd the German efforts to discredit him. Up till the very last moment he tried to bring about a peace conference, and all the powers except Germany and her cat's paw, Austria, were willing to negotiate. Germany flatly refused to enter into conference, and Sir Edward saw that which there is not the slightest doubt she had had in preparation for many years past. The completion of the Kiel Canal marked the earliest date at which it might begin, and the completion of the Russian strategic railways the latest date to which it might be postponed. Germany did not wait a month beyond the Kiel Canal opening, and the outcry against Sir Edward Grey arose from the fact that German diplomacy did not reckon with sufficient accuracy on British character.

When one renounces morality he is apt to forget the point of view of those who have not renounced it. Or, to put it in another way, if one accepts a new code of morality, he must not forget the old standards by which former friends regulate their action. Germany ignored the code of morality in force in other nations, and the result of her own stupidity had to be accounted for in some other way than by the acknowledgment of a blunder. Sir Edward Grey's perfidy seemed more reasonable to Germany than German duplicity, and to this mad reason the Germans have committed themselves, perhaps forgetting once more that whom the gods destroy they first make mad.

There is no reason to suppose that Sir Edward Grey has ever done anything more than follow the policy of Great Britain in force in foreign affairs since the accession of King Edward the Seventh. King Edward suspected Germany, and declared that Kaiser Wilhelm was no gentleman. He made friends with France and Russia, and Sir Edward Grey would have been loyal to that policy. He would have made friends with Germany also, but not at the expense of the rest of Europe, and nothing short of that was what Germany desired. Europe is not to be conquered by the Germans, nor by any other power. The idea that the chief survivor of the great war will in turn subjugate the lesser nations, Germany included, is a purely German assumption, founded on the German philosophy of things. If Germany were successful she would absorb all the lesser nations herself, and she cannot imagine any other great power losing an opportunity to do so.

It is disappointing to find many otherwise well-informed people in the United States and elsewhere swallowing this German view of things, and professing inability to see any difference between the policy of Great Britain and her allies, and that of Germany. When Great Britain obtained continental predominance a hundred years ago, as a result of Waterloo, she did not try to subvert the rest of humanity. She went along the paths of peaceful development, and aided every nation which desired to obtain the freedom she herself enjoyed. She opened her colonial ports

to all the nations of the world, and as they became fitted for it she granted self-government to her colonies. Those nations who followed her example have had no reason to regret the course they took.

Germany came into the field at a much later date, not having the ability to take advantage of the victory of Waterloo, as she might have done. The Germans, in fact, were better adapted to peace than to war, and had they applied the same energy from the first to the arts of peace, which they have done in the last forty years to military practice, they would have accomplished a similar peaceful conquest to that of Britain.

There is nothing innately impossible in the idea of a world federation, but Germany could not be satisfied with that consummation. She desired a world domination, under which every human soul would speak German and learn the goose-step. The British idea is to do for the world what the United States have done for half the continent of North America. The whole world might easily enough federate under a Hague tribunal. That is what Sir Edward Grey has in mind, or something like it, and the military alliances of the smaller European powers will not be entirely successful if, after the war, and out of the red cloud there does not emerge something of that "world over all, beautiful as the sky," reconciliation.

"The Western Phenomenon"

"Canada," says The Chicago Economist, "has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere for the past ten or fifteen years." Not long ago, it proceeds, the average American had a very poor opinion of that part of the world. Its climate was cold, its population mixed; compared with the opportunities offered in the United States, Canada was a negligible quantity. "That idea," continues The Economist, "has been swept away. In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary vocations, or the investment of capital. Canada has made good."

But The Economist is concerned even more with the opportunities Canada will present in the future. It regards the Dominion as still in the making, with vast areas yet to be filled and vast undertakings to complete. All which is so true as to make it a truism. But Canada is further destined to become a great industrial nation. Its surface has merely been scratched in the search for minerals, and what its resources may be in that regard no man can say. That their extent will prove to be huge and varied, there is ample reason to expect, and already in Porcupine, Ontario has a gold camp of more than fair promise. The article in The Chicago Economist furnishes proof that United States investors will be inclined more than ever to look to the Canadian field.

Waterloo

One hundred years ago today Napoleon the First fought his last battle on the field of Waterloo. The wars in which he was the leading figure had been waged almost continuously for nineteen years, and from the time of his coronation as hereditary emperor of the French in 1804 their main object was to extend his dominion over Europe. Before that year Napoleon had accomplished much for France. He had restored the public institutions which the revolution had destroyed, and entered upon the work of codifying the laws that ended with the installation of the Code Napoleon, which still regulates French jurisprudence.

Napoleon reached the zenith of his power after the peace of Tilsit in 1807. He had become the head of a real empire and had surrounded his own throne with subordinate thrones occupied by members of his family. Prussia had been stripped of half its territory; Russia had become the ally of France. Britain alone continued to resist his power, and remained the only barrier between him and the achievement of his ambition for universal dominion. Two fatal errors he then made—one the seizure of Spain and Portugal, the other the divorce of Josephine. Will-to-Power and the will to found a dynasty led Napoleon to his Waterloo.

Now Europe is confronted with another victim of the lust of power—a despot who believes himself to be destined to rule the world by divine appointment. Without Napoleon's genius, the Kaiser is far more dangerous. Napoleon, a Corsican by birth, was by nature neither merciless nor cruel. Wilhelm has revealed himself as both to a degree that for charity's sake relegates him to the number of those accounted mentally abnormal. He wields legions vaster and incomparably better armed than the soldiers of Napoleon. The free nations have again to repeat the work of laying despotism in the dust.

BIG FIRE IN SUBURBS OF TURKISH CAPITAL

Five Hundred Dwellings and Warehouses Are Reported Destroyed.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, according to a despatch reaching here from the German capital, has received a message from its correspondent at Constantinople saying that a fire in the Hasana Rostan quarter of Pera has destroyed a total of 500 dwellings and warehouses.

Pera is a suburb of Constantinople on the north side of the Golden Horn and is the aristocratic section where most of the foreign embassies are located.

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Centenary of Waterloo

By HELEN M. MERRILL

When several nations join forces on a field of war and win the battle, succeeding events are likely to raise barriers against the celebration of the centenary of the conflict. For instance, it is obvious why it would be particularly tactless for Canadians to hold exercises in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Today, however, on the centenary of this engagement, it may be of interest to read a few of the names of those who fell on this historic field. In a pamphlet published at Brussels in 1844, the inscriptions on the monuments erected at Waterloo, appear without preface or comment. The first is from the church at Waterloo, to the memory of Major-General Baron Von Merle, killed at the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, commander of the first brigade of cavalry. In the second inscription his name appears again and beneath it the following officers from the 6th regiment of Hussars, of the Netherlands: Willem van Wynbergen, Maurits van Heyden, Willem Verhelow, William Wolf and Cornelis Bode.

Inscriptions number three is ascribed to the memory of Major-General Robert and Robert M. Cairns, Captain Samuel Bolton, Lieutenants Wm. L. Robe, Michael T. Cromie, Robert Manners and Charles Spearman; Royal British Artillery, and three sergeants and seven privates of the 15th King's Regiment of Foot. Number four is in memory of Major Edwin Griffith, Lieutenants Isaac Sherwood and Henry Buckley, officers in the 15th King's Regiment of Foot. Number five includes Captains Hugh Halgh, Henry Rushton Buck, and Lieutenants John Boyce, James Hart, Arthur Gore, Thomas Halgh and John Cameron of the 23rd Regiment of Foot. Killed at the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo.

Lt. Livingston Robe. Number six is in memory of Lieut. Wm. Livingston Robe of the British Royal Horse Artillery, son of Col. Sir Wm. Robe, K.C.B. and K.T.S., and who fell at the age of 24 in his thirty-third engagement. He was killed by a bullet in the chest, and distinguished by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Lieut. Robe's name is inscribed on the Waterloo number three, and there is a monument to him in the corner of the wood near the churchyard.

Number seven is ascribed to certain officers of the Third Battalion of Royal Scots, by their colonel, Sir John Ross, who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The officers named are: Capt. Buckley, Lieut. Armstrong, O'Neill and Young; Ensigns Robertson, Kennedy and Anderson, and Sgt. Maule, who was shot through the heart while holding the king's colors in the act of bearing which one lieutenant and three ensigns had successfully fought.

Tablet eight, erected by their colonel, His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, of his majesty's forces, is to the memory of Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.B.; Charles Fox Canning, Capt. William Strother, the Hon. Hastings Forbes, Thomas Craufurd, John Ashurst, and Ensign Simpson, of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

A monument inscribed by the 12th Light Dragoons, bears the names of the following officers and soldiers: Capt. Edward Sandys, Lieut. Lindsey Bertie, Cornet John E. Lockart, Sgt. Maj. Charles, who was shot through the heart while holding the king's colors in the act of bearing which one lieutenant and three ensigns had successfully fought.

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LEASE ASSIGNMENT CAUSED LITIGATION

Albert Childs Had Right to Assign Interest in Queen Street Property.

CONVICTION QUASHED

Three Well-Known Lawyers Received Appointments From Law Society.

Mr. Justice Britton in a judgment handed out yesterday at Osgoode Hall has awarded Albert H. Childs \$40 in his action against Millie King to recover \$150 for damages he claims he sustained in the assignment of Queen street property. A lease which the plaintiff had from Mrs. King for 1092 West Queen street provided that it could not be sublet without the permission of the defendant.

Mr. Justice Britton also holds that the plaintiff at the time he delivered the lease to Rose Plesky, and applied to the defendant for consent of the assignment, but this was refused. A consideration was asked for the permission, which was eventually given. An action was started by the defendant to have the sale voided, and an agreement was reached between the parties, but damages were refused the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Britton also holds that the plaintiff at the time he delivered the lease to Rose Plesky was entitled to a valid assignment without consent of the defendant.

Mabel Curry, who was convicted by Commissioner Graham on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of children, had the conviction quashed yesterday on application to the judge in chambers.

At the meeting of the law society yesterday J. M. Telford, K.C., Hamilton, and R. W. Hart, K.C., Toronto, were appointed examiners to the society. W. A. Boyd, K.C., Barrie, was appointed a bench, to succeed the late A. E. H. Creswicke, K.C.

The second appellate court list for today is: Ronat v. St. Thomas; Canadian Bank v. B. Company v. Orr; Colchester North v. Anderson Township; Gosfield North v. Anderson Township.

SUBMARINE ATTACKED CANADIAN TRANSPORT?

Soldier Writes Torpedo Missed Saxonia by Only Forty Feet.

QUEBEC, June 17.—A letter received in Quebec today from a member of the second contingent says that as the steamer Saxonia, with troops from Canada, passed the Irish coast on her last voyage, she was attacked by a German submarine. A torpedo was fired, but went amiss, passing on the surface of the sea some forty feet behind the transport.

MONTEFORT ATTACKED.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The Canadian Pacific liner Montfort, carrying freight only, arrived here last night and reported being attacked by a submarine when one day out from Avonmouth. The Montfort's officers thought they were due for destruction when the steamer Demara came up and killed the submarine, causing it to dive. Before it dared come up again the C.P.R. ship had made good its escape. So hard did the engineers push the Montfort that her machinery broke down the next day. She was thus 17 days on a trip ordinarily covered in 10.

\$9.95 Return, All Round Muskoka Lakes, From Toronto, June 18.

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BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED

Times Says Germany's Example is One to Be Copied.

LONDON, June 17, 3:30 a.m.—The Times editorially calls attention to the need of the government organizing the nation's food supply in a similar manner to that in which it is taking care of the nation's great supply of munitions. It says: "All idea that Germany is faced with starvation must be abandoned. Clearly Germany's food supplies are secured for a long period ahead, and it behooves England to think of her own supply. The recent fall in the price of wheat is only a temporary relief, due to a combination of circumstances which cannot be expected to continue."

"Some scheme of calculating our needs and resources should be prepared in conjunction with our allies and expert direction should be given to the farmers and others concerned in the production of food by the board of agriculture, so as to obtain the best results and avoid needless waste."

CROWD OF BELGIANS BUTCHERED BY HUNS?

Seven Hundred Civilians Reported to Have Been Killed at Malines.

LONDON, June 17.—The Central News publishes a despatch from Amsterdam saying that a traveler from Ghent, Belgium, brings a report of a revolt last Tuesday on the part of the inhabitants of Malines. German soldiers fired into the crowd, and the traveler says 700 civilians were killed. The Amsterdam correspondent says no confirmation of this narrative has been received. Since this occurrence, according to the traveler, Malines has been isolated by means of electrified wire fences.

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