

# The Toronto World

SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 10 1912—SIXTEEN PAGES

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VOL XXXII—No. 11,696

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## Canada's Immediate Duties to the Empire.

Germany is rapidly growing in population and in productivity. Her people now number over six millions. She has more national policy than any other nation. She builds her railways; she subsidizes her steamships; she organizes her education, her banking institutions, life insurance, many other things, on the lines that will help the nation most as a nation. Organization applied to the nation as a nation is the great characteristic of Germany, and her national policy has been eminently successful. Even her agriculture is organized as no other country has it. She has a scientific tariff based on careful and scientific investigation!

And now that Germany has become so great in population, so strong in organization and so strong in production, she finds herself cramped at home and above everything else largely lacking in raw material. It is not surprising, therefore, that she desires above all things to expand. Having become great, Germans see that they can only be greater by expansion and they must find additional fields for their rising energies, and their growing ambitions. Germany is becoming a tenement house and must have room, and she also wants raw material.

But not only is Germany thus highly organized and rapidly growing in wealth and in population, but she has the largest, best-trained, most highly organized army in the world. What that organized army was able to do in the war with France which destroyed the empire under Napoleon the Third is known to us all.

And Germany has the second greatest navy in the world, also based on the underlying principle of organization, of study, of observation, of thought, and an unlimited expenditure of money. Furthermore she seeks, and this is not hearsay but it is all set out in the law of the country, to make her navy at least the equal of Great Britain and to surpass it in a short time; and she hopes that with her growth of wealth and population, and above all, her national organization, there will be little difficulty in finding the money for so aggressive a policy.

And Germany has come to think for some reason or another that England opposes her development, opposes her expansion, and therefore Germany is credited with the policy of maintaining her army away above any other army and making it the first in the world, and of creating a navy that will out-match England in order that she may be first and that she may grow and have the widest access to the raw materials necessary for her existence and for the immense industries she has created.

As was stated in this column yesterday, we believe that England is bound to allow Germany to expand and to let her have knowledge to that effect.

In the meantime we have no doubt that Germany is preparing herself for a great struggle with England and inasmuch as Canada is absolutely dependent upon England for her existence, and inasmuch that, as Canadians, we desire more than anything else to be a part of the British Empire, it is incumbent upon us as a country, as a nation, as a people, to assume our full responsibilities in connection with the empire and to do our share in maintaining its defence in any struggle with Germany that may impend.

We do not believe that Germany has sufficient ground for what seems to be her belief that she can only get forward by attacking or by crushing Great Britain and her colonies; and time may be able to remove misunderstandings of this kind, and Germany may find a way with no objection from England of growing in a reasonable and in a fair direction.

But in the meantime it all comes back to this, that we must be prepared as Canadians and as members of the British Empire to join in the defence of the empire from the assault of Germans or any other direction.

And that defence consists largely of a strong navy maintained at the highest point of efficiency and costing an immense amount of money. We must find our share of that money!

While Germany is a powerful nation as we have mentioned, she is not invulnerable and has weaknesses that must give her pause before she attacks England. Germany will hardly attack England for some years at least to come. First of all, England's navy at the present moment is superior and can be made vastly superior if the whole empire turns in to that end. We can build more ships; we can enlist more sailors and we can organize our ships of commerce into accessories of the war fleets.

What restrains Germany first of all, and is probably her chief consideration to-day, is the fear of the loss of her sea-borne commerce. If she fights England and is beaten, she will be driven off the seas. She will lose her shipping, she will lose her foreign trade and for a long time she will drop down in the scale of nations. One way to keep Germany in this state of non-interference is to maintain the supremacy of the English fleet.

Next is the fear that the German emperor must have of the collapse of the feudal institutions under which he rules his country. The idea of a war lord is distasteful even to the German people and most of all are the German people coming to realize that while they are strong they are not free, that democratic institutions and democratic equality which obtain in many other countries are denied them—that one man who happens to be an aristocrat, in title or wealth, has more political influence than ten ordinary workmen or farmers. In fact the political influence of the many is so degraded and stepped-down that Germany to-day has the least popular government of any of the great nations of the world.

The emperor fears that this system cannot last and he fears if he entered on a great war with England he might be defeated, or worse still the autocratic system of which he is head would be overturned and the Germans as a people declare for a democracy, for a republic, or at the very least for constitutional and progressive government in some form or another, and that he and his family might be killed for ever.

Therefore the ruling Germans fear most of all the loss of their foreign commerce and the shipping that goes with it and the overturning of their feudal political institutions.

The main strength, therefore, of Great Britain appears to lie in the maintenance of a strong navy, in being prepared in self-defence to strike a deadly blow at the German navy and German commerce and maintaining at home the development of progressive institutions that will make the great mass of German people sympathetic and desirous of similar institutions rather than that they should seek to destroy the one country where all political liberty has its origin and where freedom is continually broadening. From their aspect the one way to beat Germany and the war lord is to maintain and promote more free institutions in England—and it is just a question whether the Conservatives in England to-

## CANADIANS HONORED BY KING GEORGE

Sir Henry Pallat, D. R. Wilkie, Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer and Others Members of Order of St. John.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—(C. A. P.)—The King has appointed Sir Henry Pallat, Lieut.-Gov. Langelier of Quebec, Major Hodgetts and Daniel Robert Wilkie, banker, Toronto, Knights of Grace, Order of St. John, and Ladies Mountsphen, Tilley, Drummond, Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer, Toronto, and Madame Besique, Ladies of Grace.

## MAY BOYCOTT PANAMA FAIR

British Columbians, Indignant Over Discrimination by United States, Talk of Making Reprisal.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 9.—(Can. Press.)—Angered by the action of the United States senate in discriminating in favor of American vessels in formulating rules for the conduct of the Panama Canal, British Columbians are talking of boycotting the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

A. B. Ewking, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, issued the following statement to-day: "A special meeting of the board will be called to discuss whether the people of this city and province will withdraw from participation in the San Francisco fair. I see that the British Government is considering a similar course. 'I am convinced that this is the only dignified thing to do in view of the action of the United States senate in repudiating American treaty obligations. The exposition would mean much to us locally, but the issue at stake is too big for minor selfish considerations to weigh heavily.'"

## CANADIAN SPECIE FOR ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The White Star liner sailing for England to-morrow, will take specie for the Bank of England in the shape of silver ingots to the number of forty-four, and weighing 80 pounds each, the value being \$24,000.

day are not pursuing an ill-digested policy when they obstruct the progressive measures that are absolutely called for because of the social unrest and the unfair distribution of wealth and the hardened conditions of labor that prevail in England!

What England wants, therefore, is time to convince Germany that she does not antagonize her legitimate aims at expansion and to allow Germans as a people to see that England would hall more than anything else the gift of free institutions to Germany, as have come to other people; and the only way to get that time for such readjustments is to maintain the British navy at the highest state of efficiency and for Canadians to do their share and at least their share, in contributing to and helping to maintain such naval strength.

If this be the true situation, and our future, as we believe it is, is subject to the attack of German aggression, then we must be prepared to pay our share and to begin paying it now and to pay it in the most liberal way.

It is nothing much for a nation of our present strength and our immediate future growth and development to make a commitment of one hundred millions of dollars without any condition other than that we recognize the situation and the danger of our country, and in a feeling of necessity of gratitude and loyalty, we are willing to assume our share of the burden.

Our first money should go to building the highest class of ships of war. For a time at least we can even afford to withhold any pressing of claims for representation in the policy of the empire in regard to war. That must come. It has come. But just how it is to be worked out we cannot at this moment say. For a long time we have believed that negotiations between the various governments of the empire is feasible, much more so than the creation of a great federal council or a great federal parliament; but something of that kind is possible and our constitution and most of all the political training of our people will find the way to work it out. But representation in the views of the empire is not the immediate thing. The immediate thing is the defence of the empire and the duty of Canada to contribute liberally thereto and to make her contribution now a contribution that has been too long delayed.

We believe, and now is the time to say it, in Canada becoming a great maritime power. We are more or less a maritime people. We have great and growing maritime interests at stake. We are building up in a surprising way fleets on the Atlantic and fleets on the Pacific and we will some day have an immense shipbuilding industry both on our western and our eastern seaboard. We have started a Canadian navy, and we give Sir Wilfrid Laurier credit for the initiation of this idea. It must be greatly strengthened.

Our idea, therefore, is one to harmonize as much as possible and not to find fault or to make exacting terms of any kind, and to take a substantial part in making the British fleet, as it ought to be, supreme over all the seas; and the thing that counts most, has the greatest moral as well as restraining effect on Germany is that our gift be large as well as spontaneous, freely given, without haggling as to terms, without present conditions, born rather of duty, of patriotism, of love for the best mother land, that any new country and nation ever had.

And Ian was the least of the brothers in a poor Celtic monastery, and worked most of his time in the byres among the cattle. And the abbot bade him carry a bag of meal to two of his brethren who were copying a gospel in the cathedral town two days off, and warning him not to touch the meal, but to beg his way.

And at evening, having delivered his charge, he came into the great church and approached an altar with three groats in his hand that had begged on the road. "These are my testimony, not so much that Our Dear Lord needs them as I confess thereby how much I need Him!" and as the coals touched the altar a holy light filled all God's house and the clergy and the people knew that a great miracle had been wrought in their midst.

## ACTING MAYOR WILL SEE C.P.R. RE NEW STATION

Left Last Night for Montreal to Arrange, if Possible, for Procedure of Work — Will Also Endeavor to Convince Railway That Suburban Services Would Pay.

## WATERFRONT CROSSINGS

Acting Mayor Church left last night for Montreal where he will meet Vice-President McNicoll of the C. P. R. to discuss the Canadian Pacific Railway's application to the Dominion Railway Commission for an injunction to prevent any work upon the viaduct. The acting mayor has been assured by the Grand Trunk that they are ready to place a large body of men and all the necessary equipment on the viaduct construction work as soon as the C. P. R.'s application is disposed of. The Canadian Pacific officials claim that the plans which have been approved of by the railway commission will result in irreparably damaging their property along the waterfront. Mr. Church stated last night that he would also discuss the question of a suburban service with the C. P. R. officials in the hope of convincing them that such a scheme would be a paying proposition. He would also, he said, bring up the question of the blocking of the crossings at Bay and Yonge streets in an effort to obtain from them an assurance that such a nuisance would be discontinued in the future. "Another purpose of his journey," he said, was to meet W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities and Quebec with reference to determining some concerted action regarding the privy council's decision to allow the Toronto and Niagara Power Company to erect poles upon the streets of North Toronto.

## MINES DEPARTMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED AT OTTAWA

Action is Expected to be Taken at Coming Session and Portfolio Will Go to a Western Member—Hon. Robert Rogers Strongly Favors Operation of New Department.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—A new minister with a new portfolio will, it is understood, be created by the government at the coming session. The new portfolio will be a department of mines, and the west will in all probability get its fourth minister in the Borden cabinet. Mining interests have been bringing strong pressure to bear on the government to have a separate department organized to deal with this particular industry, which, owing to the unprecedented growth and development of mines throughout the Dominion during the past few years, cannot be competently and efficiently looked after by the other ministers, who can scarcely cope with the tremendous amount of work involved in their own departments.

At present the mines branch is under the supervision of the minister of the interior, but it is understood that Hon. Robert Rogers is strongly in favor of the creation of a new department of mines, which, of course, would embrace an additional minister with a separate portfolio.

## PANAMA CANAL BILL PASSED BRITAIN'S PROTEST IGNORED

American Ships Will Escape Tolls, But Vessels Under Railroad Control Are Banned Altogether—Latter Provision Was Production of Sharp Debate, But Opponents of Monopoly Gained Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—(Can. Press.)—The Panama Canal administration bill providing free passage to American ships, prohibiting the use of vessels from using the waterway and authorizing the establishment of a one-man government when the canal is completed, was passed by the senate to-night by a vote of 47 to 15. The provision for free tolls, which was fought out in the senate Wednesday, was endorsed again just before the passage of the measure. Attached to the bill as it passed the senate were two important amendments directed at trust or railroad control of steamship lines. The first by Senator Reed, would prohibit ships owned by an illegal industrial combination, from using the canal; and the second by Senator Bourne, would force railroads to give up water lines that might otherwise be their competitors, if it were proved that they were stifling competition.

Opponents of the free toll provision for American ships, against which Great Britain made formal protest, carried their fight up to the last moment of the bill's consideration. Just before its passage, Senator Root moved to strike out the section giving free tolls to American coastwise vessels; Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, moved to strike out the provision for free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade. Both of these motions were defeated by overwhelming votes.

As the bill passed, it would permit American coastwise vessels to pass through the canal free, without conditions, while American foreign trade ships might pass free if the owners agreed to sell the vessels to the United States at a fair price in time of war or emergency.

The completed canal bill finally passed with Senators Burton, Crans, Gallingier, Lodge, Root and other opponents of the free toll and anti-railroad features of it, voting against it. In the form in which it returns to the house, the bill adds to the general scheme for operating and governing the Panama Canal, provisions for the admission to American registry of any foreign built ships owned by Americans, provided they are operated wholly in the foreign trade.

## Fool Jokers Send In Ambulance Calls

Police Have Been Misled Many Times—Private Ambulances Also Butt of Jokes—Two Sent Last Night to Convey Uninjured Peter Ryan to Hospital.

Practical jokers have found a new expensive pun with which to amuse themselves, sending in false emergency calls for both private and public ambulances. "Please hurry; Peter Ryan is seriously injured." This was the phone message received by Harry Ems at his headquarters about 11 o'clock last night. The address given was 263 Major street. No time was lost in answering the call and in record time the ambulance turned into the street mentioned. "Two Are Misled. But the driver was surprised to see another ambulance leaving the street. Inquiry at No. 263 elicited the fact that the lady of the house was a sister-in-law to Mr. Ryan. He, however, was not there, and in fact, was not injured at all. The lady of the house stated that an ambulance had been there a few minutes before on the same false mission.

A call had also been sent in for the police ambulance, but as it was out on a useless trip it was saved. Only a few days ago the police ambulance was called to East Toronto on a "wild goose chase." This has happened several times in the past week or two. Many of the private ambulances were also summoned on futile errands. The result is that when a serious accident does occur, police and private ambulances are answering foolish calls, sent in by irresponsible jokers.

Should there be a disaster some of the ambulances would not be available, no matter how pressing the need. In many cases a person's life is saved by rapid conveyance to the hospital. The police have taken up the matter, a trap has been laid and should the jokers be caught they will be rigorously prosecuted.

**Crops Nearer Ripe Than is Reported**

WINNIPEG, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—"Western Canada is in splendid shape and has a magnificent crop," said John Ingals of Logan and Bryan, en route home after a general survey of the crops of Western Canada. "Another thing I'll tell you," said Mr. Ingals, "the crop is nearer ripe than reports say it is. At Moose Jaw, for example, where I was on Aug. 7, grain is filled and turning yellow. On Aug. 10 last year it was in blossom. How do I know? I was there. Western Canada is going to surprise the world in hard wheat this year."

## EXHIBITION IS PREPARED FOR MILLION CROWD

Dominion Government Building is Magnificent Acquisition to Structures—New Entrance Erected and Facilities for Handling Crowds Far Better.

## THOUSAND MEN WORKING

With the exhibition opening in two weeks' time every effort is being made to get the grounds and the various buildings in readiness. At the present time 1000 men are employed in putting everything into shape; 500 of these are working on the roadways and on repairs which have been undertaken by the exhibitors, who are busily engaged getting their respective stalls into shape. In all over \$300,000 has been expended on improvements since last fall, and visitors to the fair will be assured of accommodations, better roads and sidewalks and a greater variety of exhibits.

Perhaps the chief attraction among the new features this year will be the new Dominion Government building, which has been erected at a cost of \$155,000. This building is a splendid acquisition to the fair grounds.

**Government Exhibits.**

On the ground floor the Dominion Government has erected a large aquarium, in which will be deposited the different species of Canadian fish to be found in Canadian waters. The Ontario Government will possess a like exhibit and will also display different kinds of live reptiles and a variety of exhibits which will appeal to the students of natural history. In the basement a government postoffice and custom house will be placed and the W.C.T.U. restaurant will find accommodation there.

Westerly of this building a camp for 1500 boy scouts will be situated. South of this will be the tents to accommodate 500 cadets who are coming from all parts of the world. The activities of these youthful soldiers will be one of the features of the fair this year.

**Handle Crowds Better.**

Great advances have been made in the methods of handling the crowds this year. The exhibition directors have now the complete control of Dufferin street, from King-street south, and hence such objectionable features as ticket scalpers and street pedars have been eliminated.

People may disembark from the trains close to the Dufferin-street entrance, and two forty feet wide big circular stairways have been erected. These lead right to the entrance, where twenty-four gates have been provided. All automobiles must enter the grounds from the Strachan-avenue entrance and go out by the Dominion-street exit.

**No Rain Checks.**

No refunds will be made for grand stand tickets this year on account of rain. In case of wet weather, when it is impossible to hold the performance, the Scots Guard Band will be brought into the grand stand, where the entertainment will be in the form of a concert.

The opening ceremonies will be performed by the Duke of Connaught in the dairy amphitheatre, which has been entirely renovated and 1104 chairs have been installed. In view of the patronage and attendance of the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, ladies will attend the opening banquet for the first time in the history of the exhibition.

## MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS PAY.

CALGARY, ALTA., Aug. 9.—The municipal street railway shows a profit for the half year of \$107,250.

## One Great Opportunity for Men's Hats

This Saturday is a splendid chance for you to purchase a hat to wear the balance of the season and for spring next year. Prices for straw hats and panamas will be twice that asked for them to-day at the Dineen salerooms, 140 Yonge-st. Straw salors at \$1 and upwards, panamas, \$3.49 and upwards, all at cost price. The Dineen Company is making this last offer in order to clear out the balance of the stock. The company is also pleased to be able to announce that the first advance shipment of new fall hats for men has arrived and is now on sale. It includes the latest stiff and soft felt hats by the big firm of Christy of London, England, and by Henry Heath of the same city, who makes hats specially for His Majesty, and for whom Dineen is sole Canadian agent. Heath hats in stiff felt at \$4, and Christy's at \$3. Other makes at \$2 and \$2.50. Store open till 10 o'clock Saturday night.

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