

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.
Mr. White's Opportunity
Canada is not getting her share of the war orders. The reason why and remedy therefor we will discuss hereafter. In the meantime it is evident that the United States is reaping a rich harvest. Lead, zinc, copper and other metals have reached record-breaking prices, and there is a marked improvement in iron and steel products. The car companies report big orders from the French and Russian governments for railway construction and equipment. On the other hand, wheat has dropped 30 cents during the past two or three months. Let us keep that in mind, for it is important.
We say that we are not getting all we could do in the way of the war munition business, or to put it in another way, the allies are not able to give us as much business as they would like. They cannot pay spot cash in gold, and must resort to various expedients to pay with something else, or get accommodation. The French bankers are advising their government to try and induce private holders of American securities to exchange these for French Government bonds that can be used to establish a line of credit in New York. The British Government may sell treasury bills in the New York market. The Russian Government has sold short-term securities, bearing a comparatively high rate of interest, to establish a strong reserve with their agents, J. P. Morgan & Company.
The American banks have behind them the American Government. They can rediscount gilt-edged paper and get national currency. Our banks, until last August, had no such advantage, and we can scarcely expect them to impair their reserves and replenish their liquid strength by discounting even short-time gilt-edged paper of the allies to the extent of fifty or one hundred million dollars.
The belligerents cannot pay spot cash in gold, but the farmer and the wage-earner do not demand gold, and will be quite satisfied with bank notes or national currency.
But the banks cannot double their outstanding circulation. It is up to the Dominion Government to solve the situation by an issue of national currency, say to the extent of \$100,000,000. The belligerents have the securities to put up, the government will take no risk, and we will be able to finance the war orders.
And just a word about wheat. The allies can pick and choose this fall, for wheat may be almost a drug on the European market. They will not ship gold over here to pay spot cash for our wheat. They probably will want to send back a lot of our securities, but how are they to be liquidated? The farmer will want the money when he gets to the elevator. The banks, we hope, will handle this end of the situation, but they should be glad to feel the strong arm of the national government behind them.
Mr. White has admirably stated our trouble. Will he prescribe the remedy? Let fall be dealt with a desperate situation with courage and address; let him not lose faith in this present hour of even greater emergency. Let him again unite the rock of national credit and a living stream will gush forth to refresh and invigorate the business of the country. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. We must extend credit abroad while providing currency for our needs at home. Only the government, it appears to us, can adequately deal with the situation.
For Mr. White, it is a great opportunity.

Mr. Darling's Gold Medal
A signal honor was conferred upon Mr. Frank Darling last night by the Royal Institute of British Architects in London when he was admitted an honorary fellow of the institute, a favor only conferred upon three other persons, and also presented with the gold medal of the institute, a distinction dating from 1818, and founded by Queen Victoria. These honors were accepted by Hon. Mr. Ferley, the Canadian high commissioner, on behalf of Mr. Darling.
While Mr. Darling would doubtless

assert that the honor was conferred more upon Canada than upon himself personally, such modesty will not prevent the full recognition among his fellows in the profession he has adorned, of his eminence among them, of his gifts, and of the splendid achievements of his art. The Royal Gold Medal has never before come to one of the great British dominions, and Canada is so far honored thru a native master builder. The whole world competes for this brilliant decoration. Last year it went to a member of the French Institute. It has only twice before crossed the Atlantic. The recipients were Richard Morris Hunt and Charles Follen McKim, the latter the dean of American architecture, the Boston public library being a well-known example of his work. Not always to a practising architect is the gold medal awarded, men like Laurence Alpa Tadmor having received it, while the Earl of Plymouth is one of the four honorary fellows, the latest of whom is Mr. Darling.
Mr. Darling's work is chiefly commercial, and he has done much to lend distinction to Canadian buildings, every city in the Dominion practically having some of his designs in their streets. From St. John's, Newfoundland, in the east, to Nanaimo in the west, there are to be found, in Montreal the imposing Bank of Commerce and the splendid Sun Life building, now nearing completion in Windsor Square, may be mentioned; in Winnipeg the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Imperial Bank, and the Bank of Commerce; in Vancouver the Bank of Commerce, and in Toronto the Dominion Bank, the C.P.R. building, the Standard Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Union Bank. In Kingston, Jamaica, the Bank of Nova Scotia is another example of his art.
Mr. Darling is said to prefer among his various creations the head office of the Ontario Mutual Life Association at Waterloo. It lies half way between Waterloo and Berlin, in a tract of ten and a half acres, and is designed after the traditional old English country house. Innovations of this kind in business are becoming popular, and as far as the transaction of business is concerned there are many businesses and industries which could be carried on quite as well in the fresh air and beautiful surroundings of the open country as in the crowded streets, and there would be more money to be spent on the building and less on land. The Ontario Mutual is laid out with green lawns and tennis courts and other charming features.
Mr. Darling has not done much in residential or domestic architecture, but the Flavelle and Christie houses in Queen's Park are notable examples. He is architect of the university, and is responsible for the Convocation Hall and the new library, and he has also prepared the designs for the new Trinity College on Hoskin avenue. Those who have seen these expect the new building to become pre-eminent among the many beautiful structures that have recently been added to our collegiate precincts. The new college reproduces in some degree the facade of the old building on Queen street, but only as a reminiscence and a reminder. The fine tower that dominates the two quadrangles, and the exquisite chapel and other features recall the glorious cloisters of Oxford and Cambridge, and may last as long as the oldest of them and grow gray with the history of Canada.
These are great achievements for Toronto, and Canada has reason to be proud of one who was born 11 miles away in Scarborough Village, and grew up in the shadow of Trinity itself. Not Mr. Darling only may rejoice in the award of the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Call For Gold
During the piping times of peace and year after year the so-called balance of trade was against the United Kingdom—in 1913 the value of its imports exceeded that of its exports by roughly \$1,200,000,000. This, however, was not a loss but a gain, the excess representing the toll levied in the shape of interest on their vast empire and foreign loans, freight and charges earned by their merchant fleets and profits gained on their external enterprises and undertakings. Under normal circumstances London is the international clearing house and the controller of international exchange.
The war has dislocated the intricate mechanism that enables the trade of the world to be conducted on a comparatively small reserve of gold. Millions of men have been withdrawn from European workshops, and those who are still retaining are occupied mainly in the production of guns, munitions and necessary supplies required for the armies in the field and under training. Not only this but the belligerent nations are feverishly buying what they still need from neutral countries, among which the United States is the only one of real importance. They cannot pay by exports, they will not reduce their reserves of gold, and in order to discharge their obligations they must either raise loans in New York or obtain securities that can be sold on this side or used as collateral to secure bank advances.
The British Empire supplies about 60 per cent. of the world's annual production of gold, and there never

LIBERALS AGREED FOR BIG SUM TO DROP ELECTION PROTESTS AND PROBE BY COMMISSION

Sensational Charges Made Before Winnipeg Graft Investigation by Conservative Members of Old and New Governments.

Special to The Toronto World. WINNIPEG, June 21.—F. C. Fullerton, K.C., of Winnipeg, laid charges before the royal commission of investigation into political corruption in Manitoba that the two political parties of the province had made an agreement for the government to pay \$50,000 to the opposition for the dropping of all election petitions. Mr. Fullerton said that he represented 14 members of the legislature, and he further charged that earlier this year the old government and certain members of the present government made an agreement to drop the investigation and to institute civil action against Thomas Kelly and Sons.
Mr. Fullerton presented his charges in the form of a petition from 14 members of the Conservative party. He referred to the rumors of collusion between the old and the new cabinet, and said that as the people of the province were concerned to know whether there was any truth in these rumors he appeared to present evidence which would establish that the rumor was well founded. He was prepared to prove the following facts:
1. That some months prior to the last session of the legislature the \$50,000 agreement was signed.
2. That early in May the agreement was made for the old government to resign on condition that the new government should discontinue the investigation, that the royal commission should be dropped, that the \$25,000 due on the agreement for calling off the election protests should be paid on dissolution of the commission, and that the members of the government should resign from the house and their places be taken by Liberals.
The government resigned, its letter of resignation was dictated by a prominent member of the present government, and the royal commission was to wind up the enquiry, but public opinion forced it to go on.
Mr. Fullerton said that he had witnessed the signing of the agreement, and he was instructed to act on the evidence placed at his disposal. It is practically charged that the Conservative party in Manitoba was sold out by its leaders and that the New Government was equally corrupt in buying them out. The former government is clearly and absolutely repudiated. The petitioners unanimously demand a thorough cleanup of the political field in Manitoba.
Members Decided on Probe.
Mr. Fullerton was engaged as counsel at a meeting of Conservative members last Friday and instructed to act on the evidence placed at his disposal. It is practically charged that the Conservative party in Manitoba was sold out by its leaders and that the New Government was equally corrupt in buying them out. The former government is clearly and absolutely repudiated. The petitioners unanimously demand a thorough cleanup of the political field in Manitoba.
The specific charges follow:
"I, some months prior to the last sitting of the house an agreement was made between the late government and the then opposition whereby in consideration of the payment by the late government to the then opposition of the sum of \$50,000 all election protests were to be withdrawn.
"2. Early in May, 1915, an agreement was made between members of the late government and certain members of the present government and certain parties interested in the present inquiry that the late government should resign and hand over the reins of office to the present government on the following conditions:
"(A)—That the parties to the contract representing the Liberal party should be permitted to dictate the form of letter of resignation of the premier.
"(B)—That proceedings before the royal commission should be stopped and a civil action brought against Kelly.
"(C)—That the balance of \$25,000 due under the agreement for calling off the election protests should be paid over upon dissolution of the commission.
"(D)—That the members of the late government should resign and their places be taken by Liberals who should be returned unopposed."
Hudson Denies Charges.
Hon. A. B. Hudson, attorney-general, promptly denied the charges of the new government corruptly agreeing with the old government as presented by Mr. Fullerton. He said that there never was any agreement entered into by members of the late government and members of the present one, so far as he knew. There was no understanding as to the stopping of the enquiry by the royal commission, no suit against Kelly was promised; no money was mentioned when the present government was formed. The procedure to be followed, he said, was an absolute falsehood.

was a time when the international medium of exchange was so urgently required for imperial purposes. It is the bounden duty of every one of the British states with gold deposits that can be worked at a profit to increase its production and aid in extending the industry. Nowhere should that duty be more strongly undertaken and discharged than here in Ontario. The Porcupine field today is one of the most promising in the world, its production last year totaling in value \$5,203,229. As there is every warrant for the belief that the whole district is highly mineralized, it is well worth systematic exploration. As gold is rising in commodity value on this side, with the prospect of further and holding increases, a more vigorous policy of industrial expansion in this direction would be well rewarded.
Manitoba
We need not condone any misconduct, if misconduct there has been, on the part of Sir Rodmond Roblin and his associates. Neither are we called upon to ignore any improper conduct, if improper conduct there has been, on the part of Premier Norris and his associates. All we want is to have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
Politicians of both parties are unworthy of confidence, let the people of Manitoba put in a clear, honest government on national rather than party lines—a government strong enough to live without corporate deals or crooked contractors.
The saw-off has not been confined to Manitoba in the past, and we hope that the clean-up in that province may be followed by a clean-up in politics all over the Dominion.
ALSACE AND LORRAINE.
Lost French Provinces Will Return Under Tricolor.
Steadily pushing a strong salient deeper into the one-time French Province of Lorraine, the French troops have forced the Germans from all unfortified positions and are equipping to engage the defenses of the largest cities in this part of the German Empire, where they are hailed with the highest enthusiasm by the population, whom the Germans have never succeeded in transmuting into Germans, since its occupation in 1870. Both Alsace and Lorraine are confidently expected to return and on more to be a part of the lands under the tricolor flag in the terms of surrender have been dictated at Berlin by the allies.
The French love of their fatherland and their flag is marked by the same devotion as the Canadian love of home, and the Union Jack and French flags long under the ban in Lorraine, are breaking forth from the windows of the homes of the loyal quite as the Union Jack is seen flying from almost every patriotic home in this city.
The Union Jacks one sees everywhere are being supplied to readers of The World, as set forth on another page of today's issue on practically gift terms. The flag is of high grade bunting, fast-colored, equipped with brass-ferrule jointed pole, ball and halyard, and window socket, all ready to put up with but a moment's effort. Turn to another page and read how easy it is to secure a flag for your home today. At 40 West Richmond street, Toronto, or 15 East Main street, Hamilton and get yours.
\$3.95 Return—All Round Muskoka. Lakes, From Toronto, June 26th.
The Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Toronto fare of \$3.95, good going via "Mus-soka" Saturday, June 26th, and returning via "Mus-soka" Sunday, June 27th, and including lunch and high grade coaches on this train. All tickets are valid return on regular trains up to and including Tuesday, June 29th, 1915.
Ticket Office and full particulars at City Ticket Office, northwest corner of Dundas and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4806.

RUSSIANS IN NEED OF WAR SUPPLIES
Correspondent Says They Lack Ammunition, Artillery, Rifles, Powder.
GERMAN SPIES ACTIVE
Number of Magazine and Ammunition Depots Blown Up by Enemy.
NEW YORK, June 20.—John F. Bass, an American war correspondent who has been with the Russian army in the east since last August, returned today on his American liner New York to his headquarters in Chicago.
"The Russian army," said Mr. Bass, "is short of ammunition, artillery, rifles and powder, which is chiefly due to a number of their magazines and ammunition depots in Russia having been blown up by German spies. One of the most important depots was at Petrograd. The Germans have a regular system of espionage in Russia, and some of the spies are officers in the Russian army, when the German agent or German born. One of these army spies was hanged at Warsaw while I was there. There was also a great deal of German influence in the Russian court, thru which the spies obtained information of the movements of the army.
"If the Russian army can obtain plenty of ammunition, artillery and rifles, it can hold the Germans and lick the Austrians. I have seen a small army of 8,000 men drawn up in the rear of a battle line waiting to take the weapons and ammunition of those who were either killed or put out of action.
"Indeed, I have known many cases of men being sent into the trenches armed to take the rifles and cartridges of those who were put out of action. It was the only thing the Russian commanders could do under the conditions they had to contend with."
CAMERONIA LANDED MUNITIONS SUPPLIES
Cunard Liner Ran Gauntlet of German Submarines in Safety.
LONDON, June 21.—The Cunard liner Cameronia arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday and docked. The Cameronia carried large supplies of war munitions. Because of the renewed activities of German submarines, it was feared a serious attempt would be made to send her to the bottom.
LONDON, June 21.—The Zeppelin raiders who visited the east coast of England on the night of June 6, causing the death of five persons and the injury of 40 others, were turned back at Woodford, eight miles from the heart of London. On their homeward journey they did considerable damage to the town of Gravesend and to shipping in the river. An explosive bomb struck the Japanese liner Yashiki Maru, and the stern and rear superstructure were damaged severely. None of the crew was injured by the bomb. The liner was not due to sail for two weeks and only a few of the sailors were on board.
A number of small craft anchored near the liner were struck by pellets from the bomb but were not badly damaged.
ENGLISHMAN SLAIN BY YAQUI INDIANS
U. S. Bluejackets and Marines May Land on Mexican Coast.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—John Jamieson, Britisher, was killed by Yaqui Indians, at Moctez, west coast of Mexico, and Gen. Maystora's first troop train was attacked and destroyed by the Indians with the loss of 40 men and horses, according to state department advices this afternoon.
The Englishman fell during a general attack on Machis, which was sacked later. It was believed the death of a foreigner would mean orders by the navy department to Admiral Howard to land bluejackets and marines.

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ANXIOUS TO LYNCH A FELLOW CONVICT
Murder of "Angel" of Joliet Prison Led to Serious Riot.
JOLIET, Ill., June 21.—Eighteen hundred convicts at Joliet Penitentiary rioted in the main dining hall at the lunch hour today with the intention of lynching "Chicken Joe" Campbell, the huge negro held with ten others in connection with the murder of Mrs. Oreste Bordeaux Allen, wife of Warden M. Allen, and known as the "angel of the prison." One hundred guards, armed with clubs, dashed into the mob whacking heads. It took fifteen minutes to quiet them.

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WELCOMED WOUNDED SOLDIER.
MONTREAL, June 20.—Maj. Paul Hanson of St. Lambert, Que., whom returned today on the steamer Mississauga, having been wounded at Langemark, was given an enthusiastic reception by the St. Lambert residents. Maj. Hanson suffers from a severe wound.

O'Keefe's OLD STOCK ALE

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