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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24.

This is a World War

That it is no longer possible for the United States to stand aloof from the nations of Europe or from the rest of the world as in the days of Washington, was one of the leading points in the speech delivered at the international dinner last night by Mr. B. A. Gould, when representatives of eight of the covering the province and extending or ten nations spoke in favor of the cause of the allies. Nothing has beof the war than the community of inhumanity into one brotherhood.

Germany alone seems to have failed to understand this fundamental principle, and, believing she could stand aloof from all the nations, or dominate them by an intrinsic superiority, fell into the pit of war whence she can only emerge dishonored and defeated. This is the fundamental fallacy, however, which underlies neutrality. No one can be neutral when devilish deeds are being done before one's face. Sir Edward Grey took this view when, before the war commenced, he asked the cium and France bombarded.

treating a dog or a horse. But a great stand idly by and watch another perpetrate all kinds of atrocities and never even utter a word of protest. Such nation which is allowed to proceed with its villainy as tho there were neither God nor man in the universe. to erect "a standard to which the wise and the honest might repair."

Mr. Gould pointed out that no naexercise their individual liberty of ac- obtained.

Mr. Gould expressed the views of a had no assurance that Germany would exercise her supremacy with the same restraint that has characterized Boards will be followed with close athad supremacy in the present struggle we may feel sure that the humanities are safer with Britain than with Ger-many. It is the humanities that are the \$2.70 Return, Saturday, Feb 27, Canadian Paoific. everwhelming issue in the struggle. and it is the keenest prick of the Amthe great American nation stands aside abiding the issue.

It would appear that Germany, as we ruggested three weeks age, is anxious draw the United States into the suggle, and Lord Charles Beresford has taken up this view and urged it in an interview yesterday. We suggested. as Lord Charles now agrees, that if America were involved, the kaiser would have an excellent excuse to quit. Had the United States interfered last July the kaiser would have had an exsellent excuse never to have begun.

British and German Ideals

British history has been made not by prodetermined order, but by individual and independent action. That today is the fundamental difference between the British and German ideals, and it reproduces the ages-long conflict between autocracy and democracy. The benevolent despot can confer many advantages on his subfect people. If they are sufficiently inoctrinated with the idea that they are ruled by a divinely appointed head, in e alliance with the Almighty, they ay and will allow themselves to be ped according to a stereotyped olan that produces not free men but automatons. This is the great German tragedy which in its development compelled even the most reluctant of converts to recognize that in this war the kaiser has the backing of the whole German people. And to what they committed themselves they are

This is a war of conflicting ideals as the neutral nations have commenced to realize. They did not originally grasp the fact that beneath the external aspect of the war and concealed by diplomatic effort lay a renewal of the struggle between law and licenseand despotic rule that made a great people its victims by dangling before them the lure of world dominion. There can be no real peace until this delusion is dispelled. Any settlement that fails to shatter German faith in the divine right of the kaiser to rule the menace that has kept Europe an sustained the fiction of divine right because it served their purpose best. Militarism of the Prussian type will only disappear when the German people have learned to govern them-

Associated Boards of Trade On Thursday and Friday of this

week the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade will hold their fourth annual meeting. The association was formed for the laudable object of promoting the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and financial interests of the citizens of Canada, and, more particularly, of the Province of Ontario. In endeavoring to promote the prosperity of the province the Associated Boards of Trade are directly assisting the larger prosperity of the Dominion, just as each of the dominions of the empire can best consult the common nterest by opening up and developing its own natural resources. Upon the foundation of the individual community there thus rises a structure that, granted to the extent of \$245.64. This year the imperial side of this

er, the unity of life, social, commercial, Toronto by the fact that it is the intellectual, spiritual, which welds organization will be brought home to Toronto by the fact that it is the meeting place of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Never before have the chambers met under conditions so strenuous and with opportunities and possibilities so great for the closer union of the empire. Attention is being every day more closely called to the happenings after the close of the war. Germany has the close of the war. Germany has hitherto suffered nothing from the results of invasion. All the mechanism of production remains intact and all the strength of German organization with the advent of peace will be house of commons if it was possible turned towards regaining German tor England to stand idle and see Belof German aggression. How to make unions may well engage the attention and powerful nation feels at liberty to of the Imperial Chambers of Com-

the responsible committee of the As apathy is good neither for the nation sociated Boards of Trade it is evident which suffers nor for the nation which that many important topics will enstands aloof. It is worst of all for the gage the attention of the meeting. The Belleville Board proposes that the government and parliament of the Dominion be memorialized and urged to prohibit the exportation of nickel was dealt with by the railway comand nickel ore, unless and until the mittee of the commons today. mest satisfactory guarantees of its tien denies the right of its subjects to destination and use shall have been known as the Pacific Ocean Services. Notwithstanding all astion in any way that pleases them, surances, an uneasy feeling is still but there is unquestionably a duty deabroad that nickel is finding its way
into Germany. Germans are search—

Mr. Wright of Muskoka brought up
the matter of the control of ocean
freights, but the minister of railways when it is evaded there will be some ing everywhere for copper, but show cosmic recompense, some meting out no concern over nickel, and the fact of the measure that has been meted, is noteworthy. Owen Sound Board of the score that under the proposed in the sure process of human advance. Trade urges that all nickel ore be refined in Canada, thus reserving comgreat multitude of Americans in his plete control of its exportation. This Cochrane, minister of railways, and it was decided to let the bill stand until control of the seas from Britain they port. Many other highly important resolutions have been notified, and MERCHANT SEAMEN GET this fourth meeting of the Associated British control. If we are to judge by tention by the public of Ontario and Allan, Anchor and Donaldson

The Hillcrest Athletic Club are run ning an excursion to Buffalo, Saturday, Feb. 27. Tickets good going via erican conscience that, in a war on 9.30 a.m. train. Tickets good return-whose result the humanities depend, ing up to and including Monday, March 1, 1916. This is an excellent pportunity for a week-end trip. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Railway ticket agents.

Toronto World

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By having The World delivered direct to your home address, you will enjoy the pleasure of reading at your breakfast the very latest news, hours in advance of its appearance in the evening newspapers. ed?

ACTION OF BROTHER

Bice Five Hundred Dollars for Contract Breach.

LIBEL CASE IN COURT

Writ Issued Against Toronto Publication for Unstated Damages.

Mr. Justin Britton gave judgment at Osgoode Hall yesterday in the application of Walter H. Bice, for the recovery of \$1000 on an agreement with his sister, Mrs. Catherine Harness. The action was based on a contract made between them on April 27, 1908, by which Mrs. Harness, who was legatee of the estate of her father, Gilbert Bice, agreed to furnish and supply her father with board and lodging during his lifetime. Walter Bice agreed to assist his sister in looking after the interests of his father, for which he was to receive \$1000, to be paid out of the personal and real estate only so bequeathed and devised to Mrs. Harness.

so bequeathed and devised to Mrs. Harness.

His lordship finds that the plaintiff did not perform all the services requested by the defendant, nor did the defendant request the assistance of the plaintiff at all times when the father was ill.

He states the plaintiff unreasonably, at one time, refused to attend his father and that the defendant had employed others to do work instead of asking her brother. The plaintiff did render services which the defendant agreed to pay for. ay for.

upon a quantum meruit."
"Upon that basis for breach of defen

Operative Stores, on petition of G. Clarkson, assignee of J. W. Bown Company, creditors for \$9466.37.

Today's List.

The first appellate court list for today is: Querin v. Graham, Nell v. Brandon, Patterson v. Brantford, Keech v. S. W. and A. Railway, Garland v. H. G. and B. Railway Baird v. Clarke.

From the resolutions submitted to Objectors Say There Would Be Difficulty in Controlling

> OTTAWA, Feb. 23 .- The Canadian Pacific bill making provision for the operation of the steamship services of company apart from the railway Thompson, counsel for the C.P.R., told Limited, had been organized in Great Britain.

> said it was a difficult matter to dea

plan there would be less control over rates than at the this point could be considered.

INCREASES IN WAGES

Lines Concede Demands of Seafarers' Union.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON. Feb. 23.—The Allan, An-thor and Donaldson Lines have con-seded the demands made by the Seafarers' Union for an advance during the war of a shilling a day to sailors and firemen standing by the liners. While at Glasgow the companies have more men than necessary, they are willing to recognize the concession as permanent provided that such condiions do not arise at the termination of the war as to make it imperative for them to re-open negotiations in regard to the demand of the boiler scalers for an extra penny per hour increase The companies have expressed readiness to grant a half penny an hour, a proposal which is now being considered by the men.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

E. W. Goulding will carry on the business at 106 Victoria street of Goulding & Hamilton, which partner-

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET - TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1855. President-W. G. Gooder am. First Vice-President-W. D. Mat

Joint General Managers—R. S. Hud-son, John Massey. Paid-up Capital\$6,900,000,00

Reserve Fund (earned) ., 4,500,000.00

Deposits Received Debentures Issued

About Canadians' Depar-

tion of Imminency of Setting Out for War. .

Sy John A. MacLaren, one of The World's Staff Correspondents with the Cana-dian Expeditionary Force. SALISBURY, Eng., Feb. 9.—Eagerly the Canadians left the plains for the firing line. Many events had fore-shadowed their departure. For many weeks rumor had followed rumor about a movement being in sight.

Definite information finally came from the commandant during the latter part of January, so every soldier knew that the division would leave Salisbury early in February.

Of course the day was not announced, as such a detail always is couched in search the salisbury early in the salisbury early in February.

couched in secrecy, but every was ready. Kits were all packed. The right amount of ammunition had been drawn from the stores. And when the order to move finally was received there was no hitch. The various units acated their huts and tents literally buried in the mud, and marched away as the they were going on an ordinary parade. But there was this difference. Men who had been tired by the daily monotonous grind had assumed a more cheery mood. They went away happy as school children on a picnic, as one colonel put it, eager to take their chances in the trenches or in the

First Brigade Went First.

The first fighting unit to receive orders was the first brigade. Ontario regiments, commanded by Col. Mercer were used in conveying each battalion, which left the camp completely equipped in itself, with horses, wagons and Toronto. It came on Sunday, Fel 7. From that afternoon until the fol-lowing Wednesday there was a con-stant exodus from Salisbury Plain to all other necessities. Each battalion was given a few hours' notice of the time that it must break camp. A march of eight miles to the entraining Amesbury station. For eight miles the Ontario brigade waded their way thru the mud and rain to the entraining point, one hour to load equipment, and then it was away from Larkhill or point. It was one of the most miserable days on record. The rain fell in torrents. Every two hours a regiment was mustered and moved off. Late in the afternoon Lieut.-Col. Fred Hill of Niagara, commander of the 1st Battalion, summoned his men for parade. The roll was called, rifles were inspected and each man was given 105 rounds of ammunition, for this was necessary, as each man was going to the firing line. And then the order of "quick march" was given. The long line of khaki, four men abreast, began their journey across the Downs, Dark Not even a star twinkled. The night was pitch black and the men simply followed each other. Of course they sang. Soldiers always sing. Rain ounted as nothing. In two hours the tramp to Amesbury had ended. for another hour the troops loaded the cars. And then the long train pulled out for Avonmouth, the port of

Made Stop at Salisbury. Twelve miles down the line was the Town of Salisbury. For 15 minutes the train stopped there. English trains travel almost noiselessly. They glide in and out of a station with scarcely a sound: But when the first battalion was within a couple of hundred yards of Salisbury depot one knew instantly that soldiers were aboard There was strange mixture of yelling and sing When the train came to a standstill carriage doors were thrown oper and windows were thrown up. Fron every compartment a number emerged and rushed for the refreshment room across the platform. Soon this em porium was exhausted of cigarets, to-pacco, pipes and chocolates. Only coffee remained, and the men hadn't time to drink it. Besides, it was too hot. Glad to Leave Mud.

By looking into a carriage one readily noticed the effect of the eight-mile march in the rain. Uniforms and boots were soaked thru. Steam was rising from the backs of the men, But all were in the ecstasies of joy. While they wrung out their coats and wrapped their feet in dry towels so as to prevent colds , they sang and chattered about leaving the mud and rain of Salisbury. Two or three civilians stood on the platform and were burlened with letters to post to mothers, sisters, brothers and sweethearts at home. Altho they had been in Salishome. Altho they had been in Salisbury a dozen times, the men asked where they were, thinking they were on their way to Southampton instead of passing thru Salisbury to Avon-

mouth, on the west coast.

"Avonmouth, Good Heavens!" ejaculated one. "If they have taken us
over there they must intend to ship us o southern France"
"Sure," said another. "It would be

Southampton if we were going to Havre or any of those ports. "Oh, well, we shouldn't worry. Southern France looks good to me." said a boy of about 18. "We may get ome decent weather there."

And then when they figured they might go to the south—everything seems to be "might" and "if" in the army—they struck up "I'm on My Way to Mandalay."

Col. Hill Pleased. "They are a happy bunch," said Col. Hill, who had contracted a severe cold. which the soldiers have Salisbury whisper. "This is quite a relief to all of us after a siege of five months' training. Great boys I have, and they will be splendid fighters."

Of course, every battalion commander has said the same of his subordinates. They all have pride in them and confidence in what they will do under fire. Lieut.-Col. Hill and Major Sutherland had removed their boot sand socks and were drying their feet with towels. They extricated sweaters from their kits, and in this way kept their feet warm. 'Actual fighting can't be much worse

than camping at Salisbury in winter," said the colonel. "We shall feel a great deal better in the thick of it."
"Everybody aboard," said the guard. and in a second the train began move, accompanied by shouts of gladress. The first fighting unit of the Canadian division was off to the front. "Well, good-bye boys," said the colonel. "Tell our friends at home that we are well and happy, and glad we are going at last."

Supplies Followed Men. Two hours later a long train of sup-plies passed thru the cathedral city. At 2 o'clock came the second battalion. commanded by Col. Watson of Quebec. Just before dawn was breaking the third, or Toronto battalion, under Lt.-

ACTION OF BROTHER

AGAINST A SISTER

ONTARIO BRIGADE

FIRST FOR FRONT

FIRST FOR FRONT

Justice Britton Awards W. H. Great

Great

Secrecy

Observed

District Britton Awards W. H. Great

ONTARIO BRIGADE

FIRST FOR FRONT

FIRST FOR FRONT

District Britton Awards W. H. Great

Secrecy

Observed

District Britton Awards W. H. Great

ONTARIO BRIGADE

FIRST FOR FRONT

FIRST FOR FRONT

By noon Monday the first brigade had moved out, and the Engineers and Artillery broke camp. On Tuesday the

Artillery broke camp. On Tuesday the second brigade from the west, under ture From Salisbury.

Second brigade from the west, under Col. A. W. Currie, marched thru Amesbury, and on Wednesday the third brigade of Highlanders. commanded by Col. Turner, V.C., V.S.O., wended its way to the skirl of the pipes along the mucidy roads to the depot.

Secrecy as to Departure.

Naturally the greatest secrecy possible was maintained as to the date of Generiure of the troops from England.

departure of the troops from England. It was then that the censors worked overtime. The rule apparently was just as strict in connection with the movement of troops then thru any section of the country. The public never know the destination of a train loaded with soldiers, and the soldiers themthe most remarkable things in the wa is the apparent minor effect it has on the train service on British lines. Pasevery line running on schedule, it comes to moving the soldiers the public take second place When the Canadians began to entrain at Amesbury, which is a branch line the passenger service was not hampered to any extent. Troop trains pulled out of Amesbury for Avenmouth. the port of Bristol, every two hours on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, until all the divisions had been shifted three days later. The trains left on the second absolutely, according to schedule, and they arrived at Avonmouth when they were due. Exactly 79 were required to remove the force, and each had something like a dozen coaches filled with soldiers, seven freight cars goods man, they call them here with wagons, water carts and other conveyances, and seven with horses. A Can-adian train, which towers above these in England, would have carried the same load in half the number of cars. same toad in hair the number of cars, but it would not have attained the same speed, nor would the services have been so regular. As far as the infantry was concerned, two trains

Bustard camp and all its muddy memories, for France. With Clecklike Precision.

Everything was accomplished with clocklike precision. Each train, on arriving at Avonmouth, ran right on

the dock and transports were loaded in short order.
When the King reviews an army When the King reviews an army idvision one may take it that this division soon will be on its way to the firing line. In most cases such a ceremony is the one sure indication of an early move. It was so when the Princess Patriclas left Winchester with a British regiment for France. And it was so on Feb, 4 when King George, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, visitand the Canadian camp. True, his

was no doubt but that the first contingent made a suitable impression before the King and Lord Kitchener. before the King and Lord Kitchener.
A ceremonial parade or review naturally does not indicate the fighting ant. People from all parts of England

Mrs. Newlywed Says:--"I find it so hard to economize, but I must do so for a

Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says:--

"Why not do your own washing? It isn't hard, if an Eddy Washboard is part of your equipment. I have a 'Household Globe.' It's a wonder-worker, loosens the dirt so easily, and I never tear the clothes."

Economize! Do your washing at home with the aid of an Eddy "Household Globe" Washboard.



ability of the men, but it shows what has been accomplished by constant pline. It was only a pageant. One could see that the months of tedious work had not spoiled the Canadians. They had spirit and entirpsiasm. A few days before the official word had traveled that they would soon leave consequently both officers and men threw off the weariness accumulated divisor that they would soon the weariness accumulated currey off the weariness accumulated curing the past many weeks and were keyed up for the review. They were in fine fettle because they were going soon, and probably on this account they gave a better account of their marching ability than they would have done ordinarily. Every line was surprisingly strated the surprisi surprisingly straight, despite the heaviness of the kits, and the stride of the men was brisk. And when the King had inspected all the men and had seen them march, the men also

accompanied by Lord Kitchener, visited the Canadian camp. True, his majesty had inspected the Canadians three months ago, but that was an exceptional case. It was nothing more or less than a welcome. Last week it was "good by and good luck."

To show the working of the censors—not a line or photograph appeared in the English papers about the review. It would not do to allow the review. It would not do to allow the Germans to know the Canadian additional to a platform which had been made the review. It would not do to allow the ceremony may also have been held up or absolutely discarded. There was no doubt but that the first contribution. The brass struck up a lively regimental air and the march-past began.

Three brigades of infantry, the artillation. As the Canadians marched by in half company formation with rifles swung across their should-with rifles swung across their should-with rifles swung across their should-ers, heads held up and walking like the well-trained solders which the the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the saluting base. From a flagpole the to a platform which had been march by the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the saluting base. From a flagpole the to aplatform which had been made the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the saluting base as the saluting saluting the pipes all the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the well-trained solders which the rifles swung across their should-the the well-trained solders which the the well-trained so Three brigades of infantry, the artil lery, three regiments of cavalry, the

3 FOR 25c At the Cigar Dept., 7 KING ST. W. MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

Lieut.-Col. Ponton, M.A., K.C., will be the speaker at the luncheon of the Empire Club tomorrow evening at Dunning's Hotel. His subject will be "The Prose and Poetry, Reality and Spirft, of Canadian Imperial Service."



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