that it was necessary because Germany's neighbors were jealous of her prosperity and power.

Sought to Sow Hostility.

"They sought to sow hostility and suspicion instead of friendship between nations. They developed a system of espionage and intrigue, thru which they were enabled to stir up international rebellion and unrest, and even to make secret offensive preparations within the territory of the neighbors, whereby they might, when the moment came, strike them down with greater certainty and ease. They kept Europe in a ferment by threats of violence, and when they found that their neighbors were resolved to resist their arrogant will they determined to assert their predominance in Europe by force.

"As soon as their preparations were complete they encouraged a subservient nation to declare war on Serbia at 48 hours' notice, a war involving the control of the Balkans, which they knew could not be localized, and which was bound to unchain a general war. In order to make doubly sure, they refused every attempt at conciliation and conference until it was too late, and the world war was inevitable, for which they had plotted and for which alone among the nations they were adequately equipped and prepared.

Responsible for Inhumanity.

"Germany's responsibility, however, is not confined to having planned and started the war. She is no less responsible for the savage and inhuman manner in which war was conducted. Tho Germany was herself the guarantor of Belgium, the rulers of Germany violated, after a solemn promise to respect it, the neutrality of the unoffending people. Not content with this, they deliberately carried out a series of promiscuous shootings and burnings with the sole object of terrifying the inhabitants into submission by the very frightfulness of their action. They were the first to use poisonous gas, knowing the appalling suffering it entailed. They began the bombing and long-distance shelling of towns for no military object, but solely for the purpose of reducing the morale of their opponents by striking at their women and children. They commenced the submarine campaign with its practical challenge to international law and its destruction of great numbers of innocent passengers and sailors in mid-ocean, far from succor, at the mercy of the wind and the waves, and the yet more ruthless submarine crews. They drove thousands of men and women with brutal savagery into slavery of foreign lands, they allowed barbarities to be practised against their prisoners of war from which the most uncivilized people would have recoiled. The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her door can be seen in the fact that not less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe, while more than twenty million others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and suffering because Germany saw fit to satisfy her lust for tyranny by resort to war.

Crime Against Humanity.

"The allied and associated powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save freedom of the world if they consent to treat war on any other basis than as as crime against humanity and right.

"This attitude of the allied and associated powers was made perfectly clear to Germany during the war by their principal statesmen. It was defined by President Wilson in his speech of April 6, 1918, and explicitly and categorically accepted by the German people as a principle governing the peace—"Let everything that we say my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response until the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thoughts and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as mercy conceives it or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.'

Taught No Crime is Wrong.

"It was set forth clearly in a speech by the prime minister of Great Britain, dated Dec. 14, 1917: 'There is no security in any land without certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception. Until it has been vindicated, the peace of the world will always be at the mercy of any nation whose professors have assiduously taught it to believe that no crime is wrong so long as it leads to the aggrandizement and enrichment of the country to which they owe allegiance.

"There have been many times in the history of the world, criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. There will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crimes becomes too sure to make it attractive.

"It was made clear also in an address of M. Clemenceau of September 1918. What do they (the French soldiers) want? What do we ourselves want? To fight victoriously and unceasingly, until the hour when the enemy shall understand that no compromise is possible between such crime and justice.

Italy's Voice Also

"Similarly, Signor Orlando, speaking on the third of October, 1918, declared:

Must Recognize Duty.

"We shall obtain peace when our enemies recognize that humanity has the right and duty to safeguard itself against a continuance of such causes that brought about this terrible slaughter, and that the blood of millions of men calls not for vengeance but for the realization of these ideas for which it has been so generously shed. Nobody thinks of employing, even by way of legitimate retaliation, methods of brutal violence or of observing domination or of suffocation of the freedom of any people; methods and politics which made the whole world rise against the central powers.

"But nobody will contend that the moral order can be restored, simply because he who waits in his iniquitous endeavor declares that he has renounced his aim; questions intimated affecting the peaceful life of nations, once raised, must obtain the solution which justice requires.

Justice for All.

"Justice, therefore, is the only possible basis for the settlement of these accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegations ask for, and say that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for the dead and wounded, and for those who have been orphaned and bereaved that Europe might be freed from Prussian despotism.

"There must be justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts, which exceed thirty billion, that liberty might be saved.

"There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands, ships and property, German savagery has spoliated and destroyed.

"This is why the allied and associated powers have insisted as a cardinal feature of the treaty that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power, for reparation for wrongs inflicted is of the essence of justice.

Must Punish Individuals.

"That is why they insist that those individuals who are most clearly responsible for German aggression, and for those acts of barbarism and inhumanity which have disgraced the German conduct of the war must be handed over to justice, which has not been meted out to them at home. That, too, is why Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements. Germany has ruined the industries, the mines, and the machinery of neighboring countries, not during battle, but with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before their industries could recover from the devastation thus inflicted wantonly upon them.

"Germany has despoiled her neighbors of everything she could make use of or carry away.

Brought Upon Herself.

"Germany has destroyed the shipping of all nations on the high seas, where there was no chance of rescue for their passengers and crews. It is only justice that restitution should be made, and that these wronged people should be safeguarded for a time from the competition of a nation whose industries are intact and have even been fortified by machinery stolen from occupied territory. If these changes are hardships for Germany, they are hardships which Germany has brought upon erself. Somebody must suffer for the consequences of the war period. Is it to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged?

"Not to do justice to all concerned would only leave the world open to fresh calamities. If the German people themselves, or another nation are to be deterred from following the footsteps of Prussia; if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate, to any state; if the old era is to be left behind and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law, even if there is to be early restoration and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not defeated for the sake of a convenient peace.

People Are Responsible.

"It is said that the German revolution ought to make a difference, and that the German people are not responsible for the policy of the rulers whom they have thrown from power. The allied and associated powers recognize and welcome the change. It represents a great hope for peace and a new Europe and order in the future period, but it cannot affect the settlement of the war itself.

"The German revolution was stayed until the German armies had been defeated in the field, and all hope of profiting by a war of conquest vanished. Thruout the war, as before the war, the German people and their representatives supported the war, voted the credits subscribed to the war loans, obeyed every order, however severe, of their government. They shared the responsibility for the policy of their government, for at any moment, had they willed it, they could have reversed it.

"Had that policy succeeded they would have acclaimed it with the same enthusiasm with which they welcomed the outbreak of the war.

"They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is justice that they should escape the consequences of their deeds.

A Peace of Justice.

"The allied and associated powers, therefore, believe that the peace they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice. They are no less certain that it is a peace of right on the terms agreed. There can be no doubt as to the intentions of the allied and associate powers to base the settlement of Europe on the principle of freeing oppressed people and redrawing national boundaries as far as possible in accordance with the will of the peoples concerned while giving to each facilities for living and independent national and economic life. These intentions were made clear not only in President Wilson's address to the congress of January 8, 1918, but in the principle of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, 'which was the agreed basis of the peace.'"

What is Agreed On.

A memorandum on this point is attached to this letter.

"Accordingly the allied and associated powers have provided for the reconstruction of Poland as an independent state, with 'free and secure access to all territories inhabited by indubitably Polish people.'

"All territory inhabited by German majorities, save for a few isolated towns and for colonies established on land recently forcibly expropriated, and situated in the midst of indubitably Polish territory, have been left to Germany. Wherever the will of the people is in doubt, a plebiscite has been provided for. The town of Danzig has been constituted as a free city, so that the inhabitants will be autnonomous and do not come under Polish rule and form no part of the Polish state. Poland has been given a certain economic right in Danzig, and the city itself has been severed from Germany, because in no other way was it possible to provide for that 'free and secure access to the sea,' which Germany has promised to concede.

"The allied and associated powers have given careful consideration to the request of the German delegation that Germany should be admitted to the league of nations, as one of the conditions of peace. They are unable to accede to this request. The German revolution was postponed to the last moment of the war, and there is as yet, no guarantee that it represents a permanent change.

"In the present temper of international feeling, it is impossible to expect the free nations of the world to sit down in equal association with those by whom they have been so grievously wronged. To attempt this toon soon, would delay and not hasten that process of appeasement which all desire.

Must Prove by Acts.

"But the allied and associated powers believe that if the German people prove by their acts, that they intend to fulfil the conditions of the peace, and that they have abandoned for ever, those aggressive and estranging policies which caused the war, and have now become a people with whom it is possible to live in neighborly good fellowship, the memories of these past years will speedily fade, and it will be possible at an early date to complete the league of nations by the admission of Germany thereto.

"It is their easnest hope that this may be the case. They believe that the prospects of the world depend upon the close and friendly co-operation of all nations in adjusting international questions and promoting the welfare and progress of mankind.

"But the early entry of Germany into the league of nations must depend principally on the action of the German people themselves.

Blockade Legal Method

"In the course of its discussion of their economic terms and elsewhere the German delegation has repeated its denunciation of the blockade instituted by the allied and associated powers.

"Blockade is and always has been a legal and recognized method of warfare, and its operation has been from time to time adapted to changes in international circumstances. If the allied and associated powers have imposed upon Germany a blockade of exceptional severity, which thruout they have consistently sought to conform to the principles of international law, it is because of the criminal character of the war initiated by Germany and the barbarous methods adopted by her in prosecuting it.

"The allied and associated powers have not attempted to make a specific answer to all the observations made in the German note. The fact of their ommission does not, however, indicate that they are either admitted or open to discussion.

Stand by Principles.

"In conclusion, the allied and associated powers must make it clear that this letter and the memorandum attached contribute their last word. They had examined the German observations, and counter-proposals with earnest attention and care. They have in consequence, made important modifications in the draft treaty. But in its principles they stand by it. They believe that is not only a just settlement of the great war, but that it provides the basis upon which the peoples of Europe can live together in friendship and equity.

"At the same time it creates the machinery for the peaceful adjustment of all international problems by discussion and consent, and whereby the settlement of 1919, itself can be modified from time to time to suit new facts and new conditions as they arise. It is frankly not based on a general condonation of the events of 1914-1918—it would not be a peace of justice if it were. But it represents a sincere and deliberate attempt to establish a reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind, which was the agreed basis of the peace.

Must Accept or Reject.

"As such, the treaty in its present form must be accepted or rejected. The allied and associated powers therefore, require a declaration from the German delegation within five days that they are prepared to sign the treaty as now amended. If they decide within the period that they are prepared to sign the treaty, as it stands, arrangements will be made for the immediate signature of the peace at Versailles. In default of such declaration, this communication constitutes the notification provided for in article 11 of the convention of February 16, 1919, prolonging the armistice signed on the 11 of November, 1918, and again prolonged by the agreement of December 13, 1918, and January 16, 1919, the said armistice will then terminate, and the allied and associated powers will take such steps as they think needful to force their terms.

Section Four.

"The German counter-proposals entirely conflict with the agreed basis of peace. They provide that great majorities of indisputably Polish population shall be kept under German rule. They deny secure access to the sea to a nation of over 20,000,000 people, whose nationals are in the majority all the way to the coast, in order to maintain territorial connection between east and west Prussia, whose trade has always been mainly seaborne. They cannot, therefore, be accepted by the allied and associated powers. At the same time, in certain cases, the German note has established a case for rectification which will be made, and in view of the contention that upper Silesia, tho inhabited by a two-to-one majority of Poles (1,250,000 to 650,000 by the 1910 German census), wishes to remain a part of Germany, they are willing that the question of whether or not upper Silesia should form part of the German empire or of Poland should be determined by the vote of the inhabitants themselves.

"In regard to the Saar basis, the regime proposed by the allied and associated powers, is to continue for 15 years. This arrangement they considered necessary both to the general scheme for reparation, and in order that France may have immediate and certain compensation for the wanton destruction of her northern coal mines.

"The district has been transferred not to French sovereignty, but to the control of the society of the league of nations.

"This method has the double advantages that it involves non-annexation while it gives possession of the coal field to France and maintains the economic unity of the district, so important to the interests of the inhabitants. At the end of fifteen years, the fixed population which in the meanwhile will have had control of its own local affairs, under the governing supervision of the league of nations, will have complete freedom to decide whether it wishes union with Germany or with France or the continuance of the regime provided for in the treaty.

As to the territory which it is proposed to transfer from Germany to Denmark and Belgium, some of these were robbed by Prussia by force, and in every case, the transfer will only take place as the result of a decision of the inhabitants themselves, taken under conditions which will insure complete freedom to vote.

Will Not Return Colonies.

Finally the allied and associated powers are satisfied that the native inhabitants of German colonies are strongly opposed to being again brought under Germany's sway; and the record of German rule, the traditions of the German government and the use to which these colonies were put as bases from which to prey upon the commerce of the world, make it impossible for the allied and associated powers to return them to Germany or entrust to her repsonsibility for the retraining of and education of their inhabitants.

"For these reasons, the allied and associated powers are satisfied that their territorial polices are both in accord with the agreed basis of peace and are necessary to the future peace of Europe. They are not prepared to modify them except in the respects laid down.

International Control of Rivers.

"Arising out of the territorial settlement are the proposals in regard to international control of rivers. It is clearly in accord with the agreed basis of the peace that inland states should have secure access to the sea, along rivers which are navigable to their territory.

They believed that the arrangements they propose are vital to the free life of the inland states. They do not think that they are any derogation of the rights of the other riparian states. If viewed according to the discredited doctrine that every state is engaged in a desperate struggle, for ascendency, over its neighbors, no doubt such arrangements may be an impediment to the artificial strangling of a rival, but if it be the ideal that nations are to co-operate in the ways of commerce and peace, they are natural and right. The provisions for the presence of representatives of important non-riparian states on the commission is security that the commission will consider the interests of all. A number of modifications, however, have been made in the original proposals, the details of which will be fcund in the attached memorandum.

Shall Have Fair Treatment.

"Under the heading of economic and financial clauses, the German delegation appear to have seriously misinterpreted the proposals of the allied and associated powers. There is no intention on the part of the allied and associated powers, to strangle Germany, or prevent her from taking her proper place in international trade and commerce. Provided that she abides by the treaty of peace and provided also that she abandons the aggressive and exclusive positions which have been apparent in her business no less than her political methods, the allied and associated powers maintain that Germany shall have fair treatment in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of goods, subject to those provisions already mentioned in the interests of the nations ravaged and artificially weakened by German action. It is their desire that the passions engendered by the war should die as soon as possible, and that all nations should share in the prosperity that comes from the honest supply of mutual needs.

"They wish that Germany shall enjoy this prosperity like the rest, tho much of the fruit of it must necessarily go, for many years to come, in making possible reparation to her neighbors for the damage she has done. In order to make their intention clear, a number of modifications have been made in the financial and economic clauses of the treaty.

"But the principles upon which the treaty is drawn must stand.

The Reparation Proposals.

"The German delegation have greatly misinterpreted the reparation proposals of the treaty. These proposals confine the amounts payable by Germany to what is clearly justifiable under the terms of the armistice in respect of damages caused to the civilian population of the allies by the aggression of Germany. They do not provide for that interference in the internal life of Germany by the reparation commission, which is alleged. They are designed to make the payment of that reparation which Germany must make as easy and convenient for both parties as possible, and they will be interpreted in that sense. The allied and associated powers, therefore, are not prepared to modify them.

"But they recognize with the German delegation the advantage of arriving as soon as possible at the fixed and definite sum which shall be payable by Germany and accepted by the allies. It is not possible to fix this sum today, for the extent of damage and the cost of repair have not yet been ascertained. They are therefore willing to accord to Germany all necessary and reasonable facilities to enable her to survey the devastated and damged regions nd to make proposals thereafter, within four months of the signing of the treaty for a settlement of the claims under each of the categories of damage for which it is liable. If within the following two months, an agreement can be reached the exact liability of Germany will have been ascertained. If an agreement has not been reached by then, the arrangements as provided by the treaty will be executed.

Section Five.

The detailed reply.—The detailed reply follows exactly the scheme of the original conditions of peace which was in turn followed by the Germans in their counter proposals.

Legal basis of peace.—The allied and associated powers are in complete accord with the German delegation that the basis of negotiations lies in the correspondence immediately preceding the armistice. In an attempt to prove a breach of this agreement the latter have quoted from a number of speeches, mostly antedating the correspondence, and many made by allied statesmen when not at war with Germany or not in office.

"It is sufficient to refer to the reply of the allied powers on January 10, 1917, in response tothe president's enquiry as to the conditions of peace. It cannot be disputed that allied statesmen have never expressed a desire for any other peace than one which should undo the wrongs of 1914, vindicate justice, and international right, and re-construct the political foundations of Europe on lines that would give liberty to all its peoples, and therefore the prospects of a lasting peace.

"The German claim of a contradiction between the terms of the treaty and President Wilson's promise of justice to the German people is met by demanding the destruction of every arbitrary power everywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world.

"If, similarly, the Germans claim contradiction in the territorial terms, it must be borne in mind that this is not the result of any purpose to act unjustly towards Germany, but rather of the fact that an appreciable amount of German territory consisted of districts unjustly appropriated by her in the past

Economic Objections Answered.

The economic objections are answered by the statement that Germany's economic condition is intact and in no wise crippled by devastation like that wrought upon the allied peoples. The German contention that peoples had been bartered about is similarly unfounded, as every territorial settlement has been reached after the most careful and laborred consideration of all the racial linguistic and religious factors and the legitimate hopes of peoples long under alien rule. Her complaint that she has not been invited to join the league of nations cannot find justification in any of President Wilson's declarations, for he carefully laid down the principle that such admission was possible only after Germany has proved her character.

AGINCOURT

R. T. Laing, manager Agincourt branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who was shot in defence of the bank's property by armed robbers some time ago; has recovered from his wounds in the General Hospital and has been removed to his home in the village.

YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

COUNTY COUNCIL OPEN SESSIONS

Official Welcome to Returned Soldiers Engages Committee of Whole.

FROM WHOLE COUNTY

Five Thousand Overseas Men to Be Invited to Official Banquet.

The summer session of York County Council opened yesterday morning in the county building, Adelaide street, when only twenty-six of the thirty-eight members attended. Warden Chas. Willoughby presided and the council chamber was bright with flowers donated by Fred Miller, reeve of York Township. The afternoon business opened about 3 o'clock and the council went into committee of the whole to hear a deputation from Aurora re proposed official welcome to be tendered county veterans at that place on July 9.

Mayor W. J. Bassett announced the intention of the citizens to hold the reception and extended a cordial invitation to all returned men. Col. Clarke of the 220th Battalion outlined the position of the county men and stated that while they did not return home in their original units, ninety per cent. of York soldiers were back to civilian life. York County has men in every battalion demobilized in Toronto, and the deputation asked that the council set aside a day on which to tender to these heroes a fitting reception.

Not Local Affair.

J. M. Walton also spoke briefly along the same lines, and added that altho the reception was to be held in Aurora it would in no sense be a local affair, but would include every man who enlisted from the county. The county council, the judiciary and all public officials would be invited and the veterans and guests would be entertained and meals provided absolutely free of charge. Concluding Mr. Walton asked the council to lend its dignity and weight to the undertaking. Col. Lennox paid tribute to the 127th Battalion, and spoke in favor of the project. In response to a query from the floor Mayor Bassett asked that in addition to the "dignity" and "weight" aforementioned the council also assist in the undertaking to the extent of a grant of $500.

After brief comment on the matter a resolution was introduced by W. Gardhouse authorizing the appointment of three members of council as a committee to act with the Aurora committee in the reception and the question of monetary aid was submitted to the finance committee. Approximately 5,000 county men served on active service.

Protest Division

Various communications were read, including a petition from some of the ratepayers of S. S. 12, protesting against the division of that school section. One clause of the petition stated that Etobicoke township council had passed a by-law authorizing the division before people interested had learned of the special meeting of council held to discuss the matter. The petition will be dealt with at Friday's session.

A communication was read protesting against the present system of spending money intalling good road systems which were neglected after installation to such an extent that the second condition of such roads was worse than the first.

J. G. Whitmore extended an invitation to council to attend the U. F. O. demonstration to be held at Woodbridge on Wednesday.

Reeve Cornell of Scarboro, introduced a resolution that the question of forming a high school section in that municipality be discussed by the council on Thursday afternoon.

Warden Willoughby conveyed a verbal invitation to members to attend the Wardens' picnic today at Wabasso Park and adjourned the meeting until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

RIVERDALE

HOUSE COMMISSION NO GREAT HELP

Meant as Convenience, Proves Hindrance, Says Earlscourt Citizen.

"It is quite evident to the public of Toronto that the housing commission will accomplish little or nothing, according to the present rate of progress in housebuilding," said an Earlscourt citizen to The World yesterday. "They cannot tell enquirers how soon the houses will be ready on Coxwell avenue, or the price they intend to charge, and the year is rapidly running out. This housing committee, as at present constituted, is no solution to the housing situation in the city."

"Men who wish to build houses, either soldiers or citizens, should have no difficulty placed in their way by the housing commission," said J. Lennox, Woodbine avenue. "If a home-builder wants the necessary amount to erect a six or eight-room, or even a two-room house, it should be advanced with the least possible delay at five per cent. The man would put in some of the labor, with the help of a builder, and the house would cost less than the houses at present being erected in the east end. The housing scheme was meant as a convenience for the citizen by the government, and should be carried out in that spirit.

"A new housing committee should be appointed immediately to obtain public satisfaction," he said.

GOOD PROGRAM ARRANGED.

A big program of games and sports with handsome prizes for the winners, has been arranged in connection with the annual Sunday school picnic of East Gerrard Street Methodist Church, which will be held today at Scarboro Heights Park. W. Dale and J. Secombe, superintendents, will be in charge of the arrangements.

B.Y.P.U. ELECTS OFFICERS

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the B.Y.P.U. connected with Rhodes Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. A. A. Kelley, pastor, superintendent; John Morgan, president; Miss Olive Rice, secretary; Miss Dorothy Kendall, treasurer; Miss Phyllis Tinker, organist. There was a large attendance, and Rev. A. A. Kelley presided.

FORTY LIBERALS BY ACCLAMATION

Sweeping Government Victory Now Indicated in Province of Quebec.

Montreal, June 16.—Forty Liberal seats by acclamation against one Conservative seat are an indication of the probable sweeping government victory in the province of Quebec at the coming provincial elections next Monday.

The list is not complete, but is as it was received up to a late hour tonight. Ministers elected by acclamation are: Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. Walter Mitchell, Hon. J. A. Tessier, Hon. A. Galipeault, Hon. A. Taschereau and Hon. J. E. Caron. The one Conservative is Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart, in Westmount.

The acclamations are as follows:

St. Anns, Montreal, Dr. B. Conroy (Lib.); St. Louis, Montreal, Peter Barcovitch (Lib.); Westmount, Montreal, Brig.-Gen. C. A. Smart (Con.); Argenteuil, John Hay (Lib.); Arthabaska, J. E. Perreault (Lib.); Berthier, S. Lafraniere (Lib.); Chambly, Dr. E. M. Desaulniers (Lib.); Champlain, Dr. S. Bordeleau (Lib.); Chateauguay, Hon. H. Mercier (Lib.); Compton, Camille Desjarlais (Lib.); Huntingdon, Andrew Philips (Lib.); Napierville, Amedee Monot (Lib.); Hull, Jos. Caron (Lib.); Richmond, W. Mitchell (Lib.); Rouville, J. M. Robert (Lib.); Terrebonne, L. A. David (Lib.); Three Rivers, Hon. J. A. Tessier, (Lib.); Vaudreuil, H. Pilon, (Lib.); Varchares, Adrien Beaudry, (Lib.); Wolfs, N. S., Tanguay, (Lib.); Yamaska, Edouard Ouellette, (Lib.); Beauce, J. A. Goudbout, (Lib.); Ballsehasse, Hon. A. Galipeault, (Lib.); Frontenac, Dr. G. S Gregoire, (Lib.); Gaspe, Dr. G. Lemieux, (Lib.); Kamouraska, A. Stein, (Lib.); Levis, Dr. A. Roy, (Lib.); Lotbiniere, J. N. Francoeur, (Lib.); Hon. L. A. Taschereau, (Lib.); Port Neuf, Sir Lomer Gouin, (Lib.); Rimouski, A. Tessier, (Lib.); Quebec West, Martin Madden, (Lib.); Quebec Centre, L. A. Cannon, (Lib.; Quebec County, Aurele Leclerc, (Lib.); Temiscouata, Dr. E. L. Parrot, (Lib.); L'Islet, E. Theriault, (Lib.); Megantic, L. Laplerre, (Lib.); Nicolet, Jos. A. Savoie, (Lib.); Magdalen Islands, Hon. J. E. Caron, (Lib.)

TORONTO ISLAND DELIVERY.

Delivery of The Morning World at Hanlan's Island, Centre Island and Ward's Island will resume on May 1st. An early and efficient service is assured. Orders telephoned to Main 5308 will receive prompt attention.

Percepto Optical Co
W. M. Percy — Proprietor.
Prescription Optician. 442 Yonge Street.

TODMORDEN

DON BATHING UNSAFE

"Bathing should be prohibited by the municipal authorities in the River Don, in the vicinity of Thorncliffe Farm until they provide life-saving equipment in the district," said a prominent Todmorden medical practitioner to The World yesterday. "The river in the neighborhood of the second dam is very unsafe, and the undertow is dangerous for non-swimmers.

"There have been several accidents at this spot, and proper precautions should be taken by the York township authorities," he said.

Two brothers, Sidney and John Gradwell, 25 Oakdale, while diving into the water from either side of the bank near the 2nd dam, Thorncliffe Farm, yesterday evening collided and the youngest boy, Sidney, aged 14 years, was badly cut about the head, necessitating medical treatment and four stitches in the wound by Dr. R. H. Fleming, Don Mills Road.

James Ogle, Greenwood avenue, aged 15, was accidentally shot in the back of the knee by a companion with a .22 rifle in the Don valley a few days ago. He was taken to the General Hospital where an operation will be performed. Ogle, and a number of boys, were walking in Indian file and the gun in the hands of a companion was accidently discharged.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.