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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

An Example for Toronto

Ottawa has received a report from the town planning commission, which, if adopted, will make a new place of the capital. It has been necessary in planning for the city to do a little eye-estimating and the commission estimates that by 1950 Ottawa will have 250,000 people. Two industrial areas are proposed in Hull, one in the east and another at the Chaudiere, four in all. The railway and canal and river problems are awkward and involve an expensive rearrangement of the city with control by a single authority of the railway terminals.

Parliament Hill is to retain its supremacy and parks are to be provided for 550,000 people. But the outstanding feature of the report is the decision to create a federal district embracing the two cities and the surrounding territory from Chats Falls on the west to Green's Creek on the east, and roughly ten miles north and south of the Ottawa River, the area including a national park in the Laurentian hills north of Hull.

While not suggesting the adoption in all respects of the Washington federal district idea, the report takes the view that the city cannot be expected to undertake such an extensive task. The report, which is of the most comprehensive nature, was presented by Sir Thomas White, and we can only wish that something similar could be done for Toronto. Piecemeal work, however admirable it may be, will never achieve such satisfactory results as a plan on the adequate scale of the Ottawa scheme.

Toronto is equally in need of a federal district, or a metropolitan area, or any other method which will bring all the territory likely to be included in the city for fifty years to come into one jurisdiction. The people who could do something in this direction owe it to themselves and to the city to follow such an excellent example.

A Great Serbian

Count Mijatovich, who is to speak tonight in Massey Hall along with Mrs. Pankhurst, in aid of the Serbian relief funds, is a man of much greater eminence than appears to be understood in Toronto. The advent of such a man at any other time would probably have excited more attention, but even the events of the war cannot dim the lustre that attaches to his career. He is now 74 years of age, but is wonderfully active and vigorous, and his fine voice enables his scholarly command of the English language to be appreciated.

He studied at Leipzig, Munich and Vienna in his youth, and was professor of political economy at Belgrade before he was called into diplomatic and political life. Since then he has served his country in all kinds of capacities, and represented it at many of the courts of Europe, including the British. Such are his attainments and so varied his abilities, and at the same time so much does he enjoy the confidence of his countrymen, that when a patriarch was required for the Serbian Church, a branch of the Holy Eastern or Greek Church, he was urged to accept the position and could scarcely escape the honor. He felt, however, that although a layman is eligible to the office, just as a layman may be elected Pope, he should not enter upon a sphere of action outside his ordinary experience.

Having given up his life to his country with no thought of self-interest, he is not well-bestowed with this world's goods, but enjoys the national reputation of being an honest man. Hence his selection for the position he holds as representing the Serbian people in laying their plight before the people of this continent.

He believes in the victory of the allies and the restoration of the Serbian nation. He thinks that his countrymen deserve a little consideration, apart from their sufferings and gallantry, for their own qualities. They are a fine and intelligent race, not altogether Slav, but mixed with the old Roman blood, which had colonized in early days that part of the world. This Latin admixture softens the harsher features of Slav character, and even

the language has experienced the same influence, and is the softest and mellowest of the Slav tongues. Its literature has prospered under the demands of an actively intellectual and artistic people. The Roumanians, who are entirely Latin, are not to be classed with the Serbs, and it is well to remember that the Roumanian tongue is almost like Italian.

Count Mijatovich looks forward to a permanent settlement among the Balkan nations. The geographical features of the territory offer natural boundaries and limits, and there is no reason, he believes, why all the separate races should not be brought under their own governments and so disposed that no ambitions for further territorial expansion would be left. The reunion of the Serbs and Serbia, and of the provinces now under Austrian rule, would make a nation of 14,000,000 people and provide an opportunity for the future racial development.

With such settlements, nationally he considers that ultimate federation of the Balkan States is perfectly feasible. And if such an end could be attained he sees no reason to despair of an ultimate federation of the whole of the European nations, once they have been sincerely democratized.

Hamilton Hydro Surplus

Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission has reported a surplus of about \$31,000. The theory that the hydro commissions in the various cities and towns that use hydro power have entered into a conspiracy to show a surplus does not hold water. The hydro system is a success, and there is no denying the fact. This is what encourages the government to go on with a policy which has the people solidly behind it, which is no longer an experiment, and which has still happier prospects before it than it had in the beginning, these prospects having already been more than realized. How much present prospects may be exceeded depends entirely on the extent to which the province takes up the consumption of hydro power. The purchase of the Trent valley powers indicates what may be expected in the way of expansion.

Portugal

Portugal, with a population of about five and a half millions, is the latest of the belligerents. The taunt of Germany that Portugal was a vassal of England was no doubt intended to be particularly galling to a proud people who possessed at one time maritime supremacy. The Portuguese will not forget the German torpedoing of the Lusitania, a name taken from their own territory.

Portugal as a nation began to exist about the same time as the Norman conquest of England, and thru Moorish and Castilian was gradually attained, largely thru English assistance, an established national footing, so that by 1415 a Portuguese fleet, carrying English men-at-arms, sent by Henry V., was able to capture Ceuta, and effect the first overseas conquest of the Portuguese people. From early times England had maintained friendly relations with Portugal. It was during the crusades the first connection was made, and it may be noted that the crusades had much to do with the development of the Portuguese national and military spirit. In 1147 a band of crusaders on their way to Palestine landed at Oporto and volunteered for the siege of Lisbon, which Alfonso was then preparing for, against the Moors. Among these crusaders were English, Germans and Flemings, and by their aid Lisbon was captured Oct. 24, 1147. The crusaders were induced to settle in Portugal and may have contributed considerably to the national characteristics.

Alfonso gave Portugal the status of a kingdom and laid the foundation of its navy. He died in 1185. Complete independence in the present limits of the kingdom was attained by Alfonso X. in 1263. Diniz carried on the social, economic and constitutional reforms necessary, and encouraged maritime trade by negotiating in 1294 a commercial treaty with England. Hemmed in on land, Portugal was compelled to extend her commerce by maritime activity. Pedro I. maintained friendly relations with England, and in 1352 Edward III. issued a proclamation in favor of Portuguese traders, and the following year a covenant was signed with the merchants of London, guaranteeing mutual good faith in all commercial dealings.

An alliance between Portugal and England was concluded in the reign of Ferdinand, who followed Pedro, and in 1381 Richard II. sent a powerful force to Lisbon to take part against Castile, while he betrothed his cousin, Prince Edward, to Beatrice, Ferdinand's only child, and heiress to the throne. This arrangement was upset by Ferdinand, who deserted his ally and made peace with John I. of Castile. The result of this was a series of events which led to the founding of a new dynasty, the Cortes, in 1385, declaring the monarchy elective, when Dom John, the chancellor, was chosen king. He had to meet Castile aggression, but with the aid of 500 English

archers, on Aug. 14, 1385, he utterly defeated the Castilians. In 1388 John of Gaunt had reinforced the Portuguese with 5000 soldiers, and on May 9 of that year, by the treaty of Windsor, the alliance between the two kingdoms was confirmed and extended. Dom John married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt, Henry IV., Henry V. and Henry VI. each ratified the treaty of Windsor.

Thenceforth Portugal entered on a period of overseas expansion and maritime empire. In 1500 King Emanuel assumed the title, "Lord of the Conquest, Navigation and Commerce of India, Ethiopia, Arabia and Persia." The story of the Portuguese naval activity for the next two or three centuries is almost as stirring as that of England or Holland. The slave trade, however, which was inaugurated to remedy the drain upon the native population, profoundly affected the national destiny. The people married freely with the slaves and the alien blood modified their character and physique. Religious difficulties also tended to retard the progress of Portugal, and frequent wars weakened the nation. The Peninsular war is of course within the knowledge of all readers.

The ancient friendship of England and Portugal is due to nothing more than to the fair and equitable dealings of the British with smaller nations. In 1872 Great Britain claimed the southern part of Delagoa Bay, consequently, to arbitration. The award of the French president was in favor of Portugal. A subsequent dispute over the Shire Highlands had apparently a domestic political origin, and the cordiality of the relations between Britain and Portugal was not re-established until 1898. The assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince eight years ago led to the revolution of 1910 and the proclamation of a republic.

A century ago the colonies of Portugal were more extensive than those of any other European power except Britain and Spain. At the beginning of the present century only Great Britain, France and Germany had greater overseas empire having an area of 808,000 square miles. No nation in Europe would suffer more under the triumph of German arms, and Portuguese sympathies are naturally with the allies. Lord Robert Cecil is of the opinion that Germany's declaration of war against Portugal is intended to be a warning to other small nations which might go and do as Portugal did in the confiscation of German merchant ships. But Italy did the same thing and Germany did not declare war. Portugal, like Italy, only acted within her rights under the law of eminent domain.

The Ottawa Free Press is in favor of a referendum on the proposal for prohibition in Ontario.

Oh Walter Scott and John Wesley [Allison] what things are done in thy name in Canadian politics!

Sir Sam Hughes is now in the south; so is Walter Scott of Regina. But we hope not with the same kind of fever.

The farmers of Canada are putting up an argument that recruiting should not be allowed to too seriously interfere with the working of the farms. If we had an enrolment of the men capable of fighting, with their occupation, we could more easily pick out those who could best be spared. Perhaps this is what Lord Shaftesbury was thinking about.

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LOOKING THEM OVER



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A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE HARBOR LIGHT.

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THE
eye with sympathy
bright
May prove a harbor light
To some poor sailor tempest-
lost.
Of hope deprived and courage
lost,
And save him from the lurking
Of ruin and eternal grief.
Who could withhold so cheap
a gift
To give that sailor-man a lift?

taken over for the production of alcohol for fuel and engine purposes. Gasoline is getting so dear. With the rise in the price of gasoline we note that the Standard Oil Co. is becoming a big factor in Canada.

The real need of our three wheat provinces in the west is farmers' granaries even more than public elevators and storehouses. The production of wheat threatens to become so great that not all the terminal and local storehouses will meet the requirements. If the farmers get good prices and allowed to sell in the best markets the responsibility will be on them to put in their own granaries.

The Vancouver Province reviewing the defeat of the two ministers in the Bowser Government by the two cities, Vancouver and Victoria, professes that they only mean that the people wished merely to emphasize their wish that an opposition be secured in the legislature, and one that is under way the Bowser Government, which has a big majority, will finish up this session, and succeed in the general election. It does not strike us that way. The Bowser Government, and the McBride Government of which it is the heir, is on trial for its record, for its handling of the government resources, for its financial policy, and it will have to show good in all these respects, or follow in the wake of Roblin in Manitoba and probably Scott in Saskatchewan.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

Editor World: In a report in your issue of yesterday of a meeting at the board of trade, where Archdeacon Cody and the writer spoke in reference to the inadequate pensions now granted to totally disabled returned soldiers, the impression is given that no man returning gets more than 52 cents a day. I am anxious to correct the wrong impression this would leave on people's minds.

The existing pension list makes a distinction as to where men receive their injuries, as follows:
The first degree "shall be applicable only to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy."
The second degree "shall be applicable to those rendered incapable as the result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service during drill, or training, or other duty," a provision which is manifestly unreasonable, as the men have no option in the matter, and are equally in whatever position they are placed by their superior officers.

In the first degree single men receive for total disability 96 or 72 cents per day; in the second degree 70 or 52 cents per day.
Married men receive in the first degree \$1.25 or \$1.00; in the second degree \$1.00 or 88 cents per day, thus creating four scales of pay for single men totally disabled, and four scales of pay for married men totally disabled.

One would have thought that a man is totally disabled or he is not; it is understandable that there may easily be four varieties of total disability, but hardly that there can be four degrees. That, however, is the wording of the act.

The new proposal is that all totally

disabled men, married or single, in the course of duty, should receive the same amount of pension—\$1.77 per day or \$24.46 per week, with special allowances for children, \$5 per month for the first, \$4 for the second, and \$3 for the third and subsequent children, until they reach the age of 15; widows to receive \$30 per month.
The widows of men marrying after returning wounded from the war would not be entitled to a pension, nor would children born of that marriage.

March 11, 1916.

LIEUT. L. P. K. GIBSON IS KILLED IN ACTION

Was One of the Most Promising Young Business Men in Toronto.

Lieut. L. P. K. Gibson of the 19th Battalion, the youngest member of the well-known real estate firm of Gibson Brothers, is reported killed in action, according to a cable received by his father, George Gibson, 638 Huron street, Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Gibson was only 21 years of age, and was one of the most promising young business men in Toronto. He was an old boy of the Model School and Jarvis Collegiate.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, he identified himself with the 19th Battalion in order to go overseas. The cable states that Lieut. Gibson died at the casualty clearing station on March 5, shortly after being wounded, which would indicate that the 19th Battalion, the Toronto unit that left here last May, has again been in action.

GREAT MOTOR SHIPMENT FROM CANADIAN PLANT.

A special Grand Trunk train carrying one of the largest single shipments ever made by a Canadian motor car plant, left Oshawa, Ont., March 10th, for Western Canada. The train is carrying two hundred automobiles made by The Chevrolet Motor Car Company and they are consigned to Breen Motor Car Company, agents of The Chevrolet Motor Car Company at Winnipeg and points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the West. This is one of two big shipments made to supply the spring demand. The train is moving via North Bay and Cochrane and over the Transcontinental Line, and when the cars are unshipped they will make a procession nearly three miles long. A notable feature in connection with this special train shipment is that The Chevrolet Motor Car Company only started manufacturing automobiles in Canada last December.

Helen Mar Stewart, in "Within the Law," Grand.

BARGAINS GALORE IN BIG SALE AT BOYLE'S

Entire Stock to Be Cleared This Week at Almost Incredible Prices.

EVERYTHING FOR WOMEN

Acme of Season's Latest Output in Dresses of All Kinds Offered Tomorrow.

Surprises are in store for patrons of the mammoth five days' sale, which takes place at Maison Boyle, Yonge street, beginning tomorrow at 9 a.m., and continuing thru the week until 9 p.m. Saturday.
Seldom does opportunity serve the votaries of spring styles and fashion's mandates, as she does on this occasion. The entire stock of new goods—they were displayed one day and fell victims to incipient smoke on the day following—will be sacrificed at the almost incredible rate of one-third the original price; putting it tersely, one dollar does the work of three and does it well. Can you imagine it? A garment which two weeks ago would have cost you twelve dollars may now be had for the almost unbelievable sum of four.
Waists and blouses are always in demand. Here is a large assorted stock of latest cut, material and shade, in voile, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and silk. Plain effects, checks, stripes and a few plaids are all to the fore. Dainty models in white Georgette with finishing bands of blue or pink are amongst the simplest shown. The range extends to elaborate French creations in combinations of voile, silk and crepe with hand embroidered or silver motifs—all displaying the acme of this season's latest and most artistic output. All prices to suit all purses. Originally selling from 98c to \$10.00, now cut to one-third.

In skirts the supply is practically limitless. Serges, corduroy, tweeds, worsteds, fancy weaves, chevots, plaids, stripes and a few broadcloths, in prices which formerly ranged from \$3.95 to \$10.00. A little arithmetic will show the almost absurd sum at which a skirt may now be bought. For afternoon wear there are attractive skirts in taffeta, made full and with overskirt or pointed flared bottom. First prices \$12.50 to \$15.50. All reduced.

Afternoon frocks are also shown in simple material or in combination. A handsome sample is of purple taffeta and velvet, with fur trimming, and Georgette crepe sleeves. A pretty model shown is of soft, mossy crepe de chine with white flat collar and open V front, finished with cord. The skirt is pleated, having covered buttons of the material closely placed down one side, a soft belt supplying just the correct finish.

There are dressy costumes in soft flexible silk voiles and attractive shades—blues, soft grays, rose, tans, browns and blacks in many handsome designs.
For evening wear a few dainty models are shown, notably one in white net, the skirt having a deep band of embroidery in black, bands of black velvet forming the support and shoulder straps. Another gown in pale blue and silver is a joy to the eyes of the debutante. Spring suits, sports coats, boating coats, may all be found in the collection, which is varied yet largely exclusive. No purchaser can mistake by being early on hand to get first choice at this exceptional sale, at 278 Yonge street.

A REMARKABLE SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR A HISTORY.

Sixteen Great World-Historical Paintings Reproduced in Original Colors.

The publishers of Larned's History of the World, now on distribution by the leading newspapers of the country, have spared no pains or expense in getting up the most attractive illustrations ever designed to embellish a work of history. Sixteen of the greatest world historical paintings are reproduced in original colors. Among the famous artists are Cabanel, Sir Edward Poynter, Albrecht Durer, Brook, Piloty, Copley, Munkacsy, Trumbull, Muller, Gilbert Stuart, Parris, Gerard and others. These celebrated painters are represented in some of the thrilling scenes of history, and in portraits of great rulers and statesmen. They merit a frequent inspection and do much towards an education in art. Many of our readers who have obtained the work consider these illustrations alone as worth the small distribution expense asked by this paper. The coupon elsewhere in today's issue explains the nature of what may well be called a gift-distribution of Larned's great historical work in five volumes.

FOE TROOPS' QUALITY MUCH DETERIORATED

Much of German Rank and File Badly Dressed and Under-sized.

APPEAR FRIGHTENED

Looks Such as to Move Heart of Stone, Declares Lord Northcliffe.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Northcliffe, who has just visited the Verdun battlefield, in a message to The Weekly Dispatch declares that Verdun is a great deal more interesting than important. The newspaper publisher continues:
"It does not need a personal visit to the battlefield to realize this. If the Germans really think that an attack on the unarmed and dismantled forts of Verdun open the road to Paris they have a very faint notion of the French preparations and the French power of resistance."
Comparing the present German troops with those who fought early in the war, Lord Northcliffe says:
Poor German Material.

"Last week I saw German prisoners who had escaped the hellish fire of the French 75's at Verdun. Where have gone those splendid stalwarts captured at the battle of the Marne? Much of the rank and file now left of the Germans is undersized and badly dressed, with faces that bear a look of fright that seems as if it would last a lifetime. Their appearance is such as to move a heart of stone. With two exceptions among those with whom I spoke all were utterly weary of warfare and begged to be told what peace could be expected."

"The fact about the whole war is that Germany is in the position of a besieged city and she is striking out blindly by land at Verdun. She will presently, I am convinced, strike out by sea."

Turning to the actual fighting at Verdun Lord Northcliffe says:
Horrible Slaughter of Foes.
"Not a word is hinted in anything sent out from Germany of the frightful slaughter to which the German troops have been subjected this week. Thursday was a black day for Germany when, drugged with ether, the men came on in mass formation to be mown down by the French 75's and machine guns as usual."

"Reports published in the English newspapers from Paris are to my personal knowledge on the whole most accurate and they show that for one or many reasons the crown prince is gambling with human life to an extent unprecedented even in this war."

Lord Northcliffe asserts that "if the Germans possess a number of guns of greater calibre than those used by the English and French they have no weapons in their army equal to the French 75's or gunners comparable to the English and French heavy artillery."

Discussing the western theatre as a whole, Lord Northcliffe says that "if the allied defensive wall right across France in so far as attacking and definite military position is concerned, is absolutely impregnable. This remark may equally apply to the German line across France and Belgium."

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