



PRINCE ENTERING AND LEAVING PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL—TORONTO

PRESIDENT WILSON BEGINS TOUR IN INTERESTS OF PEACE TREATY

Delivered His Opening Address at Columbus Ohio, to a Packed Audience — Germany Must be Punished, But Not Overwhelmingly Crushed—Astonished by Many of the Statements Made About the Treaty.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—President Wilson, who arrived here shortly after 11 o'clock, opened his country-wide speaking tour for the peace treaty with an address in which he declared that his purpose was to "go out and report to my fellow countrymen." The President said it also seemed increasingly necessary that he should make such a report because he had read many speeches about the treaty and was unable to gather from them much of what the treaty contained.

Speaking to a crowd which jammed memorial hall, with a seating capacity of 4,000, the President's declarations frequently were interrupted by cheers.

The President began by saying that he had chafed at the confinement of Washington, and was glad to get out to make his report to the people.

In the first place, he said, the treaty undertook to punish Germany, but that there was no thought to overwhelmingly crush any great people.

"Restraint had been exercised," he said, "and there was provision for making the reparation no greater than Germany could pay."

Mr. Wilson said he had been "astonished" at statements made about the treaty and was convinced many of them were made by men who had not read it or else had failed to comprehend its meaning.

The League of Nations, the President declared, was formed in fulfillment of the promise that the United States was fighting this war to "end business of that sort" forever. Not to establish the league, he said, would be "unfaithful" to those who had died.

"If we do not do this thing," he declared, "we have neglected the central covenant we promised our people. The League of Nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this catastrophe."

Besides this, the President continued, the treaty "tears away the chains of oppression and gives small nationalities the right to live their own lives."

"That," he said, "was the American

GENERAL SMUTS PAYS TRIBUTE TO BOTHA

"The Largest, Sweetest Soul of All My Land and Days," He Says of His Late Compatriot.

Pretoria, South Africa, Sept. 2.—The funeral of South Africa's great soldier statesman, the late General Botha, was the occasion of a momentous demonstration by all classes. Tributes of affection and admiration came from all parts of the sub-continent. A number of Premier Botha's political opponents were among the congregation.

Viscount Buxton the Governor-General was unable to reach Pretoria in time but his daughters were present. Gen Smuts delivered an impressive oration at the graveside. He said: "We are all united by a deep feeling of national loss. Only recently Botha saw the whole of Europe torn by wild passions, and he returned to South Africa more than ever convinced that salvation and healing would only be found in a new spirit of humanity and in forgiving and forgetting old differences and wrongs. From his grave today Botha speaks more eloquently than ever to his people. His soul lives as a nobler power and lofty inspiration to our young commonwealth. From this grave the ideal, 'one land, one people,' will grow ever stronger and greater."

"With one exception the great figures of the Transvaal and Free State have all gone—Joubert, Kruger, Fischer, Deloroy, Steyn, and Schalkburch—and now it is the youngest, and in many respects the greatest, Louis Botha. Dewitt alone remains, and he is prevented from attending today by illness. After an intimate and unbroken friendship and cooperation of twenty-one years, I have the right to call Botha the largest, most beautiful, sweetest soul of all my land and days great in life and happy in death. Our prayers and love will be with Mrs. Botha all her days."

In conclusion Gen. Smuts mentioned the following example of Gen. Botha's magnanimous character: "In the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles the German representatives were called upon to sign the Peace Treaty with inevitable humiliation. Botha surveyed the scene and wrote on his agenda paper the following words: 'God's word will be applied with justice to all peoples under the new sun, and we shall persevere in prayer that they may be applied in charity and peace and a Christian spirit. Today I think back to May 31, 1902.' (The date of the signing of the treaty of Vereeniging.)"

WOULD CLOSE UP THE STREETS

Quebec, Sept. 3.—Speaking at a dinner given at the Quebec Exhibition last night by the Industrial Committee of the Quebec Board of Trade, Hon. Dr. Pelletier, representative of the Province of Quebec in London, touched on the question of winter shipping from the port of Quebec and said that the city of London was prepared to subscribe \$50,000,000 to close the Straits of Belle Isle and thus enable the shipping trade in the St. Lawrence to be continued all the year round. Such a project had succeeded at Key West, then why not at Labrador and Newfoundland? The Ottawa and Quebec governments, he said, should unite in bringing this about. If the scheme succeeded the only cost that shippers would have to bear would be one shilling for every ton of freight that passed through the gulf from November to May.

Mr. B. Gilday of New York is in the city today.

Hon. P. J. Veniot arrived here last night. He is attending to departmental business.

position, and I was glad to fight for it."

Italy, he said, had presented to the conference a contrary proposal in her request for Fiume. Though there were only scattered Italian settlements in that city, Italy wanted Fiume for strategic and military purposes. If there were a league of nations, he asserted, Italy would not need that foothold.

"I'd rather have everybody on my side," he continued, "than be forever armed to the teeth."

Referring to criticism that the treaty violated American traditions, Mr. Wilson said he was proud that he, too, belonged to the "old revolutionary school," and that he was following the purpose of the vision which the fathers had seen.

BODY CAME HOME, BUT DOLAN IS LIVE GHOST

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Martin J. Dolan is a ghost. He is avoided by his former companions of the thirst emporium he frequents, and when he drinks he drinks alone. When he comes into the saloon the other customers edge to one end of the bar and look at him askance. Then, one by one, they sneak out through the rear door.

"He's come back from the dead," they murmur. "That is his grave clothes he has on. Look how pale he is around the gills. He ain't natural. He's a ghost."

Dolan swallows his near beer and wanders out. The people on the street see him and hasten on. They too know he's a ghost and they have other engagements.

It is the same way when he goes out to the Western Fuel Company's yards to load coal.

Dolan was dead, all right, the people in the neighborhood will tell you. Didn't he die of the flu last winter in Fredericktown, N. J.? And wasn't his body shipped here for burial?

True enough. Dolan was reported dead. His body was sent back to Chicago in a pine casket. It was buried, and a mound was raised over it. But it is also true that Dolan's widow gave one look at the body and shrieked. For this was not the body of Dolan. It had a red mustache, and her husband had been smooth shaven. Then she disappeared and began a search for him.

Dolan began hunting for his wife today. Surely she will not take him for a ghost. It is a lonesome business being a ghost, but to nobody else can he explain how he happened to come back from the land of shadows.



THE PRINCE DELIVERS AN ADDRESS AT TORONTO

Montreal, Sept. 4.—When the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships liner Pretorian sailed from Montreal at daybreak this morning, she went as a prison ship for interned Germans, who are being returned to their native country without any particular idea that they will ever come back to Canada. The Pretorian left here with a cargo of grain and package freight, but no passengers. At Quebec she will take on a party of 400 German war prisoners, who are being sent back to the Fatherland. Half of these prisoners of war have come from the internment camp at Kapuskasing and the other half from the internment camp at Amherst, N. S.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Gazette from Ottawa says: The prospects of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King securing a seat in the commons were, it is understood, discussed at the caucus of the Liberal party yesterday, and it is said he was urged to be a candidate at the approaching by-election in Prince, P. E. I.

Washington, Sept. 4.—William Harrison, brother of Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago, and his wife, received slight flesh wounds in the explosion of a bomb thrown at Governor General Saito, at Seoul, Korea, yesterday, an official despatch to the State Department today said. No other American was wounded. The bomb was thrown as the Governor General and his wife were leaving the railroad station, and exploded under their carriage. No one was killed.

Halifax, Sept. 4.—Increased pay has been granted civilian employees at H. M. C. Dockyard. About 400 men are affected. They were advised yesterday that under instructions from Ottawa the new scale would be 40 cents per hour for laboring men; 50 cents for skilled labor, ten cents per hour increase for foremen, and 5 cents increase for assistant foremen. The new scale is retroactive, dating from June.

A dentist can't fill the cavity in an empty stomach.

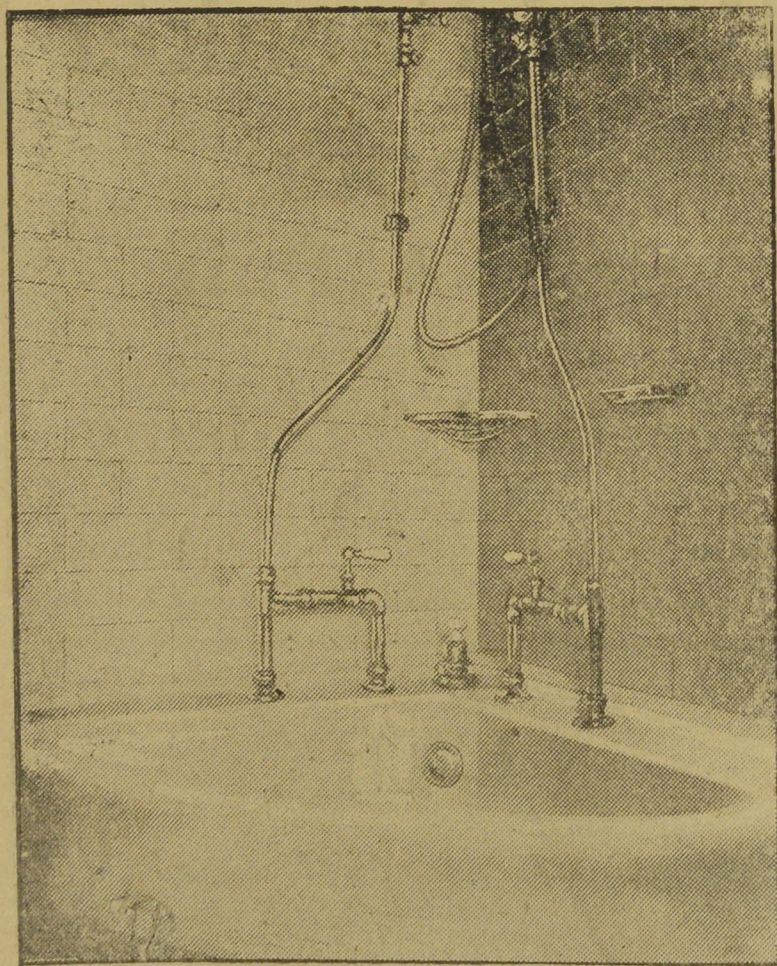
YE MECCA, TEA ROOM

LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS IN SEASON

Orders Taken for Home Cooking.

GERTRUDE A. YOUNG Prop

'Phone - 219-21



THE C. P. R. ROYAL TRAIN—Bathroom and Shower on the "Killarney" Occupied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

WRIGLEY'S

5c a package
before the war

5c a package
during the war
and

5c a package
NOW

THE FLAVOUR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!

