

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION OPERATIONS LAST YEAR

9,829 Cases Received Compensation--Few Complaints From Either Employers or Employees--Determining of Pensions a Difficult Task to the Board.

One year's test of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario has put aside any possibility that employers and employees of over 15,000 industrial establishments will seek the former methods of litigation and delay in connection with suits for personal injury.

Remarkably few complaints have been in evidence as to the burden of the Act upon employers or its manifest fairness to employees. In comparison with the methods which the Act superseded there are striking and radical differences in its effect upon industry the entire financial responsibility for compensating those damaged in its service.

Litigation is absolutely abolished. For the word of the Board is final. No employer can as in the old days, force an applicant employee into court and frighten him into a compromise by various buildings spread over valuable sites in Westminster.

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NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Bryan and Ford Said to Be Behind Move

Washington, April 25.—Political circles to-night discussed a rumor that William Jennings Bryan, Henry Ford and George B. McNeilan, former mayor of New York, will organize a new national party and put a presidential ticket in the field next fall.

CRIME, SAYS ROOSEVELT

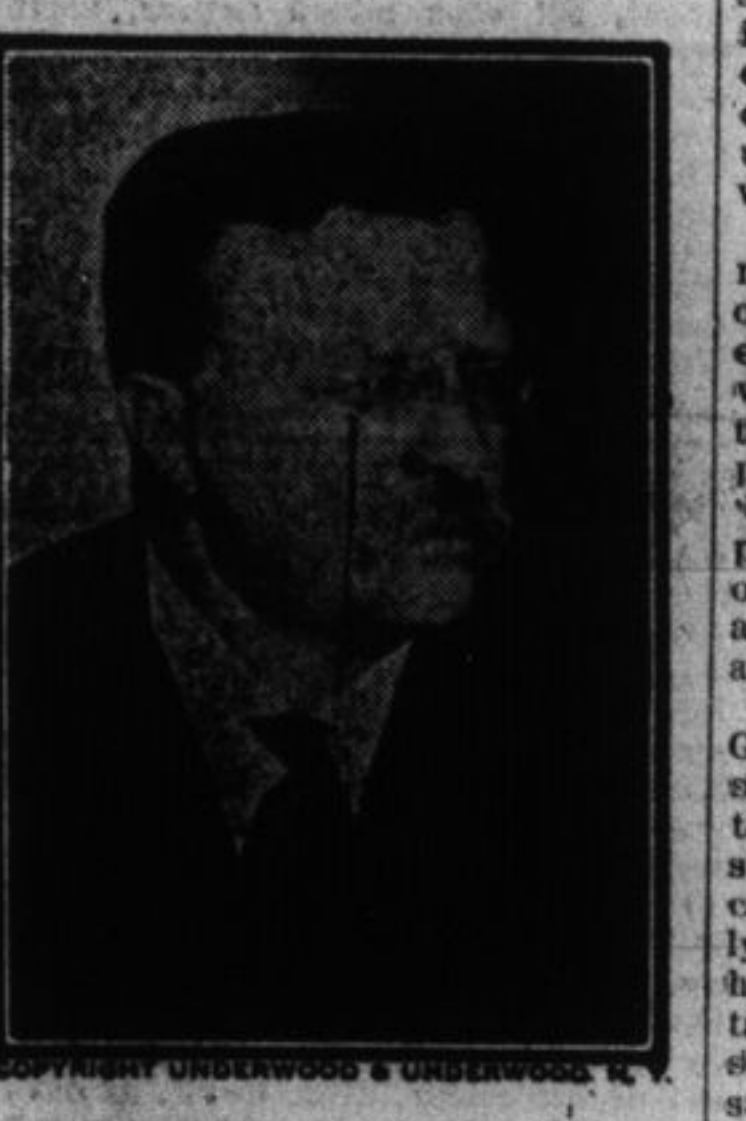
Who Denounces the United States Unpreparedness.

HE PAINTS A PICTURE

OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN MEN DYING

In Camps or Butchered in Battle Because of the Country's Neglect to Heed Warnings.

Oyster Bay, April 24.—Responding to an inquiry as to the nation's preparedness for possible war former President Roosevelt to-day made the following statement: "Men are saying that they stand behind the President, or by the President. I wish to speak for the men who, in the event of war, will stand in front of the President, and between him and the foreign enemy, and who therefore, will stand before danger and the men who are behind or beside the President."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

would rather go unprepared than see our women and children murdered with impunity, and the honor of the flag stained.

"But it is a wicked thing that the folly of our rulers, in obeying the behests of the peace-at-any-price people and of the apostles of anti-preparedness should make the sacrifice either useless or else needlessly and expensively wasteful in blood.

All Ready To Go.

"In the event of such a war my four sons will go, and one and perhaps both of my sons-in-law; I will go myself; the young kinsfolk and friends of my sons will go; so my words are spoken with my eyes open.

"It is of small consequence what happens to us of the older generation, but when I think of the young men my heart grows bitter that their fine and gallant lives should be sacrificed, not to the nation's needs, but to the nation's folly.

"I would far rather see them dead than see them flinch from their duty when the honor of our people is concerned. But if we now go to war these young men and all their fellows will die in thousands of fever, dysentery and lung trouble in the camps because we have not prepared in advance, because they and those who would lead and care for them have not been trained in advance.

"They will be butchered needlessly.

BESSEMER FURNACE PREPARING STEEL



Photo shows one of the earlier stages in the making of cannon—a Bessemer furnace in operation. The Bessemer process of converting cast-iron into steel, was named after the inventor, the late Sir Henry Bessemer. These furnaces are widely used in the various Allies' munition factories to-day.

ly in battle because we have failed to prepare masses of artillery and machine guns and motor trucks and shells and aeroplanes and have failed to provide and train the men who shall manage all the formidable and delicate mechanism of war.

Nothing Done in 21 Months

"Twenty-one months have passed since the great war began; and during all this time we had not prepared in even the smallest degree in order if possible to avert war from us, or if it couldn't be averted, to wage it efficiently and successfully.

"The pacifists and anti-preparedness people have had their will and our rulers at Washington have bowed to them and left us helpless and with blind fatuity they have said they did this in the interests of peace.

"When will our people learn that peace of unpreparedness is the peace of cowardice and folly, and may at any time lead to overwhelming disaster?

"Fourteen months ago we notified Germany—that if she did whatever she had done and has continued to do we would hold her to a strict accountability. Such language could only be justified if immediately and in thorough-going fashion we had bent our every energy to the task of preparing and therefore showing that we meant what we said, and that we possessed both the will and the power to make our words good.

Germany Was "Mistled."

"Such a course would not have increased, it would have greatly diminished, the chances of war. But we sat supine. We took not one step to prepare. Naturally, Germany did not treat us seriously; we misled her.

"Now, fourteen months afterward, we say that we were serious. If Germany now does as we wish it will, as I have said before, be proof positive that Germany would have promptly yielded fourteen months ago if we had so acted that Germany knew that we meant what we said; and in such case, therefore, our rulers at Washington will have been proved responsible for the blood of thousands of peaceful men, women and children who have been killed.

"If she does not yield, we are then faced with a crisis for which during twenty-one months we have failed to prepare in even the smallest degree.

"The failure of our rulers at Washington to prepare during these twenty-one months when even a child ought to have seen what was impending has represented a folly so extreme that in its effect it was a crime against the nation."

Mayor Newman has presented the Picton Collegiate with a handsome piece of statuary, which will be placed in the main entrance hall.

THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND

By "The Junior Sub" (Ian Hay), William Briggs, Toronto, Publisher. 342 Pages, Price, \$1.35, R. Uglow & Co., City.

An entertaining and inspiring war book is this from the pen of Ian Hay—otherwise Capt. Ian Hay Beth, a well known Scottish writer now serving in one of the first Hundred Battalion in one of the veteran battalions of Kitchener's new army.

It might be mentioned in passing that our author was a short time ago awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on the field.

In strange language he tells us how these men were enrolled and trained; how they were composed of many incongruous elements, how at first they chafed against discipline and obedience, and swore and grumbled without ceasing—and then came; how they were reasoned with and trained and fitted to take their place beside the veteran battalions; and how splendidly they fought and how nobly and gloriously they died.

Of the patient, hard training of these men we read: "And so the drill goes on. All over the drab, dusty, gritty parade-ground, under the warm September sun, similar squares are being pounded into shape. They have no uniforms yet. Even their instructors wear bowler hats or cloth caps. Some of the faces under the brims of these hats are not too prosperous. The junior officers are dressed in what they are induced to lay stress on the wrong syllables, but they move their squads about somehow. Their sermons are dotted about the square, vigilant and helpful here prompting the rusty sergeant instructor, there unravelling a squad which, in a spirited but misguided endeavor to obey an impossible order from Second Lieutenant Bobby Little has wound itself up into a formation closely resembling the third figure of the lancers.

"Over there, by the trees, stands the colonel. He is in uniform, with a streak of parti-colored ribbon running across his left-hand breast pocket. A fortnight ago he was fishing in the Garry, his fighting days assuredly behind him, and only the special reserve between him and retirement. Now he finds himself retrofitted back into the active list at the head of a battalion 110 strong. He surveys the scene. Well, his officers are all right. The second in command has seen almost as much service as himself. Of the four company commanders, two have been commandeered while home on leave from India, and the other two have practised the art of war in company with brother Boer. Of the rest, there are three subalterns from the Second Battalion—left behind in their unimpeachable woe—and four from the O. T. C. The juniors are very junior, but keen as mustard.

"But the men! Is it possible? Can that awkward, shy, self-conscious mob, with scarcely an old soldier in their ranks, be pounded within the space of a few months into the brave (service) Battalion of the Bruce and Wallace Highlanders—one of the most famous regiments in the British army?"

"The Colonel's boyish figure stiffens. "They're a rough crowd," he murmurs, "and a tough crowd, but they're a stout crowd. By gad, we'll make them a credit to the old regiment yet!"

How well this was done the accompanying pages tell, and incidentally, many interesting Scottish characters are introduced to the reader, and the processes by which the raw recruit is converted into the finished soldier are faithfully told.

Finally, the battalion, after months of training, arrived at the front, and in one of its earlier experiences took part in an attack on the Germans

which failed because of the shortage of ammunition. This incident produces the following bit of irony: "Apparently the supply of big gun ammunition is not quite so copious as it might be. We have only been at war ten months, and people at home are still a little dazed with the novelty of the situation. Out here we are reasonable men, and we realize that it requires some time to devise a system for supplying munitions which shall hurt the feelings of no pacifist, which shall interfere with no man's holiday or glass of beer, which shall insult no honest toiler by compelling him to work side by side with those who are not of his industrial tabernacle, and which shall imperil no statesman's seat in parliament. Things will be all right presently.

"Meanwhile, the attacking party fell back whence they came—but no longer four full divisions." Attacks failing, and men laughed in the front for lack of ammunition, while at home the old game of politics was being played and the old "personal liberty" argument worked overtime by men who seemed to have little conception that a war was which was imperilling the very existence of the Empire!

And "The Junior Sub" wonders how it is all going to end, and if the stalemate is to last forever. He says: "We have been occupying trenches, off and on, for a matter of two months, and have settled down to an unglorifying but salutary routine. Each dawn we 'Stand to Arms,' and peer morosely over the parapet, watching the grey grass turn slowly to green, while snipers bullets buzz over our heads. Each forenoon we cleanse our dew-rusted weapons, and build up with sandbags what the perishing 'Fronton' has thrown down. Each afternoon we cross and uncross. Closely into subterranean tunnels, while our respected gunners, from safe position in the rear, indulge in what they humorously describe as an 'artillery duel.' The humor arises from the fact that they fire, not at one another, but at the sky. It is as if two big boys, having declared a vendetta, were to assuage their hatred and satisfy their honor by going out every afternoon and throwing stones at one another's little brothers. Each quarrel goes on sullenly duty; or go out with patrol or working parties, or ration parties. Our losses are not heavy, but they are regular. We would not grudge the lives thus spent if only we could advance, even a little. But there is nothing doing. Sometimes a trench is rushed here, or recaptured there, but the net result is—stalemate of the third year."

"The campaign upon which we find ourselves at present embarked offers few opportunities for brilliancy. One wonders how Napoleon would have handled it. His favorite device, we remember, was to dash rapidly between two hostile armies and defeat them severally. But how can you insert yourself between two armies when you are faced by only one army stretching from Ostend to the Alps?"

"One of the first elements of successful strategy is surprise. In the old days, a general of genius would flank his foe by a forced march or lay out some ingenious trap or ambush. But how can you outflank a foe who has no flanks? How can you lay an ambush for the modern Intelligence Department, with its aeroplane reconnaissance and telephone message system? Do you mass battalions of men at a chosen point on the enemy's line? Straightway the enemy knows all about it—and does likewise. Each morning general headquarters of each side sends upon its breakfast table a concise summary of the movements of all hostile troops, the disposition of railway rolling stock—yes, even aeroplane helicopters if it all. What could Napoleon himself have done under these circumstances? One is inclined to suspect that that volcanic megalomaniac would have perished of spontaneous combustion of the brain."

Commercial News. The Canada Steamship Lines have about twenty vessels operating on ocean traffic and with the special earnings from these, earnings for the current fiscal year should approximate close to \$4,000,000.

With a view of encouraging the zinc industry which has been started in Canada since the outbreak of the war, the government will grant a bounty for a short period after the war.

REDEEMING BONDS

\$440,000 Issue To Be Paid Off By Powder Company.

Montreal, April 24.—Canadian Explosives, Ltd., has decided to exercise an option granted in the trust deed securing its bond issue and of the issue of May 1st, 1911, on June 1st, next, the bonds outstanding amount to \$440,000 of an authorized issue of \$2,000,000, and are understood to be the company's only mortgage obligation. The bonds were a long term issue, but the company has the privilege of calling them in for redemption at 105 and accrued interest on and after June 1st, 1916. The privilege is to be promptly availed of by the company.

Although the head office of the company is here, little is known as to its affairs. Naturally it was in a position to benefit enormously by the war, and it is generally understood that it has. But, so far as is known, there has been no special distribution of profits among shareholders. The common stock is quoted at \$90 to \$95 in New York, but, until recently, at any rate, the dividend has remained on a pre-war basis of four per cent. The announcement of the company's intention to retire its bonds at once is the first definite indication of large earnings. Apparently, for the present at least, it is choosing to improve its financial position rather than indulge in the "melon cutting" that has been popular among powder concerns in the United States.

Holdings of U. S. Steel. Hoboken, N.J., April 24.—Foreign holdings of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation have been reduced by 50 per cent, since before the war, it became known as the result of an inspection of transfer books of the corporation opened for stockholders at their annual meeting here to-day. On March 31st, 1914, foreign owners of the common stock held 1,285,636 shares and on March 31st, 1916, they held but 624,469 shares representing 12.48 per cent, of the common capitalization. Foreign holdings of preferred shares remained about the same.

The book showed also a reduction in the number of common shareholders compared with March, 1915—from 56,825 to 41,910.

Standard Oil "Melon". New York, April 24.—Standard Oil of Ohio special meeting has been called for May 25th to increase the capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000. The increase will be distributed to stockholders as 100 per cent stock dividend.

Fairbanks-Morse Stock Issue. Montreal, April 24.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the parent concern of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Ltd., has recently increased its authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to

\$4,000,000, making \$2,000,000 six per cent, preferred stock and \$2,000,000 common. The new stock is to be used in connection with the acquisition of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., for which company the Chicago concern has been western selling agent. There will be no public offering of the stock.

The shareholders of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., have approved the proposal to exchange their stock for that of the Chicago company, and the transfer was effected on the basis of one share of the Vermont company's \$2,500,000 outstanding (par \$500) stock for three shares of \$100 each of the newly authorized six per

cent, preferred stock of the Chicago company, which by considering the new preferred at par, equals \$300 per share for the old stock.

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TREBIZOND, CITY OF 40,000, CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS. General Indevitch and his gallant Russian troops have sealed their incredible labors with a triumph which probably settles the fate of Turkey, in the capture of the Turkish stronghold of Trebizond.

Advertisement for Cascarets medicine, featuring a box of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, highlighting its services for soldiers and attention to savings and investments.