

# The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

## Remember the Lusitania

All eyes are turned toward Washington. The British Empire is already at war with Germany, and associated with her are the great nations of France and Russia, and the heroic Kingdom of Belgium. Japan is in the war, and Italy may join the allies at any moment. The one great power, which, next to Britain, is bound to avenge the loss of the Lusitania, is the United States.

The vessel sailed from her harbor, carried her mails and had on board several hundred passengers who were citizens of the United States. Will the nation which over a century ago invaded the Mediterranean to chastize the pirates of the Barbary States sit tamely by while the pirates of Germany murder American citizens, men, women and children, on the high seas?

Were the sinking of the Lusitania an isolated incident of the war, for which some hair-brained officer could be held responsible, it might be argued that, after all, American citizens took a chance in sailing upon a vessel flying the flag of a belligerent nation. But the vessel was torpedoed by order of the German Government, not as a military necessity or for any military advantage, but simply and solely to terrorize the world, belligerents and neutrals alike, by hoisting the black flag on the high seas.

Has the United States a moral right to intervene, to say that the abhorrent conditions which now obtain on the high seas must no longer prevail; that the laws of decency must be observed by the German nation? She asserted a moral right to enforce decency and respect for modern civilization in the case of Cuba. Cuba belonged to Spain just as Jamaica belonged to England. Spain had an undoubted right to govern Cuba, but in the opinion of United States she forfeited that right by giving the island over to a brutal and lawless soldiery who respected neither civil nor military law, who oppressed and pillaged the people and made life, liberty and property of Cubans and American citizens domiciled in Cuba alike subject to the whim and caprice of a military autocrat.

Finally the United States battleship Maine, while upon a peaceful visit to Havana, was blown up and several hundred American sailors drowned. Just who was responsible is not clearly known, even to this day, but the people of the United States sprang to arms with their famous slogan "Remember the Maine." The war that followed did not rest for its justification upon the mere destruction of this ship, but upon the broad right and duty of the United States to forever put an end to the military rule in Cuba, which disregarded and defied liberty and civilization.

## Safety of Passengers

In sinking the Lusitania without warning and with heavy cost of innocent life the Germans violated one of the rules of naval war. That matters nothing to them as they have during the whole period of war shown themselves to be utterly regardless not only of international law but of all law, divine or human. As an enemy ship carrying contraband in the shape of munitions of war the Germans were justified in making the capture and even in sinking the ship if they were unable to conduct her to one of their own ports. But they were without excuse in not affording sufficient opportunity for the removal of the passengers and crew, and on that ground

## Germany's Excuse

It is contended by German apologists that Britain, having blockaded Germany, and thereby striven to starve out the German nation, has broken the rules of war, and rendered herself liable to any kind of reprisal that German devilry can devise. The German apologists do not employ this exact language, but this is their meaning. Their meaning is as incorrect as their language is misleading and self-deceptive.

Britain and her allies have adhered to the rules of war as settled by the nations of the civilized world, ever since war was thrust upon them. Germany knew the rules of the war game, the kriegspiel, as well as the allies, but Germany never intended to play the game according to the rules, and began by repudiating the treaty by which she had bound herself to observe the neutrality of Belgium. In spite of the violation of the rules the allies continued to stand by the code. That code included, as the Germans very well knew from the outset, provisions governing the blockading of an enemy's ports. Germany, in fact, trusted to the method of blockade to destroy Britain's power, and while German cruisers were at large they did what they could to cut off British shipping. The British navy finally destroyed the blockading power of the German fleet, and began to establish against Germany the blockade Germany had herself hoped to employ.

It was never contemplated in blockade measures that non-resisting vessels would be sunk on sight or that passenger boats would be destroyed without giving those on board a chance for their lives. Germany introduced these maniacal practices out of her own evil disposition. She knew very well before she began to fight that the blockade by the British navy was practically inevitable. That navy had never menaced Germany's peace or welfare. The British navy had kept the peace of the seas, put down piracy and slavery, and given the commerce of all nations a free path on the five oceans. German ships and German merchants were as free to go to any part of the world as British ships or merchants, as free to trade, and as free to profit. Germany chose to be plucked because Britain was the bestower of good things to the nation. Germany perhaps wished to control the good things and bestow them on none. At any rate, she went to war and closed the doors of the world's commerce on herself by that act. She knew the rules of the game and what to expect. There is neither reason nor logic in her complaint now that Britain is trying to starve her out, and that therefore all rules are null and void.

Germany is defeated in the great game of war, and she knows it. Her unregenerate nature, savage and brutal as that of the earliest barbarous tribes, is unable to recognize the humane codes of modern life. She thinks that by trying to establish a reign of terror and frightfulness that humanity will submit to her domination. There is not a nation on earth that would wish to submit to the mastery of a nation capable of such acts as Germany boasts about and heralds with pride in her newspaper press. Her plea, that her people will starve is a confession of defeat, and if she is unwilling to admit defeat, still sterner measures will prevail. It was no wrong for Paris to

## NO PRIMROSE PATH



starve in 1870, and Germany would never have forgiven the torpedoing of a non-combatant passenger vessel then as an act of reprisal. Such acts are as much of a crime as the hanging of a prisoner of war, and the large Y. M. C. A. tent had been blown down, the arrangements were canceled. It is probable that he will visit the camp this week to address the students.

## Submarine Warfare

Submarines are clearly a menace and naval authorities are still divided over the question of how much of a menace they constitute in actual warfare. The attack on an unarmed vessel like the Lusitania is not of course, warfare in any sense. Ex-President Roosevelt calls it piracy. According to the ordinary codes of war it is plain murder. There will always be a regret that the precaution of having an escort was not taken, when so many lives were at risk, and definite warning had been given by the German Government through official channels, thus assuming the responsibility for the premeditated murder which was accomplished. Had an escort been provided it is probable that the submarine attack would have been foiled. The hundreds of transports passing from England to France do not escape attack by grace of Germany. German submarines would sink them if they could.

At the same time there can be no question that submarines constitute a decided menace to the fleet, and one which has to be reckoned on and provided for. But the danger should not be over-emphasized. While the fleets are on the move the danger appears to be less, unless the enemy is aware beforehand of the course to be taken, and can lie in wait as in the case of the Lusitania. It is doubtful whether the submarine can be effective in deep water. At the point where the Lusitania was torpedoed the sea is probably not more than 200 feet deep, and perhaps not so much. The large submarines of Germany's latest model carry supplies for a 4000-mile trip and can remain perdu in suitable surroundings for a comparatively long period. But while the fleet is manoeuvring or in action the submarine has many other factors to consider which mitigate the deadliness of her attack. If the fleet were really susceptible and vulnerable, as the Germans allege, there would have been many more, and more serious, losses than have been recorded. The allies have submarines as well as the Germans, and British sailors are quite as daring as any German sailors can be. Were it possible to penetrate the defences of a fleet and deliver an effective attack we may be sure British seamanship would have achieved something against the Germans before now.

One passenger saw the submarine

## STUDENT SOLDIERS

### STAND THE TEST

Men at Niagara Camp Undergo Stiff Examination in Infantry Drill.

### ARE MUCH IMPROVED

Preparations Being Made for Inspection by Duke of Connaught.

By a Staff Reporter.  
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, May 9.—With the examinations for certificate "A," now under way, the Varsity men at the C. O. T. C. camp do not know when they will be called upon to demonstrate their knowledge of the practical part of the work. The students are studying their text books and guide books, to get a last glimpse at the intricacies of infantry. Getting advice from the men who have already gone thru the ordeal is the most popular method of cramming at the last minute.

Most of the student soldiers are fairly well prepared for the test, with the lectures and practical experience of last week, and with the training received during the college year as the basis of their knowledge. Thirty of the School of Science and Forestry students of "K" company were called out of the ranks on Saturday morning for their examination. Lieut. Cochran of the Royal Grenadiers and Lieut. Meredith of the Queen's Own were the examining officers. Each of the candidates in turn was called out of the ranks to give detailed orders; squad drill, manual of arms and extended order drill, and the branches of drill that formed the subject of the tests.

Examination Was Stiff.  
The staff officers of the camp gave occasional questions. Although the students considered that the examination was rather stiff, a majority expressed the conviction that they had been successful. Slightly over three hundred students of "K" company were called out of the ranks on Saturday morning for their examination. Lieut. Cochran of the Royal Grenadiers and Lieut. Meredith of the Queen's Own were the examining officers. Each of the candidates in turn was called out of the ranks to give detailed orders; squad drill, manual of arms and extended order drill, and the branches of drill that formed the subject of the tests.

The entire camp, with the exception of the men on duty turned out at the church parade this morning and was addressed by Rev. Canon Garrett of St. Mark's Church. An appeal was made to the University men to show the true qualities of soldiers, steadfastness and courage.

The officers of the C. O. T. C. brigade were occupied on Saturday in making out the pay-sheets. Each private receives nine dollars for the twelve days in camp. Out of this sum there is deducted twenty-five cents per day for rations and two cents a day for the bank. This leaves forty-eight cents a day as the actual amount which the collegians receive for attending the camp.

Governor-General's Visit.  
In the midst of all the other activities, preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, are going forward. Every man in the two battalions is looking forward to the arrival of the duke, and the opportunity to show the visitor the mettle of the two universities.

The training has done wonders for the men, and they are confident of acquiring themselves creditably when under inspection. Several companies of both Toronto and McGill men were at the Chautauque ranges on Saturday shooting with service ammunition for the first time. Those who qualify will be able to shoot on the long ranges.

Colonel Lang's lecture on "Advance, Flank and Rear Guard," which was given on Saturday night will be followed today by a talk by Major Butcher on "Fire Control." Outpost work, patrolling, flank and rear guard operations will be carried out on Monday along the lines laid down in Saturday's lecture. The collegians are expected to show a knowledge of this point of the drill in the examination they have to undergo.

The two signalling corps have arrived at the most difficult part of their work, with the introduction of the heliograph. The signallers left for a trip on Saturday, and after taking positions about a mile distant from each other, transmitted messages. Lieut. Pearce, who has been in charge of the signalling work of the camp.

## KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights up" for his After-Dinner Smoke, Be Sure He Has a Match Which Will Give Him a Steady Light, First Stroke.

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has received an appointment as signallist instructor with the third contingent.

Athletic Contests.  
Further progress was made towards the completion of the inter-company athletic contests on Saturday. The final games between the finalists of the two universities will be played on Monday to decide the football and indoor championship. Intending competitors have been training for several days for the athletic meet, which will be held on Tuesday evening. There promises to be keen competition between the athletes of the two universities. The ball players have been working out daily in preparation for the baseball contest on Wednesday, at which Queen's, Varsity, McGill and McGill College of Vancouver will play for the inter-university championship.

There has been very little sickness during the last week, in spite of the variable temperature. Only a small number of minor cases have been reported. The maximum number of patients in the camp hospital has been nine. The measles patients are doing well. There have been no indications of more cases among the members of the detention camp.

Over one thousand men left for Niagara Falls this morning on a sight-seeing tour, which included an inspection of the new Welland Canal at Thorold and Port Weller. About a dozen Varsity men walked to the Falls this morning, but they preferred to return by rail. Only a couple of hundred men were left in camp during the day.

## NO ELECTION UNTIL PEACE IN PROSPECT

Majority of Cabinet Members Are Now Away From Capital.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The proposal of the government to hold a general election in June has now been definitely abandoned. The prospect is there will be none now until the end of the war is in sight.

Sir Robert Borden, on a fishing trip up the Gatineau, will be away for a fortnight. Hon. Robert Rogers is on his way to Winnipeg. Hon. W. T. White and Hon. J. D. Reid are in Toronto. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain is in Quebec. Hon. J. D. Hazen is in a Montreal hospital, and Hon. Arthur Meighen, the solicitor general, has gone west.

The leading ministers in town now are Sir George Foster, who is acting premier, General Hughes, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Hon. Dr. Roche.

As head of the new purchasing commission, Mr. Kemp is busy dealing with orders for war supplies. Several large orders have already been placed. The other commissioners are H. LaPorte of Montreal, and George F. Galt of Winnipeg.

## HIGHER FREIGHT RATES QUESTION UP TODAY

By a Staff Reporter.  
OTTAWA, May 9.—The board of railway commissioners will meet here on Monday, to consider further the application of the railway companies operating in eastern Canada, for permission to increase their freight rates.

## IRISH LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL IS DEAD

LONDON, May 8.—Sir Francis Morarty, lord justice of appeal in Ireland, died yesterday. Previous to his appointment as lord justice of appeal, Mr. Morarty had been solicitor-general and also attorney-general for Ireland.

## HAS PASSED CRITICAL STAGE

Hartley H. Dewar, K.C., the well-known Toronto barrister, who has been ill at his summer home, Brookdale, has now passed the critical stage, and is convalescent. He will not return to the city for at least a month.

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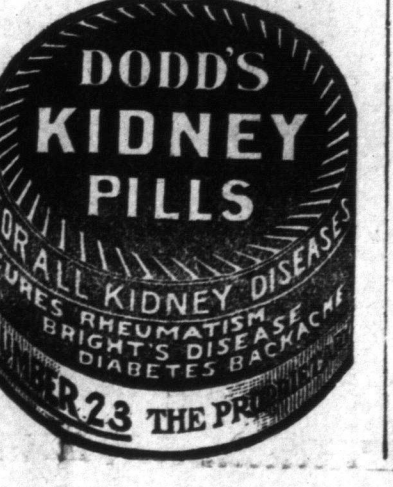
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## CONGRATULATIONS FOR ANTIPODEAN BRAVERY

Sir George Foster Cables Felicitations to Australian and New Zealand Premiers.

Special to The Toronto World.  
OTTAWA, May 8.—Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, sent the following cable to Premier Massey of New Zealand, today:

"Please accept Canada's hearty tribute to the splendid bravery of New Zealand's troops in the Dardanelles." Sir George also sent a cable of congratulations to Premier Fisher of Australia as follows:

"Canada congratulates the commonwealth on the splendid action of her troops in the Dardanelles, which demonstrates alike the quality of British stock and the solidarity of the empire."

## TORY MEETINGS

Conservative conventions will be held as follows:  
South Ontario: Saturday, May 8th, 2 p.m., at Whitby; speaker, Peter White, K.C., Pembroke.  
North Oxford: Saturday, May 8th, 2 p.m., at Woodstock; speaker, Hon. T. W. Crothers.  
East Lambton: Wednesday, May 12th, 2 p.m., at Alvinston.  
Norfolk: Thursday, May 13th, 2 p.m., at Simcoe; speakers, Donald Sutherland, M.P., and H. B. Morphy, K.C., M.P.  
Welland: Annual meeting at Welland, Friday, May 14th, at 2 p.m.; speaker, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, M.L.A.

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