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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

In the Day of Battle.

Very fierce fighting has been going on in Flanders and France for two days, and for the next two weeks there will continue to be a critical situation. It cannot, however, be regarded as so critical as that before the Marne, or in the first battle of Ypres, when, had the drive for Calais been successful, our naval supremacy would have been shaken; nor as at Verdun, nor even as in the Italian collapse last fall. On Tuesday Mr. Lloyd George assured us that we had ample reserves to meet still greater attacks of the enemy, and we should be of good courage in view of the wonders they have already accomplished.

It is not well to confuse the present situation for one which may develop in future months, and for which the new British Man-Power Bill is a preparation. We must not be so sanguine as to think there may be no need for those future reserves; but neither need we be so dependent as to think that our present strength is unequal to the task immediately in hand.

The whole object of the present actions, whether of offence or defence, is to destroy the opposing troops. The gaining or losing of ground is no more than the agile foot-work of the fighter in the prize ring. As long as the knock-out coup has not been given the gigantic contest proceeds with unabating fury. The German armies are sparing for an opening. They are short of wind, or they would have advanced along the whole line. Apparently unable to do this they have concentrated at one point after another and delivered their mass thrusts where they counted weakness.

The Portuguese unit gave way, but not dishonorably, and the forced back they were not routed. The British policy has been to retire when the proportion of losses became too wasteful. It is altogether a matter of killing Germans, and the more they can be encouraged to attack our prepared positions the greater will be our real gain. If half a million or a million Germans can be killed in these battles it will be practically decisive. Von Hindenburg said many weeks ago that he was prepared to sacrifice 600,000 men to take Paris. He has already had that number of casualties and he is a very long way from Paris yet.

Do not let us descend to the blood thirst of the Prussians in considering these figures. Every man represents human interests, friends, relatives, dear ones, no doubt, who mourn for him as we mourn for our dead Kaiser Wilhelm and his generals have planned this horror, but they could have done nothing had not the conditions or what we have called civilization permitted it. The whole world, in degree, has been a party to the guilt and will suffer in degree. When we realize these things we shall be the more eager to determine that never again shall such an opportunity be given. Nor must we be too overwhelmed with the passage of so many lives. How can men die better? Every year nearly sixty million people die on this earth. An extra million in battle is but a slight increase in the total. But the manner and the result of their death means so much more to humanity than the death of those who breathe their last in their beds that we may rejoice for them.

It is this that encourages the soldier as he takes the noble risk and if he passes he has the consolations in whatever religion he professes, or if none, the religion of patriotism. The wonderful courage and dashing spirit of the French armies, of which we do not hear nearly enough, is nourished both on patriotism and religion. The story of a division which for days met and defeated ten German divisions, including one of Prussian Guards, is as great as anything in military history. Our own men of the empire have accomplished prodigies. And our Canadians stand ready to defend Vimy Ridge, it is said, and will stand as they stood at Ypres.

What is most to be regarded is the fact that the Germans have staked everything on this last throw. The Kaiser has placed his crown and throne at stake; the Junkers have staked their system; the generals have put their reputation and their occupation on the result; the German people await the decision that will make them free or the rest of mankind slaves. It is a time for seriousness, but not for alarm. We have no doubt on which side the "captain of the Hosts of the Lord" is fighting.

The Fear of Intelligent Women.
It is a pitiful thing to hear a Canadian member of parliament getting up in the house of commons and expounding the Prussian "ideals" about women. This was done in connection

with the new franchise measure yesterday, and the house was solemnly assured in the words of the Kaiser that women were only fit for the kitchen, the church and the children. This may do in Germany, but it won't do in Canada, or in any nation that wants to take its place in the world. The gentleman who is afraid the family will be neglected if women get votes need not fear that the maternal occupation will pass into other hands than women's. While they exercise this function the more intelligent our mothers are the more intelligent will our children be also. The German nation is the offspring of mothers who are brought up on the Kaiser system, whose souls are no more their own than their bodies; whose minds are enslaved and only permitted to think according to the rules laid down; whose social status is that of slavery, more or less enlightened. In most German families the women may not eat with the men, but wait on the table and satisfy their appetites after their lords have been satiated. The virus of servility has saturated the German character, for free sons do not spring from slave mothers.

For an intelligent nation of free-men we must have an intelligent nation of enfranchised women. Participation in political privilege is but the belated entry of womanhood into her domain as mother and teacher of her children. With mothers who possess the vote, intelligence enough to use it; the interest in public affairs that the vote eventually creates; and the broader interests that arise from a consciousness of belonging to the nation of women who will refuse to be dominated by the weaker and the less worthy types of men. They will in their turn rear a generation of sons who will respect women with a higher regard, and striving to equal or excel the new standard, will raise the general tone of the nation far above its present level.

There are some who fear to give women the opportunity to develop their reason, their intelligence, their social and political power, for they can no longer then make tools of them, but such men must go with the Prussian code, Hohenzollern militarism and autocracy in general.

Other People's Opinions

Put Out the Conventions.

Editor World: Now that everyone has been trying to do their "bit" in the great war by observing the "heatless, wheatless, meatless," and since Monday the almost "eatless days," why not continue the good work by having "conventionless days"? I hear rumors of several conventions to be held in our province during the coming summer. There will no doubt be a large amount of money spent and a great deal of time lost by those attending the conventions. Do you not think that the time and money could be used to better advantage under the present circumstances? Sir Robert and his colleagues have tried to impress upon us times without number the great necessity of "economy," even telling us what and how much we must eat. Very good indeed, and I am sure that all are willing to make any sacrifice for our brave boys who are facing the shot and shell in Flanders, but why do they not also stop all unnecessary expenditures, such as excursions, conventions, and the like, and devote their savings time and money, both of which could be put to better use. Let us have your opinion on this, Mr. Editor.

Yours to save and win the war.
Economy.

Furlough for "Originals."

Editor World: In reference to your report in this morning's paper as to the protest of the original firsts, I agree that those men of forty and upwards especially should not have to go back. I beg to contradict two statements made. I am an "original" myself, being a reservist, and left here 17th August, 1914, and now on furlough for the first time.

1. The statement that there was not an imperial of the "contemptible" army in the trenches today is not true. There is no order that that effect. I know over 60 men in my regiment that are still at the front, that went over with the 1st Battalion, the Buffs, on 4th September 1914. A few more have been sent to England for training duties.

2. There is no allotted time for furlough. These are some lucky men get one about every six months, but they do not belong to infantry units; and with a battalion, if it does not get cut up, they would be lucky to get leave in 100 years. I know four divisions that have been fighting now for three years and not 20 per cent. have had leave yet. Let the "originals" enquire of the "imperial" soldiers' wives living in this city how often their husbands have had leave before making such statements.

The way the "imperial" get leave is like my own. I was granted leave in October, 1916, by act of parliament, being a time-expired man, and I arrived home in Canada the 15th of March, 1918 (not much of a wait).

Re Government House.

Editor World: Your editorial re Government House in today's issue is true and straight to the point, and most sensible. It is an outrage that all that money should be used to keep one family in luxury and as a show and feeding place for a few privileged individuals while multitudes toil for the bare necessities of life; and many worthy and making soldiers, who have done their "bit" and best, are needing shelter and the ordinary comforts of life. At the very least, keep at it all something is done. A Regular Reader of The World.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

To John Catto, Toronto merchant, born April 12, 1833.

SOME NEW SCHOOLS ARE TO BE BUILT

Board of Education Secures Large Appropriations.

ADDITIONS PLANNED

Contracts Have Already Been Let for Some of Buildings.

Four hundred thousand dollars will be the emergency new building appropriation for the board of education this year. It was made available by an official communication to W. C. Wilkinson, secretary-treasurer of the board of education, from the board of control which was read at the property committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon at which Dr. Caroline Brown presided.

The \$400,000 is made up of balances from various building accounts, which at the request of the board of education, and with the approval of Mr. Bradshaw, have been made into a building fund for 1918. This sum will cost approximately \$105,000. A number of the schools are overcrowded and there will be an increase for the year of another three thousand school children, the expenditure of the sum available will only afford partial relief.

Four new school buildings will be erected. The largest will be a twelve-room annex to Queen Alexandra School. The annex will be erected just east of the main school, which faces on Broadview avenue. This annex will cost approximately \$105,000. North Avenue School will have a nine-room annex at a cost of about \$90,000. It will front on Ruskin avenue.

North Eastcourt will have an additional new school on Glenholme. The school children of the district are at present in two portable schools. North Toronto will have a seventy thousand dollar new school, Glenholme, on the west side of Yonge street.

Contracts were let for the Queen Alexandra and North Avenue schools several months ago, and it is expected that the contractors will be prepared to renew the work in the near future.

Tenders will have to be asked for the new Glenholme and Glenholme schools, and owing to the delay by the board of control in dealing with the matter, it is probable that the tenders will show increased prices as building materials have advanced in the interval.

Work on the new Park school, which was begun two years ago, has just entered on the last stage, and is to be completed in about four weeks. The school will be a public school in Canada with 37 rooms. Twenty-five of the rooms are already occupied, and the balance will be required for the new school. The Park school and Dufferin school, it was expected that the gigantic new Park school would also accommodate the pupils of the Park school, which was to have been demolished. The increase of the school population in the district during the year of 1917-18 has rendered it impossible to carry out that item, and Sackville street school will have to be continued.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Investigates Death of John Weeks.

A verdict of accidental death was brought in at the coroner's inquest last night, into the death of John Weeks, who was killed in a fall from an elevator shaft while working at the Canada Milling Co., West Toronto, on the night of April 2. W. G. Lang, 266 Weston road, employed at the same mill, testified that he was working with Weeks helping to load a truck of oats, when in some manner Weeks fell down the shaft. J. W. Cornish, superintendent at the mill, stated that the place was well lit and that all rules and regulations were carefully followed, and said in his opinion Weeks must have suddenly seized with a fainting fit and fell over the top of a sack that was being conveyed on the elevator, which he described as a "bag hoist." After the accident he had the inspector call and asked him if he could suggest any further precautions being taken, with the view to preventing any more accidents, and the inspector had stated that as far as he could see no further precaution had been taken. Dr. C. M. Moore, of 1893 Davenport road, who made the post-mortem examination, stated over the weeks that he was caught in the cog wheels at the shaft of the mill, and in his opinion death had resulted from shock. The coroner was Dr. O'Connor, K.C., the advocate representing Mr. McCormack, and the crown was represented by R. E. Grass.

That men coming within the Military Service Act will have to have a medical examination or re-examination when so ordered by the provincial registrar are defaulters, is one of the rulings governing the application of the act which is not realized by many of the men in Class I. Once a man becomes registered under the draft act he is deemed to be on active service. When he refuses to obey the order for re-examination he is listed as absent without leave. The men who refuse or fail to go up for medical examination or a re-examination when officially ordered by the registrar are liable to both civil and military penalties.

CLASSED AS DEFAULTERS.

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE ON AZORES ISLANDS
Washington, April 11.—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortifications of the station, which is in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, and will serve as an important housing station for American airplanes, a number of which already have been assembled there.

"POLICE CONSTABLES" FINED; WILL APPEAL

Charged in the police court yesterday with having falsely represented themselves as police constables, W. A. Gunton, an officer of the Children's Aid Society, and C. R. Miller, were fined \$50 or 20 days each. The men state that they will appeal the conviction.

The complainants were William G. MacKay and his mother, who occupy an apartment in Miller's house at 12 Borton road. The two men had endeavored to settle some domestic difficulties in the MacKay family, and to gain access to their apartment had used an old Waterloo county police badge, with the inscription "Constable 62."

OBITUARIES

CATHERINE STEWART.

Catherine ("Kate") Stewart, a former Toronto girl, daughter of the late John and Catherine Stewart, of 224 East Gerrard street, died on Thursday morning, just five weeks after the death of her husband. One son and three daughters survive.

MRS. THOS. FOLLIOTT.

Mary Thorkington Folliott, relict of the late Thomas Folliott, died at her home, 224 East Gerrard street, on Thursday morning, just five weeks after the death of her husband. One son and three daughters survive.

J. B. McCOLL'S FUNERAL.

John Buchanan McColl, who died Sunday, was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery Thursday morning, the Reverend Canon Brooke, of Christ Church, conducting the service. The pallbearers were James Buchanan, Edward Foy, John McIntosh, W. R. Philimore, John Sharpe, J. R. Haggans and S. S. Griffiths.

GEORGE KITTRIDGE.

George Kittridge, of Buffalo, recently of Toronto, died in the train en route from Montreal. He was 58 years old. Interment was made in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Rev. John Marr conducting the funeral service.

WM. A. TAYLOR.

William Abbott Taylor, 530 Ontario street, died Wednesday at the age of 67, two weeks after the death of his son. The late Mr. Taylor was born in Picton. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. W. H. Campbell and Mrs. Hallows of Toronto, and Mrs. Crawford of Hamilton. Pte. Morely Taylor, of the 14th Battalion overseas, is a son.

MRS. JAS. HART.

After a week's illness Jennie Crawford Hart, relict of the late James W. Hart, of Cleveland, passed away at the home of her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Greig, 88 Westminister avenue. Mrs. Hart was born near Port Credit and is survived by a son, Percy C. Hart, of Cleveland, and a daughter who resides in the south. Mr. M. B. Baker, of Brampton, and Mrs. Greig, Toronto, are sisters.

MRS. S. F. BROOKES.

Fanny Louisa Brookes, relict of the late S. F. Brookes, died at her residence, 108 Amelia street, on Wednesday. The late Mrs. Brookes came to Canada from Bristol, England, when thirty-four years of age. She attended Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, and is survived by six daughters.

JANE MOSSOP.

At the age of 89 years Mrs. Jane Mossop passed away on Wednesday at the Julia Greenbridge home on University avenue. She arrived in Canada from Ireland when 5 years old. Son S. W. Mossop, of the Mossop Hotel, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles Knight, of Toronto, survive her.

PTE. ROY.

The death occurred at the Toronto Military Base Hospital last night of Pte. Roy, a 22nd Battalion returned soldier from scarlet fever. His home is in Quebec.

NEWS OF LABOR

WOMAN IS SECRETARY.

Ward I. branch of the Independent Labor Party at last night's meeting elected Mrs. Frances Hodgson to the office of recording secretary; Walter Brown to the chair; and Wm. Rawnsley to the secretary. The branch also passed two resolutions. One adopted by Sir Robert Borden to press upon W. F. O'Connor, K.C., the advisability of returning to his former duties as the secretary of the committee investigating the increase in the cost of living; the other was a request to the city council to reconsider the advisability of instituting a municipal coal yard.

STRIKE AT PETERBORO.

A strike is in progress among the machinists of Peterboro, the question of wages being the point at issue. Local No. 135 of Toronto held a well attended and harmonious meeting, the only notable feature being the initiation of 22 new members.

FELL FROM SCAFFOLDING.

Broken legs were sustained by two workmen who fell 30 feet to the ground from a scaffolding at the Swift Canadian plant at West Toronto yesterday afternoon. The men were James Drouche, 47 Gould street, and Henry Einboden, Occident Hotel.

THEFT IS CHARGE.

Charged with the theft of a quantity of tools from the Easy-Washer Manufacturing Co., Percival Ross of 47 Somerset avenue was taken into custody by Acting Detective Carter last night.

JOHN TOTTEN ARRESTED.

John Totten, 355 Huron street, was arrested by Acting Detective Wickert last night, charged with stealing a quantity of electrical wires from the Canadian Alis-Chalmers Company.



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Playing With Fire.

CHAPTER LIII.

I had decided, partly because George neglected me, partly because I so enjoyed his society, that I was perfectly justified in being with Merton Gray whenever I could do so. I was convinced that George thought me not a good wife for him; that he even regarded his marriage to the country girl, so ignorant of social duties and amenities, as a mistake, but one which he would make the best of by leaving me to myself. Of course I did not feel this way all the time—not when George was nice. And he could be awfully nice. But I was not sufficiently trained in the ways of the world, not sufficiently interesting, to make an interesting companion. He showed it in his manner; of course I could not notice it.

So, in spite of Mrs. Sexton, of my determination to learn my social duties as soon as possible, I was very often unhappy and discouraged. At such times Merton Gray was more than welcome. And if ever a shadow of doubt came to me as to whether I was in when I was alone, crossed my mind, it was immediately dismissed. Then, too, Merton was good for me. He argued. He had traveled extensively, and just to talk to him was a liberal education.

There is a time in the life of a married woman when she should hoist the danger signal, it is when she commences to make excuses—excuses—because she is with another man than her husband. So when I said to myself that this polished man of the world, this much sought after

artist, could help me become the kind of woman my husband longed for me to be, I was treading very close to the danger point—for me.

Something like great waves of pity would occasionally break over me; pity for myself. Another danger signal which I did not heed. For it is amazing how much comfort one can get from self pity. It is possible that had George been less neglectful, I never would have intrigued myself into thinking so much about Merton Gray. But, quickened to life, the cells of my soul stirred and became articulate clamoring for what was my due; for what every woman believes is her heritage—the love of some man.

Never before had I contrasted myself with the women I met in a casual manner. Never had I envied their loveliness, the intimate beauty and bravery of their lives. Now suddenly, there loomed always before me the idea that I, too, must be possessed of all this. If I would hope to cope with them. The thought was appalling. Yet I was determined to make good. I was determined to be the woman, the country girl, he had married, was the equal of any he had known. I knew there was something in my life, this new untried life upon which I was entering, upon which I had entered, which alternately thrilled and frightened me; but for which I sensed an imperative need, the need of a pole, of a worldliness, of all the social graces lacking in a country girl. At times I felt as if I was playing in some frantic masquerade. They would wake up and find myself back home with father and mother and the boys, just a plain, happy, country girl.

The Surge of Love.

Then, again, when George would

show an unwelcome affection for me, I would forget all but him, and at his sudden and unexpected revival of affection, which seemed to spring up with renewed vigor, life would not seem so dreary, such a puzzle, after all. To have him back again seemed the one issue, the one desire, of my life. Then I would forget Merton Gray, and the others whom I knew, and devote myself with all the abandon of youth to the task of pleasing the man I had married.

Then the reaction.

How wretchedly George had treated me. This always lay in a vague heap in the background of my mind, even while everything was subordinate to my keen desire to have him care for me. He neglected me so. Was life worth living under such an emotional stress?

I felt belittled and chagrined when I thought of my position as the wife of a wealthy and popular man. My husband evidently looked upon me as mentally, as well as socially, the inferior of his old time women friends.

I often wondered if I loved me at all. If ever he had really cared as the married folks at home seemed to care for each other. The married people went everywhere together, had no scandal, they seemed to enjoy pleasures. But here, in this new life, each seemed to go his or her own way. So long as there was nothing wrong no scandal, they seemed to be free to enjoy themselves as they wished, as did the unmarried people.

It was all horribly complicated, anyway. I would do the best I could and try not to worry.

Tomorrow—An Absorbing Question.

MURDERED ITALIAN WORTH THOUSANDS

Owned Mining Claim, But Had Only Fifteen Cents in Pockets.

EVIDENCE IS SCANTY

Inquest Adjourned to Enable Police to Find More About Case.

After taking the evidence of all the available witnesses in the murder of Dominic Zongarrie, Coroner Gardner adjourned the hearing until Friday, April 19, in order to give the police an opportunity to collect further evidence. Zongarrie was found dead in a house at 44 Henderson avenue on the afternoon of Good Friday.

Mrs. Mary Mugni, who lived with Zongarrie as his wife for nine years up to about two weeks before the murder, and who is in custody as a material witness, was heard last night. Several witnesses swore that she was not the blonde girl who had been seen near the house on the morning of the murder. She gave her evidence in a frank open manner. She had never heard any quarrels between Zongarrie and Giovanni de Francesco, whom the police are seeking on a charge of murder.

Only Called Once.

Mrs. Mugni said that a girl by the name of Irene Gardner was the only blonde girl who had called on Zongarrie. She had only called once. Tom Hing, a laundryman, who found Zongarrie, and Giovanni de Francesco, whom the police are seeking on a charge of murder.

Dane Greks of 40 Henderson ave. testified that he had heard shots and scuffling in 44, but as quarrels were numerous in the neighborhood he had paid no attention to them.

It was shown in evidence that Zongarrie had only 15 cents on him when he was murdered, although he owned a

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Porcupine mining claim, for which he had refused \$45,000. Robbery could not have been the motive, as his body had not been touched after it fell into the mine, and the constable who examined the dead man.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

F. M. Holland Will in Meantime Leave Toronto in Search of Health.

Yesterday afternoon F. M. Holland, former general manager of the defunct Dominion Permanent Loan Company, was formerly committed for trial at his home on Scarth road. The order for commitment was sought by Crown Attorney Corley before J.P. Cocher, J.P.

Both Mr. Holland's physician and the physician for the crown agreed that the accused is in an unfit condition to proceed with the trial and he will therefore leave shortly for the south to undergo treatment. T. Louis Monahan, counsel for the accused, consented to the commitment on the evidence of the assignee, G. T. Clarkson.

LIEUT. STACEY KILLED.

London, April 11.—Lieut. John Stacey of Toronto, aged 24, of the royal air forces, was killed near London, while flying.

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