

The Toronto World

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 SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

Our Parliamentary Machine Has Fallen Down.

The World is telling its readers nothing that it has not told them before, that the parliamentary machine that we have for doing the national business has broken down. The exhibition of Thursday night at the closing proceedings of the late session of the federal parliament capped the worst of many bad performances in previous sessions. Millions and millions of money were voted inside of two hours without discussion, without explanation, all under the crack of the government whip and the order that the parliament had to be wound up by midnight because the prime minister had to sail forthwith for England, presumably on high war business, and at the command of some presumably higher authority over the Canadian Parliament than itself. Parliament was closed up by a hidden Cromwell who had, in fact, sent his soldiers to our Westminster and chased the members out in the street and locked the door. But in our case it was the prime minister and the governor-general that perpetually closed the house, which, in full obedience, voted the millions and millions that were put on the order paper before them without hardly a protest, and without any questioning in their own hearts of their own action.

Somewhere everyone was obsessed by the idea that it was war time, that the war cabinet, under the War Measures Act, was the real and only parliament, and that the members and the house were ciphers, or at best only a rubber stamp whose imprint was, not even necessary for a validation. The opposition was pretty much without a voice, or of very little account: that if they stood up they might be open to the charge of aiding the enemy.

The members from the western provinces came to the parliament solid in their support of the Union government and all its win-the-war legislation and policies, determined before all things to give their out-and-out support to the government for the reasons that they supported a Union government and a united parliament to win the war; but many of them have gone home with their mind made up that the parliament and the government in the matter of its responsibility to the house, must be conducted hereafter on parliamentary lines and after the best practice of the past. They swallowed a good deal rather than endanger the cause of the war. But they are sick of the kind of parliament that they have had to sit in.

The net result of the experience of this session, as have been the findings of the World in the past, is that the parliamentary machine that we have in Canada is incompetent to perform its duty; that it will have to be reconstructed as to cabinet organization and the number of ministers and its method of doing business and voting money; as to the constitution of the senate and the absence of all or any responsibility of its members to the nation or anyone else once they are appointed; and that the house of commons in its membership is the master of the conduct of the affairs of the nation, master also of the cabinet, and that its proceedings must ever be under the review of the people. But the parliamentary machine must be mended, and mended at once. After the war it is the main question for the Canadian people; but even in war we can't have another session like the one closed; nor can we have a prime minister under the orders or who imagines himself under the orders of some other authority outside of the representatives of the Canadian people elected to the Canadian Parliament. We've got to have a national parliament, free and unfettered, and free to have all the time it wants to do its service to the people.

Humane Society Tag.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." This old proverb is the common judgment of the ages on a social standard which signifies civilization, and the lack of it, barbarism. Very few people appreciate the extent to which we rely on our domestic animals or the services they render us.

The cat is supposed to be the least valuable of our pets, yet without "the harmless necessary cat" we would be overrun with rats and mice, and pussy's skin and fur serve us in manifold ways. Dogskin is a favorite glove material, so the dog is faithful alive and dead. The goat is not so familiar here as in some places, but kid is popular everywhere. The sheep is a whole provider and gives us food and clothing. The cow feeds us and contributes materially to our personal and commercial wealth by its hide, its horns and its hair.

The ass is rated far below its value.

and suffers more than any other animal from the ignorance and malice of thoughtless people. There ought to be a special section of the Humane Society for the mitigation of the sufferings of the donkey world. The mule has been indispensable in many of the greatest human undertakings. Railways in far lands, canals and other public works have relied on his coy and uncertain disposition, and he has justified the confidence reposed in him—if it may be said to repose. In the great war the services of the mule have been heroic. He has not been unworthy of his half-brother, the horse. And the horse has been an ace. The stories told of the army horses would fill a book, and many a soldier weeps when his faithful charger is done in.

We are inclined to overlook our responsibilities to a class of our fellow-creatures because we are not brought into immediate contact with them. But a very little reflection shows that we owe a great debt to the dumb races who serve us without ceasing. Today we have an opportunity not to pay, but to acknowledge our debt. The Toronto Humane Society is having a tag day. For 30 years the society has tried to make life for the animals a little less painful. Over 3000 complaints of cruelty were investigated last year, for we have some savagery still left among us. Over 7000 neglected cats and 1000 homeless dogs were taken from the streets and painfully destroyed when proper homes could not be found for them. Ill-treatment of horses is, unfortunately, far from uncommon and receives much attention.

All this requires money. Let the tag ladies have a fair recognition of the work that the Humane Society does for the dumb creatures that do so much for us.

A New Start in Agriculture.

Since the death of Hon. James Duff, the portfolio of the ministry of agriculture has been lying fallow, so to speak, the work of the department has been receiving the stimulus of the experience of Commissioner Creelman, who has been doing good work in this highly important office. The premier has been acting minister, and states that he adopted this plan until certain specific purposes were accomplished, which is now the case.

Mr. George S. Henry, member for East York, has frequently been mentioned as the prospective minister, and his appointment was a surprise. Hon. Mr. Henry is a practical farmer, and has a fine opportunity to contribute materially to the success of Ontario in the important office he has attained. If he can revive the traditions and activities associated with the memory of the late Hon. John Dryden, his ministry will make for the progress of our great staple industry.

HUNGARIAN PROTEST AGAINST FAST ALLIANCE

Amsterdam, May 24.—Protesting against the deepening of the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, Count Michael Karolyi, in a speech at Eger, according to a Budapest despatch to The West Zeltung, declared it would be an obstacle to Hungary's aspirations for political and economic independence.

GERMANS MAKE RULES TO COERCE HOLLAND

The Hague, May 24.—In its latest alteration of German prize rules, according to a report from the Dutch minister in Berlin, the German government takes the view, which is fully applicable to Dutch shipping, that ships laid up in harbors do not count. Therefore, the tonnage in Dutch ports is deducted from the total, and Germany reaches the conclusion that the greater part of Dutch shipping is navigating in the service of the allies. It is pointed out by Berlin, however, that there is no question of attacks without warning or destruction outside the danger zone, and, secondly, the differences raised by Germany would vanish if an arrangement were reached regarding conditions by which Germany would be ready to grant safe conduct to Dutch ships.

EQUAL TO INDEMNITY.

Economic Advantages Obtained by Germany in Rumania.
 London, May 24.—Economic advantages which Germany has obtained in the peace treaty with Rumania are equivalent to an indemnity from that nation in the opinion of the German experts. Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, told the Berlin Chamber of Commerce in his recent speech, in which he discussed the Rumanian treaty before that body, the German wireless report of the address shows.

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BRITISH EMPIRE PROVES ABLE TO STAND WAR

London, May 24.—Today being Empire Day the newspapers dwell on the solidarity of the British Empire, which showed itself capable of enduring the severest tests applied by a world wide war.
 The Daily Telegraph says: "The keynote of the British Empire as applied to Canada and Australia, and afterwards to South Africa, was that the empire meant a partnership of self-governing people. It's proved subject populations instead of exploiting them, and all are as self-determined as the British themselves. It is just because we are a community of self-governing peoples that the British Empire holds out today, confident, safe, resolute and strong, as a defender of civilization."
 The Telegraph goes on to say: "Nothing since the Brest treaty has so affected the outlook as that magnificent burst of military ardor which is sending thousands of American soldiers to our side. The adhesion of the mighty western republic is so overwhelming in its significance that we may well thank God and take courage. Moreover, France and Italy are more closely conjoined with Great Britain than they ever have been, and the empire stands undiminished and undefeated."

CZECH OPPOSITION GAINS IN STRENGTH

Gerrymandering of Bohemia Increases Discontent of Slav Elements.

Amsterdam, May 24.—In spite of many arrests made last Sunday after the Czech demonstration in Prague on Saturday, organized opposition to the Austrian Government's scheme to divide Bohemia into self-administering districts is growing in strength. The Czechs are in constant contact with the Poles, Italians and south Slavs and will, according to the latest despatches, do all in their power to hinder the work of parliament when it assembles. It is expected that the government will be forced to dissolve parliament after its second meeting in June, and the Czechs and the others proclaim to the world persecutions of which their nationals are the victims.

Demonstrations continue in Prague. Bohemian national organizations, with songs in honor of the entente being the order of the day. Thousands of anonymous circulars are being distributed, calling for a protest against the government measure.

German newspapers criticize Austria's way of dealing with the demonstrators. The Tages Zeitung of Berlin says: "Kar's conciliatory disposition and Vienna's lack of back-bonedness are responsible for the occurrence. An energetic general would be the best prime minister at present."

ONE MILLION RUSSIAN PRISONERS INVALIDS

Their Return to Russia Under Present Conditions a Hard Problem for Germany.

Moscow, May 17.—One million of 3,000,000 Russian war prisoners held in Germany and Austria-Hungary are total invalids. In Germany there are 1,000,000, and in Austria-Hungary 2,000,000. Most of the remainder are suffering from other serious contagious diseases.

Their return to Russia under present conditions is a great problem on account of the lack of food, proper accommodations and medical assistance. The exchange of invalids has been going on for some time.

A mixed commission of Germans and Russians is now arranging for the exchange of able-bodied prisoners. Patriotic groups in Moscow are to be the clearing centre, with other places to be designated later.
 Plans are being made for the repatriation of 500,000 refugees to the Russian provinces occupied by the Germans. Some of the refugees are in Siberia, while the others are in Russia. So far the Germans have shown great unwillingness to admit them in large numbers. Several hundred thousand already are gathered at the frontiers, but only small parties are admitted. The Germans claiming that the transportation facilities are limited.

PRINCE ARTHUR ARRIVES.

Son of Duke of Connaught Heads British Mission.

At Atlantic Port, May 24.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, former governor-general of Canada, and a cousin of King George, arrived today from an English port as head of a British mission to the United States. The mission made the voyage aboard a British cruiser.
 The prince and his party were met by Assistant Secretary of State Long, Colonel E. M. House, General White, head of the British recruiting mission in this country, Clive Bailey, British consul-general, and other American and British officials.
 The mission is on its way to Japan. It will go to Washington to call on President Wilson.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

Bellevue, May 24.—Major-General J. Lyons Biggar, quartermaster-general of Canada, was this evening at Hotel Quinte here tendered a banquet by the past and present officers of the 15th Regiment of this city. The function was of a military nature and was presided over by Col. S. S. Lester. Major-General Biggar spoke at some length on the work of his department. A few toasts were proposed and responded to.

NEW RIVETING RECORD.

London, May 24.—A new riveting record was made yesterday at Barrow by William Moses, an employee of Vickers, Limited. Using a 25½-pound riveting hammer on string beams for 9.3 inch howitzers, Moses drove 5504 rivets in nine hours. The rivets were of two kinds, counter-sunk and snap-head, and the tools employed had been in use for 12 months.

BIG IRISH FUND GROWS STEADILY

Nearly a Million Dollars is Raised to Fight Conscription.

DELICATE SITUATION

Dillon and Devlin May Have Trouble to Adjust Matters.

Dublin, May 24.—The anti-conscription fund, which in less than a month has grown to nearly \$1,000,000, bids fair to become one of the most important factors in the development of the internal political situation. It is the largest fund ever raised in Ireland for a political purpose and, being in control of the Mansion House conference, that body finds itself in a position of greater financial power than any political organization in Ireland today.

Thus the conference, unless managed scrupulously, would be able to influence tremendously the action of any national political organization. This opens many dangerous possibilities to which the moderate leaders in Dublin have devoted anxious attention during the past 48 hours.

A considerable proportion of the subscribers to the fund are moderate Irish men and women, who, while objecting to the forcible application of conscription, are firm supporters of the war and equally firm opponents of Sinn Fein and everything for which it stands. But should the representatives of this moderate opinion referring to restrain their extremist colleagues, it is evident that a situation might arise where the resignation of the moderates would be inevitable. Serious problems regarding the control of the fund then might be presented.

The resignation of the moderate delegates to the conference would be regarded as a tremendous victory for the Sinn Fein and Sinn Feiners may do all in their power to embarrass their nationalist opponents. This is the reason the situation in which John Dillon and Joseph Devlin find themselves is one of the most delicate in the history of Irish politics.

Unionist critics are quite alive to the situation and are doing their utmost to make capital for themselves by pointing out a moral to the Irish. The Irish Times, in an editorial referring to the decision of the conference, use the fund for aiding the dependents of "men whose activities are gravely incompatible with the safety of the nation," asks if Dillon and Devlin were content to sit silent while the conference "resolved away Ireland's honor" and asks if the bishops have nothing to say about the use of the fund.

ITALIAN FOOD MINISTRY.

Rome, May 24.—A food ministry is created under a decree promulgated today. Dr. Silvio Gesell, who has been food controller, received the new portfolio. Signor Nazzari was appointed under-secretary. Signor Regio, under-secretary for marine transportation, has resigned. Salvatore Orlando has been appointed to succeed him.

GIVES THREE MILLION.

New York, May 24.—A contribution of \$3,000,000 to the Red Cross war fund by the Rockefeller foundation was announced today.

DASHING THEMSELVES TO PIECES



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Merton Gray Arrives.

CHAPTER XC.

"Well, whom do you think I just ran into?" George asked, when he returned from his walk.
 "I don't know, I am sure."
 "Gray," he says he is ready to finish that picture as soon as you can give him a couple of sittings. I told him you would attend to it at once. Might as well get it over with."
 I felt puzzled and confused at the wave of pleasure that swept over me. Merton Gray was nothing to me, yet his coming where I was, gave me intense pleasure.
 "I am ready any time you think best," I replied quietly.
 "I'll telephone him in the morning. Then we can make arrangements. I am going yachting, so you would be alone. Perhaps you had better sit down. It will prevent your being lonely."

Already George was planning to leave me. The thought, perhaps, tinged my answer:
 "Yes, that would be better than moping alone."
 Anything would be better than nursing my bitter thoughts. I had been glad to leave Narragansett because I thought I should have George to myself. In truth, I had absolutely given no thought to the plan to finish my loved his society, but believed it was picture in Newport. If I considered it at all, it was as something to be done at some time during the summer, rather than so soon after our arrival.

The Next Morning.
 George arranged everything. He fixed the hour and did the talking. As usual, all I had to do was to obey orders. So, about an hour after George left for his yachting trip, I walked slowly over to Merton's studio, chaperoned by Celeste.
 "Madame is tripe, this morning," the girl said, as we walked along.
 "No, Celeste, not sad—just thinking."

My thoughts made me blush. I wondered if George would like me better if he saw that Merton Gray really cared for me. Deep down in my heart, I knew that I could very easily make Merton care for me. How I knew this, I could not explain. But that he liked to be with me—enjoyed my company—I knew now; it would not be a long step to winning his affection, I was positive.

I liked him, too. Would it be unfair to play him off against George? By the time we had reached his studio I decided, no, that I liked him too well to use him in any way, even to win my husband's love thru jealousy of him. That there was any danger for me in my friendship for Merton, I never imagined. I realized that I enjoyed his society, but believed it was

for the same reason that I enjoyed being with Kurtis and Evelyn; he was young, he was not critical, and I could be natural when with him.

So I went along, blindly wanting to do right—wanting happiness and love. I have learned, in the years long past, that love is the common sense of women; they cannot thrive and be happy without love of some kind—that of husband or of children. Without it, their natures are but half developed, and they go blundering along thru life, reaching out for something to satisfy that craving, just as I was blundering and groping then.

A Quiet Morning.
 Merton was unaffectionately glad to see me, and showed no disposition to hurry the sitting. But I was self-conscious, and very subdued. The thought which had filled my mind, on the way over, had made a peculiar impression upon me. It was as if I had planned to rob someone and had been caught in the act. I was glad when he finally commenced to work.

The studio was not large, and Celeste was able to see and hear. I was glad that it was so. I felt, somehow, that she was a safeguard. Never before had I felt this way. Never had I so dissected my feelings toward anyone. I longed for Evelyn, altho had she been with me I should not have told her of my emotions.

But Merton painted industriously while I kept turning things over in my mind. The picture was nearly finished—that is, the sittings were, and when I left (after refusing to walk along the beach with him), he regretted that I don't know, he unnecessary for me to visit the studio.

"It will give you more time for other things, but I shall miss having you," he said as I rose to go.
 "Yes, it will give me more time with Mr. Howard," I said slowly and deliberately. Why I should say such a thing, I don't know. Everyone that knew George, knew that he was a great man's man, a club and society man, and that, consequently, I was much alone.

Merton looked at me in a sort of pitying fashion, then said softly:
 "You are a very brave little lady."

Monday—A Talk With George.

SWEDES LEAVE TOKIO WITHOUT EXPLANATION

London, May 24.—Much speculation has been aroused in Tokio over the departure of G. O. Wallenberg, the Swedish minister, and 14 prominent Swedish residents, according to a despatch from the Japanese capital to The Daily Express, dated Thursday. Allegations of unsavory conduct by the minister are freely made.

The Japanese foreign office has not issued a statement, but it is added that it is public knowledge that all the diplomats recently refused to meet Mr. Wallenberg or to attend functions to which he had been invited. No members of the diplomatic corps were at the railway station when the Swedish minister left.

WELCOME TO DERBY.

Paris, May 24.—Two hundred Americans joined in welcoming the Earl of Derby, the new British ambassador, at a luncheon given at the American Club yesterday by Laurence V. Benet, the president. Lord Derby and American Ambassador Sharp made brief speeches. Both touched upon the new and ancient ties uniting the British and American nations and upon the determination of both to win the war for freedom and justice.

GERMANS ENDORSE TURKS.

Moscow, Friday, May 17.—The central powers, says an official German press, endorse the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government that Mussulmans should be at the head of the government in the Crimea.

ENGAGEMENTS IN ITALY.

Vienna, May 24, via London.—"Recapitulating reconnoitering activity yesterday again led to engagements at several points," says the official statement on operations on the Italian front, in the determination of both to win the war for freedom and justice.

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