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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

Strength of the British Cabinet.

No government could be stronger than that over which Premier Lloyd George presides, after the discomfiture of the hostile forces last week. Nothing is more remarkable than the deliverance of Lord Curzon to the Primrose League on the following day as an evidence of Lloyd George's strength and influence. Lord Milner also is a loyal element in a government that represents every part of the nation.

There is no evidence to support the Morning Post assertion that a Lansdowne-Aquith-Henderson government was ready to take the place of the Lloyd George administration. The details of the vote on Thursday night are available, but there is nothing to indicate that Lansdowne or Aquith would be a better friend of labor than Lloyd George. The contrary, in fact, is the case. All the measures passed before the war favorable to labor and forming part of the labor program, were carried in the face of the violent opposition of Lansdowne and his class, by Mr. Aquith as premier, but pushed on by Lloyd George, who devised and formulated them.

Lord Curzon's most notable declaration was against militarism and militaristic influence dominating the government. It is to be noted that it was exactly this militaristic tendency which Lansdowne and Aquith were supporting. Is it to be believed that Arthur Henderson and the Labor party are in favor of this? The crisis of last week was distinctly military in its origin, and had General Milner's letter led to the overthrow of the Lloyd George government, its successor would have been compelled to recognize the military claims of General Maunser and his friends, and reverse the policy which led to the whole disturbance.

That policy is centred in the unity of command of the all. General Robertson refused to have anything to do with that policy. General Milner took the same attitude. General Wilson, the new chief of staff, represents that policy, and the war council at Versailles, the war office and the cabinet are now all at one on the war policy, and what the Germans chiefly desired, divided as such as weakened the army efforts for the last three years, is now a thing of the past.

"Get on with the war!" was the cry of a Labor member, and it is echoed by the whole empire. Further revelations have been made following the sensational story of the Emperor Karl's letter to "my dear sixties," in which the anxiety of the Austrian Government to make peace, a separate peace, of any kind of peace, is very evident. It is probable that Germany is no less anxious for peace than Austria, but the German Government, which is the Kaiser, the great general staff and the Junkers, knows that peace for it means the abolition of the powers of the present ruling caste if not the abolition of their entire class. Austria is not quite so fully committed to autocratic principles, and the Emperor Karl especially is ready to be a good democrat if given the chance. The Kaiser will not permit it.

It is stated by a correspondent of The Manchester Guardian that the proposals of the Emperor Karl included the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, the evacuation of all occupied territory, and the restoration of Belgian independence. This, however, was not sufficient for France, which was bound in honor to stand by Italy, for whom no provision had been made in the proposals. President Poincaré and M. Ribot therefore declined the negotiations, although it is stated that Premier Lloyd George would have been willing to listen. This statement must be received with caution, however, as The Guardian has been no friend of Mr. Lloyd George in recent months. At any rate, the British premier agreed with France and Italy in the final rejection of the proposals.

The interesting point of the story was the alleged willingness of Emperor Karl to break with the Kaiser if he did not accept the terms arranged. A good deal has occurred since this situation existed, and there has been no improvement for the central powers in the meantime. The willingness for peace is certainly not less in Austria, and the anxiety probably greater. The whole of the home population outside of the ruling caste despair of the war and are sick of it. Every fresh victory proves to be a disguised disaster, and the disappointments in regard to food have been keen and bitter.

From all this it cannot be doubted that the leaders of the entente powers are confident of their strength and

of their ability ultimately to dominate the situation. The German army is making, it is believed, its last huge effort, and it can scarcely set this going again after the terrible losses sustained in the attacks, and lastly at Kemmel. The people of the central powers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by surrender to the entente demands. It is the ruling caste alone that stands in the way of peace, but for that very reason they stand the more obstinately and unchangeably. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a peace agreeable to the allied powers.

It is probable that this view has never been brought home flatly and bluntly to the people of Germany and her allies. They are kept in the dark and deceived by their rulers, and unaware of the real situation they have been persuaded to struggle on. It is not unknown to Emperor Karl and others who are willing to make peace that the entente is fighting for principle, for justice and liberty, and that no man who is satisfied with fair and honest dealing has anything to fear from an allied victory. This knowledge, combined with the terrible suffering to which the people have been subjected in Germany and Austria, is sufficient to explain the efforts after peace that are constantly being made. The neutral powers know also that good faith and honest pledges are to be expected from the entente powers, while the Germans are not only known to violate their word, but make it an article of their political faith to do so.

In a world of reason where men acted intelligently it might be thought that there could be no difficulty in bringing about a settlement under such conditions in a very brief space. But the German world is a particularly mad world, a very realm of unreason, where no sensible action can be anticipated. The gleams that come from Austria must therefore be regarded as the result of a knowledge of growing weakness on the part of Germany which will compel peace at an early date. That there are strong expectations of peace this summer is fairly obvious. The peace feelers went out from various quarters, the buoyancy of the stock markets, always a sensitive barometer, the willingness to enlist among many who hitherto hung back, the military and parliamentary revolt in Britain, the confidence of the allied troops everywhere, and the falling morale of the enemy are all symptoms, slight in themselves, which, taken together, point to the consummation of those aims for which the allied armies have been struggling for almost four years. It would not be unreasonable to expect peace by September.

Russia's Retribution.

Another tragedy is apparently afoot in Ukraine. It is a grim retribution for the treachery of Russia towards the entente allies. The Russian people are at the hands of those who tempted her and for whose promises she bartered her good word. The Bolsheviks and all the other unintelligent revolutionary parties in Russia, aided and abetted by many agencies in other countries, not excepting Canada, swallowed the fallacy that a struggle between capital and labor was represented by the German-made war and that if the war was stopped in Russia labor everywhere would assert its rights and the fighting would cease. Germany was quite willing to have that view promulgated, or any other view that simple souls would take which would lead them to stop fighting. Had Germany kept faith with Russia in making peace she could have held Russia as Britain holds India, as France holds Algeria. But Germany could not keep faith. It is not in her philosophy to do so. The God she worships is the God of the Kaiser, and to whom the Kaiser constantly appeals is the God of the Kaiser.

To this devil of cynicism and negation, the materialist and the deceiver, Germany has sold her soul, and under his instruction she commits deeds that will never be forgotten while the human race has an historic memory. Russia is beginning to see how she has been betrayed, but she has delivered herself into the hands of the betrayer. Unarmed peasants, a weaponless army, munitionless forces, can do little against machine guns and cavalry. The soul of Russia is white, however, beside the soul of Germany, and this frightful lesson which the Russian people are having administered may consolidate them as a nation once more against the common enemy, the false friend that talked peace, and robbed and murdered while negotiations cloaked the real objects of the invaders.

Even the Bolsheviks have begun to understand that words in the German language mean something different from the corresponding words in Russian, French or English. There may be a constituent assembly yet in Russia with which the allies can negotiate, but it must be the government of the nation and not one class only, whether the lowest or the highest, which the allied powers can recognize. If there is to be a federal government, the various sub-republics must adopt the federal relation without delay if they are to be of any service in the emancipation of Europe from the German destroyer. It is on the cards that a new leader is arising in Russia who will consolidate the scattered forces of the Muscovite nation. The German story, as it now appears to be, of a revolution under the Grand Duke Michael was perhaps an attempt to forestall and discredit what is afoot in the south.

On Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

Ottawa, May 12.—Paraphrasing an old adage, Mr. Dooley once observed that you could lead a boy to the university, but you could not make him think. The government is finding that you can lead parliament up to the fountain of civil service reform, but the members will not quaff its sparkling waters with much enthusiasm. Indeed, some of them develop symptoms of hydrophobia. The bill to extend the Civil Service Act to the outside service will probably pass the house, but only because the government has threatened, if the bill is not passed this week, to adjourn instead of proroguing parliament, and bring the members back for a summer session. A few bold spirits have announced that they will not be cowed by this threat, but the bulk of the members are anxious to get home and stay there till next winter.

From 11 o'clock in the morning Saturday until 12 o'clock midnight the government kept the civil service bill in committee, and in the end a great number of clauses were adopted. It will be the first business to be taken up tomorrow, and the indications are that the bill is against it will gradually wear itself out. The Liberals have been sitting back enjoying the cross-firing between their colleagues, and only putting in a word now and then to keep the discussion going. There has been no avowed obstruction, but many government supporters have delayed the passage of the bill, have spoken against it vehemently and have only fallen back slowly. They scarcely go the length of saying that they are opposed to civil service reform, but they are fighting this particular bill tenaciously.

One strong argument against the bill is that the members of parliament will be more or less held responsible by his constituents for the officials appointed in his locality. The member for the riding has the confidence of his constituents and would naturally not appoint an incompetent official. The answer to this is that under the present system the sitting member does not, as a matter of fact, fill the office. In many ridings the patronage is turned over to a committee. Then again, in many ridings it is not the sitting member, but the defeated candidate who distributes the patronage. This bill has the effect of putting the riding into the hands of the defeated candidate, who is not responsible to his constituents. The bill is a very good one, but it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding.

U-BOAT CAMPAIGN TO BE CONTINUED

Reichstag a Unit Against Any Restriction of Submarine Warfare.

SUCCESS AGAIN ASSURED
Claim War Is Developing Into Struggle Between Submarines and New Construction.

Amsterdam, Saturday, May 11.—In a debate in the reichstag today on the second reading of the naval estimates as reported in a Berlin despatch, Herr Pfleger, centrist, said on behalf of the main committee, that even though the war was different from the view that the political significance of the submarine war, the entire reichstag was at one as concerned its military importance. Our naval offensive was a strong U-boat campaign should not be given up or restricted in any way, and that the construction of submarines should be promoted as far as possible. That was the opinion, also, of the highest government officials and the army and navy commanders.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle, minister of navy, admitted that unrestricted U-boat warfare meant a very strong naval offensive against the entente. "The reports for the past few days," he added, "Naturally losses occur, but the main thing is that the increase in submarines exceeds the losses. Our naval offensive is a strong U-boat campaign should not be given up or restricted in any way, and that the construction of submarines should be promoted as far as possible. That was the opinion, also, of the highest government officials and the army and navy commanders.

Between U-Boats and Construction. The submarine war is developing more and more into a struggle between U-boat action and new construction. The monthly figures of destruction have continued to be several times as large as those of new construction. Even the British ministry and the entire British press admit that. The latest appeal to British shipyard workers appears to be especially significant. For the present, apparently, the appeal does not appear to have had great success. According to the latest statement, British shipbuilding fell from 182,000 tons in March to 112,000 in April, or reckoned in ships, from 22 to 22. That means a decline of 80,000 tons, or about 40 per cent.

Decline in Cargo Space. "America has far too little, and has called for below expectations. Even if an increase is to be reckoned with in the future, it will be used up completely by America herself. In addition to the sinkings by U-boats, there is a large decline in cargo space owing to marine losses and to ships becoming unserviceable. One of the best known big British shipowners declared at a meeting of the shipping men that the losses of the British merchant fleet thru marine accident, owing to conditions created by the war, were three times as large as in peace."

Great Lakes Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Steamship "Manitoba" now leaves Owen Sound 10.30 p.m. each Thursday for Saint Ste. Marie, Fort Arthur and Port William. Steamships "Keweenaw" and "Asinibia" will sail from Port McNicoll Wednesday and Saturday, commencing June 1st.

pointed the postmasters and other officials. There does seem to be force in the argument, however, that officials like postmasters should be chosen from the localities in which they live. Mr. W. P. Cockburn strongly objects to some man from Montreal being appointed postmaster of Brantford, and Fred Pardee does not think that a man should be appointed postmaster of Sarnia, Currie of Simcoe condemns the bill as bureaucratic indeed of democratic. He thinks parliament should become a mere rubber stamp, and that the government is running mad on the subject of commissions. The other side of the argument is that there are less than 10 of these commissions represented by well-fed and well-dressed gentlemen who were drawing money from the public treasury without any responsibility to parliament.

Mr. T. M. Tweedie, who succeeded R. B. Bennett as member for Calgary, and came here preceded by quite a reputation, crossed swords with Col. Currie in defence of the bill. He has a good voice and presence but has a way of chanting his speech when he gets going which is somewhat reminiscent of Hon. Robert Rogers. It is said that many of the ministers are not much enamored of the bill, but they feel bound to stand by the prime minister's pre-election pledge. Hon. A. K. Maclean has charge of the measure and is piloting it thru in a diplomatic manner. Hon. N. W. Rowell has taken no part in the discussion, much to the disappointment of some members on both sides of the house, who have a strong desire to see a fall out of the president of the privy council.

The government is still talking of getting thru the bill, but much business remains undisposed of on the order paper. The railway estimates have not come down, nor has any opportunity been afforded the house to discuss the railway situation. The bill to amend and consolidate the Railway Act may be dropped in the effort to wind up the house as soon as possible.

Tonight, however, there is less talk about the coming week in parliament than there is about the coming week in the Ontario farmers' protest against the recent amendments to the Military Service Act. There is little doubt as to the answer they will give. The Ontario farmers, however, the government would be better pleased to have them stop at home. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers are naturally pleased to see public attention riveted just now on Ontario instead of Quebec.

BRITISH-AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT

London Observer Suggests Work on English-Speaking World.

London, May 12.—In connection with the visit of Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago and Charles Moore, who have come from the United States to lecture in the universities of Great Britain on the history of the English-speaking world, the London Observer suggests that consideration be given to the project of a history of the English-speaking world. The project is a very good one, and it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding.

On being interviewed Prof. McLaughlin approved the idea. The Observer suggests that consideration be given to the project of a history of the English-speaking world. The project is a very good one, and it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding. It is a very good one for the riding, but it is a very bad one for the riding.

Another way of building up common opinion, said Prof. McLaughlin, was by having English and American scholars work together and exchanging opinions.

Typewritten Signatures. Philadelphia Ledger—It would not be a bad thing if the innumerable government officials, all able and conspicuous personages, no doubt, but some a little too new to be known to everyone the country over, would sign their letters, whether "dictated and not read," or otherwise, with their full name spelled accurately on the typewriter, to which they might add the personal touch of the written signature, no matter how characteristically illegible it might be. This rule of a typewritten signature might be applied to all the volunteer helpers who are forced to a large correspondence on war issues, and it might be applied generally in the business world at large for the benefit of all who have to read and reply to letters which contain everything else, save the useless and elaborate official and business headings, but the one thing needed—a signature which can be read, so that a letter in return may be properly addressed.

The Toronto Morning World Has Resumed Delivery at Toronto Island
Order your copy by telephone or through the carrier. Prompt and efficient service is guaranteed. The Sunday World is for sale by the carrier every Saturday night, at five cents per copy.

BURIAN MADE A COUNT.
Amsterdam, May 12.—According to a telegram from Vienna, Emperor Charles has made Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, a Hungarian count in recognition of his services in connection with the conclusion of peace with Rumania.

VERY ANXIOUS TO HEAR THE CROW SING A PEACE SONG



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

David Watches His Brother-in-Law.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

I was sorry that David had seen George talking with Julia Collins. I gave it no real significance myself, although I did feel a little touch of resentment. But David was quick; he had evidently jumped to the conclusion that George was "making love," as he called it, to Julia Collins. At dinner, George was very pleasant to both David and me. He asked about the play, and listened to our replies, making comments upon this and that actor and actress. He seemed to know them all and to understand their fitness for the parts they portrayed.

David had been a bit stiff and unnatural at first, but that soon wore away and he became his own, bright, natural self. He was very proud of my young brother. He was such a manly chap, so straightforward and honest in everything he said and did. There was no room for deception of any sort, in his mind. I remember hearing him say, once, that he couldn't understand why people told lies, even though they didn't think it wrong; it was such a lot of trouble to tell the truth, why, it just naturally told itself.

When we finished dinner, George, as usual, smoked his cigar in the library while he looked at the evening papers. Then, also as usual, he put on his hat and, as he left, said: "I shall be late, David, don't sit up for me," then he gave me a careless kiss.

David asks Questions.

"Say, sis, does he go out every

night?" David asked as the door closed.

"My, no!" I answered trying to act surprised that he should even think such a thing, and failing miserably.

"Pretty often, tho?"

"All city men do go out a lot."

David. You see, they have their clubs, and they talk business with the men they meet there," I explained lamely.

"Bosh! No man needs to talk his business nights, especially a man who attends to his business in the daytime the way George appears to. Don't let him fool you, sis. He's not talking business all the time he leaves you alone."

"You must have been reading dime novels, David. You sound like Laura Jean Lauby. Why, I never knew you were so suspicious."

"I hate to see him neglecting you, and a hard look came into his young face, a look that boded no good to George if he thought George didn't treat me fairly."

"Now see here, David," I said, laughing, "as long as I don't object, you needn't. Come on, let's play backgammon. I want to learn to play a good game. George plays a wonderful one, and I do so want to beat him occasionally. It is too one-sided every time."

"Little he cares about keeping you interested in anything!" David grumbled.

The Game is Interrupted.

We had been playing but a short time when James announced Clark Huntington.

"Show him right in, James," I said, then quickly explained who he was to David.

"Don't let me interrupt your game," he said politely, after I had introduced my brother. "Who is the better player? I think very few women care for backgammon—at least I don't know any that do."

"Oh, David is quite a champion," I told him, but Mr. Howard is very fond of the game, and I am trying to learn."

"Yes, I often see Mr. Howard playing at the club."

He did not remain very long, but when he left he asked David and me to take a ride out in the country with him the next day.

"I have a new car, a dandy," he explained, "we'll christen it."

"Thank you, we shall be delighted to go," I replied.

"Is there anyone else you would like to take?" Clark queried. "There are plenty of them."

"Wouldn't George go?" David asked.

"He couldn't leave his business," I replied carelessly. "But it would be awfully nice to have Evelyn."

"She's a good little scout," David broke in.

"Indeed she is!" Clark responded. "Ask her by all means. Or I will call her up in the morning."

"We'll both ask her, then she'll be sure to go," I replied laughingly.

After Clark left us, we resumed our game. I became so engaged that I forgot to notice the hour, and was quite startled when the clock in the hall struck eleven.

"Come on, David! It's time we went to bed!" I said.

And scattering the men from the board by my action.

"My, sis, you must be afraid of him, to act like that," said David.

Tomorrow—The New Car is Christened.

formerly led by Baron von Richthofen."

FRANCHISE REFORM.

Premier Warkie Announces Determination to Proceed With Hungarian Measure.

Amsterdam, May 12.—On presenting his new cabinet to the lower house of parliament, Premier Warkie said, a Budapest despatch reports, that the government was determined to reach an agreement on the question of franchise reform, although without prejudicing the principles of the bill. He asserted this was possible without the support of the opposition.

DELEGATION TO OTTAWA.

St. Thomas, May 12.—The farmers in East Elgin will send ten delegates to Ottawa on May 14 to join the gathering of farmers from western Ontario to protest against the amendment of the Military Service Act. Several mass meetings of farmers have been held thru the county to discuss the matter, and a petition signed by several hundred will be forwarded by the delegation.

A resolution in favor of the system therefore being taken in the Dominion of the third of residence at a cordial appreciation Rev. Sidney West. App for services of North and will be making the later to be

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