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THURSDAY MORNING MAY 31 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

## COALITION IN TWO WEEKS OR ELECTION IN A MONTH

### ITALIANS Wind up Present Stage of Offensive by Successful Local Operations Near Duino—Artillery Firing Increases on Russian Front—Ural Cossacks Decide to Support Russian Provisional Government.

### HUNDREDS OF FOE AIRCRAFT SMASHED IN BRITISH ONSET

**Royal Flying Corps Continues Aerial Offensive With Unrelenting Intensity Both Night and Day—Many Exciting Duels in Sky Are Fought.**

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

British Front in France, via London, May 30.—The recent lull in the fighting has had no effect whatever upon the British aerial offensive, which continues day and night with unrelenting intensity. In the last few days there have been witnessed some of the most desperate air battles of the entire war. One or two of these have been fought at the unprecedented height of 15,000 feet, or more than three and one-half miles from the earth. Recently there was a duel in which a British pilot, having run out of ammunition for his machine gun, got close enough to his antagonist to shoot him down with his revolver. This incident served to recall the fact that when the war began the only weapons which aerial pilots had were pistols and carbines.

Commenting today on the dazzling altitude at which many combats occur nowadays, a pilot said that when he first went to war in 1914 he flew a machine which took an hour and a quarter to reach six thousand feet. "That's nothing," said one of his comrades. "The old bus I had in those days couldn't reach six thousand feet at all."

**Foe Craft Go to Pieces.**  
 The airplanes which could not negotiate 10,000 feet well under ten minutes were scrapped quickly, any notable feature of the air fighting in the last ten days has been the tendency of the German machines to break in pieces soon after being shot out of control.

The toll of German planes destroyed in May will mount far into the hundreds. In last Sunday's fighting alone thirty were accounted for. Fifteen were seen to crash to the ground, fourteen were driven down completely out of control, and one was shot down by artillery.

One of the melees on Sunday, between six British and eight German machines, was a thrilling one, in which an aerial battle ever fought. It was at close quarters throughout, so close, in fact, that wings scraped against wings and fighting pilots could be seen through other squares in the eye. No sooner would a British pilot swoop up to the tail of one of the German machines, than another German was on his heels. This German, in turn, would almost immediately have another British pilot pouring bullets into his back, and the latter turned sharply beneath him and escaped the first burst of fire. The commander then turned to miss another machine just in front of him, pouring in many rounds at ranges shortening from fifty to twenty yards. The German went down 400 yards in a spin, then turned over and continued to fall, completely out of control.

**Tumbled to Earth.**  
 By this time another hostile aircraft was on the commander's tail. He tried to shake off the German, but could not do so, and deliberately went down in a spin. When he flattened out he found the German still with him, and so he again went down in a spin. The German was then attacked by a British pilot who had followed him down, and sat on his tail, flooding his machine with bullets, until he went tumbling to earth, away back and forth like a piece of paper in a gale. Spinning and diving, this remarkable battle kept up until three German planes had been shot down. The other two were driven down in a spin, but formed without a single casualty. The pilot who brought down a machine with seven shots from his automatic pistol, already had accounted for two other German machines, making a record of three for the day.

One of the most remarkable escapes from death which a pilot ever had occurred today. While over the German lines his machine was hit by a shell which tore a hole thru it and exploded on the engine, wrecking it. The pilot's leg was fractured in two places, but he brought his machine back over the lines to within five feet of the ground, where he lost consciousness and crashed to the earth. The machine was so hot that the men who extricated the young flier had to pull him thru the hole which the shell had made.

Nightly British fliers drop tons of bombs on military establishments back of the German lines.

### BRITISH MISSION TO RECRUIT CANADIAN TROOPS IN U.S.

**London Concludes Arrangement With Washington Government Whereby Men May Enlist for Service With Own Countrymen.**

Ottawa, May 30.—An arrangement has been concluded between the British and American governments whereby all recruiting for the British forces, including the Canadian expeditionary force, will be carried on thru the British Recruiting Mission, of which Brig.-Gen. W. A. White is the head. Recruiting thru other channels is illegal. Persons who wish to enlist in the Canadian or British army and who are not either native born or fully naturalized American citizens may apply at the nearest United States recruiting office. If physically fit, they will be given transportation, in the case of the British army to New York, and in the case of the Canadian forces, to the nearest of the following points: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John or Halifax.

### ORDER JEWS TO GO FROM JERUSALEM

**Turkish Officials Have Design Held Up by the Germans. DRIVEN FROM JAFFA. Zionist Settlers Receive Very Harsh Treatment From Ottoman Authorities.**

Copenhagen, via London, May 30.—According to information received in Zionist circles from Palestine, the Turks have twice given orders for the evacuation of the Jews from Jerusalem, but that the orders each time were suspended owing to representations from the German Government, which feared for the safety of the shrines and other holy places and still more the effect upon the world's public opinion. The order of expulsion, however, is still hanging over the heads of the residents of Jerusalem, and the consulates and public institutions have their belongings packed and their affairs in order so as to leave should the Turkish commander, Jemala Pasha, enforce it as a general measure.

The expulsion of the Jews from Jaffa, according to the same source of information, was due to the chicaneries of the Turkish officials, who, when the Jews in Galilee sent horses and carts to aid their co-religionists in their exodus, requisitioned all the horses and then provided for their transportation in vermin-infested railroad coaches, which caused an immediate outbreak of spotted typhus among the wanderers.

The Jewish colonists were permitted to remain owing to urgent representation of German officers, who pointed out that the provisioning of the Syrian army would be affected if the Jewish farmers were expelled.

### BRITAIN REQUISITIONS ALL STOCKS OF TOBACCO

**Prices for Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Will Be Fixed.**

London, May 30.—It is announced that owing to the shortage of shipping and the consequent necessity of economizing all available supplies of tobacco, the board of trade will requisition and assume immediate control of all stocks of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff. The board will fix prices and regulate dealings, with the aim of limiting deliveries and sales to the scale of 1916. It is not intended, however, to impose any restrictions on the price of tobacco to his majesty's forces from overseas.

It was also announced yesterday that all imported cheese would be requisitioned at the price of cheese, beans, peas and pulse fixed.

### The Cabinet Makers.



"Th' Preach—I've been waitin' fer ye, Horatius, till gie me th' news frae Ottawa about th' walls o' th' Temple o' Politics comin' down."

Hok: Yes, I was there all Tuesday and it was quite catalysmal. My most esteemed friends, the Prop and the Knock of The Tely were there. They had a lot of cabinet lumber that they kept piling up in the corridors in front of the door of the Minister of War.

"Th' Preach: Fatna kind was it?"

Hok: It was green timber and dry and much of it punk. And the Sergeant-at-Arms made them take it out; and when they got his back turned they bro't in again. But he wouldn't let them stack it up in front of Sir Robert's door.

"Th' Preach: Were they seekin' till hee it pit lenth th' cabinet?"

Hok: Very much. But they didn't get it up to Sir Robert. All they could do was to watch him ride up and down the elevator and chase Kemp on the run thru the corridors.

"Th' Preach: Was John fer a national administration, Horatius?"

Hok: Yes. He bro't in a soap-box, got up on it and harangued the legislators and others in the lobby every few minutes, saying, "Anything to keep out what I don't want in." And he held forth in the Chateau in the same way.

"Th' Preach: An fa did hee was want in?"

Hok: Sir Will and Nas. Rowell were among them.

"Th' Preach: An fa hee fer pittin th' cabinet?"

Hok: Tom Foster and Tom Underwood most.

"Th' Preach: For the love of Mike, Horatius!"

### OLIVER SCENTS CONSPIRACY TO RUN RAILWAYS

**Government Bitterly Assailed for Tearing Up N.T.R. and G.T.P. Tracks.**

**COCHRANE HITS BACK**

Partisan Feeling Raised to High Pitch and Exchanges Are Lively.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, May 30.—While the two party leaders were absent from the house today, apparently engaged in bringing about the sinking of party differences and the creation of a coalition government, their respective followers were engaged in one of the most acrimonious debates heard for some years in parliament. The discussion arose at the opening of the sitting upon the motion of Hon. Frank Oliver for the adjournment of the house "to discuss a question of urgent public importance, to wit, the lifting of 300 miles of rails from the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Edmonton."

It will be remembered that some time ago the government received an urgent request from the imperial authorities for several hundred miles of rails and ties to be used in construction work at the front. The first three hundred miles were taken from sidings and terminals on the National Transcontinental, and the second stretch of 300 miles from the rails taken from the G.T.P. west of Edmonton. From Edmonton west for 300 miles the Canadian Northern and G.T.P. parallel, crossing the mountains together, the Jasper or Yellow Head Pass. The government, therefore, felt that one stock would serve both lines, and proceeded to tear up the G.T.P. rails accordingly.

**Charges Wrecking Policy.**  
 Mr. Oliver in his speech today, however, declared that the real purpose of the government was to wreck physically, as it had already wrecked financially, the National Transcontinental project which includes the National Transcontinental and the G. T. P. railways. His particular complaint was that the rails were picked up at points in his constituency which left towns and colonies without any railway service at all.

Hon. Frank Cochrane replied to Mr. Oliver with great vehemence. Never has a minister spoken with so much indignation and indignation as he did today. He had not the power to ship his rails over with them to compel him to help lay the tracks, under shell fire at the front. Mr. Bennett of Calgary followed the minister in more detailed defence of the government, showing that the rails of the Canadian North-

### ROWELL, GOVIN AND MURRAY FOR "WIN-THE-WAR" CABINET

**Pardee on Way to Toronto to Confer With Leader of Opposition in Ontario—Election Within Month if Coalition Plans Fall Thru.**

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, May 30.—Canada will have a coalition government within a fortnight, or a general election within a month. The World correspondent is enabled tonight to give the following summary of the political situation, which, the unofficial, is based upon facts that may be accepted as reliable:

1.—Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec; Hon. G. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia; and Hon. N. W. Rowell, leader of the opposition in Ontario, Liberals, all are to be invited to enter a "win the war" government.

2.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and F. F. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, are in Montreal, placing the whole situation before Sir Lomer Gouin.

3.—Mr. Pardee will leave Montreal tonight for Toronto to confer with Mr. Rowell.

4.—It is not yet known whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be included in the proposed coalition. He is thought to be working to assist the prime minister in carrying out his proposals.

5.—Sir Robert Borden will be the leader of any combination of two parties that is formed.

6.—Three-fifths Conservative.

7.—It is understood that the proposed new cabinet will be three-fifths Conservative and two-fifths Liberal.

8.—The new government will not deal finally with questions of party controversy, including the fiscal question.

9.—The new cabinet will continue itself to questions affecting the prosecution of the war, including greater food production, shipping, raising of armaments, etc.

10.—It has not yet been decided what ministers in the present cabinet will be dropped. Sir Robert Borden, Hon. G. J. Doherty, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Dr. Reid are all practically certain to be retained.

11.—The new ministers, if the proposals carry, will stand for constituencies, the bye-elections will likely be avoided by arrangements between the two parties.

12.—The final draft of the conscription bill is ready. It is not likely to be put into effect for a couple of months. It will take at least that time to register the manhood of the conscription.

13.—If the proposals of the prime minister fail, or if in the event of a coalition being brought about, the coalition is a national government, an election will come immediately.

**Look for Coalition.**  
 Sir Robert Borden did not come to the parliament building today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been absent all day in Montreal. The out-of-town "cabinet makers" have had little to say to them except that they are flying about the corridors. There was an acrimonious debate in the house over the lifting of the G. H. party feeling ran high, but there is none the less, a growing impression that Canada is to have a coalition or a national government. Yesterday afternoon the prime minister called at Government House to say good-by to Right Hon. Mr. Doherty, and upon his return to the house and Sir Wilfrid drove immediately to Rideau Hall.

So presumptuous was the business that called Sir Wilfrid to Government House that he missed the division in the house of commons on the Oliver resolution, and for Sir Wilfrid to miss a vote in the house is something new in the annals of Dominion politics.

**Laurier Sees Gouin.**  
 This morning the Liberal leader left for Montreal, accompanied by F. F. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip. He went on the regular train, also a special train bearing Mr. Balfour ran as a second section of the regular train. His purpose was undoubtedly to hold a conference with Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, and it is surmised that he endeavored to get from Sir Lomer Quebec's members of the house to support the conscription question. The general impression here is that his excellency the governor-general not only endeavored to bring the party leaders together on conscription, but intimated the desirability of their uniting to form a new government. The evening papers and many members of the house declare that the new cabinet is to consist of an equal number of Conservatives and Liberals, and that each of the party leaders will name half the cabinet. They take it for granted that the government thus formed will command the confidence of the house and the country and experience no difficulty in dealing with conscription, the extension of the par-

### SOCIALISTS FORMULATE STOCKHOLM PROGRAM

**Austro-German Delegates Want Prohibition of Armed Merchantmen, Reduction of Contraband List, Weaker Blockade Rights.**

Stockholm, May 30, via London.—The peace program of the Austrian and German delegates to the Socialist conference to be held here, as formulated in a group conference, provides for no annexations, no indemnities and restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare.

The six chief points of the program are enumerated as follows:

1. No annexations.
2. No indemnities.
3. The south-slavic lands and Austria-Hungarian crown lands to remain in the dual monarchy, but Socialists should support the efforts of their inhabitants to gain autonomy under the sovereignty of Austria. Under this condition the restoration of the independence of Poland is to be achieved in the future by free agreement between the two countries and the independent state of Rumania.
4. Freedom of Sea.
5. Restoration of freedom of commerce on land and sea, modification of the protectionist system, the establishment of "international administration" for all maritime routes and inter-oceanic canals, internationally built and administered railways.
6. Return to the maritime principle established by the Paris peace treaty of 1866, especially regarding the prohibition of the capture or arming of merchantmen; abolition of prize courts; reduction of the contraband list, taking therefrom especially all raw materials for clothing or food; modification of the rights of blockade and "restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare."

The delegates go on record as opposing the annexation of Belgium and declare themselves as "being friendly to Serbia's independence, which state, by joining with Montenegro can assure itself of an outlet to the sea."

They declare that the Balkan States should arrange their own internal affairs without outside interference. The future of Alsace and Lorraine is not mentioned.

The Czech, Polish and Bosnian delegates, and upon his return to the house and Sir Wilfrid drove immediately to Rideau Hall.

So presumptuous was the business that called Sir Wilfrid to Government House that he missed the division in the house of commons on the Oliver resolution, and for Sir Wilfrid to miss a vote in the house is something new in the annals of Dominion politics.

### URAL COSSACKS BACK RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

**Petrograd, May 30, via London, May 31.—The Cossacks in the Ural district held a convention recently, and passed a resolution to give their unqualified support to the temporary government. They also issued an appeal to all citizens of free Rumania to follow their example. Among the declarations contained in the appeal were the following: "You must recall that the enemy is watching our interior disorganization. Away with treason and disorders. We have only one front—our own and that of our allies. The army must not remain quiet, but must help the allies by advancing."**

Information from the Tambov government indicates that the peasants are bringing wheat for the army in increasing quantities. The farmers are refusing to accept pay for this and insist on donating it.

The guard at the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, where the former emperor and empress are held prisoners, has been relaxed to a point where it has called forth complaints from the commander of the Petrograd district, who, after visiting the palace, declared that the duties of the guard were carelessly and irregularly carried out and hinted that under the present conditions escape was by no means impossible.

"I found the guards sitting about smoking and talking with bystanders," says the commander, "and the chains of the guards was executed in a haphazard manner, and not according to military regulations."

"I ask you to remember that we are guarding the chief representative of the old regime, and that the personality of the terrible oppression from which the Russian people freed themselves with such great difficulty. We are responsible before the whole country for guarding this prisoner, and I cannot allow troops under my authority to take so lightly a task entrusted to them. I hope that, henceforth, officers and soldiers will keep an even stricter guard than the military regulations of the old regime demanded."

### TWENTY-ONE SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

**Eighteen Vessels of Over Sixteen Hundred Tons Destroyed. ONE SMALLER CRAFT Submarines Only Succeed in Eliminating Two Fishing Boats.**

London, May 30.—Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the past week. It was officially announced tonight. One vessel of less than 1,600 tons and two fishing vessels were sunk. The text of the announcement reads: "Weekly summary: Arrivals, 2,718; sailings, 2,768."

"British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines, 1,600 tons, eighteen; under 1,600 tons, one."

"British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously reported, seven; as reported."

The report invariably includes all mercantile tonnage known to have been sunk by mines or submarines, whether employed by the government or otherwise.

The losses of British shipping from the submarine war are reported this week total 21, as compared with a total of thirty lost in the previous week. While the losses of vessels exceeding 1,600 tons each remain the same as in the last previous report, the number of vessels of less than 1,600 tons is reduced from nine to only one.

The number of fishing vessels sunk is reduced from three to two.

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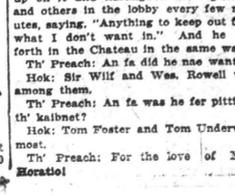
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