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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

#### Diplomacy and the War

While the soldiers are doing their duty it must not be thought that the lomatic efforts are so open and obvious that it almost seems as the no other nation had any diplomatic representabassadors have been doing in the limespicuous fashion.

When all the fighting is over and another field altogether. It was a cor-Sublime Porte.

The union of the four great powerspreservation of peace in Europe. peace in such an alliance. All these war, and the co-ordination of every nations have all the territory they want, and no nation will desire anything for years to come but the opportunity to recover from the grievous wounds that are now being inflicted. Those who recognize the obviousness and necessity of this very simple self and his fellows, a vast, mysterious statement will see that any nation that but ever-present power that can comdesires peace as a more or less per- pel obedience to the will of its anointmanent condition on earth will not ed head. Such a conception is entirehesitate to cast in its lot with the ly foreign to the mind of the citizens quadruple entente.

Early in the war an agreement was entered into by Russia, France and Great Britain by which each nation bound itself to continue in the fight until all had mutually agreed to stop. This meant the sealing of the fate of ciently met by the continuance of the might have made against one or two of workers and of the sources of supply them, it was clear that a war to the death against the triple entente was is rapidly growing in Britain that it is But He Has Been Interned at more than Germany could survive. The three have become four, and we may be sure that whatever Germany may have done, or may say in public, privately of duty. This is a national war, and she is troubled with "a certain all who are physically fit and not refearful looking for of judgment and flery indignation" which shall deyour her and all her desperate aims. It is the belief of many that since the failure of the dash on Paris Germany's sole hope was to find a plausible way out of the trap into which she had rushed. There is no way out, and the farther she goes in the more painful will be the subsequent proceedings for her people. can be exempt. The old order is Restitution alone will shackle Germany for a generation. We do not in the United States, which has no part need to suppose that the allies will

The diplomacy of Europe is busy all the time presenting these views to the still neutral powers, and one of these days there will be a rush for front seats among the small nations who are still nervous about the final result. Holland has nothing to expect from German victory, and will only exist on sufferance of the other great powers, after the war. The little nations see this clearly enough, and perhaps are still afraid that the quadruple entente is to be feared equally with a victorious Germany. This is where the diplomatists have educational work to do. Certainly Great Britain has no aggrandizement policy to forward. Nor has France. Russia, we believe, has nothing more in view than her old aim of a southern seaport. Italy has designs in northern Africa, but these do not antagonize anyone except Turkey, and Turkey will be negligible for some time to

drastic than just restitution.

In the quadruple entente there is nothing to arouse the fear of aggressive action after the war, nor is there anything in the relation of the four European export trade, all combine to great powers that would point to the give him a degree of protection which possibility of quarreling among them- no tariff law has ever afforded. Those

The Toronto World to unite them, the desire for peace. They will dominate Europe with this idea as it has never before been dominated, and the domination will be entirely benevolent and will afford perfect liberty to the nations concerned within their own limits.

It has been suggested that the German Empire will be resolved into its elements after the war, the several nations of which it is composed taking their places with other nations of a similar standing. The four first-class powers will dictate peace, and the second-class powers, which shall be entirely independent, shall have their disputes arbitrated for them by the first-class powers. The third-class powers will not be permitted to raise armies except for police purposes, and shall make no treaties save commercial or postal. These third-class powers will be chiefly new states created by the reconstruction of Europe. They will be organized on racial and national lines, leaving no grounds for friction among them. The United States will be left in the enjoyment of the Monroe doctrine.

#### Coalition and Conscription

Various circumstances, and particularly the formation of a coalition government, point to an early call to the colors of every man of military age in the United Kingdom who is not needed in the armament and munition factories. The conviction is deepening that the country cannot, in this crisis. rely on the old voluntary system. whether in military matters or in the field of labor. Great as are the manufacturing resources of Britain, and earnest and patriotic as the employers and the majority of the workers have been. diplomatists are idle. Germany's dip- it is evidently recognized that what is needed is organization and direction, requirements that mean a form of government intensely repugnant to the tives engaged. What the German am- British spirit of individualism. Such a revolution could not be accomplishlight has quite evidently been neutral- ed by a ministry representing only one ized by what the ambassadors of the of the political parties in the state. allies have been doing in a less con- But it can be done by a government that represents the nation.

Germany not only organized a vast the victory gained then will come the military machine, but it organized the turn of the peace makers, and what whole labor of the country. There are they will do must be expected to be no shirkers in Germany-there can be conformable with the aims towards none. Even if the German were not which the ambassadors at present ap- the intense patriot that he is he would pear to be working. When Italy en- none the less be compelled to give the tered the arena of arms German diplo- last ounce of his strength as he does macy received a defeat which was the last drop of his blood, towards the quite as marked as the halt on the duty of the hour. Above him is the march to Paris, the the reverse was in | might of the military arm, controlled by one man-the emperor, to whom responding triumph for the allies, and personally every soldier has sworn alperhaps is as great a tribute to the legiance as the ruler of Germany by sagacity of Italy as the entry of Turdivine appointment, whose ally is God Canada is about the only slaughter key into the war on the side of Ger- Himself. The German workman knows many is a token of the stupidity of the that refusal or failure to do his part would meet with short shrift. So from Russia, France, Italy and Great Britain vice down to the common laborer, each venue, But our European imports departure of Churchill from the admithe professor thru every grade of ser-Behind and above them is the general

department of the nation's industry. change in his relation to the state. The German has been taught to regard the state as something external to himof a democratic state. Nor had the Briton of today any experience whatever of a war threatening the foundation of the national life and liberty. Yet it is plain that if the pressing necessities of the hour cannot be suffi-Germany, for whatever stand she old haphazard methods, control of the BARON VON POLENZ NOT must be established. The feeling, too, not fair to let all the burden of the war rest on the shoulders of the volunteers, who felt and obeyed the call quired in the workshops or in the onto today connecting Baron Von Flagless homes are few and far betransportation services must do their Polen zwith the Isle of Orleans gun tween, and before the expiration of quired in the workshops or in the part. Those who will not accept that base incident is incorrect. The man obligation should have it thrust upon obligation should have it thrust upon them. That, we think, is one of the reasons for this coalition government.

# Yielding Place to New

From the great changes brought about by the great war no nation changing, yielding place to new, even impose on Germany anything more miles from the theatre of action. Since in the conflict and is three thousand the civil war the tariff has been the backbone of all their fiscal legislation. One political party frankly favored "tariff for protection with incidental revenue." while the other party championed a "tariff for revenue with incidental protection." The net result has been a uniformly high tariff, more or less complicated and more or less contradictory, as the framers sought at the same time to build up American industry and supply the treasury with a generous and constant flow of re-

A year ago the tariff seemed to be as firmly entrenched as the constitution. The people preferred indirect taxation, as quite naturally did the government. The Underwood Tariff Act of 1913 did not differ greatly from any of its predecessors, no matter what claims are

made by its champions or opponents. But now in 1915 our neighbors face a novel situation. The American manufacturer has complete protection. not from the tariff law, but from the conditions brought about by the war. High ocean rates, scarcity of shipping, perils of the sea, the break down in

#### TELLING HIS FORTUNE



conditions for a time at least have made the tariff unnecessary from the NORTHCLIFFE PRESS standpoint of protection.

But if the tariff is temporarily superfluous for purposes of protection. it is becoming almost useless for purposes of revenue. Imports from Europe have almost entirely ceased, Diplomat, on Seeing German and customs duties no longer yield a considerable revenue. Even with the present inland revenue taxes, including the income tax, the United States Government faces a deficit, and congress may be convened to deal with the situation early in September. Evidently the only recourse is direct taxation. The income tax will have to be increased and extended, and some scientific method of direct taxation devised to make good the shortage occasioned

by the tariff break down. Our Canadian tariff is more than market left to the manufacturers of the United States. As it is, we import! so largely from the United States that the tariff is considerably less than it There could be no other object than staff responsible for the conduct of the would be a still greater discrepancy if was eighteen months ago. There we had not done away with the free No doubt it will be difficult to adapt the protective principle by taxing raw list and to some extent departed from the Briton to so revolutionary a material. For revenue purposes therefore we have strained our tariff to the utmost. From that source we can look for no growing revenue, and quite apart from the cost of the war the Dominion Government is spending a great deal more than it is able at

present to collect by indirect taxation. Will we not have to also consider a recourse to direct taxation? A federal income tax has been suggested. The whole subject is interesting and novel and calls for the highest exercise of Canadian statesmanship.

# IN GUN BASE INCIDENT

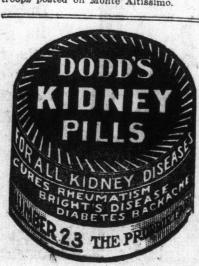
Kingston as an Alien Enemy

OTTAWA, May 29. - Commissioner Sherwood, of the Dominion police, tail, leaving absolutely nothing to buy, states that the story published in Tortime of his arrest and internment, was S. H. Mundheim, official of a Canadian in the Porcupine district. He was arrested at Timmins last Saturday as an alien enemy and interned at Kings-

#### MOVING AGAINST BOTH SIDES OF THE CHIESE

Italian Troops Are Aiming for Tione on North Riva and Arco to the East

BRESCIA, via Paris, May 29 .- After rossing the frontier over the bridge at Caffaro, Italian troops moved against the mountains on both sides of the Chiese River, aiming for Tione to the north and Riva and Arco to the east. The last two places also were threatened from the opposite bank of Lake Garda by Italian troops posted on Monte Altissimo.



# **MUST BE MUZZLED**

Booklet Containing Quotations, So Declared

#### BERLIN IS DISMAYED

Britain's Determination Realized Since Coalition Ministry Has Been Formed

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

BERNE, May 29.—The London Morning Post's correspondent says: The new British Cabinet is causing consternation in German official circles, as England's determination is now realized. Chagrin felt over the alty is, however, compensated for by the disappearance of Fisher. Much capital is being made by the German press propagandists out of the attack made by a section of the press on Kitchener, which is being translated and that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman The imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that distributed in neutral countries. An illustrated booklet entitled "Wie John Bull Sine Soldner Wirbt." is composed of facsimile quotations from The Times and Daily Mail. The booklet is as such in the navy list issued by the priced one mark but is really being Rultish admiralty. priced one mark, but is really being distributed free in neutral countries. A diplomatist here who looked at the booklet remarked the sooner England muzzles the press mad dog the better for the safety of the British Empire.

#### FLAGLESS HOMES NOW RARE

Union Jacks Decorate Almost Every Home in This City.

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offered, it is made possible to secure and as the outfits are complete in de-The man this remarkable offer there will be

practically no homes without the Union Jack, Cement Company. Von Polenz is its readers to secure these handsome owner of the Krist-Thompson Mine, cutfits that even coming for them is a German commanders consequently are conditions, no contracts to sign, mere-ly the presentation of the courses ly the presentation of the coupon which appears on another page in today's issue, and the \$4.00 outfit be-

> embling and distributing. These large flags are the ones seen decorating the house-fronts on all the destruction of the brave German streets. They are of strong, stout massification are fulfilling their duty with salf-sacrifica and devotion in the terial, brilliantly colored with dyed-in, fast, correct shades of red and blue. The poles are stout and well finished. and are equipped with metal window sockets. Everything which makes for completeness is included, and there's positively nothing extra to buy. Call at The World Office today and get

#### COL. J. J. CARRICK, M.P. OFFERED PROMOTION

Has Peen Tendered a Commission on the Staff of General French

OTTAWA, May 29.—A cable to Major-General Hughes states that Col. Carrick, M.P., one of the Canadian official eye witnesses at the front, has been offered a commission on the staff of General French, the British commander-in-chief. REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 30. -The German Reichstag has adjourned until Aug. I.

SPAIN DECLARES NEUTRALITY. MADRID, May 30 .- The government yesterday officially declared the neu-trality of Spain in the war between Austria-Hungary and Italy.

### **LUSITANIA SAID TO** BE ARMED SHIP

wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments thru the events mentioned by the American Government "Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulf-light. The American embassy has al-ready been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or subma-rines, or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to

"If neutral ships in recent months have suffered thru the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes o identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

"The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship. not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident and, if justified by conditions

Says Falaba Fired Rockets. "When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full op-portunity for a safe escape. Only when portunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to heave-to, but fied and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within 10 minutes. He actually allowed them 23 minutes' time, and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba. assistance of the Falaba.

Case of Lusitania.

"Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the imperial government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American "In the interest of a clear and com-

of both governments, the imperial clusion, to recall here and now, that government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both govern-ments about the facts of the case is lin and London as a basis for a modu

"The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded British admiralty. "It is further known to the imperial

government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers, that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lustiania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard, which were mount-

attention of the American Government to the fact that the British admiralty, in a confidential instruction, issued in February, 1915, recommend its mercantile shipping not only to seek protec-tion under neutral flags and distinas many flag outfits as are desired guishing marks, but also, while thus without noticeable strain on the purse, marines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British Government also offered high prizes and has al-

ready paid such rewards.
"The imperial government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to t, is unable to regard British mer-chantmen in the zone of naval opera-tions specified by the admiralty staff which they before always followed. Carried Ammunition.

"Finally, the imperial government comes yours for the small expense amount mentioned in today's announcement, to help defray cost of asvar materials, including no less than 5400 cases of ammunition intended for with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland service.

> Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company, in embarking in them, notwithstanding this, at-

the ammunition aboard, and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly pro-hibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition, and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of death of so many passengers. Sinking Due to Ammunition.

confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise in all human probability, have been saved.
"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important

(Continued From Page 1).

vestigation. It entertains also a keer will continue to ALWAYS INSIST UPON HAVING

avoid attacks on such ships.

Blames Neutrals for Mistakes.

has offered indemnification.

"The cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international call on the international commission of inquiry, as provided by Article III. of The Hague agreement of

"The Government of the

had cannon aboard, which were mounted and concealed below decks.

Submarines to Be Rammed.

"The imperial government further has the honor to direct the particular

"The German Government believes that it was acting in justified self-defence in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy. "The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these

npted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the sub-marine's commander, which is further enough to recommend them to the

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attentive examination of the American Government. "The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the lemands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American plete understanding, which is the aim Government, feels impelled, in conthe mediatory proposals submitted by vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great
Britain. The imperial government, by
its readiness to enter upon a discusish Government. sion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample etc.

fashion. The realization of these pro-

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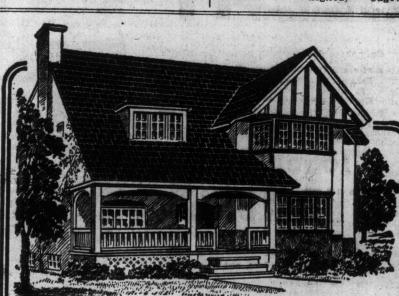
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