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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6.

Wednesday's Demonstration

It is not unlikely that the demonstration which is being organized for Wednesday, when a deputation of the friends of prohibition is to wait on the government in Queen's Park, will be the largest on record. It is expected to outlive the great hydro-electric demonstration of 1905 which broke the record up till that time. There can be no doubt that the people of the province have been stirred on the question, and stirred all the more on account of the aspects of the case which the war has opened up. What is desirable for war conditions, however, may not be desirable for peace conditions, and this is the point upon which there is a division of opinion.

The government has taken the natural course of determining to have a plebiscite. Those who wish to perpetuate war conditions during peace times will then have an opportunity to say what they think of the measure, while those who desire to have the subject debated from entirely neutral ground will naturally vote against it. It is doubtful whether matters would have taken such a radical course but for the war, as if the war were over, it is doubtful whether public opinion would rise to the degree of total prohibition. Without this opinion, prohibition cannot be enforced. The government undoubtedly has this in mind. The statement frequently made that prohibition does not prohibit, merely means that prohibition is not enforced. The enforcement of the law is the crux of the whole situation.

Many believe that a law which would permit the sale of light beers and wines and prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors would be more easily enforced and would have the good will of the people. Any government which attempts to enforce a law beyond the will of the people will have a difficult path to tread. And any government which does not keep up with public opinion in the adoption of measures desired by the people has an equally difficult path. This is the dilemma of the government. The plebiscite may inform them, but again, according to many observers, it may not.

The suggestion that there be another plebiscite at the end of the war or of a three year term, offering a choice as between the total prohibition now spoken of, and the more limited form mentioned, has been made, and meets with favor in influential quarters. The prohibition party do not seem to be quite satisfied with the plebiscite and many of them are calling for the passing of the act without any voting. This indicates a certain nervousness as to the result which encourages the other side to press the more moderate measure of beer and wine license until the war is over.

A Varsity Battery

"Varsity" is agitated over the formation of a battery. A year ago two or three batteries could have been formed, but the students were allowed to join other batteries formed by McGill or Kingston, and the result is that all who wanted to get into the artillery arm from "Varsity" were compelled to alienate themselves from their alma mater. There should be no reason why "Varsity" cannot have a battery as well as McGill or any other institution, and while there may not be so many men at present as a year ago, it is not unlikely that the opportunity to sign up with a "Varsity" battery would find plenty of eligibles. President Falconer, who has done so much to stimulate recruiting, has the matter in hand, and expects to be able to state the conditions for the formation of the proposed battery shortly.

Sir Max and Sir Charles

Extracts from an advanced copy of Sir Max Aitken's "Canada in Flanders" are given in the book bulletin of the public library this month. Sir Max's book has attracted much attention in Great Britain, and such a capable critic as Sir William Robertson Nicolls declares that it is the equal in style of Sir Charles Napier's "Peninsular War," and that he knows no other work that comes up to it in this respect. Sir William has quoted several passages from both authors to illustrate, as he believes, the excellence of the Canadian account. The book is published at a low price, so

that everybody may get it. The intimate and personal side of the story of the Canadians in Flanders will appeal to all who have friends at the front or who are interested in the Canadian contingents.

Moewe a Good Subject for the Movies

If British opinion were taken it would probably be to the effect that the commander of the Moewe is the only man on the German side worthy of decoration, since the gallant fight made by the Emden in the South Seas. There was no doubt about the skill and resource of Captain Muller at that time, and the commander of the Moewe is a chip off the same block. He displays similar capacity for lying in wait and escaping from tight places. His ability to disguise his vessel is exactly like that of Muller. Burggrave, Count Dohna-Schodien, had his ship dressed up like a neutral trader, and she was evidently the vessel seen in the English Channel last week, when two vessels were sunk and many mines scattered about.

Claiming the credit of having sunk the King Edward VII., the problem is raised whether the Moewe was in the Mediterranean, the last place the British vessel was reported, and, if so, how the Moewe got into the Mediterranean and got out again. We may be sure that the whole British navy is agog over this ingenious pirate, and anxious to rival him in the only way that can be satisfactory to the British people, by putting an end to his career. The exploits of the Moewe may lead the people of Germany to put pressure on their admirals to emulate with the fleet what has been done with the little cruiser. Should this result, it may prove that a little success is a dangerous thing. The German navy cannot be disguised as readily as a cruiser, nor can it plink out into distant seas and leave no trace. Nothing would please the British sailors more than to have the Germans make the attempt. The very weakness indicated by this German effort in the Moewe enables Britons to be magnanimous in their appreciation of what the little vessel has done.

Physical Training Needed

Universal military training should not be confused with universal military service. There is nothing that a nation needs more than the physical training of its men. The slouching gait, the stoop shoulders, the narrow chests, the undeveloped muscles which disgrace so many of our young men are the result of the lack of training. The health of the people would be improved to a high degree, and their lives would be prolonged by proper courses of physical training, with intelligent instruction accompanying it. No reasonable man or woman wishes to keep a nation in a state of military organization. But there can be no doubt that the inability to endure the fatigues which a military campaign imposes would render the manhood of any unprepared nation ineffective if the defence of their country became necessary. The length of time which has been found necessary to train the recruits of Kitchener's army and Derby's army in England is sufficient to indicate what is necessary in this way. Regular training from boyhood for all these men in proper exercises would have made them available for military purposes in a few months instead of the year or more which has been required.

The United States is an instance of a nation with a huge body of men, yet these men would be of no avail against a comparatively small body of trained troops. Possibly the state militia would supply more material than the military experts suppose, but this is only an argument in favor of any degree of training which can be made acceptable to the public. It does not follow that a nation trained to physical fitness will, therefore, go to war, Switzerland is a case in point, and the training of her citizens, even to the extent of making them the most expert rifle shots in Europe, has only had the effect of keeping them out of war, and preventing the attacks of a possible enemy. Germany could not risk the dangers of a campaign with these hardy mountaineers who preserve the safest peace on their continent.

It is unfortunate that in Canada has grown up a namby-pamby class of people who are all the time afraid that if the many virtues are cultivated the result will be a resort to all manner of violence and brutality. By good fortune, or good grace, the British people have been able to hit a happy mean between extreme militarism as practiced in Prussia and under the Prussian dominance for the last forty years in the other German states, and the effeminacy of the International Alliance of Women's League. The head of this body has imposed upon its members the abstention from military service, as appears in the conscientious objections of the members of the league to fight for their country. It is seriously suggested by those in charge of it that the belligerents will fight each other to a finish like the

THE UNKINDEST SHOT OF ALL



Kilkenny cats and then the members of the league will inherit the earth.

We remember that it is the weak who are to inherit the earth. No weak man can be meek. It takes a strong man to exhibit meekness. Meekness was the meekest man we have record of, and he was an anti-militarist. Joshua was even less of a peace monger, and he and his people inherited all of the earth they wanted. The British people are much meeker than these models, and have no desire to extend their boundaries. But they intend to hold what they have. To do this it will be entirely necessary, for future generations, to see that their men are in good physical condition, able to respond to the call to arms if it comes, and not afraid of defending their wives and children.

CONSTANTINOPLE FEARS MUTINY OF SOLDIERS

Turkish Women Protest Against Men "Going to Their Deaths."

MISLED BY GERMANS

Rioting Broke Out When Truth of Verdun Situation Was Known.

ODESSA, Russia, March 5, via London.—It is reported from Constantinople that Turkish women broke into railway yards where troops' trains were about to leave, shouting protests against sending the men "to go to their deaths." They threw themselves on the rails in front of the trains. The authorities refrained from using force to remove them, these advice say, fearing a mutiny among the soldiers. The men were taken from the cars but later were sent off secretly by night.

It is also reported that the Turkish general staff declined to summon before a courtmartial Kamill Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, on account of certain disclosures which might be made. Consequently the commander will receive an honorable discharge.

TRUTH WAS SUPPRESSED

These reports say further that the people of Constantinople were led to believe that the German army had achieved a much greater victory at Verdun than was actually gained and that when the facts were ascertained rioting occurred. It is stated German troops suppressed the rioting. Forty persons are reported to have been killed in the wreck of a passenger train on the Berlin-Constantinople Railway near Nish, Serbia. Investigation showed that rails had been loosened and many arrests have been made.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

LOOK UP!

(Copyrighted 1916.)
LOOK up, my friend, not down!
Why gaze upon the mire
When up above a starry crown
Of pure celestial fire
Lies waiting for our eyes to see,
And for our souls to win if we
So ardently desire
That every step's an upward flight
Toward the sources of the light?

FOOD RIOTS IN GERMANY BECOME WIDESPREAD

Mention of Trials for These and Peace Demonstrations Prohibited.

KILLED BY KRUPP GUNS

German Soldiers Victims of Armament Supplied by Own Country, Says Liebknecht.

LONDON, March 5.—A speech made before the Prussian diet by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, is given in a despatch from Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam. During the debate on the budget Dr. Liebknecht is reported to have said it had become an established practice to prohibit mention of trials resulting from food riots and peace demonstrations with the result that the people had no idea of the widespread increase of these agitations.

Dr. Liebknecht called for statistics of persons who supply war materials to enemies of Germany, asserting that the capitalist classes, particularly armament manufacturers, were discharging the prohibition of such sales. He is quoted as follows:
"One member of the Liebknecht senate is in prison for having placed his copper mines at the disposition of the Russians. You all know how capitalists are internationally related, especially as regards the armament industry. German soldiers have been killed by guns supplied by the Krupp."

NEW POLICE SUPPRESSION

Dr. Liebknecht went on to say, according to this despatch, that a new department had been set up at Berlin police headquarters to deal with peace propagandists. He particularly criticized the great number of condemnations before military tribunals, asserting that one person had been sentenced to death for a poem, and that one of his Austrian colleagues had been condemned to death for a speech made in December, 1914.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAYS THERE WAS GREAT DISORDER DURING THE SPEECH OF DR. LIEBKNECHT, WHICH WAS FINALLY CUT OFF PEREMPTORILY, THE BUDGET BEING PASSED.

COLOGNE FOOD RIOTS INSPIRED BY WOMEN

Police Charged Crowd, and a Number of Persons Were Injured.

BASEL, March 5.—(Via Paris)—Travelers from Cologne state that food riots broke out in the market place there yesterday. They state that women who regarded the prices as too high made violent manifestations, and that the police charged the crowd, a number of persons being injured.

ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT ANY WARNING

Passengers and Crew of Giava Made Escape, However, in Boats.

SUNK BY LARGE SUB.

Austrian Undersea Craft Resembled Submarine That Sank the Ancona.

PARIS, March 5.—The Italian steamship Giava, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, was sunk without warning, according to survivors of the crew who arrived at Piraeus on the British steamer Trevelyan on March 1, a Havas despatch from Athens states. The rescued men said that the submarine, flying the Austrian flag, was met 130 miles from Cape Matapan while the Giava was en route from Leghorn, Italy, to Greek ports. While the submarine gave no warning and did not visit the freighter, they stated, passengers and crew were allowed to leave in three boats which after being rowed for five hours, met the Trevelyan, which rescued them.

The Giava offered no resistance, the survivors said. They describe the submarine as a large one similar to that which sank the Ancona.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED YESTERDAY FROM LONDON AND LEGHORN, REGARDING THE GIAVA'S FATE ANNOUNCED THAT A BRITISH STEAMER HAD PICKED UP 54 SURVIVORS AT SEA AND THAT THE GIAVA CARRIED NO AMERICANS.

SOLDIER INJURED AT FIRE.

While attempting to extinguish a fire which broke out at 15 Trefan street, Saturday night, Pte. Joseph Notts of the 81st Battalion, had his hands and neck badly scorched. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in the police ambulance.

BLOSSOM SEELEY.

Singing comedienne, headliner at Shea's this week.



BLOSSOM SEELEY. Singing comedienne, headliner at Shea's this week.

Official War Statements

French.

The official statement issued by the French war office Sunday night reads: "North of Soissons our batteries have carried out a destructive fire on the enemy works."
"In the Argonne our artillery has bombarded the German organizations near the road to Senarville to the north of Haras and at Haute Chevauchee."
"North of Verdun there was a very violent bombardment, particularly between the Haumont wood and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region."

"There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont, the immediate approaches to which we hold."
"In the wood to the east of Vacheraville an attack directed by the Germans against our advanced position was completely repulsed."
"In the Woivreux a powerful bombardment occurred in the bank of the Frenes and east of Haumont. Our artillery was very active on the whole of the enemy front, and cannonaded moving troops to the north of Vacheraville, near the Bois des."
"One of our aeroplanes last night dropped bombs on the German railway station at Conflans, where great activity was in evidence."

The Belgian official communication reads: "Intermittent cannonading has occurred along the Belgian front."
"The Sunday afternoon statement follows:
"In Belgium, to the south of Lomhaertzde trenches of the enemy were demolished by our artillery."
"In the Argonne our batteries fired a great number of shots against the enemy's trenches and communicating lines in the region of La Haute, Chevauchee and at Sourville, where a fire was started."

"In the region of Verdun the fighting was confined principally to the village of Douaumont, continuing into the night. At 6 o'clock the enemy after a violent bombardment, launched a heavy attack against our lines from the Haumont wood to the east of Douaumont. This attack was repulsed by our curtain of fire and by the firing of our infantry."
"During the night the bombardment was continued with a fair degree of intensity over the whole of the front of the Meuse and, to the west, at Le Mort Homme and Cote de l'Oie."

The official communication issued by the French War Office Saturday night, follows:
"In Artois, an attack by the enemy with the object of driving us from the crater which we occupy near the road from Neuville to La Folle, was repulsed. In the Argonne, we cannonaded in the region to the southeast of Vervins, the German organizations, and demolished several shelters."
"In the region of Verdun, a very violent bombardment has been in progress all day on the left bank of the Meuse, at Hill 304, and Cote de l'Oie. On the right bank the enemy, after an intense bombardment directed on the Haumont wood, east of Cote du Polvre, launched against our positions an attack which was stopped by our machine gun and infantry fire."

"In the morning the Germans had succeeded in again gaining a foothold in the village of Douaumont, from which they had driven him last evening by a counter-attack."
"The struggle continues desperately, with alternative advance and recoil, for the possession of the village. In the Woivreux there has been less activity on the part of the artillery."
"In Lorraine, in the region of the Fonds de Thillyville, after artillery preparation, we carried several sections of an enemy trench. About sixty prisoners were taken, including one officer. Two machine guns and one bomb-thrower also remain in our hands."

"The Belgian official communication says there is nothing particular to report on the Belgian front."

British

The British official communication, issued Sunday night, says:
"Grenade fighting continued last night."

Italian

The Italian official communication, issued Sunday, says:
"There have been only artillery duels and patrol activities along the entire front."

"The Italian official communication says: 'In the Lagarina Valley we repulsed a minor attack by the enemy around Duponzo.'"
"The artillery continued active in the Gorizia zone. We obtained good results against enemy trenches and working parties. The enemy artillery caused us only slight damage."

German

The German statement of Sunday follows:
"Western front: Towards evening lively artillery fire of the enemy developed at several points on the front. Between the Meuse and the Moselle French artillery continues very active, especially in the region of Douaumont, where it was bombarded with great violence. There was no lively infantry fighting."

"Eastern front: In the neighborhood of Iloukat an attack planned by the Russians, following some mining operations, against our positions could not be carried out. Advances by reconnoitering parties of the enemy at other points were repulsed."

Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

Turkish

The Turkish official statement of Saturday says:
"No important changes are reported from any of the war theatres."

CONFIDENT CANADIANS WILL DO THEIR DUTY

Speeches were practically dispensed with at the recruiting meeting held in the La Plaza Theatre last night, Major Morris and Captain Francis of the 10th Battalion being the only men to make appeals for recruits. The number of men recruited was the lowest for many weeks, only 100 being secured.

Major Morris, in a direct appeal, pointed out the necessity for efficiency in the present war and stated that the 10th Battalion, which was rapidly filling up, was to be one of the most efficient battalions to leave Canada.

Captain Francis, in a brief speech, stated that the new men was as great as ever. He was confident that Canadians would not stand by and see the Reichswehr unvanquished.

In addition to the band the following artists contributed to the musical program: Ruby Le Cornu, Mrs. Wynne, Miss Chillum, George Finlayson and Bert Patch.

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