

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890
A morning newspaper published every day
except Sunday by The World Newspaper
Company of Toronto, Limited.
H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
W. Nelson Wilkinson, Managing Editor.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET
Telephone Calls:
Main 5193—Private Exchange connecting all
departments.
Branch Office—40 South McNab
Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1546

Daily World—25 per copy, \$2.00 per year.
\$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.00 for 3 months, 50c
per month, delivered, or \$4.00 per year,
40c per month by mail, in Canada (ex-
cept Toronto), United Kingdom, United
States and Mexico.
Sunday World—5c per copy, \$2.50 per year,
by mail.
To other Foreign Countries, postage extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23,

Will He Stand or Run?

There is only one thing to fear on the western front. It is not the German masses nor the German army, nor the possibility of the allied forces giving way. The harder they attack the better the allied generals will like it. If they are willing to make another Verdun of the Cambrai sector, well and good. The allied troops will gladly meet the Hun at his fiercest on any ground he chooses. None of these things are feared.

The real danger is of this attack, much heralded as it has been, being a feint to cover another great retreat like that of St. Quentin. Such a manoeuvre would seriously dislocate the allied plans; it would hang up an allied offensive indefinitely until now ground had been taken over, entrenched and strengthened; and it would give the enemy another year to scheme and plot and intrigue, as he has done in Russia and Italy and elsewhere, with the hope of demoralizing in this way some of the opposition he cannot overthrow by force of arms.

With all his brag and bluster, his shining sword and his mailed fist, the German has been beaten in battle wherever he has met the foe on anything like even terms, and the British and our own Canadians have beaten them on the odds in favor of the Germans were overwhelming. He will not yield while there is a glint in his bag of tricks, and just as in any other method of craft will be adopted by him if he sees his advantage in it. We do not fear his hands to fight with, but his feet to run with.

Who Are the Peacemakers?

Less attention than usual appears to have been given to the strongest statement issued by the entente powers which appeared last Tuesday. It was drafted by the supreme war council of the allies when the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the allied nations met in London recently. They felt it "to be their bounden duty to take note of the political crimes which, under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed. Forgetting that for years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain by war."

In flagrant violation of her plighted word to the Russians the Germans moved their troops to the western front, and the "German peace" was translated into action which involved the invasion of Russian territory and other measures "which did not differ from annexation because the word itself was carefully avoided."

The statement goes on to summarize what has been done in Poland and Rumania, and concludes with a discussion of the German peace proposals, which it utterly repudiates and rebuffs.

"Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions are concealed the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force. Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very difficult. We are fighting and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

The clamors for peace invariably come from or are instigated by the Germans and their supporters.

"On Which Side, Bezouner?"

People who are holding up the czar as a horrible example are missing much of the moral of the Russian situation. The czar was the victim, not the author, of the system with which he has been identified. It was the czar, of all the monarchs of Europe, who issued the peace rescript over twenty years ago, and it was the czar that abolished vodka. Neither policy suited Germany, and Germany has always had so many agents in the Russian Government that the czar is to be excused for most of the incidents for which he has been blamed. The

Japanese refused to co-operate with the Russian Government against Germany in the first months of the war unless certain men were got rid of. The Russians would not hear of any suspicions against these men. The Japanese offered to show the receipts they had from them for the bribes they had accepted from Japan in the Russo-Japanese war. The receipts were shown, and the men were relieved of office. The czar was not responsible for that treachery.

It is this German intrigue that has characterized the whole of recent Russian history. The following passage from The Boston Monitor, dealing with Lenin and Trotsky under their real names, goes to the root of the trouble. Germany will use any agents to secure her ends, and agents who accomplish German aims cannot be regarded with favor by the entente allies.

"Germany's first diplomatic attack was made in Russia. Everybody knows now how the planning was done. Ulanoff, the Slav anarchist, a refugee in Switzerland, was transported thru the German lines to Petrograd, on a German passport. Bronstein, the international Jew, was speeded on his way from the east side of New York, also to Petrograd, with the acclamations of that curious product, international Judaism, which must not on any account be confounded with the truly patriotic Judaism which is life in the allied countries. Now what were the elements which clamored for the release of Bronstein when, at the request of Krensky, he had been held up by an English man-of-war's crew? The forces which arranged for the journey of Ulanoff, the whole world knows; they were generated in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, but where did the forces, so strong with hatred for the world in general, and for the United States in particular, which swept Bronstein into Petrograd, find their energy? They found it in the torrent of mental suggestion which, poured out on all the selfishness and sensuality of human nature, makes of them, almost unconsciously, an ally for the organizer's greed, his autocracy, physical and mental, in church and state, which are massed for the purpose of making good subject to evil."

In Russia, in Italy, in Canada, in Ireland, the German propaganda is busy. The czar is blamed, a favorite argument being that he wished to rob the poor, innocent, gentle Turk of Constantinople; and today the people who used to abuse Beaconsfield for preserving the Turk are abusing the allies for contemplating his ejection from Europe. Anything to favor the German plans is acceptable to the deluded, and we find the same class of people clamoring for a peace which would leave the Germans masters of Europe.

There are only two sides in this war, and no matter what faults may be found among those who support the allied cause it is to be accounted to them for righteousness that they do support it. Similarly, those whose sympathies are entirely with those whose every action has favored and been in support of the Germans are no true friends of democracy and liberty.

COUNCIL OPPOSES DAYLIGHT SAVING

Oil for Streets Impossible to Get, as Munitions Use So Much.

Woodstock, March 22.—The Oxford county council at a special session, placed themselves on record as being entirely opposed to daylight saving legislation as being detrimental to farming operations. A copy of the resolution is to be sent to the local members of parliament at Ottawa.

The council decided to spend \$5,000 the year in repairing good roads. The members of the council were in a rather liberal frame of mind and voted an increase of \$150 a year to County Treasurer McIntosh, making his salary now \$1,000 a year. At the last session of the high court, the grand jury recommended that jurymen's pay be increased, and the council passed a resolution raising fee to \$5.50 a day, with a mileage of 10 cents a day.

Music in Schools.
Music is to be taught in the local public schools. This was decided on at a meeting of the board of education. Arrangements for securing an instructor are under way and the classes will be started at the fall term.

On account of the heavy demand for oil from munition factories, the city council has been unable to secure quotations from the different companies for a supply of oil for street purposes, for the coming year.

KARL TUCKER ARRESTED.

New York, March 22.—Karl Tucker, who served as secretary to Horst von der Goltz, who organized the expedition to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada, was arrested here today as a dangerous enemy alien. He is said by federal agents to have played a more or less prominent part in spreading pro-German propaganda in the Pacific coast states.

ADJOURNED TO ASSIZES.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 22.—The case of Joseph Alexander and Mrs. Edna Ridgeway, alleged forgers, has been adjourned till spring assizes, April 10.

PREMIER EXPLAINS VOTES FOR WOMEN

Says Measure is Introduced, as Government Thinks They Are Entitled to It.

NEW DEPARTMENT

D. D. McKenzie Criticizes It as Creating Additional Government Machinery.

Ottawa, March 22.—Parliament had another busy sitting today and after disposing of considerable business, adjourned at six o'clock until Monday. The main estimates were tabled and one-fifth of the sum, apart from the statutory votes, amounting to over twenty-six million dollars was voted in lump sum. The supply bill was then passed and sent to the senate, where it was put thru all its readings and given the assent to by Sir Charles Fitzgerald, the deputy governor. Announcement was that the Easter adjournment would be from Wednesday next until the following Tuesday.

The most interesting feature of the sitting was the consideration in committee of Sir Robert Borden's bill to grant the electoral franchise to women. Sir Robert, in speaking on the second reading, said that this measure had been introduced because the government felt that the women were entitled to the franchise on their merits.

In committee there was considerable discussion of the details of the bill. The members on either side of the house disapproved of the proposal to extend the franchise to women. E. Lapointe, of Kamouraska, alone expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the proposal, but confined his criticism to the statement that the bill would not be a success in making up his mind as to whether the present is an opportune time to grant the franchise to women.

There was some criticism by D. D. McKenzie of the creation of a new department of immigration and colonization when Sir Robert Borden's bill to establish the department was under discussion. He protested against the creation of any additional government machinery. The bill was reported.

The house went into committee of the whole on the second reading of an act to amend the Dominion Forest and Parks Act. Hon. Arthur Meighen explained the three sections of the act which relate to the rights of the provinces to do with the rights of provinces to control roads running thru forest reserves. The second was designed to give the provinces the right to base minerals in the forest reserve. The object of the third section was to authorize the removal of a quarter section of land in the forest reserve within the limits of a forest reserve, a patent for this piece of land having been issued to a farmer in error.

Within a few minutes, the house passed successively three committees of supply, committee of ways and means, and the committee of the estimates. The bill was an interim supply bill, rendered necessary by the near approach of the end of the financial year. It covers the expenditure to be voted under the main estimates.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if the government intended to bring the house adjourn over Easter. The prime minister replied that the customary recess was proposed from Wednesday at six p.m. to Tuesday at six p.m. Sir James Hughes asked, if in view of the opening offensive on the western front, the government had any information as to progress of the war. Sir Robert Borden replied that there was no further information to hand since the offensive began.

Sir Robert Borden speaking on the second reading of his bill to grant the electoral franchise to women, extended the franchise to women, women already have the right to vote in provincial elections. A bill was shortly to be introduced in Nova Scotia to grant them the right to vote. The government felt that a measure which would enfranchise women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

Sir Robert Borden said that the franchise had been granted to women, the bill would extend the franchise to women generally throughout the Dominion. It did not base the bill on the wonderful sacrifice which women had made in connection with the war. The bill was being introduced because the government felt that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits.

to men. We are simply providing that there shall be the same restrictions in respect of women." There was one anomaly, Sir Robert admitted, and it was that the bill would give to women in some of the provinces a somewhat wider franchise than was enjoyed by men. As women however had waited a long time for the privilege of voting he did not think it would do any harm.

"In Quebec," Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked, "you are giving universal suffrage to women. There is not in Quebec universal manhood suffrage. A man must possess certain qualifications, as to property, income, etc." Points Out Anomaly.

W. F. Nicholls, Kingston, said that under the bill a woman would be entitled to vote after three months residence in the constituency. Under the War Time Election Act, a man must have 12 months' residence. Thus in the case of a man and his wife coming from the old country, the women could vote after three months' residence while the man would have to wait a year.

The prime minister remarked that this provision had not been noticed in drafting the bill. The matter would be taken up.

H. B. Morphy, North Perth, thought that the meaning of the act as framed, was somewhat obscure. He expressed the opinion that such an act should contain within itself and show clearly just what it meant. The War Time Election Act has caused a great deal of difficulty and difference of opinion, because of its abstract nature. Thus act, he thought, was somewhat similar, it should be framed so that everybody could understand it.

E. Lapointe, of Kamouraska, said that he had experienced some difficulty in making up his mind as to whether the present is an opportune time to grant the franchise to women. The women of his province, he said, did not ask or want a vote. Before the last election, asserted Mr. Lapointe, the government had granted the franchise to those women who would be most easily influenced by the government's campaign. Such action must be prevented in future, and if the franchise bill would do this, he favored its passage.

Soldier's Mothers Should Vote.
W. D. Euter, North Waterloo, expressed a doubt as to whether the bill in its present form would give the franchise to the mothers of men who were fighting at the front. He thought that it should be put in such a form as to insure these women getting the vote.

Jacques Bureau claimed that under the act a Canadian woman married to a resident of the United States could not vote. He thought that a woman should not have the right to vote when her husband could not do so.

D. D. McKenzie took exception to the clause of the bill requiring a married woman who has lost her status as a British subject by marriage to receive from a judge a certificate that she possessed the right to vote. He said this would put women living at a long distance from a court house at a disadvantage.

Would Cure Anomalies.
Hon. A. L. Sifton, minister of customs, said that under the provisions of the bill a woman would be allowed to vote without the same qualifications as are necessary for the qualification of a man. The bill, he said, would cure anomalies which have existed in the various provinces, more particularly the provision that a woman may vote if she has received from a judge a certificate of at least three months' residence immediately preceding the date of the issue of a writ. He suggested that the act should be amended so that Dominion Franchise Act, so that in future good male British subjects would not lose their vote because they have been away from one constituency to another.

E. B. Devlin thought it would be better to include women under the Dominion Franchise Act, and then to extend to them the same privileges as men possess.

Sir Robert Borden remarked that this was practically what the government was doing.

Congratulations Premier.
W. E. Cockshutt congratulated the prime minister on having redeemed his promise to give votes to women so early in the session. The franchise in the case of women, he said, should be given to them as early as possible. It was important to know whether, under the act, women would be eligible as candidates for the Dominion parliament.

While unwilling to express an opinion as to the desirability of this being the case, he was willing to say that he had never run against two men than one woman.

Sir Robert Borden created some laughter by saying he would exercise the same reserve in regard to expressing an opinion, and would not at the present time commit himself. The committee finally reported progress on the bill, which will be further considered.

Creates New Department.
Sir Robert Borden's act creating the department of immigration and colonization was then given consideration by the house in committee.

The bill provides for the appointment of a minister, deputy minister, etc. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if a deputy minister had been appointed yet and was told by Sir Robert Borden that one had not. The reading of the bill was then asked that, before the bill was given a third reading, a statement be brought down as to the officers who had been taken from the interior department to fill positions in the new department.

Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, explained that the immigration branch of the interior department had been a very distinct organization. It had therefore been a simple matter to constitute it a separate department.

D. D. Mackenzie registered a protest against the creation of any further government ministry which would necessitate the expenditure of money. He failed to see why, at the present time when economy was being preached, the government was establishing new departments. No explanation had been given for the creation of the new department, and it appeared to him that for one designed to provide a position for one of the prime minister's friends. The prime minister had needed new blood in the cabinet, and in order to get it, he had to either create positions or oust old ministers from those which they had held. He had not shrunk from doing the latter, and when the old guard were retired, they were given soft positions. He instanced a former chief of marine and fisheries who had found the chief justice of New Brunswick at a salary of seven thousand a year waiting for him.

The bill was reported.

A BLINDING SHOCK



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

George Goes Away.

CHAPTER XXXVI

"I am going away for a few days," George remarked at the breakfast table. "It is not convenient to take you, so I have requested Mrs. Sexton to remain here with you while I am gone."

For a moment I couldn't speak. To have that woman living in the house with me—to be under her critical eye every minute of the day, was too terrible to grasp quickly.

"But George, I don't need anyone to stay with me! With five servants I surely am safe!"

"I wasn't thinking of your safety. You will have nothing special to occupy your time while I am away, and can learn a great many things necessary for you to know. By the way, I have arranged for Signor Toretti to help you with your music."

"Oh, thank you; that will be lovely." Mrs. Sexton almost forgotten in my delight at the idea. I had intended to ask George to allow me to have a teacher. I feared I should get rusty if I practiced alone.

"I am glad the idea pleases you. Perhaps you will sometime give me credit of doing what I do in other directions for your good."

The distressing thought of Mrs. Sexton's being with me, returned at his words.

"But George, I will do my best to learn all she wants me to, if you won't compel me to have her here. I would be so unhappy while you are away. I shouldn't have a happy minute."

"Don't exaggerate and don't work yourself up into such a frame of mind. I am already settled that she is to come. And it may please you to know that she was no more anxious to oblige me, than you are to have her here. I really had to urge her to consent."

Broodingly I stared at the coffee pot. With all the luxury of my beautiful home around me, I felt I would willingly exchange it all for a little flat where I did the work and where George was satisfied with me as I was.

"Why did you marry me, George?" I looked closely at him as I asked the question. If I hoped to see him show any sort of emotion at the question, I was disappointed.

"Because I wanted you for my wife."

"And you always get what you want."

"Yes, always."

"But you are trying to make me over, George. If you loved me well enough to want to marry me, why don't you love me the same way now? Why do you want me so different?"

"I suppose it is hopeless to try to make you understand, but when I married you I was not blind to your faults. I intended from the first to do all in my power to eradicate them. I knew that, as my wife, you would have much to learn. I imagined you would be pliable. That you would for my sake, if not for your own, try to be the kind of a wife I needed. I was throbbing with resentment. Then George never had loved me for what I was; but for the possibilities he saw in me. He thought he could take the little country girl and mold her to his desires. A girl of greater experience would not be so pliable."

society to have to earn her living, without your making it harder because of your childish objections to her."

When George left, he kissed me good-bye. He would not leave town until the afternoon; but would not come up home again. As always, when he left me, I felt that I really loved him. That he was more tender in his caress at that time, that he kissed me more lingeringly, may have had something to do with it.

Monday—Mrs. Sexton Arrives.

BRITISH LOSS ESTIMATES OF ENEMY RELIABLE

American War Department Officials Comment on Offensive.

Washington, March 22.—War department officials said today that the assault yesterday at Cambrai was not a surprise attack, and also that it followed only a five-hour bombardment of positions that the British have held months of leisure to strengthen and prepare.

British reports of the losses of the German infantry are well founded, officials believe. It was estimated that the Germans might have employed as many as 200,000 men in yesterday's effort. So far nothing has come to indicate that they made any substantial gain to set against their losses.

There is no evidence that the British were forced back enough at any point to make new gun positions necessary. News as to the next German drive was awaited eagerly, and a number of officers predicted that it would come at some other point.

BIBLE STUDENTS FINED.

Port Arthur, March 22.—Frank W. West and Thomas J. Sullivan of Winnipeg, Bible students, today pleaded guilty before Judge Magistrate Doherty of the banned book, "The Finished Mystery," and were each fined \$200 and costs, or three months in jail.

DEATH OF MAJOR MORAHT.

London, March 22.—The death of Major Morhart, long military correspondent of The Telegraph, of Berlin, is reported in a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

KING GIVES DUTY TO BELGIUM'S

Toronto Man Honored in Belgium's

Word that the King personally presented the sword of that country to the hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

The hero of the battle of Ypres, yesterday by the deputation of the Belgian government.

Embroidered Bedspreads

A choice collection of embroidered bedspreads, in great variety of designs. Some in silk, some in cotton. In securing this lot, price and they are low. Their regular value from \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00 each.

Linen Table

Great table display in wide choice of patterns. On account of low prices, all at prices to clear.

Linen Damask Napkins

Sizes 20 and 22. Damask Table Napkins, broken ranges, and the quantity. Price \$5.00 per dozen.

Huckaback Towels

Twenty-five and thirty wide, plain and patterned. Huckaback Towels, values at \$1.00 per dozen.

Bath Towels

Special values are made in all sizes, ranging in price from \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

JOHN CATT

Ladies and Gentlemen's of all kinds cleaned, dyed, worked, etc. NEW YORK H. Phone N. 5165.

TRADE PAPERS

Field of

Teach Country Me Sell Articles Nation in the Daily N

Weston Wrigley, of "Construction," as his series of articles in Central Y.M.C.A. outlined the character of the merchant from the time when the chant came to town, year and bought a quantity of merchandise, instead of the merchant, the market, the merchant. This is a medium of the day's journalism.

"As a result of conditions and of the position between the and the mail order firms have come to realize the need of a medium of the day's journalism."

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

RECORD PAR

Largest Contingent of Soldiers Arrives at H. Toronto Men A

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.

When the continuing information in regard obtained today by the officers' board.

Announcement of Ontario Soldiers' cases ever reaching overseas had just a board of officers. There were 19 tubercular cases, 12 amputation cases, 12 cases which may be treated for treatment.