

# The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

**Italy Casts the Die**  
When Caesar crossed the Rubicon, in January, 49 B.C., he uttered the memorable and historic words, "Jacta est alea"—the die is cast. On Saturday the King of Italy, acting in virtue of the plenary powers conferred on his government by the legislature, declared war on Austria, and linked Italy with the allies in their effort to destroy Prussian militarism and liberate Europe and the world from its insatiable policy of frightfulness. Likely enough now Italy has entered the war Roumania, too, joins in the struggle, and her appearance in the field would probably be followed by that of Greece and Bulgaria, both of whom have no less an interest in the fate of Turkey. The Balkan States are in a position to give invaluable assistance in the forcing of the Dardanelles and the Hellespont. Russia's evident deficiency in artillery and ammunition can only in this way be redressed.

The first step in the unification of Italy was accomplished by King Victor Emmanuel, who under the guidance of the great statesman, Cavour, secured the alliance with the third Napoleon. A quarrel with Austria was then picked in 1859, and the victories of Solferino and Magenta created the Kingdom of Italy. In 1866 Bismarck made a treaty with Italy, and in turn picked a quarrel with Austria, which, after the Prussian victory at Sadowa, was compelled to cede Venetia to Italy. Throughout all this period Austria was regarded as the one and only opponent of Italian independence and unity, and so remained in consequence of her retention of the Trentino and the other provinces that Italy regarded as her own. The entry of Italy into the triple alliance, denounced on May 4, was occasioned by the action of France in annexing Tunis, but this in no way removed Italian hostility to Austria, nor did the treaty cover Italy's position in the Adriatic or the Mediterranean.

Italy is not only determined to gain the unredeemed provinces, but has looked with suspicion on the German-Austrian attempts to control the Balkans. During the Italian-Turkish war an attack made by Italy on the Albanian coast, then part of Turkey, led to a sharp warning from Austria. This fanned the flame of Italian antipathy, and it was only with difficulty that Germany succeeded in inducing Italy, in 1913, to renew the triple alliance on a defensive basis. The bitter feeling in Italy against Austria has been very apparent, and the nation is practically unanimous in its support of the government. How far Italian confidence in the ability of the army to meet a German-Austrian invasion down the valley of the Adige is justified remains to be shown. But unless Russia is able to keep the armies of the Germanic alliance fully occupied in the east Italy's task of repelling a vigorous German offensive may not prove an easy one. It will be even greater if Germany remains on the defensive. Italy has, however, been steadily engaged in building up her military strength and her soldiers, it is believed, are well trained and equipped.

**Roosevelt Wins**  
The jury in the case of William Barnes vs. Theodore Roosevelt has returned a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Barnes says he will prosecute an appeal, but such an appeal at best will only secure him a new trial, and the case is therefore likely to soon drop from the docket and from public memory. The verdict no doubt reflects public opinion, and is a distinct personal triumph for the ex-president. A good many people may wonder what the case was all about, and perhaps the jury may have been somewhat puzzled themselves, as the trial progressed. Although the legal issue was a narrow one, the trial judge permitted both sides to offer a vast amount of testimony so irrelevant to the issue that in the end it had to be withdrawn from the jury. But in spite of that, the jury heard the evidence, sized up the litigants and evidently came to the conclusion that the suit should never have been brought. Mr. Barnes sued Mr. Roosevelt for libel. The publication was admitted, and it was then up to the defendant

to prove justification. The alleged libel consisted in the publication of statements by Colonel Roosevelt to the effect that Barnes, the Republican Boss of New York State, worked in harmony to defeat progressive legislation and to protect big corporations. Their way was denounced as the "invisible government," founded upon an alliance "between crooked business and crooked politics."

Mr. Roosevelt merely said what everyone believes to be true, but he probably failed to prove it. The jury nevertheless found in his favor. Mr. Barnes, however, had the satisfaction of exhuming a lot of correspondence of years ago between the colonel and the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, which indicated that Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, and anxious to be president, had been quite subservient to the Republican boss of his day in New York. The production of this correspondence was scarcely germane to the issue and seems to have made little or no impression upon the jury. Perhaps they were satisfied with the colonel's explanation, and he used political bosses in order to gain power with which to overthrow them.

As a rule slander and libel cases are not taken very seriously in the United States. Politicians are expected to stand a good deal of punishment, and so long as the sanctity of private life is not invaded, to keep away from the courts. The suit by Mr. Barnes was an experiment not likely to be repeated. Apart from all this it may fairly be inferred that the colonel's own personality greatly influenced the jury. Once seated on the witness stand he argued his own case in his own way to the jury, and repeatedly ran away from the judge and lawyers on both sides, who vainly endeavored to curb him. He showed himself to be the same magnetic, forcible, lovable, roughrider who for years has fascinated so many people in his own country, and, indeed, throughout the world. Unmistakably he still occupies in the United States a position almost commanding and always unique.

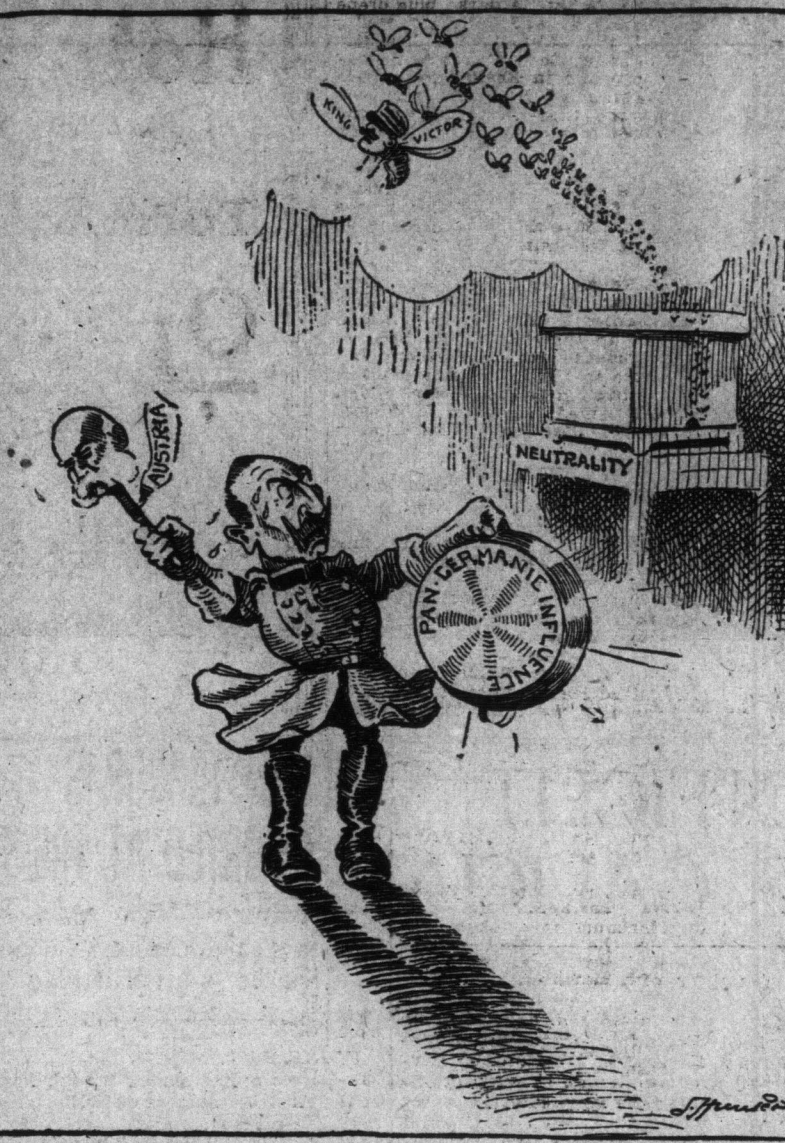
**The Landing at the Dardanelles**  
Writing from a battleship in the Dardanelles to The London Daily News, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett gives a very vivid account of the landing of the expeditionary force on the Gallipoli Peninsula. At four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, April 24, his ship's company and the Australian troops on board were assembled on the quarter deck to hear the captain read out Admiral De Robeck's proclamation to the combined force. This was followed by a last service before battle, in which the chaplain uttered a prayer for victory, and asked for the divine blessing on the expedition, whilst the whole of the ship's company and troops on board stood with uncovered, bared heads.

Slowly the ships moved to their appointed rendezvous thru the night of Saturday, and at one o'clock on Sunday morning stopped five miles from the landing place. The soldiers were then aroused from sleep and served with a last hot meal. Twenty minutes later the signal came from the flagship to lower the boats which had been swinging from the davits during the night. Final instructions were given the troops on the quarter deck, and at five minutes past two the signal was given to embark. The order was carried out with great rapidity, in absolute silence and without a hitch or an accident of any kind. At three o'clock it was quite dark, and the boats were cast off and taken in tow by the pinnaces.

The whole operation had been timed to allow the boats to reach the beach just before daybreak, so that the Turks would be unable to fire before the Australians had obtained a firm footing and good cover on the shore. Exactly at 4.50 the enemy suddenly showed an alarm light, and three minutes later a sharp burst of rifle fire came from the beach. It lasted only a few minutes, and was followed by a faint British cheer wafted to the battleship across the water. When dawn broke the outlines of the formidable and forbidding land came into view. Mr. Bartlett describes it as an ideal country for irregular warfare, as the Australians and New Zealanders soon found to their cost.

This writer says that our countrymen from the Antipodes have proved themselves adepts at this form of warfare, which requires that individuality which is found highly developed in colonial volunteers. Although they succeeded in establishing themselves on the ridge, both it and the beach were swept with shrapnel fire, and they sustained severe casualties. Mr.

## THE ITALIAN BEES ARE SWARMING



Bartlett says that no finer feat of arms has been performed during the war than the sudden landing in the dark, the storming of the heights, and above all the holding on to the position thus won, whilst reinforcements were being poured from the transports. The Australians indeed proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with the heroes of France and Flanders.

### GEORGIAN BAY MOTOR PATROL

Editor World: I offered the use of my motor boat for patrol work to our government free, and in case she should go down while on duty I would consider the loss mine. This is the way I put it to them, I asked for a crew of two on my boat beside myself and to be allowed to get three other boats, making a fleet of four for my territory; each boat to have a crew of three and all of us to be paid enough to cover living expenses and fuel for boat engines. As near as I can find out not one of the ports are guarded from fire, bombs, or anything else. All of Georgian Bay should be protected also the Lake Huron. The Hun dog, will, as you know, stop at nothing, and if they try to do anything it is the places remote which will get it, because they have a good large space to run in. Every boat which goes into any port should be looked over and anything with a Hun on it hauled. We have no right to take any chances. I know, and you know, that I could handle the situation for the entire north if they would allow me enough boats and men to do it with. I feel sure that many would offer their boats free if asked. I believe that it will have to come to this before very long and I think our government should act before some of the beasts over the line get in their work. I want to be of some help to my country and this is the only way that I can do it, and do it well. My cruiser is a good one for small bays, 22 feet on water line and very strong. She will carry 16 people. Carl Ahrens.

### WHY USE POISONOUS GAS.

Editor World: It is true our brave troops have suffered acutely from the diabolical use of a poisonous gas by the Germans. The provocation "to get even" with the enemy is very strong, but in addition to the injury that gas has done to our side, would it not be adding another injury to ourselves by using the same? I believe that the German level, in adopting methods of destruction abhorrent to all civilized people, and a dastardly outrage on all the traditions of reputable warfare.

It has been truly said "That a man is never defeated until he gives up." He may fall, time and again, but in the end achieve success if he refuses to give up. When he "gives up" he is defeated. Germany by "giving up" all respect for her solemn pledge to Belgium, by giving up any regard for the safety of lives of defenceless people, as in the destruction of the Lusitania, and by the "giving up" of all that centuries of civilization have called fair and chivalrous in warfare, has brought upon herself the execration of the whole world. What defeat could be more ignominious or disastrous? Tens of thousands of her own people are cursing the military despotism that, in ten short months, has made the very word German "a hissing and a reproach" among all the nations of the earth. Reputable Germans everywhere have either denounced their country's inhuman tactics or are ostracized, whereas the allies can face the world without a tinge of reproach. At the same time, and everywhere else on land and sea, dauntless courage and reputable men have "won out." Why then should the allies lower themselves by adopting the inhuman, savage and cowardly German tactics?

### EX-ALD. DAVIES' LETTER TO THE CONTROLLERS.

Gentlemen,—I have for many years tried to prevail upon the city to adopt my plans for securing a pure supply of drinking water, without having to use the deadly chlorine gas or hypochlorite of lime solution to protect the citizens from disease and death, from typhoid, fever, and other complaints, but my warning advice went unheeded, and now, after squandering nearly four million dollars in a "worse than useless" trunk sewer and a slow sand filter, the boon of pure drinking water is farther away than ever.

## TURNED ENEMY OUT GOT MACHINE GUNS

Canadians Were Again in Thick of Fighting North of Ypres.

### SUNDAY WORLD NEWS

Fierce Battle Raging on the San, With Russians Doing Well.

Major-General Sam Hughes announced Saturday that he had received a private message which stated that the Canadians had figured in another important engagement north of Ypres Thursday night. After severe fighting they turned the Germans out of an orchard and captured many prisoners and several machine guns. Particulars of the battle are meagre. It is quite clear, however, that the Canadians scored another success.

What is described as developing into the fiercest fight of the war is the battle of the San. Over three million men are engaged on a front extending from Opatow to Kolomea. The Russian is directing operations. The Russian industry is doing splendidly, and the enemy has lost as many as 10,000 on a quiet day.

### Railway Disaster

On the Caledonian Railway at Gretna, near Carlisle, Eng., a disastrous wreck occurred Saturday. A passenger train was run into by a troop train, and while passengers were escaping from the wreckage an express ran into the debris, telescoping and causing still greater damage. Seventy-three people were killed as far as is known, but the later lists may augment this number. The total casualties will probably reach 400.

### Attacks Made Against Kitchener

Attacks made against Kitchener are bitterly resented, according to an editorial in The London Standard. He is irreplaceable, it says, and the prime minister should end controversy by announcing that Kitchener will continue to be secretary of war.

### Patricias Lost Many

According to Lieut. B. R. Snyder of the P.C.R.I., only three officers and eighty men are left of the original 1070. "The Princess Patricia's have suffered most awfully since we went to the front," he writes.

### That Germany is about to call out

ments of said harbor board. Please remember that upon the two great questions of pure water supply and sewage disposal I have proved to be "always right."

Thos. Davies, Ex-Ald. and Engineer.

## KEEP THE MEN IN GOOD HUMOR

When Hubby "Lights up" for his After-Dinner Smoke, Be Sure He Has a Match Which Will Give Him a Steady Light, First Stroke.

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## LIEUT. CLYDE SCOTT OF PERTH, PRISONER

Plans for Memorial Service Announced When Cable Told Good News.

PERTH, Ont., May 23.—There was rejoicing in Perth this afternoon when a cablegram saying that Lieut. Clyde Scott of Perth was alive in Germany, well treated and recovering. Lieut. Clyde Scott, son of Rev. A. H. Scott, was reported as killed in action at Langemarck and a memorial service was to have been held in St. Andrew's Church this evening. The cable came from his aunt in London, England, who had received a letter from Lieut. Scott.

# ASK FOR O'KEEFE'S AT LUNCH TO-DAY PILSENER LAGER



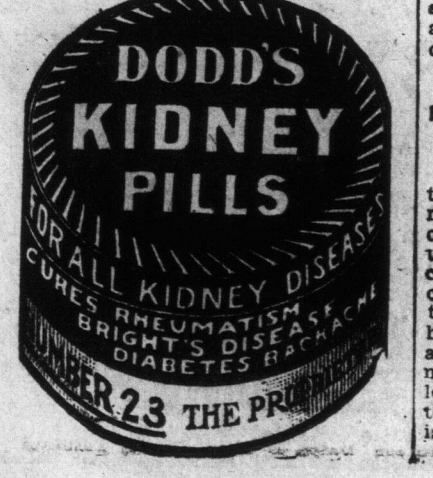
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