

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

Merciless Murder.

Both Capt. Turner and the collector of the port of New York agree that the Lusitania was not armed, and was therefore within the classification of a non-combatant vessel. Whatever merchandise she carried, whether contraband or not, offered no excuse for the torpedoing of the vessel without warning. The conventions of war, which Germany as a supposed civilized nation had signed and was expected to adhere to, require that she take any suspected vessel to the nearest port and have it examined.

This may seem like bitter irony to the Germans, whose boast that they control the sea and have overcome the British navy is without the foundation which the ability to carry out the terms of the convention would offer.

But even Britons at war are not unreasonable and we have offered no protest against the sinking of vessels without the preliminaries of a prize-court investigation as long as due time was given for the escape of the crews. No one until recently had even imagined that the Kaiser was such a beast as to order the wholesale murder of passengers on a steamship without giving them any chance to take to the boats.

Merciful war would have been satisfied to bring the great vessel to a halt, and given her time to get the 2000 people on board into boats, before firing the second and fatal torpedo. But Germans have not been taught anything about merciful war. Merciless and diabolical in their nature, they have given that nature free rein in their acts.

Moreover, the sinking of the Lusitania and the murder of the innocent passengers does not advance the German military purpose in the least. It is merely a ruthless and wanton expression of the national character, which is not equaled in this respect by anything that history records of the most wolfish and savage tribes.

Col. Watterston of The Louisville Courier-Journal characterizes the German people correctly when he says that "truly, the nation of the Black Hand and the Bloody Heart has got in its work." Yet this act is no more atrocious, no more ferocious, than the acts committed against the innocent and non-combatant people of Belgium, who had been living under the pledge of the protection of the Kaiser himself. Nothing can be done with people lost to all moral sense or consideration.

The Queenstown jury very properly brought in a verdict of murder against the German Emperor and his officials, and, according to British law, if these personages fall into the hands of British justice, they will have a fair trial according to the evidence, and a sentence according to their crime.

Bred Up to Hate

Nothing divides people so much as a difference of ideals. The Germans and the rest of the civilized world dwell in different spheres of consciousness. The German people think nothing of murdering 150 little infants in cold blood. They rejoice in the fact that the Bavarians actually gave their school children a half holiday to signalize the event.

German ideals and the ideals of decent British and American people are wide as the poles asunder. It is not easy to contemplate the bringing up of a nation, with such views of life as the Germans hold, with equanimity. In the far past of the race savage wars of extermination were waged, and the Old Testament contains the record of many such operations. Left, probably, as examples of what a more gracious time should avoid.

The Germans appear to have hardened their hearts and proceeded to carry out the most infamous of all the barbarous practices and policies of a savage people, intent on displacing the inhabitants of a land they coveted. The Kaiser, no doubt, could cite the example of Samuel, who heaved Agag into pieces before the Lord in Gilgal, after the king had given him safe conduct.

But we live for the most part under kinder and more humane dispensations. Germany alone, among the moderns, seems to have clung to these outworn standards, and so far from

AN INSOLENT PIRATE



"LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES? BAH!"

adopting later and more merciful views, has evidently chosen to take literally, for her example, the horrible tales of ancient butchery.

So the children of Munich are to be bred up to believe that it is something to rejoice at when 150 little babes are drowned for no reason in the world but to satisfy the passion of hate.

Premature Criticism

Criticism made about the loss of the Lusitania before all the facts are known may be natural, but is apt to be premature. It was not remarkable that many should think that Captain Turner of the great vessel should have acted with more care than critics on land thought he displayed. According to his reported statement, he followed the directions of the admiralty to take the mid-channel course, and he saw the submarines which lay in wait for him. The first he observed was his course to avoid, and this is confirmed by the statement of Mr. Ernest Cowper, but the very course taken to avoid one submarine threw his vessel into the path of another. There were probably, as The World surmised, a number of submarines lying in wait, and nothing could be done under the circumstances.

An escort might have provided safety for the ship, but it is clear that there are not enough naval vessels to convoy all the merchant vessels afloat on the seas. Until the murderous act was carried out it is doubtful if anyone outside the German nation could have believed that it lay in a human heart to conceive or to perpetrate such a crime.

Perhaps we have now fathomed the infamy of which the Kaiser is capable, but it will not be wise to suppose that where such blackness exists, there may not be blacker, remaining behind. The latest information is to the effect that the Germans tried to cut off the water supply of Paris, so that the people being reduced to drinking the disease-laden waters of the Seine, an epidemic might be started. Poison and disease germs are well within the scope of German "culture."

The Way to Help

How can the United States give instant and effective aid to the allies? That the United States should declare war upon Germany goes without saying. The moral effect of that declaration should not be underestimated, but real material aid must be forthcoming if the declaration of war is to carry weight or dignity. Ships are not needed, and for reasons hereafter noted it is to be doubted whether any trained soldiers could be immediately furnished. But the United States can help materially by the manufacture and delivery of munitions of war.

True, the allies are now purchasing these munitions in large quantities, but the United States, in case she joined the allies, could not only furnish them as her contribution to the war, but could enormously increase their output.

That the United States should be so unprepared for war is at first blush astounding when we consider that congress appropriates half a billion dollars a year for military purposes, or this sum, however, about half is absorbed by the pension roll and a considerable portion has gone into the construction of big battleships to the neglect of submarine construction. The navy is too heavy and the army is not as efficient as it ought to be.

Several reasons may be given for

the inefficiency of the army. One is the political system which distributes the regulars in tiny garrisons all over the country. Another is the opposition of the labor unions to the concentration of troops near industrial centres. A third is the curious disrespect for the soldier's vocation.

After the civil war, with a million seasoned veterans subject to call, young men were not encouraged to join the militia. Instead many of them joined secret societies with flamboyant military titles and paraphernalia. The use of the militia for quelling strikes made the service distasteful. Even the regular army officers, educated and maintained at the expense of the nation, have been going back to civil life soon after leaving West Point.

Today, with Mexico always an uncertain quantity and Japan almost an open enemy, the United States could scarcely spare any of her regular army. Her first and most efficient aid to the United States can give will be in the direction of supplying arms and munitions for the destruction of the Kaiser and to remember the Lusitania. Within a year or less, however, the United States could raise five million men for service in the field.

And United States capital could for the time being be banker for many of the allies.

BOARD ESTABLISHES RIGHT OF JURISDICTION

Hamilton Electric Line Must Act Despite Legal Objections.

A judgment handed down by the Ontario Railway Board yesterday is intended to establish the right of that body to hold jurisdiction in cases where an electric railway crosses a large railway of Dominion importance. The question arose some months ago when the Hamilton, Niagara and Beamsville Railway were ordered to install sanitary conveniences on their line. In demurring they questioned the right of the railway board to exercise this power.

Chairman McIntyre spent some time in perusing privy council findings pertinent to the case, and concluded that their judgment placing in the hands of the federal board "crossings" on land, buildings, maintenance and management, the intention is to enforce the order of the Hamilton line, and the judgment has been forwarded.

MONTREALER ESCAPED IN LAST BOAT LEAVING

LONDON, May 9.—Among the survivors of the Lusitania who arrived in London today was R. L. Taylor of Montreal. Mr. Taylor escaped in the last boat launched, which was almost struck by one of the ship's funnels when she heeled over, and became entangled in wreckage, which had to be hacked away.

Mrs. Patrick Wilson, of Montreal, was lowered in a boat which was swamped and sank. Supported only by a lifebelt she remained afloat for three hours, and was finally rescued.

NO PAY FOR PEANUTS.

Chief Justice R. M. Meredith in the assize court dismissed the action of the West India Company, of Montreal, yesterday afternoon against Bowes, Ltd., for \$734, claimed to be the balance due on a shipment of 201 bags of peanuts.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or painful piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. It is a potent, all-dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

PROVINCE TO COPE WITH BIG PROBLEM

Likely That Special Expert on Feeble-Minded Will Be Appointed.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT

Dr. Helen MacMurchy Urges Co-Operation Providing Permanent Protection.

The problem of coping with the rapid increase of feeble-minded citizens in the province has occasioned the government so much concern that it is not unlikely that some marked action may be taken during the year. The complaints which have come year by year from different centres concerning the incarceration in jails of persons mentally irresponsible may result in the appointment of a special physician, trained in psychiatry, to diagnose the conditions of prisoners. This was specially recommended by the federal commission on penitentiaries, and is understood to be now engaging serious provincial consideration.

Report Shows Increase.

The ninth annual report on this subject, prepared by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, will be issued this week in the provincial secretary's department. It shows that although mental defectives are on the increase in Ontario, they could be the well and economically cared for in training schools and industrial farm colonies. Over 2500 are uncared for and at large.

The danger of over-emphasizing auxiliary classes is hinted in a recommendation. It is claimed that thru justice and necessity they are carried on, but the expense is high and children are sometimes retained in them too long. A call is made on all school officials to train themselves to detect mental defect and to endeavor to form a general policy.

Consult Municipalities.

It is also suggested that the government get in touch with the municipalities to co-operate in providing permanent care for these unfortunate. Such a policy would include provision for land, buildings, maintenance and management, and is becoming necessary if public safety is to be considered.

As evidence of government consideration of the project the sources of revenue are outlined. These include the work done by the inmates, making institutions self-supporting, estates of deceased inmates, fees by guardians or relatives, municipal annual payments, regular grants and private benevolence.

Some suggestion of the industrial difficulties now obtaining in Ontario is contained in an expression that if it were possible to care for the problem would be much less difficult. Every mental defective is unemployable, and some have been known to have a dozen jobs in a year.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.

Particular attention is directed to the newly low round-trip fares in connection with the Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 28, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale.

The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R., affording the highest form of efficiency.

WILSON NAMED AS EXECUTIVE HEAD

Street Commissioner is Possibility for Fire Department Vacancy.

A CARTRIDGE FACTORY

City Issues Permit for Manufacture of Ammunition on Paton Road.

The latest man to be named as a possible head for the fire department, Commissioner George Wilson of the street cleaning department. Commissioner Wilson's services in the street cleaning department have been such that he is the man for the fire department. "He is a strict disciplinarian and a good organizer," declared the controller, "and the condition of his department today proves it. He is opposed to pull of any kind, and that is why he should get the position, and perhaps for that reason there will be strong opposition to the nomination."

Should the commissioner get the appointment there is every likelihood of the vacancy in the street cleaning department being given to James W. Somers of the city clerk's office, as he has been the next in line for some time for a commission.

A Theatre License. When the property committee was sitting yesterday Ald. Yeomans wanted to know why it was that a license had been granted to the owners of the Princess Theatre when it was known that the building did not comply with the bylaw covering places of amusement. The alderman stated that had the fire of last week happened during the performance a lot of lives would have been lost, and charged Acting Chief William Smith with not keeping an eye on places of amusement. He introduced a motion protesting against the issuing of the license by the police commissioners, but the motion was withdrawn following explanations by Chief Smith and the city architect. Architect Pearce stated that the alterations necessary had not come up for discussion until after the permit was issued. "We were looking over the plans when the police commissioners issued the license," said the architect, "and it was intended to carry out the alterations during the summer months when the theatre was closed." Acting Chief Smith replied to the charge that the theatres were not properly inspected by stating that his work in this connection had been seriously interfered with by the recent unsettled condition of the department. He has inspected all the theatres in the city and was just about to inspect the Princess when the chief resigned and his plans were changed. "I am acquainted with the building, and know that it was not so dangerous as Ald. Yeomans would have you believe," said the acting chief in closing.

No Change in Control.

Ald. Walton's motion to have the street lighting placed in the hands of the works department instead of the fire department, did not meet with the approval of the property committee yesterday, and the matter was allowed to stand.

Two representatives of the city architect's department will attend the annual conference of building commissioners and inspectors at New York on May 11, 12 and 13.

Ald. Ramsden entered a protest against the present street lighting on Victoria street before the property committee yesterday. The street is only lighted on one side and the alderman asked for a report as to the lighting of the other side.

Cartridge Factory Permit.

Having received a contract from the allies for rifle cartridges, the James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. were granted a permit by the property committee to build a two-story factory, 80 by 100 feet, on Paton road, for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition. The magazines for powder and fulminate will be located outside the city limits, in an isolated place, and only enough for one day's supply will be kept in the factory.

SUING A POLICEMAN.

Lee Lung has taken civil action against W. W. Dawn, a Toronto police constable, claiming \$2000 damages. Lung claims that Dawn broke into his premises at 184 York street. He also claims that thru the visit of the constable he has lost his business and the sale of his subtenants. Dawn's defence is that he never caused any damage, but that he was looking for opium, etc., in the place.

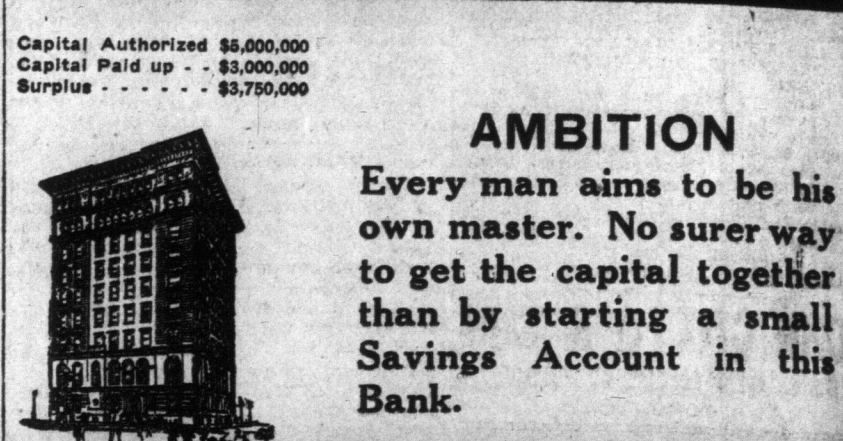
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AMERICAN POLICY IS PEACE AT ALL COSTS

B. C. Whitney, Detroit Theatrical Man, Expresses Opinion of War Situation.

"United States will not go to war unless it is absolutely impossible to avoid it," said B. C. Whitney of Detroit, the owner of a string of theatres, who is registered at the Prince George. "It would appear that their policy is peace at all costs, for in the Mexican fracas, they had every provocation for declaring war. The recent sinking of the Lusitania is a deplorable happening, but the American citizens who went down with the ill-fated ship can only be blamed for bringing their fate on their own heads. They were warned by the German embassy that the torpedoing of the ship would take place."

"If war was declared between the United States and Germany, the Americans would have the advantage of a large fleet of transports at hand to convey troops. I refer to the German steamers interned in American harbors at the present time."

Regarding the death of Charles Frohman, who went down on the Lusitania, he said: "In all probability, Hayman will look after the late Mr. Frohman's extensive interests."

LUSITANIA INSURED FOR SEVEN AND A HALF MILLION

British Government Under War Risk Plan Will Pay Eighty Per Cent.

LONDON, May 9.—The Lusitania was insured for about £1,500,000 (\$2,500,000). Of this amount the British Government under the war risk plan will have to pay about 80 per cent. The cargo is said to have been insured almost entirely in American insurance offices.

ESTATES IN SURREGATE.

Herbert John Somerset, who died in Toronto, April 11, left an estate of \$48,638 to his wife. Somerset was manager and engineer with a firm in Perth, Australia.

Miss Emily Ryan, a dressmaker, who died April 23, left her affairs in charge of Garfield Longbottom. Her estate consists of personal property, some 200 shares of Island Smelting stock and a promissory note for \$69.

WESTON APPO

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