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FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 12 1917 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,484

TWO CENTS.

PROPS—Strong winds to moderate gales, turning in some localities to sleet or snow.

UNION GOVERNMENT IS FORMED

Union Ministry Constituted on a Fifty-Fifty Basis, the Liberal Nominees Being Sifton, Calder, Crerar, Mewburn, Rowell, Carvell and Murray; Conservatives Include Borden, Meighen, White, Foster, Reid, Kemp, Doherty and Lougheed

FOUR BORDEN MINISTERS OUT

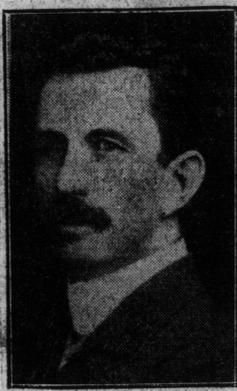
Hazen, Crothers, Roche and Perley Retire—Twelve of Old Cabinet Remain—Eight Liberals Join Coalition Ministry.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Canada at last has a union government. After conferences lasting till 1.30 this morning it was declared that N. W. Rowell of Ontario, J. A. Calder of Saskatchewan, Premier Sifton of Alberta, T. A. Crerar of the grain growers, and F. B. Carvell of New Brunswick enter the ministry.
Portfolios have not yet been definitely allocated, but it is understood that they will be as follows:
Premier—Sir Robert Borden
Finance—Sir Thomas White
Militia—General Mewburn
Overseas Minister—Sir Edward Kemp
Trade and Commerce—Sir George Foster
Justice—Hon. C. J. Doherty
Public Works—Hon. C. C. Balfantyne
Labor—(Uncertain)
Railways—Dr. Reid
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. E. Blondin
Inland Revenue—Hon. A. Seigny
Interior—Hon. Arthur Meighen
Agriculture—Hon. T. A. Crerar
Mines—Hon. Martin Burrell
Customs—Hon. A. L. Sifton
State and Immigration—Hon. J. A. Calder
Without portfolios—Sir James Lougheed, Hon. Frank Cochrane, N. W. Rowell and Premier Murray.
A war cabinet composed of seven will be chosen as a new cabinet.
The ministers will be sworn in today.
A conference of Liberals at the Chateau Laurier, lasting from eight o'clock till one this morning, preceded the birth of the union government cabinet. For four hours Sir Robert Borden waited in his office at the eastern block for the expected word from the Liberal camp.
After one o'clock Messrs. Calder and Rowell arrived and the formal announcement of coalition was made.
In the arrangement effected four ministers—Hon. Messrs. Hazen, Crothers, Roche and Perley—retire.
Mr. Rogers did so some time ago; and Mr. Cochrane, while holding a cabinet seat without portfolio, leaves the railway department. The former ministers who remain, besides the premier, are—Sir Thomas White, Sir George Foster, Sir James Lougheed, Hon. Messrs. Reid, Doherty, Kemp, Meighen, Burrell, Blondin, Seigny and Cochrane (without portfolio).
Liberals who enter the cabinet are the Hon. Messrs. Calder, Sifton, Crerar, Rowell, Mewburn, Guthrie, Balfantyne and Carvell. There is uncertainty re Mr. Murray.
Numerically the new cabinet is not exactly on the basis of fifty-fifty, but it is practically so, considering that Sir Edward Kemp will be overseas and Mr. Cochrane on an outside job.

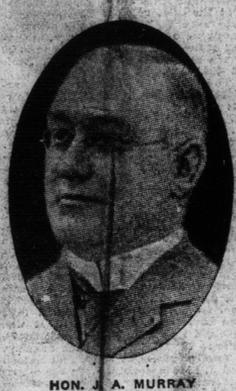
Negotiations Long Protracted.
The achievement of union government is something for which Sir Robert Borden has striven sedulously since last May. When coalition was first broached the negotiations were abortive. Then came the proposal for a union government, one day reported to be on, the next day off. But Sir Robert has stuck to his guns and achieved his purpose. Any question which may have arisen as to the Liberalism of those first included certainly does not apply to the completed cabinet structure. It embraces two Liberal premiers, one provincial Liberal leader, the right-hand man of the Saskatchewan Government, and last, but not least "Fighting Frank" Carvell.
Union government has its inception and purpose in the desire to give Canada an aggressive war administration, removed from the pale of politics. Its policy will be conscription of men and everything else necessary to effect participation in the world struggle. It has been brought about in the face of many obstacles.
Hon. N. W. Rowell.
Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell was born in London Township, Middlesex County, Nov. 1, 1867, and was educated at the local public schools and at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where he graduated with honors and medal. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1891 and was created a K.C. in 1902. In 1911 he was elected a member of the law society. He was an unsuccessful candidate to the house of commons for East York in 1900.
The new minister entered the Ontario legislature in 1911 when he was elected Liberal member for North Oxford and was re-elected in 1914. Since 1914 he has been leader of the Ontario opposition.
He is a senator of the University of Toronto, regent of Victoria College and vice-president of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance. He is honorary treasurer of the World Missionary Conference, Edinburgh.

Scotland, a member of the National Ontario and Alpine Clubs of Canada. Since the outbreak of the war he has been a consistent advocate of conscription in Canada.
Hon. Sidney Mewburn.
Gen. Sidney Chilton Mewburn was born in Hamilton, December 4, 1868, and was educated in the Hamilton public and high schools. After studying law he was called to the bar in 1886, and became K.C. in 1910. Being interested in the militia from his early years he became connected with the Canadian forces, entering the services as a private and winning promotion to lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Royal Regiment in 1910. He holds the long service medal.
The new minister is a member of the Hamilton Club and the Military Institute, and is a former president of the Ontario Club.
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LIBERAL MEMBERS OF UNION CABINET



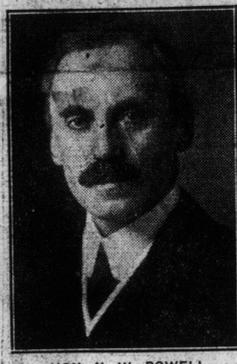
HON. T. A. CRRERAR



HON. J. A. MURRAY



HON. F. B. CARVELL



HON. N. W. ROWELL



HON. A. L. SIFTON



HON. HUGH GUTHRIE

UNION GOVERNMENT NOW REALITY POSITIONS ARE EQUALLY DIVIDED

Some of the Liberal Ministers to Be Sworn in Today—War Cabinet of Seven to Be a Feature of Coalition Ministry—Composition of the Union Cabinet.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Union government is a reality. The new cabinet will be formed of practically an equal number of Conservatives and Liberals with Sir Robert Borden at the head. It had been anticipated through the afternoon that the new cabinet would be definitely sworn in during the evening. It was stated that the Liberals had agreed to come in and the question was now simply one of the distribution of portfolios. But as the evening wore on, the Liberals remained in conference at the Chateau Laurier, and it was not until after 1 o'clock this morning that Hon. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario Opposition, and Hon. J. A. Calder of Regina appeared at the cabinet council room. There a statement was drafted which had the concurrence of the prime minister and of the representatives of the Liberals who attended in conference.
Formal Announcement.
The statement reads: "The delays incidental to the formation of a union government are no more than might have been anticipated, as the difficulties are immensely greater than those strictly party government. The conferences which have taken place during the past four days have been characterized by a very earnest and sincere purpose on the part of all concerned to bring about the formation of a union or national government. It is anticipated that full details will be communicated to the press tomorrow, but in the meantime the announcement is definitely made that the formation of such a government is assured."
Sir Robert Borden afterwards informed the Canadian Press representative that it was expected that some of the Liberal members of the union

RAILWAYS HOPE TO AVERT TIE-UP

Three Big Lines Are Represented at Conference in Ottawa.
PREPARE FOR WINTER
Confidence Felt That Co-Ordination of Effort Will Prove Effective.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Canadian railways will co-ordinate their efforts and obviate as far as possible in the coming winter freight congestion which blocked certain lines last season. With that end in view a conference was held here this afternoon between Hon. Dr. Reid, acting minister of railways; Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway commission; Vice-Presidents Purdy and Beatty of the Canadian Pacific; U. E. Gillen of the Grand Trunk and D. B. Hanna of the Canadian Northern.
The whole situation was thoroughly canvassed and every disposition to cooperate was manifested. A definite announcement may be expected later. They plan that, where one road has an accumulation of traffic without sufficient equipment to expediently handle it, another company, better situated as regards rolling stock, should go to its assistance. In this way it is expected that the likelihood of any place suffering for lack of coal because of transportation difficulties.

PARTIES REACH AN AGREEMENT

Premier Borden Announces That the Protracted Negotiations Have Resulted in the Formation of a Representative Union Cabinet.

OTTAWA, OCT. 11.—A UNION GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED, PREMIER BORDEN ANNOUNCES.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—At midnight tonight the expectation is that the prime minister will within an hour definitely announce the personnel of a new union government. The state was practically arranged this afternoon, but the Liberals held a long conference subsequent to the arrival of Premier Murray of Nova Scotia on an evening train. They are still in conference, but will give an answer to the prime minister, and it is believed that it will be favorable. The cabinet will be on a fifty-fifty basis. The Liberals will be Sifton, Calder, Crerar, Mewburn, Guthrie, Rowell, Carvell and Murray.
The Conservative representation will probably be Borden, Meighen, White, Foster, Reid, Kemp, Hazen and Lougheed.

Liberals Arranging Cabinet Positions.
Ottawa, Friday, Oct. 12.—At one o'clock the Liberals were still in session at the Chateau Laurier. It was stated that they had decided to come into the government, but were arranging among themselves the cabinet positions assigned to them at the afternoon conference with Sir Robert Borden. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire is remaining up until five o'clock in the morning to swear in the new ministers.
Shortly after one o'clock Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. N. W. Rowell arrived at the east block, and immediately entered the council chamber to report the results of the Liberal conferences to the prime minister.

WOULD MAINTAIN EMBARGO ON COAL

U. S. Is Facing a Fuel Shortage, Administration Officials Are Told.
AVERAGE PRODUCTION
Not Enough Coal in Sight to Warrant Freer Exports to Canada.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Existence of a general coal shortage was admitted tonight by the geological survey, which attributes the situation not to the failure of producers to do their best, but to the unprecedented demand.
"The tremendous increase in manufacturing and transportation activity this year," said a statement issued, "has created a demand for soft coal in excess of any in the past, an increase in demand that is difficult to measure in terms of tons, but that is certainly more than the ten per cent. by which production has increased. To meet this demand the operators have been mining coal at a rate never before equaled."
"The shortage is not due to the failure of the soft coal mines to produce more coal than in the past, for the country on September 1 was about a month ahead of last year in an output and is expected to finish the year with an increase of ten per cent. over 1916, the banner year, and 25 per cent. over 1915."
A serious coal shortage exists in Ohio, fuel administration officials were told today by a delegation of consumers headed by Attorney-General Joseph McGhee, who came to Washington to protest against lifting the embargo on coal shipment to Canada. Of 200 towns in the state reporting, more than 100, the delegation declared, are entirely without coal and are unable to obtain supplies because virtually all coal mined in the state is going through lake ports to Canada and the northwest.

KAISER INSINCERE IN PEACE MOVES

Asquith Speaks of "Morass of Equivocations and Ambiguities."
PLAIN ISSUES AVOIDED
German Government Does Not Represent Sentiments of the Masses.

London, Oct. 11.—Addressing a war aims meeting at Liverpool tonight, H. H. Asquith, former premier, referred to recent declarations by German statesmen and writers and said that his previously expressed skepticism regarding the reichstag's peace resolution was justified by the event, for the German parties had been squabbling ever since with infinite acrimony concerning its interpretation, and confusion had become worse confounded with the publication of the chancellor's reply to the papal note.
Doubtless, said Mr. Asquith, in both Germany and Austria there was a widespread and genuine desire for peace and in the reluctance itself, slender as were its powers, and divided its counsels, there were indications of a growing spirit of revolt against the government methods.
"But," continued Mr. Asquith, "the dominant fact with which we have to deal is neither German public opinion nor the German parliament, but the German Government. Does that government mean business? Is its desire for peace sincere? Depend upon it, the world will never find the way to peace thru a morass of equivocations and ambiguities. Plain questions and concrete cases are studiously avoided. We are left in the dimness of a phetorical twilight, and we are asked to lay down our arms without safeguard other than that we shall be offering a beautiful example of the three virtues—faith, hope and charity."
Need Definite Assertions.
Admitting that nobody pretends that it would be right for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed and exhaustive, which must be accepted or rejected, and verse as an indispensable condition of peace, and that

(Concluded on Page 11, Column 3).