

# The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1918

## A New Kingdom in Europe.

One of the most important events of the war has occurred almost without notice. This is the meeting of the "Congress of Oppressed Nationalities" at Rome a short time ago. For some years the people known as the Jugo-Slavs, or the southern Slavs, consisting of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes, have been carrying on an active educational propaganda thru the press, and by means of delegates, of whom Mr. Mijatovic will be remembered as visiting Toronto a year or so ago.

A vast amount of literature on the subject has also accumulated, and a neat series of pamphlets dealing exhaustively with this phase of the Balkan question has been issued by the Jugo-Slav committee in London as "The Southern Slav Library."

As the result of the congress in Rome a treaty, or what is practically the same thing as a treaty, has been entered into with the Italian Government recognizing the Jugo-Slav nation in the following terms:

1. That the unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation is recognized as of vital interest to the Italian nation; and reciprocally

2. That the liberation of the Adriatic Sea and its defence against all present and future enemies is of vital interest to both nations.

3. That territorial controversies shall be settled in a friendly manner on the basis of nationality and in such a way as to be so definite at conclusion of peace as not to injure the vital interests of the two nations.

Last July at Corfu there was signed a treaty or declaration by which the Jugo-Slav nation was established, the chief object of which was to assert the freedom of the Jugo-Slav people from the yoke of the Austrian Empire.

While it was denounced in certain quarters it obviously formed a basis for agreement with Italy, whose quarrel with Austria is of ancient and similar standing. The Corfu treaty provides for the constitution of the Jugo-Slav peoples into "a single, free, national and independent state," founded on thirteen principles which are too lengthy to give in detail, but in substance provide:

The new kingdom will be free and independent with indivisible territory and unity of allegiance. It will be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgievich dynasty, the king to be king of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The state will have a single coat-of-arms, a single flag, and a single crown; but the special Serb, Croat and Slovene flags or coats-of-arms may be used freely and will rank equally on all occasions. The national designations will be equal before the law, the two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Latin, will rank equally and the authorities will have the "right and duty" to employ both alphabets in accordance with the wishes of the citizens.

All recognized religions may be freely and publicly practised. The Orthodox (Greek), Roman Catholic and Moslem faiths, which are those chiefly professed, shall rank equally and enjoy equal rights with regard to the state.

The territory of the kingdom shall include all the territory inhabited compactly and in territorial continuity by the three peoples.

The Adriatic shall be free and open to each and all.

All citizens shall be equal and enjoy equal rights, and the election of deputies to the national parliament and other bodies shall be by universal suffrage with equal, direct and secret ballot.

By blood, language and tradition the three peoples form one homogeneous nation, as well as by economic and political conditions. They form a compact population in Serbia and Montenegro of 5,000,000; in the Jugo-Slav provinces of Austria of 7,000,000; of the Italian district west of Goritz of 40,000; and of 800,000 living overseas, making a total of 12,840,000.

Dr. Trumbitch appears likely to be the premier or leader in the new kingdom under the constitutional monarch. The signing of the treaty with Italy is the most significant step taken, for it places Jugo-Slavs on the diplomatic map, and betokens a settlement of the Balkan situation on lines more acceptable to the entente allies than to Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. Greece will be a friend and ally of the new state, and the congress looks like the first step towards the reorganization of south-eastern Europe.

Germany is occupied at present with the western front, but there is that taking place in her rear which may well give her pause.

## The War of Hate.

Thursday, March 21, was the beginning of the Hindenburg drive on

Paris which was to be reached in ten days. We are now in the fifth week of the mighty German effort, and as far as Paris is concerned, the Kaiser was nearer it in 1914 than he was today. Hindenburg might reach the Seine in an airplane, but not otherwise. It must not be supposed, however, that people so desperate and so resourceful as the Kaiser's general staff will abandon the attempt, the success of which is so vital to their future, to break thru the allied lines and secure a victory.

As we have stood fast for the past four weeks, we must stand fast for four more, or four months or four years, if need be. Every day's delay is an advantage to us, for our strength is increasing while the Kaiser's, with his bull rushes, finds his strength diminishing at a rapid rate.

"What have I not done," he asked on a battlefield recently, "to preserve the world from this horror?" What did he ever do to stop it? We may ask. A word from him in acceptance of Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a conference, and the whole tragedy could have been averted in July four years ago. "When the devil was ill the devil a saint would be; when the devil was well, the devil a saint was he!"

It is not in the Kaiser's make-up to come out in a manly way and say that he had sinned and desired to make amends. It takes a big man to do this, and the Kaiser is not a big man. He thinks more of Prussia than of the world in general, and more of himself by a great deal than of humanity. As he is now face to face with the monster he has created, and bound to control it if it is not to destroy him, his frame of mind would never accept the policy of an unconditional surrender, which would be the best thing for himself and his people at this stage. He might then ask, what he had not done to preserve the world from the horror of himself.

He will almost certainly adopt the other alternative, and hurl another attack against the allies. It may be in Italy. It may be against Amiens. It will sum up the force and fury remaining in the German armies. Some new legend will be invented to inspire the discouraged troops, and inject patience into the starving and despairing people. This thrust has still to be dealt with by the allied generals. It is not to be despised or minimized in any way. But it is less to be feared than those which have preceded it. The finest troops in the German army have been broken and demoralized in the last five weeks, and those that remain see no cheer in attacking the unbreakable ranks of khaki. Perhaps they will try Italy instead. And perhaps the allied generals will themselves try the Italian front. The way to Vienna was ever the way to victory of old. Political it would be a shrewd move, and Vienna might be as accessible as the Rhine.

The German people began by hating. They have been taught to hate. They understand no other emotion. They hated the British. They hated the Italians when that nation entered the conflict. They transferred their hate to the United States a year ago and hating is their only solace. Hatred is an inconstant emotion, and one of these days the German hate will seek a new object. It will be found in the Kaiser, the author of all the German woes. His people will tell him what he has not done to preserve the world from horror. There will be poetic and perhaps racial justice in the last German hate.

## Subsidiary Problems of the War.

There is a feeling in many circles that the war is intended to settle many matters incidentally besides the main issue of the domination of Germany, and not only this, but that the war will not end until these matters have been settled, and even that its ending depends on their having been settled. Whether this is too fully to recognize the war as an outbreak of disease in the political, economic and social organisms of the nation remains to be seen, but it does not seem unreasonable to trace the lesser evils to the same root disease of which the war is the major symptom.

The revolution in Russia is one of the more important of these lesser war conditions; the Greek revolution another; the Balkan situation, veering round now to a quarrel between

Bulgaria and Turkey and a settlement of the Jugo-Slav problem; the opening up of Mesopotamia; the clearing of Armenia and Palestine; the reorganization of Africa and of the Pacific Ocean; the adjustment of the relations of Japan with China and the rest of the world; and, perhaps, last of all, the pacification of Ireland among many problems which lie before Britain. It may be that the war cannot end till the Irish problem be settled. An Irish conference has been a report, perhaps two or three, and, unable to settle the problem, has once more relegated it to Britain. A committee has been formed, on which men as different as Mr. Austin Chamberlain and General Jan van Smuts are acting, and is drafting an act to amend or to take the place of the Home Rule Act signed by the King in September, 1914, whose operation was postponed by consent.

There is no doubt that if Ireland were reconciled with itself and with Britain a long step would have been taken towards settling the problems of the war. The effect on the German people would be impressive, tho, of course, legislation is not to be carried merely for the purpose of impressing Germany. Anything, however, that would lead to free enlistment in Ireland would be of service to the allied cause, and apparently that is how the Lloyd George government regards the situation at present.

## Other People's Opinions

Editor World: With your permission I would like to say a few words in yesterday's World that the member for Sherbrooke suggests an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. If these wise men would give the poor men working in factories and elsewhere an eight-hour day, and wages they could live on, there would be no strikes, and a great many more contented men and their families. This would be the true daylight saving. Thos. Burns.

Goderich, R.R. 5.

## French Airplanes in Effective Raids

Many Tons of Bombs Are Dropped on Battlefields of River Somme.

ARTILLERY FIRE ON AVRE

Germans in Minor Attack Gain Footing in Defences of St. Mihiel Salient.

Paris, April 21.—There was strong artillery activity today west of the Avre and on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans in a minor attack east of St. Mihiel gained a footing in the French trenches near Selcheprey and according to the war office announcement last night. The text reads: "The day was marked by artillery activity, particularly in the west of the Avre and on both banks of the Meuse. East of St. Mihiel the enemy yesterday morning delivered an attack on a front of one kilometre near Selcheprey and gained a footing in some elements of our advanced trenches. Our counter-attacks, undertaken immediately, drove him out in part."

On the night of April 19-20 nearly four tons of projectiles were dropped by fifteen of our airplanes on the enemy's ground at Champey and bivouacs and in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Novon.

On April 13, 15 of our airplanes, in two expeditions, dropped 1,800 kilograms of explosives on enemy organizations in the region of Roye and Moreuil. On the night of 19-20, 70 airplanes very effectively bombed the railway station at St. Quentin and numerous railways in the region of Jussy, as well as aviation grounds. More than 15 tons of explosives were dropped. Another group of seven machines bombed the railway stations at Mont Cornet, Asfeld and Hirson and the aviation ground at Clermont-Ferrand. Air patrols, flying at a low altitude, machine-gunned resting troops.

It is confirmed that three additional airplanes have been brought down."

## CHARGED WITH THEFT.

John Lang, 47 McFarland avenue, was arrested Saturday afternoon by P. C. Robinson (233), charged with the theft of a shirt from the Robert Simpson Company. He will appear in the police court this morning.

## THE TORONTO WORLD

### ENERGIES OF ENEMY STRAINED UPON LYS

Battle in Flanders Severely Tests Endurance of British Army to Hold on.

FIGHTING WILL CONTINUE

Allies Will Endure All Losses Till Time Comes for Counter-Stroke.

Ottawa, April 20.—The following official report of operations on the western front up to April 19 has been received by his excellency the governor-general, and is issued thru the office of the chief press censor: "In the operations of the week ending April 13 the Lys battle has absorbed almost all the German energies, straining at the same time the British defence to a point, whereat only a realization of the stake involved could enable a successful resistance to be maintained. The enemy advance has been diverted from the south by the solid wall encountered at Givenchy. And westward the pressure is being gradually removed to the front and north flank of attack. Armies were evacuated to avoid an encircling movement, where after two German armies, north and south thereof, joined hands, the British divisions on the north and south flanks remained firm, but the attack in the centre continued till it crossed the River Lave, captured Merville, Meris, Neuve Eglise, after which the advance appeared to be checked.

For Three Points.

"The struggle then narrowed to one for three points, namely, Bailleul, Nieppe and Mount Kemmel, having for main objective the capture of Hazebrouck. During the week's fluctuating fighting these villages changed hands, but at the end Bailleul fell, and the enemy occupied Meteren, Wulverghem, Wytschaete, and practically the whole of Messines Ridge fell to him. The forward line eastward of Ypres then became untenable, and was abandoned without the knowledge of the enemy. The fighting at every point was of the most desperate kind, but the enemy realized that the little space of any further exploitation of his success in any direction but the most northern northwestern, where, dispersed in a weak spot, concentrated a full attack. Nevertheless, the net result to him was a small gain of territory at a cost of severe losses.

The situation, tho serious, gives ground for confidence, but the fighting must continue for a lengthy period while the German reinforcements are being ordered, and the enemy's position on the Lys is being strengthened by troops to smother the British lines and shatter the morale of the whole entente.

Attack on Coast.

Along the coast the British line alone because the manoeuvring space their rear was so restricted, also because of the decision to give him the coast. He also expected, because he has been exercising his whole ingenuity in question their mutual loyalty. But the allies, having decided on a French commander in whom they have implicit faith, the British will face all losses till the time comes for a counter-stroke. Since the enemy selected the British for their attack the British must bear the brunt for the time. But the inevitable losses of the yielding of unimportant ground succeeded in shaking allied confidence in their troops or leaders. The German machine guns were brought into precipitate action and trying to undermine the patience and confidence of the civilian populations are well understood.

Work of Aircraft.

During the earlier part of last week the weather conditions on the western front were unfavorable for flying. Our aircraft, however, the completed fly as low as 200 feet, maintained a constant watch on the enemy's lines, and in the case of the heavy bombers and machine guns whenever possible. The statements of prisoners confirm the statements of heavy casualties, and the confusion among the enemy caused by these tactics at all stages of the battle. The weather improved on the 12th and gave exceptional opportunity to the royal air force, which surprised all previous records. Over three thousand photographs were taken in spite of the efforts of the enemy aircraft. Forty hostile machines were brought down and 20 driven out of control. From the statements of prisoners and the observation of our pilots it is manifest that these heavy losses are draining the enemy's aviation resources, with which his reserve parks find it increasingly difficult to cope. On one day 55 1-2 tons of bombs were dropped on the battlefield.

Food Acts Accepted.

The food minister reports that notwithstanding the substantial curtailment in the amount of meat consumed there has been a notable absence of complaint from any quarter. Heavy workers are now receiving supplementary rations of bacon rendered available by considerable imports from America. Bacon not needed for immediate consumption is being stored against the requirements of the summer period. Substantial economies are being effected in the consumption of bread, which is on a lower level than same period last year.

The food survey board has organized a national factory for the utilization of meat residues hitherto wasted. This factory is now producing daily about a ton of black puddings which are exempted from coupon restrictions, and are in large demand. The national kitchens are making rapid progress, three fresh ones being opened this week. The board of trade reports that the textile exports shipping committee has set up to ration the available shipping space among the export houses; difficulty having been experienced in providing sufficient tonnage for the export of textiles to distant countries.

## AUTOIST DID NOT STOP.

While driving north on Cowan avenue, at the intersection of Queen street, about 3.30 yesterday afternoon, R. L. McIntyre, 1139 Shaw street, had his automobile damaged when he was struck by another car, the driver of which did not stop to investigate the result of the collision.

## A LAST DESPERATE CALL TO THE COLORS



## THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

### An Unexpected Disagreement.

CHAPTER LXI.

The tone in which George interrupted my recital of the day's doings surprised and puzzled me. It was cold, almost as if he were terribly angry about something, yet I could think of nothing I had done to displease him.

"Yes, he asked us to come and see his pictures, then his man served us a delicious luncheon. We had creamed chicken and lots of things. Then he showed us all thru his studio apartment, then we had to run because we had told the dressmaker we would be back at a certain time."

I had talked so fast he had no chance to interrupt if he wished to, but now he said:

"Have I ever given you permission to lunch at studios?"

"Why not?" suddenly I knew he was angry because I had gone to Merton Gray's studio. I was a bit frightened, as always, because I had displeased him; but there was also a little thrill of gladness because he cared. Could he care enough to be the least bit jealous?

"Well, I do not like it! It isn't pleasant to meet people who tell you things about your wife."

I knew then. He had met Julia Collins. Unfortunately I said so.

A Foolish Remark.

"Oh, I know! That caty Mrs. Collins told you. We met her and she acted as if she wanted to join us, and we just nodded and hurried on. Evelyn doesn't like her; neither do I. I suppose she was cross because M—Mr. Gray hadn't asked her." I hit my lip. I had almost said "Merton." Mrs. Sexton had been right: I must not think of him, or any other, by their first name.

"Mrs. Collins is an old friend of mine. I prefer you should speak more respectfully of her. You say Evelyn Reeves was with you?"

"Why yes! she has spent the entire day with me. She was so delighted to see Mr. Gray's pictures. He showed us some he has finished, as well as those he is working on."

"So long as you did not go alone I have no objections, save that it isn't a thing I want you to do often. An occasional visit to a prominent artist's studio can do no harm, if you have

some one with you. But hereafter ask my permission before you go."

He did not seem to expect an answer, so I made none. Yet I had I should have refused to give such a promise. It was unbearable. He treated me as if I were six years old, instead of 20 and a married woman. I certainly shouldn't ask his permission when I wanted to go somewhere, just because that horrid Julia Collins had been mad because she was not asked to go along.

George was quite pleasant all thru dinner. But I was not, tho of course I dared not give expression to my feelings. I wanted to talk of the good time we had had. I wanted to tell him of the things woman had said of the society woman's portrait, and everything. But if I started the subject again, he might repeat his command, but in reality sullen and cross.

A Time of Peace.

The two days that passed before I was to leave for home, were unusually pleasant days for me. George was continually kind. As usual, I thought many times a day of this, and also, as usual, wondered why—when he could be so nice—he at times was so disagreeable, so almost unkind.

Evelyn kept her promise and was over as soon as she finished her marketing in the morning, and remained until the late afternoon. She helped me buy some gifts for the home folks—a dress for mother, a nice smoking outfit with a lot of his favorite tobacco for dad, and books and fishing outfit for the boys. How I did enjoy spending the money for them! That was one nice thing about having a rich husband. One could buy things for those one loved.

I was to remain away not quite two weeks. George had been very emphatic as to the time. I had begged for an extension, and he had said:

"You will either return when I say, or you will not go."

That frightened me, and I promised faithfully to return on the very train he had ordered me to. Now that I really knew I was to see father and mother and the boys, I should have been broken-hearted had anything happened to interfere with my plans.

So I tried not to fret because of the short visit I was to make, and to think

only of the pleasure in store. Plans, sure to them, and for me. I knew they would be delighted to see me; mother's letters had been filled with longing for months. She was not very well, or she would have come to Maryland to visit me long ago. But father couldn't come with her, and none of them wanted her to make the journey alone.

The morning I left, George went to the station with me. We stopped on the way and he bought me a wonderful basket of fruit, some candy, and late magazines. The fruit I determined to keep for mother. It was such an attractive basket.

Tomorrow—An Uneventful Journey.

VARIOUS STORIES TOLD OF CANADIAN VALOR

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, April 21.—Various stories of Canadian gallantry are told in connection with the conference of the distinguished conduct martial on Sgt. Major Turner, Sgt. J. Watson, both medicals; Corporal T. P. Melvin, artillery; Sgt. A. J. Powell of the engineers; H. W. Langdon, E. J. Field, Sgt. G. Young, Corporal J. D. Aird, mounted rifles; Sgt. Major B. C. Evans, artillery; Sapper J. W. Holmes, Scout-Sergeant J. L. Macdonald, mounted rifles; Sgt. Major D. M. Robinson, infantry and Sgt. J. A. Ware of the artillery.

HOSTILITIES RENEWED BY GEN. KORNILOFF

Petrograd, April 21.—Hostilities have been renewed between the troops of Gen. Korniloff and those of the soviets. Rostov-on-Don is in the hands of the anarchists. At Kharkov after the Germans left, massacres of officers and bourgeois by soldiers occurred. The Germans have since occupied the town. Criminals at Novo-Tcherkassk, who began to indulge in excesses, were dispersed by machine guns. The Terek cruiser Hamidieh and two torpedo boats were reported to have arrived at Odessa. There was severe fighting between the white guards and red guards yesterday north of Vitor.

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