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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

First Things First.

Nobody doubts that the farmers are having a hard time under the Military Service Act and the recent orders in council. But who is not having a hard time? We are about two years behind with the war and have a lot of leeway to catch up. The farmers have been favored for a long time, more even than some other classes. We must get it into our heads that the war is a very serious business, that it is reaching its climax, and that every man that can be had is needed.

Farmers know what it is to be in need of help in the harvest field when the oats are being laid flat with rain and the wheat is threatening to sprout in the sheaves, when the roots are in need of hoeing, and the fruit is going to waste. Something has got to be neglected. The war is in that stage, and there are some very necessary and important things will have to be put aside for others more vitally necessary and important still. There will be other crops and other harvests, but this may be the only chance to beat the Germans. So have at them.

The Battle in Britain.

Today's events in the British House of Commons may be as important as determining the fate of the war as an action at the front. It is inconceivable that British statesmen and British army officers would lead an attack on the government if they had not confidence that the situation at the front was well in hand. Yet only the reverse of this could justify such an attack as Mr. Asquith has sponsored on the strength of General Maurice's letter. Unless matters were desperate and called for immediate handling there could be no possible excuse for a policy which is better calculated to give aid and comfort to the King's enemies than anything that could be devised.

General Maurice is described in the papers yesterday as "a typical Prussian staff officer of the 'Moltke' school." Does the traditions of this school stamp out patriotic considerations when class interests are concerned?

It is suggested that Mr. Asquith and Lord Lansdowne are ready to assume the reins of government. This is a somewhat premature calculation of the potentialities of unhatched eggs. "Wait and see" is a motto which might well be adopted at this juncture by him who gave it currency. Lord Lansdowne has been a sinister figure since the letter he wrote advocating terms with the Germans. A letter his own son and heir promptly repudiated. The Kaiser could have wished for no better assistance than the members of this conspiracy, which to all intents and purposes it is, are rendering him by the shaking of confidence which their action tends to create.

Out of every previous attack upon him Mr. Lloyd George has arisen triumphantly, and the democratic supporters of the war against militarism everywhere will rejoice if he once more overthrows his enemies at home and strengthens the army for the great battle abroad.

In the Temple of Janus.

All that has happened since the fourth of August, 1914, should not make us forget the way we lived, what we thought, how we regarded life, our outlook on the world, our aims and ambitions, our conceptions of the world and its civilization. If we forget these things we shall lose much of the value of the lessons we have been receiving for four years past. One of the things, perhaps chiefest of all, that we should remember was our unlimited incredulity. It was sufficient for a man to suggest the possibility of a great European war to have people express doubts of his sanity, to refer to him as a crank or a faddist, and generally to have him regarded as unfit for society, which is indeed still largely considered to be the severest sentence of all.

People are now almost in the same crystallized condition of opinion, that of wholly different opinions, as they were four years ago. There is little mobility of thought, little vivacity of observation, little response to new or unwelcome views, little disposition towards the adaptability and versatility which in this crisis of the world's affairs is more necessary than anything else. It took a cataclysm to change our minds in 1914. We feared at the thought of preparing for war. War came like a thunder clap, and for months no one would believe in Kitchener's dictum about a three years' war. Anyone who rejected the theory that the war would be over at Christmas was cold-shouldered as unworthy of his race and nation. We have recast our views, reoriented our relation to human affairs, and now we are settling down to the same immobility of mind towards peace that we formerly had towards war.

Peace will come like a thunder clap just as war did, and with problems no

less grave. But a right attitude towards that fact does not require a cessation of our preparations for the prolongation of the war. The nations have to learn what is a difficult lesson for them—to be ready for anything. No man knows how long or how short the war will be. No man knows what the result of the next harvest will be. No man knows what new factor may arise to upset all calculations for either peace or war, as the default of Russia upset the reasonable calculation that the war would end with the defeat of Germany last year. Russia revolted nominally in favor of democracy. But Russia thought more of revolution than of democracy, and the result has been that the revolution, which has been false to democracy, is uncertain of its own existence. There may be an equally unexpected factor in the events of the next few months which may once more upset all calculations. It is the failure of people to be ready for anything that begets most of the dangers of the situation.

We have been warned of the peril of famine. As far as the most careful estimates can determine, the risk is very great. This risk is independent of either peace or war. It is probably true that peace would create a greater scarcity of food than the continuance of war. Yet some people who think that the war may end soon are not alive to the famine dangers of peace. Others who think the war may last for two or three years yet are banking on the excellent trade conditions that have prevailed in Canada for the last two or three years, and can see no reason for talking in sail. We have been like a man who goes to the bank, draws out his deposits, and spends freely while the money lasts. When it is finished he cannot go to the bank again. His credit has gone with his cash. If we are wise we shall be as ready for peace as for war, for famine as for plenty, for good times as for hard times. But we must not forget that the preparation for war, for famine, for hard times, does not take away from the probability of plenty, of good times, of peace. We have to be ready for anything. The nation still needs education and organization.

Those who have read The World since March 21 last are aware that we are not pessimistic, nor despondent, nor fearful. If we do our whole duty we need not be anxious. If the nation responds to the demands made upon it we need not be alarmed about the issues of war or peace or industry. The official reports of the United States Government say that the wheat crop promises \$90,000,000 bushels for this year—far beyond earlier expectations. But a figure of this sort is only an estimate after all, and gives us no license to be wasteful. It does give us good courage and cheerful hearts, or should, to face the labors and the economies required of us, and if we do this in a calm spirit peace or war will find us ready and bold.

Other People's Opinions

The Attacks on Sir Joseph Flavelle and the Davies Company.

Editor World: The unanimous way in which the president of the Wm. Davies Co. Sir Joseph Flavelle, has been, in my opinion, subjected to abuse and misrepresentation unjustly by the Canadian press at large is much to be regretted. It must be quite apparent to anyone capable of taking an impartial business view of the Davies Company's operations that the directors have conducted the affairs of their company fairly and conservatively. Owing, of course, to the high credit enjoyed by the firm, it was in a position to make an enormous turnover upon a comparatively small cash capital. The net profits on the sales exhibited are very moderate, indeed, barely sufficient to ensure safety. No interest has suffered, no purchaser has been overcharged, much less defrauded, therefore this savage outcry is altogether devoid of foundation and consequently unwarranted. Any commercial organization that can buy and sell forty million dollars' worth of merchandise realizing a net profit of only five per cent. on the transaction, and using only two million dollars of cash capital to swing the business, will realize a net profit of 100 per cent. and no outsider has any inherent right to defame any such house or member thereof.

If Armour, Swift or Cudahy were reported to have made ten times the sum accruing to the Wm. Davies Co., it would probably only evoke a note of admiration on the part of a reader, while a Canadian firm, entering enough to develop a great export trade, exposes itself to reputation and contumely.

Mr. Flavelle is called upon by some members of the unthinking crowd to resign his position as chairman of the munitions board to which I understand he is giving his services gratuitously. I hope he will not do so as it might be construed into an admission of profiteering or wrongdoing of any kind of which the costly investigation has utterly failed to furnish a single instance.

I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with Mr. Flavelle, knowing of him simply as a prominent business man highly respected in the commercial sphere in which he walks, and can only say that he retains my fullest respect and deepest sympathy in the gross attack to which he and his family are being dragged.

Oshawa, May 7.

W. F. Cowan.

TO LIST BONDS TODAY.

New York, May 8.—The 4½ per cent. bonds of the third Liberty Loan will be listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, it was announced today.

On Parliament Hill

BY TOM KING

Ottawa, May 8.—Col. J. A. Currie, Unionist member for North Simcoe, discussed many subjects of national interest in the course of the budget debate today. He criticized the budget as a free trade budget, condemned direct taxation, and advocated a horizontal increase in the tariff by 10 per cent. He also discussed the railway problem, the financial situation, and the growing tendency to govern by order-in-council. His speech was one of constructive criticism, and he succeeded in winning some applause from both sides of the house.

Col. Currie launched the ever-growing balance of trade in favor of the United States. That balance should have been redressed by the United States Government placing orders for munitions in Canada. The United States had placed orders in Britain to the value of one billion three hundred million dollars. Why was Canada treated the same as the other allies? To this Sir Sam Hughes replied that the United States had been prevented from placing munition orders in Canada by the imperial board of munitions. Canadian manufacturers had thereby been compelled to remove their plants from Canada to the United States. Col. Currie agreed that trade was being driven away from Canada by the munitions board, but had another version of the difficulty. He said he was informed by a munitions manufacturer of Montreal that the imperial munitions board collected a tax or commission of 7½ per cent. upon all American orders from the munitions makers of Canada. This tax the colonel declared to be illegal, and took occasion to say that no authority could levy taxation except the parliament of Canada. He called that it could be done by the food controller or even by the governor-in-council.

The budget was declared by the member for North Simcoe to be a free trade budget; nearly every custom duty was paralleled by an excise tax, and care was taken to afford no additional protection to the manufacturers of Canada. This, in his opinion, was a wrong policy. He would not discuss free trade and protection because free trade was the war of every nation. Every country in the world was busy putting embargoes upon imports and exports. Old fiscal theories had been scrapped like old financial theories. Before the war it was thought a government could not issue a paper dollar unless it had a gold dollar ready to redeem it. When W. F. Mackenzie King, for South York, suggested that the credit of the nation would support and issue a national currency with only a small specie reserve, he was looked upon as a heretic. Before the war the greenbacker, but his views were adopted by the British Government before the war was two weeks old, and since then the credit of the government, and shall print the said words in the world today was on a paper money basis.

Col. Currie thought Canada should have a large specie reserve, and this could only be obtained by increasing the customs duties. We should follow the example of the United States and try to pay off our debt as quickly as possible. Tariff duties, indirect taxation, were not burdensome to

the people. An income tax was a dangerous measure at best, and taxes on tea, matches and the like were merely irritating.

He did not agree with the prevalent doctrine that the people ought to be constantly pinched and tormented so as to realize that we were at war. On the contrary, war should be made to pay. The United States and Canada alike had nothing to gain from this war in a material way except the increase that had come to their trade with the United States. Australia would acquire territory, but no territorial gain was possible for either the United States or Canada. Referring to the railway problem, Col. Currie said that the railways were a menace only second to the war. They were coming here annually, demanding large financial grants. And next week the commons were to be turned out and the door of the parliament building locked and bolted against them so that the prime minister and his colleagues could rush over to England and save the Grand Trunk railway. Personally, he believed the government should take over not only the Grand Trunk Pacific, but the old Grand Trunk as well. All the railways at the outbreak of the war had been placed under government control. Possibly, the government could have done no better than to have placed Lord Shuggensay at the head of the national railway system. He protested vigorously against a current report that Sir William Mackenzie was to become the directing head of the Canadian government railway system.

While Col. Currie was discussing ways and means of stopping the flood of imports from the United States, the senate debated and gave second reading to Senator Lynch-Staunton's bill entitled "An act for the identification of traders in German goods." The bill is in the shape of an amendment to the criminal code, and among other things it provides that every person who deals in goods, wares or merchandise which are, in whole or in part, the growth, product or manufacture of Germany or Austria, shall keep posted in letters easily legible over every outside entrance to his premises the words "Dealer in German goods," and shall print the said words prominently in all his advertisements and stationery.

The bill received general support from both sides of the chamber, the it was vigorously criticized by Senators Roche and Edwards. Senator Roche, who was for years the agent of the Hamburg-American Line, thought the bill would prevent our trading after the war with Germany. It would cut out of a great market, which otherwise would be open to us in Europe, Senator Edwards, declaring himself an out and out free trader, denounced it as an attempt to restrict one along the line of the ill-advised Paris conference. On the other hand, Senator Edwards thought the legislation was premature. The treaty of peace might contain a clause rendering all such laws nugatory. We should at least wait and see whether any similar legislation was going to be passed by the United Kingdom, France and the United States. The overwhelming sentiment of the senate, however, was in favor of the measure, which was given second reading, and comes up for discussion in committee of the whole tomorrow.

NAVIGATION OPENS.

Montreal, May 8.—Navigation up the St. Lawrence to Montreal was officially declared open today after Capt. B. Dowse had given a second reading of the trans-Atlantic ship to reach port.

LE DEVOIR COMPLAINS

ABOUT TRANSLATIONS

Montreal, May 8.—Referring to the explanation of Dr. Locke, librarian of the Public Library, that the translations can be checked, while Le Devoir, Quebec, is not needed for this purpose, "G. P." says in Le Devoir: "Naturally loyal Toronto is apt to make a crime out of it, and Dr. Locke protects himself as best he can. If all those who speak of the pro-Germanism of Le Devoir in the English press knew French and took pains to verify in our newspaper the supposed translations from Le Devoir they would find out how false, how incomplete and how mutilated they are. There is nothing surprising in this when we know most of the translations come from The Gazette, where the person who does them tries before everything else to disfigure the sense to such a point that he often makes us say exactly the opposite of what we have written. This is on his part a methodical procedure."

EX-CANADIAN KILLED.

Capt. V. B. Cranwell Enlisted in Dominion at Outbreak of War.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. Montreal, May 8.—Capt. V. B. Cranwell, of the Lancashire, reported killed in Canada at the outbreak of the war. He joined the first Canadian contingent and was awarded the Military Cross in 1917. Regarding Lieut. H. Allan Coomber, of Roswell, Kootenay, whose death is already cable, his major writes that in the big attack on March 22 Coomber was in command of a battery, and everything else was to disfigure the sense to such a point that he often makes us say exactly the opposite of what we have written. This is on his part a methodical procedure."

WHOLESALE REPORTING.

Austrians Drive Population from Invaded Districts of Italy.

Washington, May 8.—Wholesale deportations of the civilian population from the invaded districts of northern Italy have started again, the Italian embassy was advised. Men and women between the ages of 15 and 55 are directed to distant Austrian centres, the message said. It added that outrages against the women and families are purposely separated and families are scattered in different localities.

United States to Restrict Entrance and Exit

Washington, May 8.—The Administration bill, authorizing the imposition of more rigid restrictions on entrance into and departure of persons from the country, was taken up in the senate today, but finally went over until tomorrow to permit senators to ascertain what regulations the state department proposes regarding travel to and from Canada. Senator Shields, of Tennessee, in charge of the measure, said its principal purpose was to restrict the operations of German spies who cross the Mexican border.

A WHITE MAN'S BURDEN



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Helen's Reward.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

"So I was a good girl, was I?" I did not pretend to misunderstand.

"You are a wonderful girl," he said, with a note in his voice that thrilled me. "If you aren't too tired, or too upset," again his eyes held that twinkle, "we will work a little longer, then Robert will give us some luncheon. That is, if you will honor me."

Had it not been for Mrs. Collins calling my husband "George," and her absolute ignoring of me or my feelings, I should have hesitated to lunch alone with Merton Gray, with only a maid as chaperon. But I was hurt, humiliated, in spite of my brave talk, that Merton should see me so snubbed. That was just what Julia Collins had tried to do, and it hadn't been the first time she had tried to snub me before George and others. I gave her the credit, however, of doing it only to impress George with my lack of savoir faire. "That will be lovely. I'm sure we'll have a better time than they!" I accepted unconsciously giving Merton a chance to see my hurt.

"I am sure we will," he responded. Then, "Excuse me a minute, I'll tell Robert to do his best."

Hour While Brought Good Results. He was gone but a moment, then, without saying anything more, he again posed me and resumed working. For over an hour, with an occa-

sional rest, he worked steadily, saying nothing save to remind me to keep quiet, or to ask if I were able to hold the position a little longer.

I was busily thinking, while he worked. I remembered that peculiar flash that I had seen before, on my husband's face, when I had been able to hold my own with his women friends. Was it really true that even occasionally he was proud of me? Already, I had forgotten that I was ordered like a child—that I had been hurt and angry because of it. The hurt and anger because of it. I had NOT come off second best had raised my spirits, and with the realization of youth I made a silent vow to make him proud of me in every way, before I finished.

"Way that determined look?" Merton asked, as he threw down his brushes. "You have decided something."

"Yes."

"Something important?"

"Very."

"I shan't ask you what, I have a notion you would not tell me, and I don't like to be snubbed."

"Neither do I," hence the decision."

We both laughed merrily. I had not meant to take him even so much into my confidence, but the words had slipped out. The hearty laugh that we enjoyed robbed them, however, of all sting, and of all embarrassment. I knew that he was aware of my meaning, and he knew that I sensed his understanding. But

neither of us referred to the subject again.

"Luncheon is served," Robert announced.

Always at a Crucial Time. Why is it, I wonder, that butlers and maids always interrupt a conversation at a crucial time? Robert's simple announcement brought us back to our own affairs without embarrassment, and we gaily followed him to the breakfast room where the table was daintily set for two.

I felt so deliciously wicked, it was just like the things of which I read. This luncheon a deus, in the studio of a popular artist! But there all similarity ended. Merton was the dignified and serious host—nothing more. And in all the stories I had read, the artist made love to the lady before the luncheon was finished.

We had a delightful lunch. Robert had really outdone himself. And we lingered over it, laughing and talking, for over an hour. As Celeste had also finished her meal (served in the daintily clean kitchen), we started home.

"What a lovely day," when I told him I had luncheon with Merton Gray? I had no slightest intention of hiding it from him. He had taken Julia Collins with him, surely I had a right to remain with Merton. So I reasoned, never even thinking that since the beginning of time there had been one code for a man, another for a woman.

I heard Celeste bragging to Mary about Robert's wonderful cooking. And Mary's sarcastic reply, followed by the remark:

"I suppose you'll be after setting your cap for him, now that you are eating his cooking?"

"Perhaps!" Celeste replied with all the alacrity of the French maid when the other sex is in question. "Well, I hope that the house gets some comfort, going to have her plecter painted. She don't get much here!"

So even Mary knew that I was not really happy. I must learn to be a better actress. It was not good breeding to allow the servants to see anything they could discuss. So Mrs. Sexton had told me, often.

Tomorrow—A Joyful Surprise.

QUEBEC JOINS ONTARIO FOR FARMERS' EXEMPTION

Montreal, May 8.—The Chambre de Commerce approves the movement on the part of the Ontario farmers to try to keep their boys on the farms, instead of accepting conscription without a protest, and a delegation from the agricultural committee of the chambre will join the Ontario farmers' delegation to Ottawa on May 10. A resolution was unanimously passed this afternoon by the chambre de Commerce as follows: "That the Government of Canada be urged to free all Canadian farmers from all military obligations at least until after the harvesting, owing to the urgency for greater production, so that the allies may be victorious."

THOMAS KIDD DIES.

Prominent Merchant of Burritt's Rapids Was in Fenian Raid.

Brookville, May 8.—Thomas A. Kidd, ex-warden of Leeds and Grenville, representative in the United Council for many years, and widely known throughout eastern Ontario, died today at his home in Burritt's Rapids. He was born in Marlborough Township in 1845, and for half a century conducted a general mercantile business at Burritt's Rapids in Grenville County. He was an ex-grand master of the Orange Lodge of Ontario. He was on active service with the Canadian militia during the threatened Fenian invasion and in the North-West Rebellion of 1885. He was three sons and four daughters. One son is Major (Rev.) W. E. Kidd, who went overseas as chaplain of the 21st Battalion, and who has won the Military Cross. Another is Major T. A. Kidd, D.A. A.G. Kingston, who was wounded at the first engagement in which the Canadians participated in the spring of 1915. The late Edward Kidd, who, for many years represented the riding of Carleton in the Dominion Parliament, was a brother.

C.P.R. EMPLOYEE KILLED.

Guelph, May 8.—Henry Watson, an employee of the C.P.R. at Guelph Junction, was instantly killed when he was struck by a yard engine last evening. The unfortunate man resided at Campbellville and walked back and forth to his work each day. His duties were in connection with the operation of the pumps which fill the water tanks.