The Toronto World the sword, and the weakness of he theory shall underwine her referred

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TÜESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13.

The Kaiser's Half-Baked Theory

For the average man, who finds it difficult to get under the skin of the is German theory of the present conflict in Europe. 2 most illuminating article nas been contributed by Professor A. W. Crawford to the current number of The Christian Guardian. The first part only of the article has appeared. taking, and in this connection it is but it sets out most lucidly the chief of the "ideas that made the war." Nothing has become clearer since last chises held shall not be capitalized August than the fact that it is funda- Had this latter regulation been almentally a clash of ideas that is going on in Europe, and the most hopeful thing about it for humanity is the alliance of the majority of the nations in defence of the idea of freedom as opposed to the German idea of power and despotic rule. Professor Crawford analyzes the main idea of the Gorman war, philosophy, the idea of

No modern state, he says, except Prussia, has been dominated by this idea which underlay the development of the Roman Empire, and came down thru Machiavelli to be adopted by Treitschke and imposed by Prussia on modern Germany in the formula that 'the state is power." the first function

The old Teutonic idea of the state by consent, by representation but the Roman idea of empire by force drove the Teutonic idea off the continent. It was carried by the Saxons to England, which has provided a nucleus for its dissemination over the world. With the idea of the tical freedom. The government cannot delegate any of its power to any of its component parts or to individuals. It demands implicit obedience of all. The kaiser centres in himself all this power, and announces that "those who interfere with my task I shall crush." Divine wisdom and divine benevolence could alone justify such a claim, and necessarily the kalser asserts his own divine authority. What a pitiful example he presents of the undeveloped "ego" usurping the prerogatives of perfection.

Should the genuine superman ever appear it must be evident that his recognition would have to be wholly voluntary. This is, finally, the conception involved in a true and progressive democracy. In the words of the good grey poet: "In this broad earth of ours, amid the measureless grossness and the slag, enclosed and safe within its central heart, nestles the seed perfection." The voluntary recognition of this perfection, either in ruler or government, is essential to the existence of a real democratic

An arbitrary despotism, such as that of Kaiser Wilhelm, may or may not be perfect. History will have no difficulty about setting the claims of Wilhelm. Even were he as divine as he claims to be, his perfection would have no virtue in it, did it not tend to elicit similar qualities in his subjects. Again history will judge him by the conduct of his troops in Belgium. The state as power has there accomplished only the diabolical. There is nothing divine in Germany's warfare.

Another reflection which must occur to the kaiser, if he reflects at all, ought to shake his faith in the idea of the state as power, Treitschke declares that " of all political sins that of weakness is most reprehensible and the most contemptible; it is in politics the sin against the Holy Ghost." All true democracies may well pray to be The transfer of such a conception from the state to the party would be are living today in what is practia ruinous and demoralizing one in our cally a huge experiment in state so-British system of government. There cialism. The government in order to appeals to a certain type of mind, but to devices that experience has shown its calamitous results in its application to be not only futile but prolific in to the state of Prussia should warn our even greater evils than those it was politicians of all parties of the danger purposed to remove. Unless Germany that lies that way.

Prussia. however, is now being obligations by levies drawn from eneforced to accept the bitter lesson of my countries, her outlook is dark inher own war philosophy. To be wesk | seed Germany by her conduct of the in the cardinal sin. And Prussia is war is already a pariah among civilherself strong. Having taken the in worse plight than any country has herself strong. But to that pass Germany weak in all wherein she had boasted ized nations. Defeat will leave her than Treitschke or any of his tribe must be brought if a new and better rad apprehended. She must perish by Europe is to be created

trength. We may feel confident of he outcome of this clash of ideals, as Professor Crawford concludes, "that in the age-long conflict of might and liberty, the victory is no longer with the strong, but with the free."

Control of Capitalization

Most of the public service and utiliy commissions in the United States have been given power to control the capitalization of the companies that stock certificates and bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness, payable at periods of more than twelve nonths after the date thereof, for the namely: 1, For the acquisition of property or for the construction, comple for the discharge or lawful refunding of its obligations." By specifying precisely the purpose for which alon stocks and securities can be issued, the state has effectually prevented the mployment of any of the numerous evices thru which stock watering has een accomplished. But in many states the legislature

as gone further and has not only required the approval of the comn sues, but has imposed on the commission the duty of supervising the expenditure of the proceeds. Where that not done the company is usually ings with the money received. The whole object of these regulations is to ensure that the capitalization represents actual investment in the underalso significant that one of the most ways in force the history of many public services on this continent would have been very different and their end less unfortunate.

War Bulletins

the contending powers entrenched the state as power, rather than as law. themselves along the lines that stretch from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier the official reports from Paris and Berlin were substantially in accord. It remained possible to check each by the other in their accounts of the western campaign, and between them an approximately accurate no of the state, even before justice, being tion could be said Bertion could be gained of the situation. lin versions have become not suppletinctly antagonistic. This is not withed to suppress or color the facts. On one side because it is improbable that state that the note made in favor of both sources of information should the Bates Company was given by them when a carload of heaters was delivstate as power there vanishes all poli- simultaneously and independently depart from previous usage.

Citizens of the countries at war naturally favor their own side of the war, and are inclined to read with suspicion reports coming from enemy capitals. But a public accustomed to expect the free circulation of news, whether favorable or unfavorable to themselves, will not long tolerate the issuance of fictions that later and better information disproves. British better information disproves. British states at least believe, and are warstates at least believe, and are warthe official ranted in believing, that the official Company committed fraud by putting off the note, and as the fraud had bulletins coming from Paris bear the hall mark of truth. They have been concise and guarded, but have stood the test of time. So much cannot be said of the Berlin announcements which lie under the further suspicion engendered by the evident ignorance of the real course of events shown by the German soldiers and the German

The Outlook for Germany Germany will fight to the bitter end against decisive defeat if for no other reason than that her whole financial system is now dependent on relief from external sources. Her financial policy has all along been based on the belief that whatever the monetary difficulties and the extent of commercial liabilities, a successful war would redress the balance and provide the additional capital necessary for further industrial and trade expansion. That hope, if it ever had any real basis, has already been destroyed. Germany is no longer fighting for world domination, but to avoid disastrous defeat, which in her case means far more than submission to superior arms. Germany is in the situation of a gambler who is facing both immediate ruin and the forfeiture of all

that the future held. The German people, enmeshed in the toils of a paternalistic government, delivered from such a view of politics. do not understand the situation into which they have been brought. They have been indications that the view obtain temporary relief has resorted can liquidate her paper currency and

URGING HIM OVER



BROUGHT SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE

pany Dismissed Because, of Fraud.

CLAIM AGAINST C. P. R.

Ruthenian Failed to Recover Matter of Borrowings From Company for Injuries Received.

Mr. Justice Clute at Osgoode Hall yesterday dismissed the action of J. C. Pennoyer against the A. R. Williams Machine Co. and the Bates Machine Co. in a claim for \$847.47 on a promissory note, made by the Williams Company in favor of the Bates Company. The note was made payable four months afterward, with interest.

The defendant Williams Company state that the note made in favor of the Bates Company was given by them when a carload of heaters was delivered in Toronto upon terms that they that the city would have to pay the care in the way of war expenditures. City Solicitor Johnston pointed out that the city would have to pay the

ered in Toronto upon terms that they should try to sell the heaters and pay

been established, the onus was upon the plaintiff to prove that he was a bona-fide holder for value. He had not satisfied the court as to this and

he was not entitled to recover.

Lost Damage Claim.

Chief Justice Falconbridge has dismissed the action of Mike Levack, a Ruthenian, who claimed \$10,000 damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for injuries. Levack was assistant to the hostler of the company at Chapleau, his duty being to open the doors of the car barn when the hostler takes out the engines. In February, 1914, he was seriously injured in endeavoring to open the doors, which were fastened by ice.

Levack claims that the hostler did not wait for the usual signal, but drove the engine against the door and injured him so badly that the left arm had to be amputated at the shoulder and the right hand was permanently crippled. He alleged negligence and ompetence on the part of the host-The jury at the trial awarded 1 \$1500, but the chief justice holds that there was nothing to show that the company was liable or that the hostier was incompetent.

Application was made yesterday by a law student of the Jewish faith to have an examination set for Saturday changed to another day that will day changed to another day that will not interfere with his consicence. Application was granted, and it is believed to have been the first time in the history of Osgoode Hall that a Hebrew succeeded in securing such a request.

The first appellate court list for to-day is: Leach v. G.T.R., Webster v. G.T.R., Everton v. Kilgour, Everton v. Kilgour (cross-appeal), Lincoln v. Kilgour (cross-appeal), Lincoln Electric Light v. Hydro-Electric, Poz-ner v. Toronto Street Railway Co.

BRITISH MAIL CLOSES.

A British and foreign mail (via England) will be closed at the General Postoffice at 6 a.m. today, with a supplementary at 11 a.m. same day,

NOT THAT LONG, INDEED. Chief Inspector Cowley states that the young Toronto teachers strongly protest against the whole idea of a pension, as most of them have no idea of staying with the work for 40 years.

BOARD IRRITATED OVER WAR TAX

Action Against Machine Com- Mayor Not Prepared to Admit City Has to

ISSUED A WARNING

Board of Education From Banks.

that the city would have to pay the \$576,000 anyway, and it may be that it

Says it's illegal.

The board of education is acting liegally when it borrows money from the banks for unauthorized expenditures. banks for unauthorized expenditures, according to City Treasurer Patterson. Mr. Patterson brought this matter to the attention of the controllers yesterday, stating that he had warned the board of education.

Last year the city authorized the issuing of debentures for new buildings to the extent of \$1,600,000, but to date none of these have been sale and date none of these have been saled and

date none of these have been sold and the money for this purpose has been borrowed from the banks, a proceed-ing that the board has no right to go

The treasurer was instructed to issue another warning against such bor-

will Reduce Staff.
When the jail estimates came before the board of control yesterday for reconsideration in connection with the striking of the tax rate for this year, no change was made. The board, however decided to reduce the staff, so that by the end of the year it will only be half what it is now; \$30,000 of a total of \$59,750, is for salaries.
This large proportion is due to the fact that many of the prisoners are

This large proportion is due to the fact that many of the prisoners are being taken over by the jail farm.

For Track Work.

The board of control yesterday decided to borrow \$800,000 for track allowance work. This decision was arrived at because the money required for this purpose was not included in for this purpose was not included in for this purpose was not included in the estimates or the sinking fund, and the debentures to be issued this year do not provide for it.

In their effort to get the tax rate

down as low as possible consistent with good business, the controllers yesterday cut \$53,816 off the draft estimates; \$48,000 of this, however, was taken out of police estimates and added to the way for the state of th ed to the war fund, being the salary of policemen gone to the front, so that the actual reduction is only \$5816.

This reduction, however, does not affect the tax rate very much, as it takes over \$576,000 to make a reduction of one mill. tion of one mill.

LAKE OF BAYS.

One hundred and forty-six miles north of Toronto, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, nestles Hunts-ville, and the Lake of Bays district. ville, and the Lake of Bays district. The region is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes, for which that vast portion of northern Ontario is becoming so famous. Here are lakes and winding rivers and islands innumerable; water absolutely soft and without any admixture of minerals. The scenic grandeur of hill and mountain, the placid beauty of the lakes, the lovely rivers with their pellucid waters flowing through banks of delightfully variegated foliage, are not surpassed in any country.

Good hotel accommodation at reasonable rates. The Wawa at Norway Point accommodates 200 people. It is modern in every reverted.

Point accommodates 290 people. It is modern in every respect. Hot and cold the numerous bathrooms on each floor, there are 40 private bathrooms in conrection with suites.

For copy of free literature, telling you all about it, write to C. E. Hornsing, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

URGES STRONGLY

Prospect of It Causes Alarm and Outrage Would Be Involved.

QUOTES HON. BLAKE

Stood for Authority of Crown in Such an

Editor World: I doubt whether interest with which many persons not active in political warfare regard the prospect of a general election this summer. Both on the ground of sound constitutional practice and of national interests an election at the present time would involve an out-

present time would involve an outrage.

On constitutional grounds the governor-general would be justified in refusing a dissolution. No name stands higher in Canada as that of an authority on constitutional questions questions than the name of the late Hon. Edward Blake. He was no friend to the undue exercise of the governor's prerogative and was indeed instrumental in limiting it. On the question, however, of the governor's right to refuse to permit what we know as a "snap" election, he stood for the authority of the crown.

He held that a parliament should endure for its proper term unless some

endure for its proper term unless some vital national issue called for a dissolution. I saw much of Mr. Blake during the last twenty-five years of his life and heard him frequently urge that the crown should not permit an election brought on for more narrangement.

election brought on for mere party advantage.

In the past governors have refused a dissolution in the face of reasons more convincing than any which can now be urged, and it is quite clear that with a parliament still a year and a half from its natural end the crown has both the right and the duty to refuse a dissolution.

Thinks With Amazement.

No person who is not blinded by self-interest or party feeling thinks with anything but amazement and anger of the prospect of having an election at this time. The country is united in support of the war. Brave men from Canada are fighting and dying in France and many thousands of others are to follow them to the front. The issue of the war is not yet decided. We need all our best energies to enable us to play worthily our part in the struggle. We have much still to do. We have also much still to learn, for our country has been disgraced by scandalous corruption in the work of equipping troops for the war—corruption due to a bad system, for which both of the great parties are responsible.

In the face of the real needs of the

are responsible.

In the face of the real needs of the situation it would be laughable if it were not tragic to hear the cry raised for an election. Added to this cry we have a proposal that one would have thought to be only humorous if one had not learned that it is meant seriously. Our party strife is to be carried to the trenches in France; the Canadian soldiers there are to be asked to vote. It is an old and good tradition that the soldier on service has no politics but the politics of fighting for the safety of his country.

I blush to think that Canada, is breaking this tradition and that the men fighting shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield are to be invited to take part in the bitterness of a Canadian political campaign.

dian political campaign.

Do Not Wish It.

I do not believe that the decent people in either party wish this thing to happen. I believe that they wish the present sovernment to remain in power until the war is over, I believe that if, unhappily, the war should not be over by the summer of 1913, and that an election should then become inevitable, the best opinion in the country would favor an uncontescountry would favor an unconte ed election in which the preserver representation should be continu

representation should be continued until the war ends.

In these days, cnarged with high emotions, we do not want to read venomous campaign literature. We believe that the present prime minister is a man of integrity and honor and we want to strengthen his hands so that the worth of our country may be proved in this day of trial.

There is danger that thru lack of

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would let me know their views a once. by letter or telegram, organized action might be taken in this province which would extend to the other pro-

George M. Wrong. 467 Jarvis street, Toronto, April 12, 1915.

FINE REPLACES DISMISSAL

In the court of appeal in the city hall yesterday morning Judge Morson found that Magistrate Cohen was wrong in dismissing the charge against Thomas G. Ellis for not having a license for his laundry wagon. Judge Morson registered a conviction, and imposed a fine of \$1 and costs or 10 days in jail. The appeal was made by Staff Sergeant McKinney.

PARIS WELCOMES PAU.

There is danger that thru lack of organization the views which I have expressed may not be applied with sufficient force to be effective. I am sending this letter to all the dally papers published in the capital of Ontario. I cannot, of course, tell whether all of them will publish it. If persons who are in agreement with it

HOFBRA

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The Toronto Sunday World

and pictorial efforts—a mary of the week's events all the sporting and news Saturday afternoon evening—for sale by all dealers, newsboys and on railway trains, at five cent

J. T. LEWIS, K.C., IS DEAD AT OTTAWA

in Brockville in 1857, and was to to the bar in 1882. He had a brilliant legal career, frequently pearing as counsel before imprivy council. He had been challor of the Anglican Diocese of wa since 1906. His father was bishop of Ontario.



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