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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

The U. S. Political Situation

President Wilson never went to his Saturday afternoon golf with more zest or came home with a better appetite for dinner than on the day when he received the news that Mr. Justice Hughes and not Colonel Roosevelt would oppose him for reelection as the candidate of the Republican party. No amount of argument nor explanation can change the fact that the Democrats did not want the Republicans to nominate Roosevelt. They are shaking hands with themselves today all over the country, and will assemble in high spirits at St. Louis this week for their national convention.

The Chicago convention's correspondents agree in describing the recent Republican convention as a cross between a morgue and a refrigerator. The delegates seem to have nominated Hughes because for some reason they could not or would not nominate Roosevelt. To beat Roosevelt without staying in Chicago over Sunday there was nothing for it, but to vote for Hughes and they voted for him. But when the nomination was announced it was almost impossible to raise a cheer. Frank L. Hitchcock, the self-appointed representative of the judge, immediately assumed an air of great importance, and is described by one of the correspondents as moving up and down the aisle with sepulchral officiousness, apparently saying from time to time:

"Those who wish to view the remains, will please pass to the right."

The Progressives appear to be up in the air and their party is almost a negligible quantity without Roosevelt. Yet Roosevelt says he is out of politics. He is not so far out, but he may come in again. If the presidential race, however, is to be between Hughes and Wilson it will be in our opinion be rather a tame affair.

The New York World says the Republicans nominated Hughes because they were looking for a man who most nearly resembled President Wilson "in character, in ability, in temperament, and in the capacity for idealistic public service." Consciously or unconsciously they seem to have put up a Republican Wilson. Between Roosevelt and Wilson is the difference between a soldier in the field and a scholar in his study, but there is no antithesis between Hughes and Wilson. Hughes, like Wilson, is a man trained to thinking before speaking and to carefully edited expression. The most painstaking president writing a state paper could not be more deliberate than a supreme court judge preparing the opinion of the court.

Hence Wilson and Hughes look very much alike to the mass of the people. Each will be looked upon as a safe man, unlikely ever to get the country into war. Probably domestic issues may come to the front, but for the first time in history the Democrats have the full-dinner-pail argument on their side. The German-American vote, nearly all Republican, anyhow, may go to Hughes without materially affecting the result in any way. If there be a British-American vote it will probably see little difference between the gown of a college professor and the gown of a supreme court judge. Unless Roosevelt enters the field the politicians in many localities will agree to saw off the war.

The foregoing may not be in accord with the preconceived views of many people, and we concede the difficulty of sizing up what is really going on in a foreign country. There may come a great popular reaction against the politicians that will place Roosevelt in the White House and vindicate his ardent Americanism. But powerful pressure is being brought to bear on Roosevelt, in the newspapers, and on the public men of the United States. There may be prospects of peace respecting which we know nothing in

Canada. The nomination of Roosevelt or even his candidacy might create an impression in some quarters that would make efforts at mediation of the question. Other influences may have been at work and may still be powerful. The result to date is disappointing to many who feel that Wilson does not represent the real sentiment of the American people, and that the republic is not playing the heroic role that should be hers; in this, the world's most dire and heroic age.

Recruiting to Be Organized

Some time ago we called attention to the speeches in the senate of Colonel the Hon. James Mason on recruiting. Events have fully justified his conclusions at that time, and there has been a general consideration of the whole question going on, not only by those who are most concerned in the success of the recruitments from a military point of view, but also by the general public, who are interested in seeing the war brought to a conclusion, and who know that, as Mr. Lloyd George said, unless we put forth our full strength we cannot win. The Anglican Synod a few days ago passed a resolution with a technical unanimity, calling for more definite and organized work in this direction, and there is a feeling throughout the country that the apathy of the authorities is inexcusable in a matter of such vital import. Plans for an educational campaign, it is announced, have been perfected with the object of crystallizing public opinion in favor of general service by all who are capable of service between the ages of 15 and 65.

Dr. Albert H. Abbott, secretary of the organization, desires it to be known that the organization is anxious not to have the campaign turned into an attack upon the government nor having done more than this, for the very existence of such a body to do the work which the government should have done is obviously an indictment of the government.

Last April a number of those representing the movement, fifty-two in fact, waited upon Sir Robert Borden and endeavored to convince him that he was not doing his bit in this particular. The result is neatly expressed by the deputation. After receiving Sir Robert's reply, "they felt that the government was not properly seized with the situation."

Mr. J. M. Godfrey, president of the league, has very definite ideas of what should be done. He favors authoritative selection, following registration, of everyone of both sexes from 15 to 65 years of age, the intention being to provide workers to carry on our industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as to fill the ranks of the army. The present system in these respects has been denounced as "wasteful, extravagant, inefficient and broken down."

The whole system is indicted in these words and the government must make the best of the situation. Certainly something must be done, and we believe that as soon as any representative body takes hold of the problem it will receive the hearty support of the whole community.

The Chinese Democracy

Very few people regard China as a country with a population estimated at 320,000,000, and stated to have probably 400,000,000. Taking the smaller figure we get the vital fact that the population is three times as great as that of the United States and Canada together, and about one-fifth of the whole earth. Possibly they did not count for much for the last twelve thousand years in which they assert they have lived as a secluded if not a reclusive state. Stagnation reigned behind the great wall, and while there may have been peace and plenty, in spite of occasional famine and frequent rebellion, there was no progress.

A far finer type of civilization probably flourished in Peru before the Spaniards broke into that peaceful land and ravaged it. The old codes and standards there were broken down and utterly destroyed. It is difficult to believe a few centuries later that anything like a civilization did exist there. The overthrow of Chinese immemorial standards has come about in a more peaceful way, and perhaps with less bloodshed, but it has been none the less effective and ruthless insofar as the old ideals of China are concerned. Before the influences of the west Chinese methods have faded away. Honor and faith of quite as high a character as can be found in the west are still living and vital in China, but the old channel for their manifestation, the old vehicles of honor and rule are falling into decay. The hour has struck and the new time has come. We do not think it necessary to impute sinister motives to Japan, merely because the Japanese features and complexion differ from the Caucasian type. Japan has adopted the garments of western civilization in the last generation or so, but underneath the garment the Japanese spirit lives as vitally as ever. It is impossible to understand Japan until one understands Bushido. China has a national spirit as truly as Japan, and the marvel of the Chinese transformation is that it proceeds to take upon it the garment of the most modern and progressive form of government and has become a republic.

One of the errors with which the rank and file of the people of the United States, wrongly instructed in

their schools, have to grapple, is that there is no difference between a constitutional monarchy like Great Britain, and an absolute monarchy like Germany. Japan has modeled her government upon Great Britain's, the most enlightened form of republicanism the world has produced. The president of the British republic is known as the prime minister, and he is elected by the people on their own initiative. There is a king of Great Britain also, to whom all Britons are tremendously loyal on condition that he is loyal to the British republic, and Americans are not aware usually that he is the best republican of them all. China has adopted the form of the American republic, but it is probable that the spirit of the British republic will be observed. The late president confessed to having been misled by false advisers, and thought to establish once more the old imperial system. But the day has gone past for this. An artificial royalty can no longer be created. As long as the Chinese emperor filled his position properly he might have continued to reign, but he neglected to follow the example of recent British monarchs and subordinated his own interests to the interest of his people and his state. Japan has accepted the example, and we believe China will. It is the omen of democracy, the constitutional development of popular government.

The New Liquor Law

Will the validity of the Ontario Temperance Act be assailed in the courts? No one seems in a position definitely to answer the question. A number of counsel have been examining the act for their clients in the trade and others are known to have been retained. Not a great while since a prominent Toronto lawyer went to London and sought opinions from some of the best lawyers of the empire. While no announcement is forthcoming, The World has reason to believe that nearly all the legal authorities consulted have declared the law in its main features to be unconstitutional. They say the act is in no sense of the word prohibitory legislation and therefore the power of a province to enact prohibition is not called in question. Drinking, too forbidden in public places, is permitted at home.

The big barriers in London picked out a number of sections in the act that are clearly unconstitutional and others which they declared to be either absurd or meaningless. But they hold the province has a right to regulate the sale of liquor and to forbid its consumption in public places. They also argue that the province having the power to enact a license law has the power to regulate its sale and consumption. The objection that the law discriminates against the poor in favor of the rich and makes unlawful in a tenement what is commendable in a fine apartment house does not appear to be the best legal argument.

Subsection 3 of section 55 is one of the clauses said to be ultra vires. It reads as follows: "Where a person is found upon a street, highway or in any public place in this province in an intoxicated condition, he shall be guilty of an offence against this act, and upon any prosecution for such offence he shall be compellable to state the name of the person from whom and the place in which he obtained the liquor which caused the intoxication, and in case of his refusal to do so he shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, or until he discloses such information."

At first reading it looks as though a man under this section might be imprisoned for life, but probably the maximum sentence would be three months. But it will be conceded that the section creates a new criminal offence. The province has a right to punish persons who sell liquor without a license or otherwise defy provincial legislation, but the province does not forbid a man to import liquor or consume it in any quantity in his own dwelling house. Going out on the street drunk may be an offence, but the refusal to tell where he bought the liquor is not in itself criminal and can only be made a crime by the Dominion Parliament.

GALT MEN WOUNDED.

Four More Names on List of Casualties.

Special to The Toronto World.
GALT, Ont. June 12.—Galt's casualty list was increased today by four more names, the families of three men killed in action and one man wounded. The fourth man's name appeared in the casualty list. James Pinner, the well-known football player, received a gunshot wound in the knee and is in Boulogne Hospital. A brother Charles Pinner was with his battalion in the front line. Charles Welch is suffering from a shrapnel wound in the face. He is only 19 years old. A. V. Bailey was slightly wounded in the left arm and side. All four men are well-known about the city.

TURKS DO WONDERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—The Turkish war office today issued a statement saying that on May 29, Turkish calendar, "we sank two gunboats and three large boats loaded with ammunition, set fire to four other boats and destroyed four large munition depots on the banks of the river by artillery fire. A camp of the enemy was destroyed. In an encounter with the enemy in the region of Schendiman we annihilated a cavalry force numbering 1000."

MICHIE'S BEAURICH CIGARS
3 FOR 25c
AT THE CIGAR DEPT.,
7 KING ST. W.
MICHIE & CO., LIMITED

PROMINENT KINGSTON MAN DIED SUDDENLY

John Twigg Victim of Heart Failure—Two Deserters Caught.

Special to The Toronto World.
KINGSTON, Ont. June 12.—There was not one case for Magistrate Farrell in the police court today, and this, in view of the big camp of 10,000 men, established a record.

John E. Twigg, manager for the N. C. Poison Drug Co., dropped dead at his home. He lived here all his life and his widow and one son, Fergus Twigg, Toronto, survive.

Major W. A. Stroud, S. C. M. R., Hamilton, spent the week-end in the city, and while here gathered in two deserters, who were taken back to Hamilton by an escort. Major Stroud "spotted" one of the deserters while he was walking along the street, and immediately had the man locked up.

"Altho the order for retirement had been given, single figures here and there were seen to go over the broken parapets and go forward to meet the enemy half way. They died to a man in the square."

The officer in command of one of the support companies brought several men out of a trench, but did not follow the Germans, during their advance, and was last seen as he fired a revolver and then flung it into a German's face.

Dared Face to Attack.
"Near the place called Cumberland August was a small square between the trenches, and here Col. Shaw, commanding a battalion of Canadian riflemen, collected a small party of men and made a last stand against the enemy, who had worked round thru a gap in the rear, and advanced upon him. They fought it out there, each man with any weapon that remained to him—a bomb, bayonet, revolver, or trench spade. The Canadians called to the Germans, daring them to come on. There were fierce shouts, louder than the cries of the wounded and the last groans of the men who fell."

Very few remained alive, and when only eight were still fighting among the bodies of their comrades, these tattered and blood-splashed men, standing there heroically contemptuous of the enemy and death, were ordered to retire by the last officer among them.

Soldier's Sacrifice.
"There were many acts of self-sacrifice done by the Canadian lads. I heard of one young private soldier from Kamake, Saskatchewan. He had been crouching behind a shelter of some sandbags with one of his officers and an N.C.O., and the man was his best friend. All three men were wounded, and this young soldier from Kamake had banded them, but his comrade was most badly wounded, and when the shell fire lifted and there was a chance of escape, it was utterly impossible to move him."

"The young soldier said, 'You go, go the other wounded men, who were just able to walk, and then he said, 'I'm staying,' so he stayed with his friend."

THREE DAILY TRAINS TO DETROIT AND CHICAGO.
The Grand Trunk Railway System operate over their own tracks three daily trains from Toronto to Detroit and Chicago, leaving Toronto at 8 a.m., 6:00 p.m. and 11:45 p.m. a.m. Detroit and Chicago express carries high-grade coaches electric-lighted standard sleeping cars for Detroit and Chicago, parlor-library-cafe car to Sarnia, dining car Port Huron to Chicago, arrives Detroit 1:45 p.m., Chicago 9:10 p.m.

6:00 p.m. International Limited carries high-grade coaches, parlor-library-cafe car to Detroit, dining car to London, electric-lighted sleeping cars and observation-library-sleeping car to Chicago, dining car "Valparaiso" to Chicago, arrives Detroit 10:45 p.m., Chicago 8 a.m., 11:45 p.m. Detroit and Chicago Express carries high-grade coaches, electric-lighted standard sleeping cars to Detroit and Chicago, dining car Port Huron to Chicago, arrives Detroit 8:30 a.m., Chicago 3:30 p.m.

When arranging a trip to Detroit, Chicago or points beyond, you will find the service given by The Double Track Route up to date in every respect. Ticket office, northwest corner King & Yonge streets, and Union Station.

CAPT. TANDY KILLED.
TRENTON, June 12.—Miss Tandy has received a cablegram stating that her brother, Capt. Tandy, of North Bay, was killed in action in Belgium.

E. H. OSLER RETIRES.
Toronto Man to Become Manager of Dominion Bank at Cobourg.

Special to The Toronto World.
COBOURG, June 12.—E. H. Osler, who has been manager of the Cobourg branch of the Dominion Bank for 26 years, is retiring from active work in the bank. He entered the Dominion Bank in 1872 at Oshawa. His place here is taken by Jack Sprague, Toronto, a son of the late Canon W. H. Sprague, rector of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

HOME ON LEAVE.
Lieut. C. T. Kidd, 3rd Battalion, son of G. S. Kidd, 3rd George Mansions, arrived in Toronto yesterday on leave, to recover from severe wounds in the right leg. He was wounded on April 10. He was a member of the Q.O.R., and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the 3rd Battalion as a private.

CANADIANS DASHED OUT TO MEET THE ENEMY

Ignoring Order to Fall Back, Many Hurlled Themselves on Foe.

DEFIED THE GERMANS
Correspondent of London Chronicle Throws Further Light on Struggle.

LONDON, June 12.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle with the British armies in the field, describing the attack on the Canadian front, gives many instances of Canadian heroism under the terrific German onslaught. He says:

"Altho the order for retirement had been given, single figures here and there were seen to go over the broken parapets and go forward to meet the enemy half way. They died to a man in the square."

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PLANNED TO SEND OUT COMMERCE DESTROYERS

Big Sea Engagement Entirely Spoiled the German Design.

LONDON, June 12.—A despatch to The Times from Amsterdam says: "An interesting fact has just come to light as to the German Admiralty's intentions in connection with the naval battle on May 31. A large number of very fast commerce destroyers were conveyed by the German battle fleet on the night preceding the battle, the intention being to evade the British grand fleet during the fighting, which was probably not intended to amount to a general engagement. The Germans wished to give the commerce raiders an opportunity to repeat the exploits of the Emden and the Moewe. In this there is every reason to believe that they badly failed and that few, if any, of the ships destined for that purpose, returned to port."

BRITISH OFFICER SHOT MISTAKEN FOR REBEL

Lieut. A. Lucas is Killed by Sergeant Flood of Dublin Fusiliers.

FACES MURDER TRIAL
Prisoner Fatally Errs While on Guard Duty at Guinness Brewery.

DUBLIN, June 12.—An incident of the Irish rebellion, which heretofore has been kept secret, came out at a court-martial today. It concerns the shooting by a sergeant of the guard at the Guinness Brewery of his officer and an employee of the brewery, whom he took for rebels. The defendant is Sergeant Robert Flood, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He is charged with the murder of Lieut. A. Lucas, of King Edward's Horse, and William J. Rise, who was employed at the brewery.

The prosecutor explained that Lieut. Lucas took over command of the guard on the night of April 28. It was very dark at the time. Lucas was unknown to the sergeant, and when he opened a window, which was contrary to instructions, Flood ordered his arrest, the prosecutor said, and later his execution, as well as that of Rise.

Later Lieut. Warwick arrived at the brewery and, rushing up toward the guard, also was shot. According to the prosecutor, the guard was very "jumpy."

Some of the commands which Lucas gave were misunderstood by the guard, the prosecutor said, leading him to suspect the lieutenant was not what he represented himself as being. It was too dark to recognize his uniform.

Lieut. Lucas belonged to Montreal. When the war broke out he went overseas and secured a commission with the King Edward Horse, an English corps composed largely of colonialists. He was wounded in France several months ago, and after recovering, was sent to Carrigrohilly, Ireland.

WOODSTOCK MEN WOUNDED.
Corporal Fouracre Was 16 Months at Front.

WOODSTOCK, Ont. June 12.—Two more official notices were received to the effect that Woodstock boys wounded at the front. Corp. Henry Fouracre, one of the wounded, went to the front with the first contingent as a stretcher bearer and has been at the front for 16 months. Pte. Gordon Halburton, the other wounded man, went to England and last fall as a member of the 34th Battalion. He has been at the front some time and was engaged in the dangerous work of despatch rider. The official notification received states the wound consists of shrapnel in the shoulder.

TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE.
NEW YORK, June 12.—The threatened break between the railway employees over wage adjustments was averted, temporarily at least, this afternoon, when the railroads and their employees agreed to a new proposition, submitted this morning, need be considered, as merely tentative. The employees' representatives agreed to discuss it with that understanding.

APPOINTED ADJUTANT.
Special to The Toronto World.
FRANKFORD, June 12.—Capt. MacRostie has been appointed adjutant in the 24th Battalion, a new battalion that is to be raised in Lanark and Renfrew counties.

HUGHES IS TERMED SLANDERER OF DEAD

Montreal Mail Makes Violent Attack on Minister of Militia.

"CRUEST OF FICTION"
Such is Reference to Sir Sam's Statement of Kitchener Interview.

OTTAWA, June 12.—The Montreal Daily Mail (Conservative) publishes this morning a bitterly scathing editorial on the statement of General Hughes concerning the untenability of the Ypres salient under caption "Slander of the Dead."

"The dead," says The Mail, "tell no tales, and with Kitchener sleeping his last sleep in the Atlantic, such slanders are incapable of first-hand refutation. They are slanders, nevertheless, cowardly, contemptible slanders, which bring shame to the author, as they do to the country for which he officially speaks."

"The minister of militia says in as many words that Kitchener was incompetent, that the strategic values of positions on the eastern front were unknown to him; that he held the Ypres salient for sentimental reasons, and that therefore the blood of the brave men, who have fallen in the fight for this territory is on Kitchener's head."

Only Verbal Record.
"It is to be particularly noted that Hughes claims to have left nothing but a verbal record of his intervention—the same kind of record that were left by Allison in his five transactions, to which Mr. Justice Duff has submitted verbally to Lord Kitchener. He did not spare those two hours for a task which he now tells the people of Canada was a matter of life and death for the Canadian battalions holding the Ypres salient. His indictment of Kitchener there is a still more damning indictment of himself."

"Cruelest Sort of Fiction."
"Those who know Sir Sam Hughes will find no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. They will stamp the story of his interview with Lord Kitchener as the cruelest sort of fiction. The character of Britain's war minister is pretty well known and if Sir Sam Hughes had undertaken to give him lessons in military strategy he would have been more likely to indulge in strong language than in tears."

The whole concoction has its inspiration in the desire of Sir Sam Hughes to capitalize Canadian losses in the battle of Ypres. It is a belated card played in the Allison scandal in the hope that it may help to turn the scale of public opinion in his favor. To the end that Allison's military activities may be excused the dead Kitchener is defamed. To the end that the Hughes-Allison partnership may be robbed of its right partner, Canadian casualties are exalted as if they were a marketable commodity.

A Good Time for All—Grocers' Excursion to Cobourg, per Steamer "Clippewa," Wednesday, 8 a.m., June 14.

TORONTO SOLDIERS RETURNING.
More Invalided Men Have Arrived at Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 12.—When the C. P. R. Missanabie reached port yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock she had among her passengers seventy invalided soldiers, of whom a number were from Montreal, Toronto and other Ontario points. Following is a list of Toronto men: E. G. Bailey, W. Diben, V. Bushie, W. Charles J. Teevein, H. McInnis, L. D. D. Durne, F. C. Furness, Windsor, W. Musser, C. Kelly, Petrolea, F. E. Stark, Woodstock, J. Cuthbert, Dunlop, W. E. Amisen; D. Dugan, W. J. Gibbs; Milton West, W. H. Peach; Kingston, William Yates; J. McFould; Belleville, P. Burd; Port Hope, J. H. Hardwood; Grafton, H. Slater; Ottawa, P. Neilson, F. Y. Atcheson, J. Fox, C. H. Manhard.

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