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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

Lloyd George Wins; the Rest Nowhere.

A majority of 293 against 106 is a triumph for the active war premiership of Mr. Lloyd George as distinguished from the happy-go-lucky methods of the Asquith regime and the "settle with Germany" policy of negotiation advocated by Lord Lansdowne.

The absentees on active service would most of them have voted with the government. The Irish party has nothing to hope for from an Asquith-Lansdowne combination. A great many authorities whose wish may have been father to the thought, have been speculating on the downfall of Mr. Lloyd George over General Maurice's letter. As General Maurice had attended many cabinet meetings when the statements he now impugns were open to debate, his belated protest made no impression on the house of commons, and the government has a clear road for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Asquith adapted himself to the situation at an early stage of the debate by declaring that he did not seek a vote of censure. He knows the parliamentary atmosphere and there was nothing to encourage the theory that a change of government was desired, so he discounted defeat. But there is much that lies behind the attack on the most popular leader among the allied nations.

What Lies Behind?

"Drenched with cocoa press slop," was Premier Lloyd George's description of the attacks that have been maintained against him since he became prime minister and ga[illegible] himself up to the sole task of winning the war. The cocoa press is first of all the pacifist group. Behind them shelter the pro-Germans of every description and quality, and, willing to take advantage of the activity of such allies, but not necessarily sharing their convictions, are all the other reactionaries, high Tories, old Tories, house of lords men, and the disgruntled of every sort. None of these are strong enough to do any harm and they could not agree among themselves for a week, but the opportunity afforded by General Maurice to attack the prime minister was too much for those whose instincts as politicians overwhelmed their sentiments as Britons.

General Maurice represents a certain army tradition which would apparently prefer to lose the war according to that tradition than to win it according to another. There is possibly some remnant of the old feud between the Wolseley and the Roberts following in the army. At any rate General Wilson, the new chief of staff, represents the Roberts school, and his appointments, like Radcliffe and Rawlinson, are Roberts men. The army split is obviously over the generalissimoship of Foch. M[illegible]donald, Maurice and others were evidently peeved over the policy of a united command, upon which all the other allies were agreed, and which, had it been adopted in time, would probably have saved Russia and ended the war last year. It does not seem reasonable to go back to a policy that gave us such poor results in the past, and that is evidently how it struck the Labor member who cried out "Get on with the war" when Mr. Asquith was turning his fine phrases.

Anything that fails to get on with the war is of no value to the storm-tossed humanity that is praying for the war to get ended, but is resolved nevertheless to endure until it is ended right. This is where the Lansdowne treachery is so deep and black when he declares that no peace is possible but a negotiated peace. He is an aristocrat and would like to settle the war according to the old traditions. A field of cloth of gold with the kaiser in one corner and King George in another and Lord Lansdowne and the latest Potsdam favorite in the centre settling the details might be picturesque, but it is sadly out of date. That is not the way peace is to come or the war to end. A negotiated peace would do for France and Britain what it has done for Russia. Lord Lansdowne should relieve his feelings by writing a novel. He is not going to negotiate Britain into German vassalage.

What Lord Lansdowne and his following are chiefly afraid of is not the Germans, but the probability of Premier Lloyd George having the prestige of victory and the dictation of a safe peace on behalf of the allies. Mr. Lloyd George is popular in France, popular in Italy, popular in America. The Germans would be glad to see Mr. Asquith or Lord Lansdowne in his place. That is sufficient in itself to determine the course of the house of commons and of the nation.

The solidarity of the entente and the co-operation of the United States is of more importance to humanity at present than the fate of the Lansdowne aristocracy, or of cocoa pacifism, or of military cliquery, and the common sense of the country and of its representatives must take that view of the war if it is not to be a gigantic waste of effort and victory a hollow triumph. It is not the welfare of one nation or of any party that is at stake, but of the whole human race. Two men stand out in the world arena today as representing that conception—Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson.

President Wilson, in a letter some weeks ago in reply to an invitation to a banquet in New Jersey, sounded this high and universal note. In a passage which should have greater currency than a semi-private letter gives, he said:

"The old party slogans have lost their significance and will mean nothing to the voter of the future, for the war is certain to change the mind of Europe as well as the mind of America. Men everywhere are searching democratic principles to their hearts in order to determine their soundness, their sincerity, their adaptability to the real needs of their life, and every man with any vision must see that the real test of justice and right action is presently to come as it never came before.

"The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic surfdom to which some of them have been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view and a new impatience of all mere political phrases, and will demand real thinking and sincere action.

"Let the Democratic party in New Jersey, therefore, forget everything but the new service which they are to be called upon to render. The days of political and economic reconstruction which are ahead of us no man can now definitely assess, but we know this, that every program must be shot thru and thru with utter disinterestedness; that no party must try to serve itself, but every party must try to serve humanity, and that the task is a very practical one, meaning that every program, every measure in every program, must be tested by this question, and this question only: Is it just; it is for the benefit of the average man, without influence or privilege; does it embody in real fact the highest conception of social justice and of right dealing without respect of person or particular interest? This is a high test. It can be met only by those who have genuine sympathy with the mass of men and real insight into their needs and opportunities, and a purpose which is purged alike of selfish and of partisan intention.

"The party which rises to this test will receive the support of the people because it deserves it."

It cannot be said that Lord Lansdowne or his party stands for such an ideal, and when Mr. Arthur Henderson, leader of the British Labor party, brings out his program of reforms, it is to Mr. Lloyd George rather than to Lord Lansdowne he will turn for their realization. It is true, Mr. Asquith would be willing to give such reforms, but Mr. Lloyd George is willing to fight for them. That is the vital difference which the people perceive and the house of commons recognized last night.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER ENCOUNTERS HARD LUCK

Chatham, May 9.—After serving in the overseas forces for nearly a year and receiving an honorable discharge, Pte. Browning, who was recently placed in the general hospital in this city suffering from two very severely frozen feet, today lost his right foot. Pte. Browning, after getting his discharge, worked at various points in this section, later going to Detroit, where he encountered hard luck. Eventually he secured a position to drive an automobile south for a Detroit firm. He was not properly clothed and on the trip froze both feet. In trying to get back to Canada he was forced to walk a considerable distance and gangrene, which necessitated the amputation today, set in.

Young Woman Dies As Result of Accident

Chatham, May 9.—Injuries received in an accident, which occurred when an automobile in which she was returning to the city with Mr. and Mrs. Ovilla Faubert was struck by a street car on Sunday morning, April 28, caused the death in St. Joseph's Hospital last night of Leona O'Neil, daughter of John O'Neil of Clandeboye. The young lady, who was attending Ursuline Convent in this city, was spending the week-end with the Fauberts. When the automobile was struck by the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie car, Miss O'Neil was thrown thru the windshield, sustaining severe bruises about the head and face which resulted in her death. Mrs. Faubert was also severely injured in the accident, but has recovered considerably. Coroner Dr. R. V. Bray has ordered an inquest which will be held in the city on Wednesday night next.

FOR MAIMED SOLDIERS.

Canada is to Be Represented on Important Conference in London.

London, May 9.—Canada with its 15 delegates will have the largest representation on the inter-allied conference on the care of discharged and disabled soldiers after the war. It opens under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught on May 20. Major McKeen of Montreal has already arrived, and Senator Lougheed, another chief representative, is expected. Major McKeen will take his exhibits and films showing what Canada is already doing for broken soldiers around the Canadian centres in England.

ICE CREAM BRICK SALES.

Ottawa, May 9.—A license is not required to sell brick ice cream as long as it is not eaten on the premises, a representative of the Canada Food Board said today.

SIR ROBERT CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS

Cancellation of Exemptions Necessary to Maintain Battle Line.

BEFORE PRODUCTION

Increased Output of No Avail, if Battle Line Fails.

Ottawa, May 9.—"If a scattered and broken remnant, overwhelmed because not reinforced, should return to Canada, it would profit little to tell them that while they were being decimated our production had been largely increased." In these words, the prime minister, in a statement issued today, sums up the situation at the front in its relation to the order-in-council canceling the exemptions of class 1 men between 20 and 22 years of age, inclusive.

The statement reads: Since the passing of the order-in-council of April 20, 1918, empowering the governor-in-council to call our men of specified ages regardless of exemptions granted or claimed, numerous representations have been received by members of the government expressing the view that the proposed action will prejudicially affect production in certain industries. Such representations have been received from those engaged in agriculture, in mining, in the production of munitions of war, in shipbuilding, in transportation and other similar activities that are important if not essential for war purposes. The government weighed most carefully all these consideration before entering upon the policy above set forth. With a view of interfering as little as possible with production and of providing men who would be most readily available and would be most efficient for reinforcing the Canadian army in France it was decided in the first instance to call out men from 20 to 22 years, both inclusive.

Need of Production.

The importance of production in the various essential industries, and especially in agriculture, in munitions and in shipbuilding, is fully recognized, but all such production is of no avail unless the Canadian forces in France are sustained by adequate reinforcements. If such aid is not afforded the line cannot be held; and if the line is not held our production will in the end enure to the advantage of Germany rather than of the allied powers.

More than one hundred thousand Canadians are exposed to attack by overwhelming numbers and they will be so exposed until the termination of the terrific struggle which began on 21st March last, which will probably continue for months and which may be decisive of the war. If a scattered and broken remnant, overwhelmed because not reinforced, should return to Canada it would profit little to tell them that while they were being decimated our production had been largely increased.

Submarine Peril.

Those who have not been closely in touch with the purpose of the German offensive may fail to realize the tremendous development of submarine warfare which would undoubtedly take place if certain channel ports should pass into German occupation. What portion of our production could then find a market in Europe would be wholly problematical.

There has been undue and unexpected delay in the operation of the Military Service Act from causes upon which it is not necessary to dwell.

The enemy nations are throwing into this war their entire available man power which has been organized for this purpose during the past fifty years, and which is now concentrated upon the western battlefront chiefly against the British forces, which are under attack by an enormous superiority of numbers. In the midst of that titanic struggle the Canadian nation cannot discharge its duty unless its government provides the certain means of speedy and sufficient reinforcements. The enemy nations will not await our convenience; and their fierce onset is not stayed by any consideration of hardship, loss or sorrow entailed upon us by their effort to dominate the world. Supreme effort and sacrifice are called for. If we fail in these we shall fail in all else.

CHATHAM WILL OBTAIN RED TRIANGLE OBJECTIVE

Chatham, May 9. — With the results of yesterday's canvass not yet completed, about half of the 10,000 objective in the Y.M.C.A. canvass of the city has been obtained and a possibility of the objective being oversubscribed, while in the county the $5000, which makes up the outlying districts' share of $20,000, is practically assured, according to the reports from the rural section. The local committee at a late hour this afternoon estimated that the Red Triangle objective of $30,000 in the city and county would be easily obtained.

TO MAKE HEAVY GUNS.

New York, May 9.—The United States Steel Corporation, at the request of the government, will enter into the manufacture of heavy artillery and projectiles "in great quantities." In an announcement of the undertaking, Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the corporation said that a manufacturing plant for the purpose would be constructed as speedily as practicable, at the expense of the government, on a site located in the interior of the country. The work will be in charge of a committee of steel corporation officials, who will receive no compensation for their services.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY FIGHTS.

Rome, May 9.—Active artillery fighting at some points in the Asiago Basin to the left of the Brenta and in the Maserada district is reported in today's official communication. In other sectors enemy troops were hampered by the Italian fire. British aviators bombed the aviation ground at Motta di Livenza.

BRITAIN FURTHER CUTS CONSUMPTION OF MEAT

Washington, May 9.—England is about to curtail still further the consumption of meat. A cablegram to the food administration today said that beginning within a few days, regulations would be instituted limiting the number of butcher's meat cards a week for each person to two instead of three, as at present.

A third coupon may be used, but only for bacon, fowl, and other meat not classed as butcher's meat.

"The British meat shortage," said a food administration statement, "is felt more severely now than at any time since the war started. That the shortage is not confined to meats, however, is shown by the fact that effective control of the milk supply is being considered and that some sections of English labor favor extensions of the compulsory rationing system to bread, cheese and tea."

CANADIAN CAMP INSPECTED BY KING

His Majesty Admires Canada's Contribution to Allied Cause.

London, May 9.—The King visited yesterday two large Canadian training centres in Surrey, Naval Commander Sir Charles Cust and the Earl of Cromer attending him. His majesty was received by Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian overseas minister of militia; Brig. H. F. Macdonald, Brigadier F. S. Meighen and Capt. G. I. McDonnell.

Regiments from Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan were visited by the King, who displayed the keenest interest in each. He inspected a battalion of young soldier, many of whom had enlisted in France but returned to complete their training.

The bomb throwing was carried out under war conditions, except that the bombs were uncharged and the return fire came from friendly hands.

A big company of signalers flanked the training ground. They signaled for ordinary practice a message of loyalty and welcome to the King-Emperor. His majesty also saw an attack upon the trenches, which officers from the front considered the most realistic possible without blood shed.

Finally the King took up a position on an improvised platform and witnessed the march past by a young soldier battalion, their performance being of the smartest description. All the troops did the utmost credit to their instructors.

His majesty left amid a storm of cheers to inspect a series of camps a few miles distant. Before leaving he expressed to Sir Edward Kemp and Brigadier Macdonald his admiration for the thoroness of the training and also the spirit and physique of the troops and Canada's splendid contribution to the allied cause.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—W. J. Brabyn, Woodstock, Ont.

Wounded—Lieut. J. S. Willis, 508 Markham street, Toronto; M. E. Morris, St. Thomas; R. O. Pennington, 53 Withrow avenue, Toronto; M. Scott, Ottawa; S. Penton, Barrie, Ont.; I. C. H. Hill, 98 Peterboro avenue, Toronto; E. Duonne, Richelieu, Que.; W. H. Howell, Bothwell, Ont.

Ill—S. Davey, Mimico, Ont.; N. Tyndale, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; W. H. Dill, Pugwash Jct., N.S.

RAILWAY TROOPS.

Killed in action—R. McElroy, Vars Station, Ont.

Wounded—Lieut. W. F. Power, Ireland; T. P. Krolik, Russia; D. Joseph Lee, Easton's Corners, Ont.; J. Henry Deem, Regina; W. Smith, England; N. Belias, Detroit.

Gassed—E. Summer, Strathroy; J. Myles, Ireland; S. P. Redd, Borden, Ind.; W. Reardon, St. John, N.B.; J. H. Morris, Toronto; James A. Wanamaker, Hillier, Ont.; J. H. Harkness, Rose Isle, Man.

Ill—C. S. M. George, Tyrell, Ottawa.

CAVALRY.

Wounded—T. Gramson, England.

ARTILLERY.

Killed in action—L. Bland, London, England.

Died—A. Nicholas, St. John, N.B.

Wounded and missing—P. Fisher, England.

Wounded—H. G. Attwood, England; B. S. Miller, Campbellford, Ont.; F. W. Kenfield, Enosburgh Falls, Vt.; A. J. Trudeau, Salem, Mass.; H. Conway, Halifax; J. Moore, Halifax, N.S.; G. McLinden, Ireland.

Ill—Joseph Richard Alder, London, England; L. Greenberg, Montreal.

FORESTRY CORPS.

Died—A. Robinson, England.

Wounded—J. Whystnant, Edmonton.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded—H. Hill, Sydney, C.B.; P. Robertson Kerr, Winnipeg; F. C. Lord, Masonworth, N.S.; W. Ford, England.

SERVICES.

Wounded—F. Maziwer, Russia; E. Belanger, Ottawa; H. L. Hudson, Vancouver.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Thomas Robertson, Scotland; A. G. Larose, McGregor, Man.

Ill—M. Cundel, Britannia Bay, Ont.

CAVALRY.

Wounded—O. C. Thomas, Bangor, Sask.

Ill—E. Ridgley, Selkirk, Man.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Wounded—J. H. Pasmore, Winnipeg; E. Livingston, Coal Creek, B.C.

C.N.R. TO BUILD LINE.

Medicine Hat, May 9.—Notice has been received in Medicine Hat that an order-in-council has been passed authorizing the Canadian Northern Railway to proceed with the construction of the Hanna-Medicine Hat branch of that road. After rails can be procured they will be laid from Hanna south to the river this summer.

NO DOVE TRIMMING FOR THE HUN BONNET

THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

A Joyful Surprise.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

I told George of my luncheon with Merton Gray, and he scarcely seemed to notice what I said. I was piqued. I didn't want to anger him, of course, but I did want him to notice that Merton thought me attractive.

"You had Celeste?" he had asked, rather he had stated.

"Of course!"

"Then, if you enjoyed it, I see no reason you shouldn't have remained," he said when I rather insisted upon his saying something. Just then there was an unwonted commotion in the hall, and I thought I heard a familiar voice. I jumped from the table without excusing myself, and in a moment was in David's arms.

I was delighted. There had always been an esprit de corps between me and this young brother lacking in the other boys.

"Here's David!" I called.

"Well, bring him in and give him some dinner," George answered pleasantly enough as I dragged the protesting David into the dining-room.

"Let me go wash up, sis," he begged, rather overawed by the magnificence of the house, and by James.

"You come straight along with me! James, Mr. Milner will have some dinner," I said, my arm around David.

George Leaves David and His Sister Alone.

"How do you do, David?" George shook hands, then: "I'll have my coffee, Helen. I have an engagement. You and David can visit to your heart's content."

For the first time I felt no resentment because I was to be left. Too well I knew that neither David nor I would feel free to discuss home folks, home affairs, before George. He drank his coffee, asked David a few questions about his trip, then with a careless: "Have a pleasant evening," he left us.

"Gee! but you're swell, sis!" David said as soon as James left the room. "A little different from the old home. That flunky would drive me mad. How can you stand so much guff, a country girl like you?"

"I was a little worried at first," I admitted, "but James is really a treasure." Not even to David would I now admit the fear and trembling which had seized me when George had planned our domestic arrangements.

"This is some house!" my brother looked admiringly around.

"Wait until you have finished. I'll show you all thru. It is really lovely."

"George must have wads of dough."

"I guess he has, altho he never talks business with me. But he is very generous and denies me nothing," I might have added, "Save his society."

"You always were lucky," David said as we rose from the table.

I took him all over the house. He was awfully enthusiastic.

"Some house!" he declared in his boyish way when we finally returned to the library and settled down for a long evening together. "But I say, sis, aren't you lonely when you are here all alone? Or doesn't George go out, unless you have company?"

Helen Makes Light of Things to David.

"Oh, yes, he often goes out. He is a very busy man, and has many business engagements in the evenings. Sometimes I feel a bit lonely, but I get a book or magazine and forget all about it." My brother was a keen sort of a youngster, and I didn't care to have him know too much.

"Now tell me how you happened to come without sending word?" I asked.

"Well, I didn't decide to come until yesterday. Then I thought it would be fun to give you a surprise party. I told mother I was going to butt in on you and see if you were as happy as you made out when you were home. And if you weren't, I was going to do things to that husband of yours. He's awfully dignified, isn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know. Not when you know him well." My family really were almost strangers to George. When he courted me, his visits were few and far between, and very short ones. Then he naturally spent most of his time with me.

"Honest, sis, this is great. But scmeway I think I like the old home best, even if the chairs are shiney and the carpets patched in spots. I guess a fellow likes the place where he was raised. I know no place seems quite so good to me as the old ranch."

"It is a dear place, David," I responded. Then we talked of dad and mother and the boys; of the church, and of the boy and girl friends who, he said, often talked of me and wished me back. Finally, about eleven o'clock, I proposed that we retire. I knew George would be cross if he found me up, even to talk with David. And I didn't want him cross. I so wanted David to carry home a good report of my husband. So I kissed him good-night and left him staring around the guest room and pretending he wouldn't dare sleep in so elegant a place.

Tomorrow—Plans for David's Entertainment.

ASQUITH DENIES BLOCKING CABINET

Ex-Premier Does Not Want Vote of Censure on Government.

LABORITE INTERRUPTS

"Get on With the War," Shouts C. B. Stanton in the Commons.

London, May 9. — Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists, appealed to Mr. Asquith in the commons not to proceed with his motion. Sir Edward said that if the veracity of the ministers was not believed in the house there was no longer any possibility of carrying on the government.

Ex-Premier Asquith denied that his motion respecting the Maurice affair was designed to obtain a vote of censure of the government, saying it was absurd to describe it as such. Should he find it his duty to censure the government, he said, he hoped that he would have the courage to do so in direct and unequivocal form.

Moving a motion for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by General Maurice, former director of military operations at the war office, the ex-premier said he thought it was not the business of parliament to constantly enquire into the conduct of successive phases of the war. The house of commons, he added, had more than enough of such enquiries already.

Tried to Aid Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith said that when he put down his motion he thought it would be accepted by the government. He had never yet given an adverse vote on any proposal made by the government. He had endeavored to help the government in the prosecution of the war, and in defining the great purposes of the war, and the peace for which the allies were struggling.

Mr. Asquith said neither he nor his colleagues had been concerned in the composition or publication of General Maurice's letter. If, as he saw, the government intended to state the facts, it would be anticipating the conclusions of any tribunal and would be only an ex parte statement.

He knew many of his friends had thought he had been faint-hearted in this matter, and there were persons other than his friends who thought of him as being devoured by impatience to resume office.

"I am quite content," he added, "to leave judgment of that kind to the house and my fellow countrymen."

Unless an act of parliament were passed, he said, the tribunal of judges proposed for an inquiry into the Maurice affair would have no compulsory powers of any kind. He considered it far better to adopt the familiar machinery of a select committee from the house. The government's proposal for a court of honor amounted to an admission that an inquiry was necessary and that the matters raised were so secret they could not be discussed, even by a select committee. He asked whether the government still thought an inquiry was necessary or that the case could be considered without the presentation of secret documents.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Asquith that an investigation be made by a non-party committee of five members, which probably would be able to reach a decision that would be respected by the house and the country in two or three days.

"What is the alternative?" he asked.

"Get on with the war," C. B. Stanton, a Labor member, interrupted. This interjection was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. Asquith responded that the best way to get on with the war was to clear away misconceptions and misunderstandings which might have no foundation, but created doubt in the mind of everyone.

TO STUDY ECONOMICS.

British Mission to South America Will Congratulate Latin Allies.

London, May 9.—The British mission which is visiting South America has as its object the discussion of economic questions that have arisen out of the war and the tendering of congratulations to the countries which have joined the allies in the war against Germany and her allies. The mission is headed by Sir Maurice De Bunsen, who is accompanied by representatives of the army and navy, the department of overseas trade and foreign trade, and the foreign office.

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