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H. J. Maclean, Managing Director.
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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29.

The Labor Convention.

What may prove to be the most important movement of our day in Canada is to be inaugurated this morning at the Labor Temple when a convention consisting of delegates from the trades councils, the local trades unions, the Independent Labor party organizations, the United Farmers of Ontario, the co-operative societies and the Social Democrats will assemble to consider the formation of a general labor party for this country which would be a real national party on lines similar to that of Great Britain.

Nothing could be more important than the welding into one of the producing, the creative and the mechanic elements of the nation, into a constructive organization, not on the false ideal of contending against other elements and interests, but as an integral part of the nation, a necessary part, with responsibilities and duties as well as rights and privileges. Great harm has been done and progress much delayed by the class-conscious conceptions of the Germans which divided instead of uniting the nation. Classes constantly change, and the more fluid a democratic state of society is the more healthy it will be. Cleavage and crystallization into classes must always be a weakness, and retards instead of advancing real democratic interests.

The danger of ultra-radicalism is also one to be guarded against. The lesson of the Bolsheviks in Russia is too near to require emphasis. Many of the names that divide the labor population into sections do not truly represent the sentiments of those that bear them; and it would be fortunate if no shibboleths were sounded at the new convention, and ideas be permitted to stand on their merits. There is a greater agreement concerning fundamentals. The British Labor party has steered clear of many continental errors, which are held by some in Canada, and even more in the United States, who have not yet been able to appreciate the true genius of British institutions. There is no junker class, no aristocracy, here to become class-conscious against; and if we have a plutocracy it is one that is replenished every generation from the ranks of labor itself. Many of the men most censured as capitalists were not so long ago themselves in the ranks of labor. It is only by the eradication of the spirit of plutocracy that the obnoxious capitalist can be eliminated. As between capital as such, and labor as such, there are no difficulties that cannot be easily adjusted, for their interests are common. Only an aggressive selfishness on either side makes co-operation impossible.

Co-operation is the new note of the coming era. Not merely in ordinary lines of commerce where it has become such a force in Great Britain, and in farming operations of several kinds in Ireland, but as a principle of social organization, and more particularly in the control of public utilities by the people who use them, it will be found that social development will accept co-operation as a rule of action.

We have a right to expect great things from the organization of a wisely ordered labor party, not only for labor, but for the whole nation. The social forces in modern life rest upon, and indeed are generated from, the workers; and if they will see in a compact labor party not merely an opportunity to dominate and to use their power solely for themselves, but in the general interest of the whole body politic, they will readily be given that influence which is yielded everywhere to moderation, to service, and to common sense.

Truth Coming Out in Germany.

Prince Lichnowsky has been known since the beginning of the war as opposed to the militarist policy of Germany. He knew Britain intimately and was well aware that neither the British Government nor the British people had any designs on Germany. There have been others in Germany who have been equally opposed to the war policy. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who committed suicide recently, was

pro-British and refused to fight against the British forces. He was employed against the Russians; and when the campaign against Russia ended with the Bolshevik collapse he was presumably required to fight on the west, and preferred suicide. There is certainly an awakening going on among the German people, and if the Kaiser and his rule manages to survive another six months it will be in spite of the probabilities.

Many of the leading Germans see the coming storm, and Prince Lichnowsky's revelations may be regarded as his own apology and appeal for mercy in view of what he sees approaching. When the German nation realizes how its rulers have duped and deceived it a terrible retribution will be exacted, and it is natural that those who tried to prevent the catastrophe should make their plea while the opportunity remains. That they are merely adding fuel to the fire probably does not concern them.

Prince Lichnowsky does not mince matters, and it is testimony of the change of sentiment in Germany since 1914 that he is able to utter such heresies against the imperial policies. "The struggle she has provoked," he declares, referring to Germany's unwarranted declaration of war, "will end in triumph for her opponents, and she will remain alone with Austria and Hungary."

His revelations are interesting as showing how far Sir Edward Grey was prepared to go in 1914 to maintain peace. One concession made to Germany would probably have aroused indignation in England, but it is evidence that Germany had absolutely no grounds for regarding Britain as unfriendly. This concession was for the continuation of the Berlin-Bagdad railway to Basra, by which the whole of Mesopotamia up to Basra became a German zone of interest. Germany, deceived by the glitter of war, dropped the substance in grasping for a shadow.

Why Does the Sap?

Editor World: Will some World reader state why sap will run from a maple tree in spring and will not do so at any other time of the year?
Enquirer.

POSED AS A WAR HERO; SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY

William Stitt, Alias Captain Stewart of Calgary, Gets Four Years.

Calgary, March 28.—Pleading guilty to a charge of bigamy William Stitt, alias Captain W. S. Stewart, one of the most amazing military impostors so far exposed in Canada, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Davidson to serve four years in Edmonton Penitentiary.

In police court today the full facts of his case were placed before the magistrate, evidence being brought out about his first wife and ten children in Toronto, of whom five sons are at the front, and also of his marriage in Calgary in 1916 to a woman who believed him a single man. Stitt or Stewart has been for more than two years discharge officer here under the military hospitals commission, and posed as a veteran of the present and other wars. As far as the present war is concerned, Chief Justice Stitt was branded his professions as untrue on the authority of his wife in Toronto. As far as can be ascertained Stitt was most efficient in his military duties and is reported to have given his superiors entire satisfaction.

Tank Battalion From Canada Will Be Formed Immediately

Ottawa, March 28.—Military headquarters makes the following announcement:
A request has been received by cable from the overseas authorities for the immediate organization and despatch overseas of a Canadian tank battalion, consisting of eighty-seven officers and seven hundred other ranks, and composed of men who have had special technical and mechanical qualifications.

The formation of this unit will be undertaken forthwith, and arrangements are under way by which it is hoped that the personnel of the kind required for this work can be obtained with the least possible delay. It is hoped that it will be ready to leave Canada not later than May first.

LT-Col. R. L. Denison, late Eighth Battalion, C. E. F., and lately commanding the machine gun corps in Canada, has been selected to command the new unit.

COMMITTS FORGERY, ON PAROLE.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 28.—Joseph Alexander, found guilty this morning by Judge Stone of forging American money by raising one dollar bills to five, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Under the name Larouque, Alexander committed crimes in Montreal years ago, and in 1915, was sentenced to four years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for theft. He was let out on parole a year ago, and while on parole committed forgery here.

MOTOR LEAGUE REORGANIZES.

Galt, March 28.—South Waterloo Motor League has reorganized for 1918. During the past year the league put out 200 road signs in the vicinity of Galt. A campaign is to be conducted shortly for members. Officers are: president, F. S. Scott, M.P.; A. M. Edwards; J. G. Turnbull, president; A. S. Taylor; vice-president, G. T. Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, L. Shupe.

U.S. FARMERS FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, March 28.—Despite restrictions due to the war, the immigration authorities report a considerable movement of U.S. farmers into the three western prairie provinces.

THE WORLD'S STRANGEST TALES OF ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE

By George Barton

A President of the United States Who Was Crossed in Love

"I feel that happiness has fled from me forever," wrote James Buchanan when the one love affair of his life crumbled into the ashes of hopelessness. The statesman from Pennsylvania remained a bachelor to the day of his death, but only the intimate members of his family and those who closely scrutinized the story of his early life knew or realized that this was because of the fact that he was crossed in love. There never was a more romantic affair in the career of any public man of prominence in this country, and there was a pathos about it that went far toward explaining the lonely life led by the fifteenth president of the United States.

It was early in 1819 that Buchanan formed an attachment for Anne C. Coleman, of Lancaster. She was a daughter of a prominent merchant and a beautiful girl of high attainments. The proposed match seemed to be ideal in every way. Buchanan was coming man in the best sense of that over-worked phrase. He was handsome in his youth, tall and erect, with great natural dignity. He had taken part in the war of 1812, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and one of the most promising members of the bar. There is no doubt but that the two young people were made for each other, and that the match was the result of a mutual approval of the father of Miss Coleman.

And then, suddenly, she wrote him a letter asking that she be relieved of the engagement. The reasons for this unexpected request were known only to the two principals. Whether mutual exclusions could have healed the breach may only be surmised. The girl died while visiting relatives in Philadelphia, and it was then that Buchanan, in an agony of grief, cried out: "I feel that happiness has fled from me forever."

For days after her death he went about like a man in a trance. The intensity of his grief for her was such that he was near to the man who was afterwards to become president of the United States. At the funeral of the departed one, saying among other things: "Her heart was the heart of a saint, and her life was a life of noble and dignified character. May the memory of her virtues be ever green in the hearts of her friends and friends. May her mild spirit, which on earth still breathes peace and good will, be their guide and comfort, and preserve them from faults to which she was ever a stranger."

"The spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie. On Alice—like it breaks at every breeze."

The future president wrote a sad but beautiful letter to the father of Miss Coleman asking that he be permitted to

view her remains before they were borne to the grave. In the course of this he said: "I feel that my happiness will be buried with her in the grave. It is no time for explanations, but the time will come when you will discover that she, as well as I, has been very much abused. God forgive the authors of it. My feelings of resentment against them, whoever they may be, are buried in the dust."

For a long time after the burial of Miss Coleman the young man found it impossible to get down to the ordinary duties of life. He wandered around Lancaster, not wishing to meet or to talk to any of his friends. Some of them were greatly distressed over his condition, and at least one of them, Amos Kilmer, attempted to console the broken-hearted lover. His advice was so sane and so humane that it probably had the effect intended. Mr. Kilmer wrote him a letter in which he informed him that he would take care of all of his law business, and that he would proceed to advise him to give up this grief, that it would be a mistake to dwell on the affliction. But he warned him that the grief must not go on indefinitely, adding: "The sun will shine again; the mean envious in gloom always thinks the darkness is eternal."

The shrewd lawyer then went on to tell an anecdote he had heard in his youth. A Spanish nobleman had lost her only child. Her grief seemed to be insupportable. She shut herself in her room and wept for days at a time. Finally her confessor, a wise old priest, called on her and seeing her in tears exclaimed: "What! Have you not forgiven me for sinning against you?" "I have," she replied, and in a short time she became normal. Mr. Kilmer applied this to the case of young Buchanan, and in the course of a few days he returned to his work and his friends.

During the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's life he permitted certain of his friends to know that he was the possessor of a New York bank for safe-keeping. They supposed from this that after the death of the deceased the facts relating to his unhappy love affair would become known and possibly given in print. After her death and burial his executors went to his vault and obtained the precious packet. It was a small book, and they preserved it over with mingled emotions. But the envelope they found, written in the hand of James Buchanan, and these words: "To be destroyed without being read."

In response to this request from the dead the papers were burned and scattered to the unthinking winds.

Menday—Mary Higgins and the Dead Mouse.

BRILLIANT ONSLAUGHT CRUSHES TURK ARMY

British on Euphrates Achieve Annihilating Victory in Region Northwest of Hit.

ENEMY CAUGHT IN REAR

Cavalry Make Wide Encircling Movement Around Flank—Three Thousand Prisoners.

London, March 28.—With regard to operations in Mesopotamia the official British statement says: "On March 26 a highly successful operation was carried out by our troops operating on the Euphrates, northwest of Hit, which resulted in the capture or destruction of virtually the entire Turkish force in that area. Early in the morning our columns advanced to attack the Turkish position about Khan-Baghdadi, 25 miles northwest of Hit. Our cavalry made a wide movement around the Turkish positions to Aleppo, in the rear of the enemy. By nightfall the enemy's main positions north of Khan-Baghdadi had been carried by assault."

"The main body of the enemy, attempting to break to the northwest, was intercepted by our cavalry and repulsed with heavy losses. "So far it has been reported that about 3000 prisoners have been taken, including a divisional commander, two regimental commanders, about 200 other Turkish officers, one German officer and a few German non-commissioned officers. In addition, 10 guns, 2000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals and a quantity of other booty have been taken. "Pursuing the remaining fugitives has already been carried beyond Hadith, 45 miles northwest of Hit. Our casualties are very slight. "Hit is on the Euphrates River, 100 miles west of Baghdad. The town was evacuated by the Turks on March 9. The Turks fell back to Khan-Baghdadi, 25 miles above Hit, before the British column operating along the Euphrates, which has been conducting a vigorous and successful campaign."

WITHDREW TO HEIGHTS WEST OF MONTDIDIER

French Troops Fell Back on Strong Position When Hard Pressed.

Paris, March 28.—The French official statement today says: "The battle was fought with sustained violence yesterday evening and last night. The Germans, blocked by the valiant French troops and cruelly punished before the Lassigny and Noyon fronts and the left bank of the River Oise, concentrated all their efforts on the French left, and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier."

"At this point the engagements soon developed an unbroken ferocity. French regiments, fighting hand-to-hand, inflicted heavy losses upon their assailants, and did not falter. Finally they withdrew in order to the heights immediately to the west of Montdidier."

"There has been intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

HAIG MUCH ENCOURAGED.

Message of Lloyd George of Help Being on Way Impresses British Army.

London, March 27.—In response to Premier Lloyd George's message of help, Field Marshal Haig, who was on the way, the field marshal today sent the following: "The fact that no effort will be spared at home to give us all assistance is of great encouragement to us. We will do all in our power to maintain the high standard of the army in this hour of trial, and to prove ourselves worthy of the trust reposed in us."

Japan Will Give U. S. Steamers in Return for Steel Supplies

Washington, March 28.—Formal announcement by the war trade board tonight of the new shipping arrangements between the United States and Japan show that Japan is to turn over to the American fleet immediately 112 steamers of 100,000 tons dead weight capacity in return for steel supplies.

Negotiations are proceeding for the transfer of 200,000 tons of new construction on the same basis.

BRITISH AIRMEN SCORE.

Aviation Activity Proceeds With Great Rapidity in Balkan Theatre of War.

Paris, March 28.—A French official communication says: "Eastern theatre, March 27: There has been considerable activity in the northwest of Dolain, in the region of Vetrin and the Cerna bend. British aviators carried out with success many bombardments in the region of Dolain and at Perce-Seras and Drama."

HARD BATTLE AT ODESSA.

Petrograd, March 27.—Official despatches published here confirm the report that Odesa has been recaptured by the Bolshevik troops. Odesa was first bombarded by cruisers which came from Sebastopol. There was desperate fighting for three days in the vicinity of Sebastopol between the Bolsheviks and Austro-German detachments.

GERMANO-PERSIAN PACT.

Moscow, March 28.—The newspapers report that a Persian delegation has left Teheran for Berlin by way of Constantinople to arrange a permanent alliance between Persia and Germany, based upon a large loan by Germany to finance Persian railways and to equip the Persian army with German arms. The Persian charge d'affaires at Constantinople denies the report.

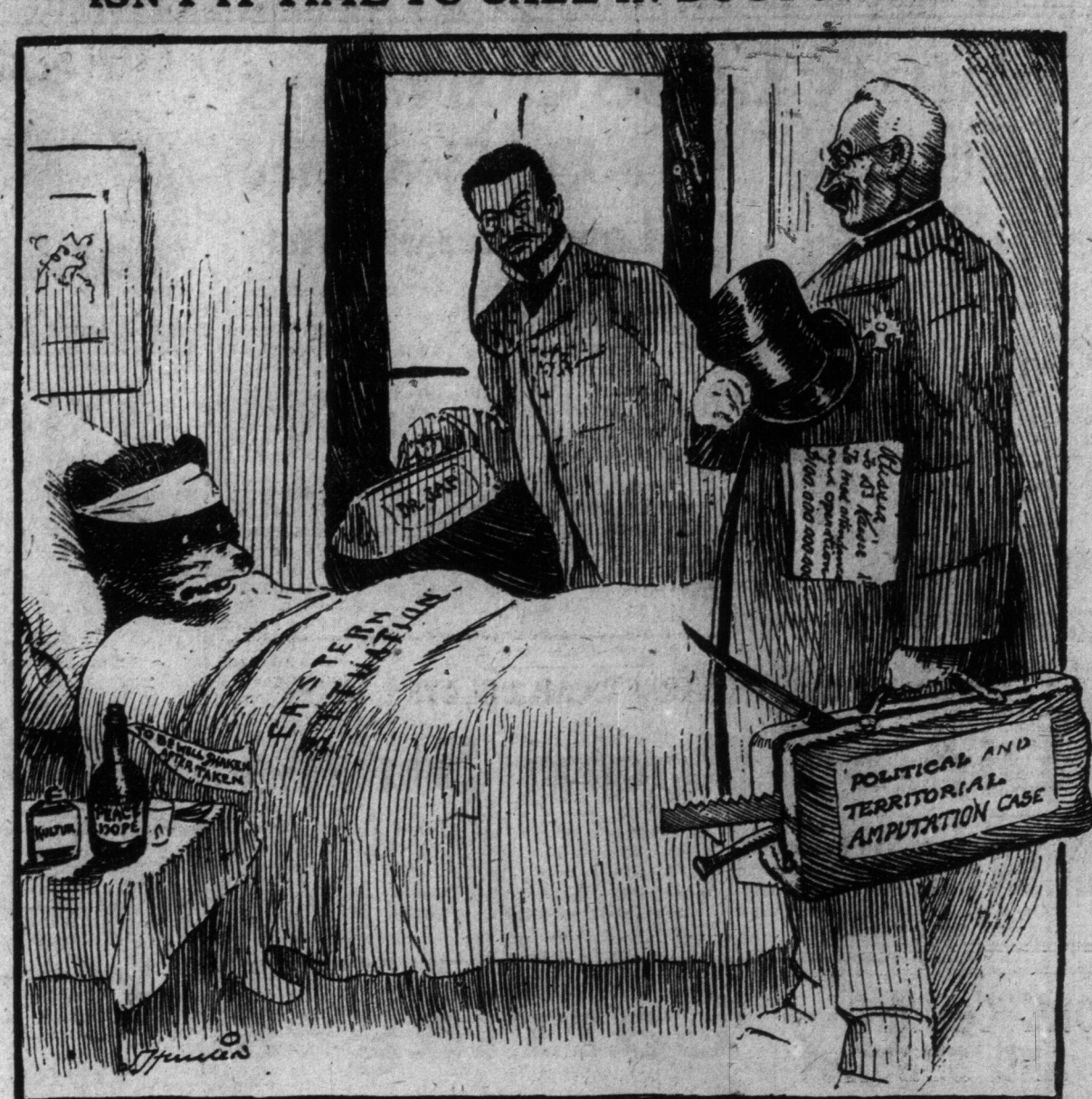
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THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Mrs. Sexton Is Amazed at the Artist's Offer.

CHAPTER XII.
The next morning, at breakfast, I spoke of Merton Gray's call. "I knew you felt ill, so I didn't ask you to come down," I said to Mrs. Sexton. She might think it queer that I had not.

"Thank you for being so considerate. Then, 'Did you have a pleasant evening?' I thought I heard the piano."

"Yes, I played for nearly an hour. I happened to speak of my dinner—that I was going to give one—and what do you think! When I told him we were planning a costume dinner, he said if we would decide the period he would paint the place cards for me."

"He, Merton Gray, offered to paint your place cards? I am amazed! His prices are absolutely prohibitive, save for the very wealthy, and I never knew he condescended to paint favors or cards."

"He never does! That is just for me, my—your dinner."

"I had been very careful to say 'we' or 'our' whenever I spoke of the dinner. It was only fair to Mrs. Sexton; she was being so decent about it."

"He must admire you very much to make such an offer, and I imagined Mrs. Sexton looked at me with an interest I never before had noticed."

"Oh, we are real good friends! I explained, I like him as much as I could. I was in at Mrs. Loring's dinner. I should have died if he hadn't! I didn't know anyone, and they put the whole table between George and me. Then he took me in, also, at Evelyn's dinner. You know he was the means

of my knowing her. He brought her to call on me."

An Added Interest.
"That was kind of him. You seem very fond of her."

"I am! She's a dear, and so is her husband. Mr. Gray is quite a friend of his."

"Well, now that you are to have a 'mammoth artist do your cards, we must be more particular what costume period we select. The cards will be well worth saving. I can imagine the astonishment of some people I know, when they hear that your party was so favored."

"Yes, we must have the very prettiest dresses and bonnets for the women, and the men must all be in knickerbockers and ruffles. Then—but he, Mr. Gray, said he would bring us some books in a day or two. Let's not decide anything until then."

"That will be the best plan. You will have to give him plenty of time. Also you must have what good notice—to prepare their costumes."

I scarcely heard what she said. I was thinking how well Merton Gray would look in costume.

"Will Mr. Howard be willing to dress?" I started guiltily. I never had given George a thought. Would he come like the rest? He thought so many things "childish" beneath his dignity.

Plan for Help.
"Oh, I hope he will! If he doesn't what shall I do? I am so afraid he will refuse." I was on the verge of the thought.

"Don't worry. We must think of some way to make him."

I could have hugged her for that speech.

"But how? You know I don't want

him to have the slightest idea that I had any help with the dinner. And if you do anything, he surely will. He has much faith in my ability."

I spoke bitterly.

"He will have, as soon as you prove it to him. Men like Mr. Howard have to be shown. Let me think. How would it do for me to come in after he gets back, and you speak of Mr. Gray's offer. Then leave the room to get either the book with the costume picture, or the picture itself, and while you are gone I will say something that will make him consent to dress like the rest. But don't ask him until we try our little ruse. If he refused you, I am afraid I could not persuade him to change his mind."

"That would do nicely! I believe he'd do anything you told him. He thinks so much of your ability," again I spoke bitterly. In spite of my longing to have George appear in advantage before my young friends, it nettled me that another woman should be able to get him to do something he would not do for me.

"That's settled then. Now suppose we vary the day by lunching at the Elite. It is your husband's favorite restaurant."

"Very well, we'll go on one condition," her voice took on the cold, formal tone I so hated, "and that is that you order the luncheon with no help from me. And that you order it briskly."

"Not mooning over the menu, or asking if I would like this or that, am your guest. Treat me as such."

Tomorrow—Self Reliance.

PRINCE FORESEES ENEMY DOWNFALL

Lichnowsky Predicts Triumph for Allies in Struggle Provoked.

Stockholm, March 28.—The revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war, with regard to Anglo-German negotiations, is creating a stir in diplomatic circles. He finds it intelligible that the allies should view the destruction of a system which is a permanent menace to Germany's neighbors; that they should be afraid to spare the system, lest Germany should presently force another defensive war upon them.

That, he owns, is what Germany's enemies think, and what they are bound to think. He does not consider that her future prospects are brilliant. "Central Europe," he declares, "is medievalism, and Berlin-to-Bagdad is a cul-de-sac. The struggle she has provoked will end in triumph for her opponents and she will remain alone with Austria and Hungary." Such is the punishment he foresees for her folly and perfidy in provoking the bloodiest war that has ever scourged the nations of the world.

British Within One Mile Of Cutting Hedjaz Railway

London, March 28.—A further advance by the British forces which have crossed the Jordan River in Palestine, is announced by the war office. The statement follows:

"Yesterday afternoon our forces east of the Jordan converged on Amman. Our mounted troops are within 25 miles east of the Jordan. We took 200 prisoners, drove down four enemy airplanes and heavily bombed enemy troop transport trains on the Hedjaz Railway. Many direct hits were observed."

"Last night successful raids were carried out between the Jerusalem-Nabulus road and the Jordan Valley."

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES WILL REMAIN IN ITALY

Allied Military Leaders Expect Austrians to Launch Offensive Soon.

Washington, March 28.—Forty new Austrian divisions have been distributed along the Italian front, the Italian embassy was advised today by cable from Rome, and this activity has convinced French military men that the battle in France will not prevent an offensive against Italy. This view also is shared by the allied leaders, the cable said, and consequently not a single man of the Franco-British forces in Italy has been withdrawn to reinforce the army withstanding the great German attack.

BEST GERMAN GENERALS.

London, March 28.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front says the offensive is being directed by the best of the German generals who won the successes in the east.

POSTALS TO PALESTINE.

Service to Civilians in That Part Occupied by British Inaugurated.

Ottawa, March 28.—The postoffice department announces that information has been received from the general postoffice, London, England, that a postal service to the civilian population of that portion of Palestine occupied by British forces is now being provided provisionally by the army postoffice with the Egyptian expeditionary force. Unregistered letters and postcards fully prepaid at the international letter rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce, and two cents for postcards, can be forwarded. The correspondence must be solely of a private or domestic character. There is no service at present for printed matter or parcels.

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