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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4.

Hun Problems.

"He lied."
That was the brief reply of the
representative of France to the assertion
of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hun-
garian foreign minister, that France
had been seeking the way to peace
negotiations. The Hun statement is
merely one more evidence of the
desperation of the Kaiser's cause, his
tremendous losses in the recent action
and his intense desire for peace, which
he seeks to promote by clumsy at-
tempts of this nature to sow dissension
among the allies.

Count Czernin apparently seeks to
give the impression that were it not
for the French demand for the res-
toration of Alsace-Lorraine there
would be no obstacle to peace. Before
the question of Alsace-Lorraine is
broached at all the question of Bel-
gium, Serbia, Armenia and the Rus-
sian trenches have to be taken up,
and France and Italy, Britain and
America are of one mind on these
matters.

The greatest problem the Germans
have to deal with is the explanation
the people are demanding for the fail-
ure to keep the promise to be in Paris
on April 1, and the reason for the
tremendous losses consequent on at-
tacking a "defeated" enemy.

Partnership for Labor and Capital

Prof. MacIver is represented in the
University Monthly by a speech by a
summary of his address at the Royal
Canadian Institute on "Capital and
Labor—The New Situation." He thinks
it foolish to talk, as some still think,
of the essential work of interest of
capital and labor, and to preach mutual
good will, as if that alone would
see us thru. For labor, he says, is be-
ginning to attack the bases of the pre-
sent system, and to demand a new
foundation on which a common in-
terest can be built.

Labor is attacking the present sys-
tem on the ground that it subordi-
nates the welfare of the whole to the
interests of the few, and in general
values profits more than persons. Prof.
MacIver thinks there is enough evi-
dence to support this charge and to
make it deserve earnest consideration.
Political development has not done
what was expected of it either for
good or bad, and now labor demands
a share, not only in government, but
also in industry.

Another feature recognized by Prof.
MacIver is the serious limitations of
the Marxian program, a la Trotsky,
which confines "labor" to the "prole-
tariat." It excluded the brain-workers,
and therefore lacked constructive
power. The British Labor party recog-
nizes the necessity of including the
brain-worker, and the brain-slave of
capital will be glad to be recognized.

These new conditions must be re-
garded in any provision made for re-
construction measures after the war.
The Whitley report is adduced as an
example of what representatives of
both capital and labor have been will-
ing to endorse. The Whitley plan
would permit the workers "to take
part in the affairs of the community as
partners, rather than as servants." It
proposes a scheme for "joint-standing
industrial councils in the several in-
dustries, composed of representatives
of employers and employed."

The principle is not altogether new,
tho the application may be. It is es-
sentially an adoption of the co-opera-
tive method. It is probable that if
joint stock companies would adopt
generally the plan that has long been
in use to some extent in one of the
oldest of British industries a working
basis could be found. In the shipping
industry a vessel is divided into 64
parts, and these parts or shares are
divided among the various owners.
Thirty owners almost invariably either
give the captain or master, or per-
mit him to purchase, a share or shares
in this vessel. The proportions in which
prize and salvage money was to be
shared among the crew were anciently
settled, and this partnership, altho
so limited in extent, is largely ac-
countable for the enterprise and suc-
cess of the mercantile marine.

There is no reason why all "indus-
tries should not be divided into shares
and a recognized proportion allotted to
the workers. It could not be confined
to profits, for adroit manipulators have
various methods of absorbing profits.
If an honest partnership and co-opera-
tion of this kind could be worked out,
and there is no reason why it could
not, an immense stimulus would be
given to the interest labor took in its
work, and the effect on output would
be as marked as such conditions al-
ways make it.

If the workers, in addition to their
wages, could look forward to an an-
nual bonus or dividend proportionate
to their wages and dependent upon
their exertions, there would seem to
be an end of all those causes of friction
which arise from discontented labor.
The advantage to capital would be the

added security and the increased out-
put which a fair division of profits
would occasion.

A Problem for Teachers and Parents.

This morning's meeting in the Con-
vocation Hall under the section of
hygiene of the Ontario Educational
Association is perhaps the first gen-
eral public appeal from an educational
point of view in connection with the
movement now so widely spread to
combat venereal disease. The subject
has been a difficult one to approach
owing to divers prejudices. There are
deeply rooted in tradition, and many
who are eager to help in the move-
ment for the protection of adults hesi-
tate and are reluctant to consider the
question as it affects children. There
is an impression in many minds that
children in the mass are little innocent
angels, whose minds might be tainted
by any allusion, however guarded, to
sexual matters. There are some chil-
dren whose minds and disposition
would warrant this view, but the
great proportion of them by the time
they are eight years old have had im-
pressions to them by companions and
often by unclean adults all that they
should know in a way by which it
should never be known.

It is obvious that the parents of the
children should have instructed them
in the pure atmosphere of the home,
but it is necessary to begin a genera-
tion back to interest or instruct the
parents. They have already imbibed
the refinements of their forefathers and
they are hard to move. The rising
generation will not be approached by
its parents in this matter unless some
steps are taken to awaken their inter-
est and convince them of the necessity
for action.

It is believed that the teaching body,
which stands in so many respects in
the place of parents, might do much
with the parents in the way of enlisting
their sympathies. It has been
found that where parents are properly
approached they are willing and glad
to be instructed and to have sugges-
tions made them regarding the best
means of taking up the subject.

We believe it is not the intention of
those who have the matter in hand
to force undesirable knowledge upon
the children. The subject, in fact, has
to be handled in a most discreet and
prudent fashion, and the difficulties
are great, especially when the scarcity
of those who can present the subject
suitably, purely and impressively to
children is considered. With such a
wide constituency, such an urgent ne-
cessity and such recent agencies, the
question may well be asked what can
be done and how shall we do it? Much
has already been done thru the
women's institutes, but there is still
much prejudice to break down in the
church, in the home and in educational
circles. The government in making
provision for an additional lecturer
on the subject appreciates the growing
interest as well as the success of the
work already done.

The present meeting will no doubt
do much to create opinion among the
teachers and among the general pub-
lic. Dr. Winfield Culpis, one of the
national lecturers in England, is a
most interesting and attractive speak-
er and one of Dr. Clarke and Dr. Bates
are able to speak by the book. The
meeting will at least clear away the
apprehensions which some have en-
tertained, that violent and imprudent
hands seek to thrust coarsely among
the tender shoots. Nothing can be
done until the teaching fraternity
itself has awakened to the importance
of the problem, and gained the good-
will and co-operation of the parents
in dealing with it.

In spite of the hour Convocation
Hall should be filled at 10 this morn-
ing, and the clergymen and ministers
of the city, as well as the general
public, may find it a good opportunity
to acquaint themselves with the views
of the medical experts who are trying
to control this evil.

FEWER INVALID SOLDIERS

Number Has Shrunken by Two Thou-
sand Since the First of January.

Ottawa, April 3.—The latest com-
putation of invalid soldiers on the
strength of the military hospitals
commission command discloses that
the number has shrunken to 9865. This
figure represents a decline of 417 be-
tween March 15 and March 22, and a
total decline of over 2000 since the
first of January, when the population
was 11,881.

Of the present 9865 men on the
command 7715 are convalescents, the
rest majority of whom will shortly
be attached to the casual unit
which the militia department is or-
ganizing. The 1354 who are in sanita-
rio will remain with the invalid
soldiers commission, and the 823, in-
cluding 87 pensioners, who are in
miscellaneous institutions, among
them general hospitals, will be divid-
ed between the two organizations
according to the provisions of the re-
cent order in council, that is, the
discharged men or soldiers having
ailments requiring prolonged treat-
ment will be under the jurisdiction of
the invalid soldiers' commission.

COL. ELKINS IN COMMAND.

Kingston Officer Doing Splendid
Work on Western Front.
Kingston, April 3.—The R. C. H. A.,
which is doing efficient work in the
trenches, is at the present time com-
manded by Lieut.-Col. Elkins, who
left here as captain and whose
promotion has been conspicuously de-
served. He was mentioned in de-
spatches for service on the western
front, and was awarded the Distin-
guished Service Order.

Lieut.-Col. Elkins is one of the
graduates of R. M. C. and at the
outbreak of the war was married to
a popular Kingston girl, Miss Phyllis
M. Short, daughter of the late Major
Charles J. I. Short, who lost his life
at the Quebec fire while on duty.

AUSTRIANS READY FOR PEACE PACT

Czernin Declares Impossibility
of Separating Vienna
From Berlin.

STANDS BY HERTLING

Foreign Minister Accepts
President's Proposals Same
as Hun Chancellor.

Amsterdam, April 3.—Count Czernin,
the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister,
addressing a delegation from the Vienna
City Council, which waited on him Tues-
day in connection with what the burgo-
master termed "the aggravated distress
of the population," which is closely con-
nected with the general political situa-
tion, said:

"With the conclusion of peace with
Rumania, the war in the east ended. Be-
fore, however, to the individual peace
treaties and discussing them in detail, I
would like to revert to the declaration of
the President of the United States, in
which he replied to the speech delivered
by me on Jan. 24.

"In many parts of the world President
Wilson's speech was interpreted as an
attempt to drive a wedge between Vienna
and Berlin. I do not believe that, be-
cause I have too high an opinion of the
President of the United States, and his
outlook as a statesman, to believe him
capable of such a way of thinking. Presi-
dent Wilson is no more able to ascribe
dishonorable action to us than we to him.

"President Wilson does not desire to
separate Vienna from Berlin, and he
knows that we are not fighting for imperi-
alist or annexationist ends for ourselves,
but for Germany. The aspirations of
France and Italy are Utopias which
will be terribly avenged.

"Come what may we shall not sac-
rifice Germany's interests any more
than she will leave us in the lurch.
We are not fighting for imperialistic
or annexationist ends for ourselves,
but for Germany, but we shall go for-
ward together to the last for our
defense, for our existence as a state
and for our future.

"The first breach in the will of our
enemies for war has been made by the
peace negotiations with Russia. It
was a break-thru of the peace
idea. It is evidence of childish dilat-
tation to think the time has come for
connection between the various con-
ditions of peace. The constellation of
enemy powers in the east resembled
a broken chain, and the peace was
the others gave way.

"The Ukrainian peace led to peace
with Russia, and Rumania, becoming
isolated, was obliged to conclude
peace. We had to begin with
Ukraine both on technical and mat-
terial grounds. The blockade had to
be broken, and the future will show
that the conclusion of peace with
Ukraine was a blow at the heart of
the enemy's position.

"The peace concluded with Ru-
mania, it is calculated, will be the
starting point of friendly relations.
They profess to be neutral, and we
which we receive are not annexations.
Wholly uninhabited regions, they
serve solely for military protection.
I am not prepared to conclude that
these rectifications fall under the category
of annexations and accuse me of in-
consistency, I reply that I have pub-
licly proclaimed, holding out a
license to our enemies which would
assure them against the dangers of
further annexations."

Count Czernin Lied.
Paris, April 3.—Czernin lied! This
is all Premier Clemenceau had to say
in reply to the statement of
Count Czernin that he had inquired
through an intermediary whether Aus-
tro-Hungary was ready to negotiate,
and if so, on what basis.

IT IS A MASTERPIECE
IN MOTION PICTURES
"Lest We Forget" Stands Out as One
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There are so many unique features
about the immense photodrama "Lest
We Forget" which is to be the feature
at the Regent next week, that it is dif-
ficult to describe them all and do jus-
tice to them without going into detail.
The picture is a masterpiece of the
motion picture industry to convey such
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tion, embraces some of the most mag-
nificent scenes ever seen on a screen
and portrays some things about the
present war that have not heretofore
been given publicity.

Seek to Eliminate Germans
From Jury at Trial of I.W.W.
Chicago, April 3.—Questioning of
prospective jurors in the trial of 112
leaders of the Industrial Workers of
the World charged with conspiracy to
block America's war plans, got under
way in the federal court today after
85 of 300 of veniremen summoned in
the last three days had been excused.
Such questions as "Do you read Ger-
man?" and "Do you belong to any
German society or subscribe to any
German publication?" were put to the
first 12 examined by District Attorney
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CZERNIN TO RESIGN.
Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister
to Quit Office After Peace With
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Copenhagen, April 3.—It is per-
sistently rumored in well-informed cir-
cles that Count Czernin, the Austro-
Hungarian foreign minister, intends
to resign as soon as peace with Ru-
mania has been finally secured, says
the Budapest newspaper Az Est, in
reporting that Emperor Charles re-
ceived Count Czernin at a lengthy
audience on Sunday.

LIE IN ENGLISH GRAVES.
London, April 3.—Nearly two thou-
sand Canadian soldiers are now bur-
ied in England, nearly every grave
having a cross above it. Mrs. Astor
has had a beautiful cemetery
adjoining the Canadian Canadian
Hospital. Exactly two-thirds of the
Canadians in hospital in England are
now in the Canadian hospital.

STROVE TO AVOID FRESH OFFENSIVE

Count Czernin Declares That
France Asked Austria's
Terms of Peace.

NO CHOICE REMAINED

Refusal of Allies to Negotiate
Compelled Enemy to
Launch Attack.

Amsterdam, April 3.—In a speech
before a Viennese delegation, Count
Czernin said:

"God is my witness that we have
tried everything possible to avoid a
fresh offensive, but the entente would
not have it thus.

"Some time before the western of-
fensive began, M. Clemenceau ad-
dressed to me an inquiry whether
and upon what basis I was prepared
to negotiate. In agreement with
Berlin I immediately replied that I
was prepared to negotiate, and that
as far as France was concerned the
only obstacle I could see in the way
of peace was the French desire for
Alsace-Lorraine.

"The reply from Paris was that it
was impossible to negotiate upon this
basis. Thereupon, there was no
choice left.

"The colossal struggle in the west
has already broken out. Austro-
Hungarian and German troops are
fighting shoulder to shoulder, as they
fought in Russia, Serbia, Rumania
and Italy. We are fighting together
for the defense of Austria-Hungary
and Germany. The aspirations of
France and Italy are Utopias which
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AN UNAVOIDABLE DELAY



THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

George Returns.

CHAPTER XLVI.
I was in bed when George came
home. It was the day before my
dinner party, and Mrs. Sexton had
suggested that I retire early so that
I might look fresh the next night. I
had not expected my husband until
morning, so had agreed to do as she
suggested.

I awakened with a start.

"Who is it?" I called.

"Only me!" and after switching on
the lights George came over to the
bed and kissed me.

I flung my arms around his neck.

I was very glad to see him; and that
he had returned ever so little before
the dinner party was added happiness.

"There, you are hurting my neck," he
said, and unlaced my arms. "I
shall be sorry I came, and so awakened
you, if you get too excited."

"I was excited no longer. His speech
had been, as mother used to say, "like
a bucket of cold water." I crept back
between the sheets with a muted
apology. But I couldn't keep quiet for
long, and while he was undressing, I
asked:

"Did you have a good trip?"

"Fairly."

"I was so afraid you wouldn't get
back in time for my dinner."

"I never break an engagement, un-
less it is unavoidable. I told you I
should remain with you the night of
your dinner. I intend to do so, no
matter how much it bores me."

Another Rebut.

I felt as if a second bucket of cold
water had been thrown over me. And
the ever ready tears rushed to my
eyes. Surprisingly I wiped them
away with a corner of the sheet. I
dared not get up to get a handkerchief
for fear George would notice the tears
and scold.

"I'm tired. It was an uncomfortable
trip. There was a slight accident that
held us up a couple of hours. I think
I will sleep in the other room," and
before he scarcely had finished speak-
ing he was gone and the door between
closed tightly.

For some time I lay trying, once
more, to adjust myself. I seemed to
be making no slightest progress in
winning his affection. It was terribly
discouraging. He might have cared

enough to want to kiss me a second
time when he had been away so long.

Then came the thought: he said
there had been an accident. How
lightly he had spoken of it. Perhaps
he had been in danger. I turned first
not, then cold, at the awful thought.
But, after a while, my mind reverted
to my dinner party. I was wide
awake, and I remembered every word
that George had said. He was so par-
ticular about breaking an engagement
that it had seemed as if it were that
which made him stay home to my din-
ner more than because he either cared
about staying, or because he wanted
to please me. "But he's going to be
there," was my last thought as, once
more, I fell asleep.

In the morning he slept late, and
rumbled audibly when I at last
awakened him.

"If I had cared to be awakened I
should have said so," was his reply.
I when I timidly reminded him of the
time.

"But you always want to be called."

I replied, as he went into the bath-
room and closed the door.

A Busy Day.

I had been down stairs, before I
called him, and had found Mary al-
ready busy preparing my dinner.

"It sure will be a fine meal, so
don't you worry your little head no
more," she said to me as I went into
the kitchen. And even George's
graciousness couldn't quite dampen the
pleasurable excitement I felt.

But with one of his unexpected
changes, that I never would learn to
understand, he came down to the
breakfast table in perfect good humor.

We were alone, Mrs. Sexton having
left the night before, giving as her
excuse the illness of some relative,
but really going because of her prom-
ise to me to leave before George re-
turned, so that he would not give her
the credit of the dinner, should it
prove the success I was sure it was
going to be.

I told him of the costume idea, and
he approved. I also told him that I
had bought his wig, and that every-
thing was ready.

"I can hire the knickerbocker and coat
pumps. That is all, I believe," he
smiled as he said it, and I wanted
to leave my place beside the coffee
urn and tell him that I loved him.
But I only flashed a smile in return

and told him that would be quite all,
but that he must be sure and have as
nice a costume as he could get.

"You know you are handsomer than
any of the other men who are coming,
and I want you to look the best of
any of them."

"I hope I shall succeed in pleasing
your ladyship," he said, rising from
the table and kissing me good-bye.
So, as often happened, he had made
me happy, after all. It was a pity
he did not, often.

Tomorrow—The Dinner Decorations.

TO BUILD LARGER SHIPS
IN AMERICAN YARDS

Washington, April 3.—A general
increase in the size of all ships built
hereafter was ordered today by the
shipping board. The tonnage of ex-
perimental concrete ships was in-
creased to 7500 tons, and construc-
tion of three more at San Francisco
was authorized. Wooden ships here-
after will be 5000 tons instead of
3500 tons. Steel ships built on the
west coast will be 10,000 tons instead
of 7500 tons. The tonnage of ex-
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west coast will be 10,000 tons instead
of 7500 tons. The tonnage of ex-
perimental concrete ships was in-
creased to 7500 tons, and construc-
tion of three more at San Francisco
was authorized. Wooden ships here-
after will be 5000 tons instead of
3500 tons. Steel ships built on the
west coast will be 10,000 tons instead
of 7500 tons. The tonnage of ex-
perimental concrete ships was in-
creased to 7500