The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

Ebb and Flow.

Ten per cent. of losses has been the German estimate of what is sufficient to render troops ineffective. We know the British troops have been indomitable with losses reaching far beyond this, but British troops are unique in this respect and possess an individual morale which no German soldier can even understand. The Prussian can only get his troops to face death by marching them forward, shoulder to shoulder, elbows touching. The open order charge with yards between the men is an impossible feat for the German.

When we know that the German losses have reached fifty per cent., then we know that according to the Germans' own calculations their armies are absolutely broken and demoralized and incapable of facing the counter-stroke which has been prepared and which may develop at any hour. The British reserves yesterday were intact. They had not yet been drawn upon. The kaiser, on the other hand, was hurling forward every available man in the hope of breaking the resilient riband of khaki which marks the bounds of world liberty. The sand might as well pursue the ebbing tide with the hope of conquering the ocean, as the Germans to expect to overthrow that tide when it flows back again and rolls over the shattered grains.

Not Fit to Rule.

Lieut.-Col. MacKendrick, D.S.O., dwelt on a point at the Empire Club yesterday which is not sufficiently emphasized. It was an afterthought expressed when he rose to acknowledge the thanks conveyed for his very graphic and interesting account of affairs at the front.

He called attention to the shelling of the hospitals which was regularly, systematically, intentionally and continuously carried on by the Germans. The hospitals shelled this week in the Somme are the Canadian Nos. 2 and 3, which have stood there for two years, and of which the Germans have the exact range registered. At Poperinghe they similarly shelled the Australian Hospital Unit No. 3. It is part of the German kultur to do this, to sink hospital ships, to kill the wounded, to mutilate prisoners, generally to act worse than savages.

Col. MacKendrick said that if there were nothing else, and there are a thousand things, this one thing alone of shelling hospitals filled with wounded and dying men would be enough to prove that the German is not fit to govern the world.

Gentleness, tenderness, sympathy, has not been expected of them, for the Prussian is a savage and hard-hearted brute. He is so twisted mentally that he is quite capable of arguing that it is more merciful to put the wounded out of pain by killing them than to spare them to suffer, and it is sophistry of that kind that German parsons preach to the kaiser. But the nation that holds such conceptions of life is certainly not capable of governing the world in peace and justice, and it is unthinkable that the rest of humanity would permit them to make the attempt.

Daylight Saving.

Much credit is due the government for refusing to yield to the reactionary forces which opposed the daylight saving bill. The whole argument turns upon the convenience or otherwise of the farmer. Every other interest is immediately and directly benefited. The farmers' representatives, however, opposed the measure as stoutly as tho the bill would compel the farmer to rise and to go to bed at fixed hours. The clock does not govern the farmer now; it never did and never will. He works when it suits him, and rises accordingly. The farmer who lives on the prairie or in any newly settled districts far from the ways of civilization is not restricted by clock-time from working as early or as late as he pleases. There may be something to be said about the farmer whose land is within suburban areas.

In this case, however, the matter has to be studied from another angle. It is in these suburban areas that farmers complain most bitterly of the difficulty of getting help. Investigation has shown that what the city laborer objects to most on the farm is the long hours. No ordinary farmer was ever known to quit work on a fine evening on account of the clock. Summer labor is invariably hired with that understanding. Work is carried on in the hay field, in the oat field, the wheat field, in the orchard, as long as the light holds good quite independently of the clocks. The morning is begun in accordance with the fitness of the ground or the weather. The clock has never had anything to do with this, and the daylight saving bill will not alter these conditions.

The United States after Sunday next will be an hour ahead of Canada in all business and other affairs. If the government does not arrange to synchronize the telegraph and railway arrangements and other business appointments of the two countries, the howl that will go up from Canada within a week will probably enable the obstructors to revise their opinions.

Russia's Opportunity.

Germany has tried to put something over on Russia, but Russia has refused to stay put. Trotzky appears to be as great an expert in the repudiation of treaties as the kaiser himself. It is a case of diamond cut diamond; an application of the old law that he who takes the sword shall perish by the sword. The kaiser will find that as he sows, so must he reap; and he has sown a bitter crop wherever his steps have carried him in Europe. Good men and benevolent are not hated in this fashion. It is only tyrants who meet with revolt and detestation.

Whatever the Bolsheviki may think of Britain and France, they are certainly not willing to give up everything to the Huns. The recapture of Odessa by troops under Trotzky was assisted by the Black Sea naval forces of Russia, and after a sanguinary struggle the Germans and Austrians were ejected from the important port and from Nikolaiev, Khersov and other places.

Germany's difficulty may prove to be Russia's opportunity. There is no love for Germany among the people she has subjected, and if the Prussian gladiator were in straits there is not a neutral thumb in Europe that would be held up for him.

Russia will continue to be an unknown quantity, but not a negligible quantity; and this will assist the uneasy feeling which the Germans must feel that their back door is not securely bolted and barred while they are preparing to receive most unwelcome visitors at the front entrance. The German morale both at home and in the army is dwindling. It is one of the compensations of nature that if a man or a nation elects to be a bully, he is automatically endowed with cowardice. He may conceal this gift for a time, but it will show itself in critical moments such as we are approaching.

PIGS AND POULTRY ON HOSPITAL LAND

Commanding Officer Tells of Food Production in France.

GET MANY EGGS

Old Moat Fenced for Rabbits; Garden Well Planted.

Greater production has its exponents and practitioners just behind the battle front among Canadian wounded and their attendants in a field hospital there. N. F. Davidson, K.C., has just received a letter from the commanding officer of this hospital, dated March 4, in which the writer says:

"We over here are doing our little part to reduce the high cost of living. If you could take a walk with me around the hospital grounds you would see a small brick building with a small yard adjoining it. On entering it you would doubtless be received with friendly grunts which would come from our family of 14 pigs, which we are raising to supply us with fresh pork and bacon in the future. We have also a very good-sized poultry farm, and the fowls are keeping our table very well supplied with their eggs. We have also taken over a large part of the moat, which was over-grown with weeds and shrubs, and have fenced it in to make a rabbit warren, where we hope to raise a large number of rabbits; it really makes an ideal spot for them. Our garden also should do very well, we have about two acres under cultivation and expect to grow plenty of vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, potatoes, cabbage, etc."

ONE AIRPLANE FOR FRANCE.

Washington, March 27.—Lieut.-Col. E. Lester Jones of the supply division of the signal corps testified before the senate military committee today that only one airplane had been shipped to Europe by this government since it entered the war.

ELECTRIC POWER TO SUPPLY HEAT

Engineers Conclude Convention on Question of Fuel Problem.

WARNING IS ISSUED

Export of Electricity Must Depend Upon Import of Coal.

At the final session of their convention yesterday in the physics building, University of Toronto, the Society of Civil Engineers discussed the uses of electricity in overcoming the coal famine. The convention was called for the sole purpose of finding a solution to the fuel problem, but when the engineers adjourned everybody seemed much wiser, but nothing had been actually done towards putting forth concrete proposals on which the government could act.

While the delegates all seemed to feel tha telectric power was the ultimate relief to be found, the general opinion was that the supply would for a long time be insufficient to meet the needs. The public need not wait expectantly, because there was no immediate possibility of the quantity of electricity needed being provided, and other means of getting fuel would have to be found.

J. B. Challies, superintendent of the Dominion water power branch of the department of interior, Ottawa, issued a warning against increasing the power export from Canada. The tendency would be to increase the export of power while decreasing the import of coal, said the speaker. Every move to allow a new exportation of power should be viewed from a broad national standpoint. Cheap power promised to be a factor in the after-the-war trade.

More Power Needed.

J. M. Robertson, Montreal, director of the Southern Canada Power Company, spoke of the possibilities of relieving the fuel consumption by industries by using more electricity. The consensus of opinion was that hydro power needed every backing in its development because that would be the force which in after years would bring industries to this country from Europe and even from the United States.

The Ontario Government is taking determined steps to solve the fuel problem in Ontario, according to Albert Grigg, deputy minister of lands, forests and mines. Mr. Grigg mentioned the special power given by the government for municipalities to take wood from Algonquin Park, and the government, as an educational move, had decided to supply its own institutions with this class of fuel. The peat resources were also being investigated with a view to being properly utilized.

Use of Gas.

Arthur Hewitt of the Consumers' Gas Company gave a very interesting talk on the gas situation. He pointed out the many ways gas was being used. It was playing a big part in the manufacture of munitions, and was very popular for domestic use. Mr. Hewitt urged that the government should at once give its undivided attention to the food problem, because that was the big item concerning the country's welfare just now.

Coal for Gas.

It was pointed out that bituminous coal could be used to greater efficiency if used to provide gas. Under the ordinary system of firing boilers with this coal only 25 per cent. efficiency was obtained as against 60 per cent. when it was used for gas, because then there were so many by-products that little wastage occurred. George W. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Gas Company, who discussed the question on Tuesday, pointed out that it was against all the laws of economy to use coal this way.

In the evening the engineers enjoyed a banquet and concert.

TO JOIN THE NAVY.

Joseph Duffy Does Not Want Any Further Exemption.

Judge Morson yesterday dealt with the cases of two Toronto mechanics in relation to their military service. One, Joseph Duffy, who was a master mechanic for the Brown Brass Rolling Mills, has made application to join the navy as an engine-room artificer. He said he was waiting for a reply from Ottawa about his case, and because of his shipbuilding experience the navy was willing to take him. He told Judge Morson that he did not want any further exemption from service with the colors.

James Rose, who was a toolmaker for the Amalgamated Ammunitions Machinery Company, exempted on account of the work in which he was engaged, had gone to the British Forgings as a machinist. The judge ruled that he would have to go and fight.

COMPLAIN TO OTTAWA.

Manufacturers Object to Raids By Military Police.

As a result of complaints received at the mayor's office from a number of local manufacturers whose factories have been invaded by Capt. Thomas Flanagan and his Dominion Police, defaulter hunting, Mayor Church has written to Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, protesting against the manner of enforcing the Military Service Act.

GIRL INDICTED FOR SPYING.

New York, March 27. — Agnes Smedley, a California girl, arrested a week ago with Salandra Nath Ghose, a Hindu revolutionist, on charges of being concerned in a conspiracy to free India from British rule, was indicted by a federal grand jury today for violating the Espionage Act. She is accused of being concerned in the production of a seditious book, entitled "The Isolation of Japan in World Politics."

Salvation Army May Equip Hotel for Returning Soldiers

Kingston, March 28.—There is a possibility that the British American Hotel building will be taken over by the Salvation Army and used as a hotel for returned soldiers.

DIVISION PLANNED IN EPWORTH LEAGUE

Intermediate Section to Be Split Up According to Sex.

DR. CHOWN'S OPINION

Thinks Results Now Are Not as Good as They Might Be.

Canadian young Methodists are to be divided into separate branches of the denominational society, according to sex.

One of the important changes to be made at the Methodist general conference will be with respect to the Epworth League. The plan of having the young Methodists from 14 to 17 years of age, of both sexes, in the same department, the intermediate, is officially declared by Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, general superintendent, to be a failure.

Rev. Dr. Chown says: "It has never been a success to a gratifying extent. We appear to need a radical reorganization of our former methods of work in respect to young people of the teen age up to about 17 years.

"We suffer great loss during this period. This appears to me to be due to the fact that our operations are psychologically misbased. We are fighting against natural law and therefore our work is comparatively futile.

"We have shut our eyes to the fact that during these years boys and girls naturally belong to separate groups. We cannot ignore the lines of development of both sexes without dooming ourselves to comparative failure. It, therefore, seems obvious that instead of trying to tie boys and girls together artificially, at this period when their feelings and ideals are so diverse, the boys should be organized separately under officers chosen from their own number, and should be engaged in a program of activities planned to meet their needs. Meanwhile the girls should be in similar groups studying things of vital interest to themselves. Both groups should have expert adult supervision."

HABITUAL FARMER.

Important Case Heard by Leave of Absence Board.

An important case heard yesterday by the Toronto District Leave of Absence Board, which met at military headquarters was that of Pte. James Lytle, Exhibition Camp, employed until reaching 20 years of age as a farmer, but working on munitions for the past two years. His uncle, Patrick Lennon, Malvern, Ont., asked that Pte. Lyle be granted temporary leave of absence without pay to work as assistant on a farm.

Manning W. Doherty, representing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, said: "Many similar cases will be arising and I can make no recommendation. I am satisfied that he is a capable farmer and that such men are badly needed. Under present conditions he would be of greater use on the farm than a soldier, but I have no instructions as to how widely this term 'habitual' may extend in regard to such circumstances."

The evidence showed that Mr. Lennon had eight sons but all under 14 years of age. His farm had 70 acres ready for seeding with grain and 20 ready for roots and corn.

The board reserved judgment.

"SMELL" CASE PROCEEDS.

Real Estate Man Will Not Build Houses on Account of Nuisance.

In the non-jury assize court before Chief Justice Falconbridge yesterday additional evidence was heard regarding the smells from the Harris glue factory in the action brought by the Danforth Glebe Estate and other property-owners to restrain W. A. Harris & Co. from operating an alleged nuisance. One real estate agent stated that he was not capable of describing the "filthy odors." He described how he had two lots, intending to build a home valued at about $5000. "But I will not build that class of house if the smells stay there," he declared. When he purchased the lots, he had been given to understand that the Harris plant was to be removed. He also stated that on several occasions he had seen young women on the Danforth cars stop and get out, nearly vomiting. J. Farmley, principal of the Gledhill avenue school, also testified to the "terrible smells."

FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.

Jewish Celebration is Being Held All Over the World.

Jews of all classes assembled in their homes last evening to commemorate the deliverance of their forefathers from the bondage of the Egyptians, and the feast of the passover began with the setting of the sun. The festival will last for eight days. One unique feature in Toronto was the fact that all Jewish soldiers were granted special leave for the period, and will be billeted in the homes of their co-religionists of the city free of charge. Many of the garment factories in the city have practically suspended operations until sundown on April 3. At the tables of the followers of the faith no leavened bread will be broken during this period, as it is the "bread of affliction," and symbolizes the departure from Egypt.

RAILWAY GETS LOAN.

Washington, March 27. — As the first big expenditure from the $500,000,000 railroad administration revolving fund, Director-General McAdoo tonight agreed to lend the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company $43,964,000 for one year at six per cent. interest to meet the notes of that amount maturing April 15.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN FRANCE.

Washington, March 27. — Shortage of wheat in France has become so serious that the bread ration of the French soldier has been reduced, according to official advices received here today. The food administration is endeavoring to collect wheat to rush abroad.

SHE VIEWS WITHOUT ALARM

THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

A Happy Evening.

CHAPTER XL.

"I am delighted that you came," I said to Merton Gray when he expressed his regret that George was not at home. "I should have had a long, lonely evening had you not called."

"Then, I too, am more than pleased that I came at this time."

I told him that a woman was staying with me, not mentioning her name, but that she was not feeling very well and had retired to her room. I thought perhaps he would ask who it was, but, to my relief, he only said: "Don't expect me to say I am sorry, for I'm not."

What a good time I had. I think he also enjoyed himself. We talked and laughed. I told him of Signor Torretti and that I was going to spend a lot more time at my music than I had done since I married; that the Signor had encouraged me to new effort. Then I played for him. All his favorites. Strange, many of them were also mine. It was 10 o'clock before I knew it. I rang the bell and asked James to bring us a bite of something for supper. Merton said he wasn't hungry, but I noticed that he ate heartily of the unusually attractive and tasty meal James brought to us.

Ever since the day I exploded wrathfully before him and Mary, James had been singularly thoughtful and accommodating. Instead of disliking him, as I did at first, I had begun to depend upon him and to value him greatly.

Artistic Place Cards.

I told Merton that as soon as George returned I was going to give a dinner.

"Just the kind I want to. George said I might plan it all myself," I said, forgetting that Mr. Gray knew nothing of my position as regarding entertaining; that George thought me incompetent.

"Please invite me."

"I intended to—if you are a good boy."

"Oh, I'll be very good."

"Very well, then you may come."

This foolish badinage almost made me forget that I was an old married woman; mistress of a beautiful house. I felt as I used to, when I joked and talked nonsense with the boys at home.

"I am thinking of a costume dinner. We had such a good time at Evelyn's party, I should like to do something, too. Something different, I mean."

"That's a good idea—a costume dinner. When you decide upon the period, let me know. If you will accept them, I will paint the place cards for you."

"Really! Oh, that would be lovely!" Then, suddenly, I remembered what I had heard about the extravagant prices this young artist received for his work. It would be expecting too much of him. He probably had only offered out of a spirit of politeness, and had not expected me to snap him up like that. So I added: "But, Mr. Gray, you really must not think of so much for me. Your time is very valuable, I know."

"If you will trust me, I will make them as artistic as I know how," he said in return, entirely ignoring my last little stilted speech.

"I would trust you with anything," I exclaimed, delighted that he had not changed his mind.

"You are saying a good deal when you say that," he said very seriously, then lightly, "I'll try not to spoil your dinner."

After that we discussed the different periods which would give my dinner either the quaintest or the prettiest setting. Finally he rose to go.

"If I may run in again, in a day or two, I will bring you some pictures I have—a book or two, also showing the dress of the different periods. They may help you to decide."

"Thank you so much. Please do."

After he had gone I went back into the library—we had gone in there for our little supper; it was smaller and more cozy than the drawing-room—and curled up in the big leather chair and thought over all he had said. What a charming man he was. I had so enjoyed my evening with him.

It was long after midnight when I finally crept softly upstairs so as not to waken Mrs Sexton. I was so happy myself that I felt an unusual thoughtfulness even for her.

Tomorrow—Mrs. Sexton is Amazed at the Artist's Offer.

TEACHING OF GERMAN TO BE CONTINUED

Management Committee of Board of Education Adopts Report to This Effect.

The teaching of German is to be continued, as at present, in the Toronto high schools. This was decided yesterday by the adoption of the following report from G. A. Smith, the senior high school principal, by the management committee:

Classes that have begun the study of German with a view to taking courses at the universities or at the school of practical science, in which German is required, should be allowed to continue the study of that language until they complete their matriculation.

There is no special appropriation for the teaching of German. If the teaching of this subject should be prohibited some other optional subject would be substituted and the teacher's time would still be fully occupied. No financial advantage would be gained.

HELP BOND CAMPAIGN.

Comrade Sawyer leaves today for Baltimore, in company with eleven other veterans, to speak in the southern states in behalf of the Liberty Loan campaign. It is expected that the men will be away at least three weeks.

MERCHANTS BANK TO BUILD.

To Erect Four Storey Building On King Street, Costing Quarter Million.

The Merchants Bank will erect a four storey building at 12-16 West King street, at an approximate cost of $250,000. The land has a frontage of 54 feet and a depth of 90 feet and is assessed at $5,250 a foot. The land has been owned by the Merchants Bank for some time, but as there are still a number of leases on the offices above No. 16, building operations may not begin this year.

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