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FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 12 1920

40TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,366 TWO CENTS

RUTHERFORD RACING AND BETTING REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Long-Expected New Franchise Act Introduced in House of Commons

WHITE AND MEIGHEN SHARE THE HONORS AT UNIONIST CAUCUS

Ex-Finance Minister, However, It is Rumored, Failed to Carry All "Objectives."

READ BORDEN'S LETTER

Ottawa, March 11.—(Special.)—The gossip that leaks out from the Unionist caucus is to the effect that Sir Thomas White got quite a setback. He received an ovation when he arose to speak, but so also did Hon. Arthur Meighen. The rumor is, however, that Sir Thomas failed to carry the business he wanted to put thru and that the caucus led by the cabinet, voted for more delay. Sir Thomas outlined his views in the house of commons the other day. He wanted the Unionist members to get together and form the National Liberal Conservative party. He also favored the immediate adoption of a platform.

It was taken for granted that the speech was more or less inspired by the government, especially when it became known that a platform was ready for submission to the caucus today. This was true, but the platform turned out to be nothing more or less than the document read to a former caucus by Sir Robert Borden last October. Its tariff plank is much like the one indicated in Sir Thomas White's speech, which is said to contain one or two olive branches for the farmers of the west. The national policy is upheld, but all duties are to be removed which, after a careful investigation, are found to unduly enhance the cost of living. Agricultural implements are also to be put on the free list, unless our Canadian manufacturers sell in Canada as cheaply as they sell abroad.

Letter From Borden.

The caucus met promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, and did not break up until nearly one. A letter was read from Sir Robert Borden urging the members to support the government in his absence, and promising to return to Ottawa by May 1. A suitable reply was sent urging the prime minister to take all necessary rest, and pledging his followers to help the government carry on until his return.

This was given out officially, but the rumor is that a division sprang up in the caucus over the question of immediately announcing the party platform and changing the party name. In turn, it was decided that any announcement to the coutry must await the return of Sir Robert Borden.

Choice of New Leader.

There were some conversations, it is said, between the members and the ministers which resulted in an understanding that the choice of a new leader, should one become necessary, would be left to the caucus and not to the cabinet, even tho the prime minister's resignation might come during the parliamentary recess.

Some of the members are frankly disappointed over the result of the day which they consider indecisive. They believe that the platform should have been announced and that the name suggested by Sir Thomas White should have been adopted. Some of them say that the cabinet is so divided that no united lead can be given.

Sir George Foster is acting premier and a friendly feeling is manifested toward him by all the members.

A caucus on the naval question will be held next week.

LONDON PAPER REBUKES WILSON

Says Statement That French Militarists Are in Control is an Unmannerly Outburst.

London, March 11.—The Globe is the first paper in this country to break the editorial silence regarding President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock. It says:

"The president's true friends will deplore an unworthy and almost unmannerly outburst which will lay him open to pointed retorts on the part of our French allies."

Reviewing the position of President Wilson in peace-making, The Globe declares that he "is temperamentally unfitted to deal successfully with a position demanding a certain measure of give and take. . . The world has suffered and is suffering.

"We will not enter into any detailed discussion of the president's conduct in writing publicly that 'the French militarist party is now in control.' For we know that our friends across the channel will deal faithfully with that egregious statement. But we cannot help wondering what would be said in the United States should Deschanel write to Millerand asserting that the money-making element is in control of the United States. We fancy that the shrill American outcry would be distinctly heard across the Atlantic.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the illness of President Wilson has provoked the sincere sympathy of the whole civilized world. But his recent ebullitions elicit a certain degree of sympathy for the United States."

ADJOURN STRIKE TRIAL

Winnipeg, March 11.—Formal adjournment of the trial of the strike leaders was made until Saturday morning, when the assize court sat for a few minutes today.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN IRELAND CONSTABLES KILLED AND WOUNDED

One Hundred Sinn Feiners Invaded Durrow Castle for Arms, and Smashed Doors With Hammer.

Dublin, March 11.—A number of additional outrages are reported to have taken place in various parts of Ireland last night. Police-Sergeant Nazer was shot dead and Constable Doyle was wounded at Rathkeale, 17 miles southwest of Limerick. In the Cork district, Inspector McDong was dangerously wounded in the head by a bullet from a revolver, while exchanging shots with crowds which attacked him and another officer. One civilian was badly wounded during the fighting.

In Limerick, Constable Murphy was ambushed and shot and dangerously wounded. At Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, 100 armed men raided Durrow Castle, a private residence, for arms. The family was absent and only two servants were in the castle. The raiders gained entrance to the building by smashing the big door with sledge hammers.

LONG-CONTINUED MEETINGS IS MATTER FOR CRITICISM IN RACE COMMISSION REPORT

Praise is Given to Benefits Following Pari-Mutuel System—Report Says, However, Racing With Betting is Necessary.

Ottawa, March 11.—(By Canadian Press).—The report of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who was appointed a commissioner to investigate the whole question of race tracks and race track betting in Canada, was tabled in the commons just before the evening recess. It is anticipated that legislation based on that report will be brought down by the government in the near future.

The commissioner does not recommend cutting off the charters of any specified tracks, neither does he say whether or not there should be a reduction in tracks or in the days of racing. He does point out, however, that the amendments to the criminal code in respect to the number of days of racing allowed on any one track appear to have been overcome by the multiplication of tracks in and about the large cities of central Canada, against which there was no law. He intimates that in regard to certain of the tracks in operation during 1917 there were irregularities. There was a widespread traffic in charters, many of which were being used for a purpose widely different from that for which they were granted.

Good Effect of Mutuels.

Dr. Rutherford appears to find that where racing was not unduly prolonged there was no harmful effect on any class in the community. The adoption of pari-mutuel machines in betting is said to have improved the conduct of race meetings generally.

The commissioner finds that touts and "railbirds," who have been among the hangers-on at race meetings, have been somewhat of an evil influence in the enterprise, in that they were often instrumental in inducing young or unsophisticated individuals to make bets, when they would not otherwise have thought of doing so.

Racing and Betting Necessary.

The report refers to the unsatisfactory method of operating some of the tracks and to the character of the men behind them. The general trend of the evidence given before the commissioner in regard to the necessity for racing to horse breeding was that racing was necessary to the continuance of breeding a certain type of horses and a certain freedom of betting was necessary to support racing.

The commissioner finds that much illegal betting is under way in Canada at the present time, but evidence on this subject was very hard to secure.

The commissioner finds that long-continued race meetings, with betting as a public adjunc, are likely in the communities in which they are held, to exert a bad influence on young and unexperienced men, and others lacking in self-control and moral stamina.

Length of Meetings.

This tendency, he says, is especially evident in those cases in which the length of the meeting is excessively out of proportion to the size of the community in point of population.

The management of such meetings would, other things being equal, have a very important bearing upon that phase of the question.

It is, however, noteworthy, says the report, that protracted race meetings which have taken place in Canada have been conducted under the most unfavorable conditions in this respect.

Present Situation.

In considering the present situation, says the commissioner, the existing multiplicity of race tracks in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor, involving, as it does, a practically continuous racing season

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PROBABLE OUTCOME OF RACING REPORT

Probably the outcome of Dr. Rutherford's report on racing with betting will be a bill brought into parliament this session by the government, limiting such racing with betting to tracks owned and directed by the more reputable Canadian jockey clubs. Tracks owned by professional race-track men, whether of the States or of Canada, may disappear. Also some drastic disposal of the profits of the betting may make the game less attractive. The number of days' racing in each centre will be reduced by limitation of the meets and the number of days in each meet.

RAILWAY DYNAMITES DON RIVER ICE JAM

Some slight stir was caused in railway circles yesterday by threatened danger from the Don River. Owing to the rapid thaw carrying ice from the upper reaches, an ice jam of some magnitude began to form soon after noon at the footbridge crossing the C.N.R. yards at Rosedale, and in a few hours had reached to the level of the gable. At 4 p.m. dynamiting was commenced and continued till 9 p.m., by which time the pack had been completely dispersed, allowing the river to flow smoothly and rapidly until it reached lake levels, a short distance below the Bloor street viaduct. No damage of any sort was done to buildings, rails or rolling stock by the few inches of water which flooded the low-lying lands between the heights.

SHORT TWO VOTES FOR RATIFICATION

U. S. Senate Does Not Expect Final Vote on Article Ten Before Saturday.

Washington, March 11.—During a truce in the peace treaty debate today senate leaders marshalled their scattered forces for another and decisive attempt to reach a compromise on article ten.

As a result some semblance of cohesion was restored among the compromise advocates on the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, but the total of votes that could be counted for any compromise still was short of the necessary two-thirds, and the leaders expressed little hope of final agreement.

The best claims that were made tonight by the most optimistic advocates of compromise fixed the Democratic support for the new Republican substitute at 32 votes, and the Republican support for it at thirty votes. That reckoning, if correct, still would leave a shortage of two votes from the sixty-four necessary to ratify the treaty, and no leader knew from what quarter any additional strength could be gained.

During the day the treaty was not called before the senate at all, altho Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, one of the irreconcilable opponents of the treaty, made a speech criticizing the article ten substitute and warning that if it were adopted President Wilson might treat it as an interpretation only, accept the ratification and tell the other powers that the reservation did not impair the nation's obligations.

Tomorrow the treaty will be taken up again formally, tho the leaders do not expect a final vote on article ten before Saturday at the earliest.

POSTMEN'S THREAT REACHES COMMONS

Hear of Possible Strike by Toronto Men — Rowell Promises Early Remedy.

Ottawa, March 11.—In the house of commons today Col. John A. Currie (North Simcoe) said there were threats of a strike amongst the Toronto letter-carriers, and he wanted to know what the government was doing to avert anything of that nature.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, replying for the postmaster-general, said that he assumed the trouble arose over the delay in classification. It was intended to submit an amendment to the civil service act to provide for classification going into effect as from April 1, 1919. The legislation would be introduced at the earliest possible moment.

NEW FRANCHISE BILL FOR THE DOMINION HAS THREE PURPOSES

Introduced in Commons by Hon. Hugh Guthrie—Fixes Uniform Franchise.

NEW PLAN FOR LISTS

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—(By Canadian Press.)—Hon. Hugh Guthrie introduced the franchise bill in the house this afternoon. The purpose of the bill is three-fold. First, it fixes a uniform franchise thruout the Dominion; secondly, it provides a uniform method for the preparation of voter's lists; third, it provides a "simple and satisfactory method" for the conduct of elections.

In presenting the bill, Mr. Guthrie said that under its terms the franchise had been established upon very broad principles. The only requirements would be those of British citizenship, residence in Canada for one year, and in the particular constituency for two months, and the attaining of the age of 21 years. These requirements would apply alike in the case of male and female voters.

Voter's Lists.

In regard to the preparation of voters' lists, the principle adopted was that existing provincial lists in any province where authorized by law for use in provincial elections could be utilized in the case of Dominion elections, providing the lists were not more than 12 months old or more than 12 months had elapsed between the compilation of such lists and the issue of writs for a Dominion election.

When the lists were more than one year old, they would form the basis for Dominion lists.

There was power in the bill to add to such provincial lists any names which should be added and to take away from the provincial lists any names which should be removed. This provision would give general up-to-date lists in all provinces.

When no such provincial lists existed, the principle adopted by the bill was in urban municipalities that of registration and in rural municipalities that of registration by way of enumeration.

All Must Register.

In urban municipalities all persons, male and female, would be required to register during the time prescribed in the act. When the registration period had expired, appeals would be permitted either by those whose names were not upon the lists or against those whose names had been included in the lists.

In rural municipalities where there were no provincial lists which could be utilized by the terms of the bill, a registrar would be appointed to prepare lists. He would make an enumeration of the voters in a polling subdivision. When his lists were completed, they would be returned to the proper officer.

Hold Advanced Polls.

Mr. Guthrie said the machinery for holding an election, as provided in the bill, was not very different from that at present in use. The bill also provided for the holding of advanced polls in order to enable railway men, sailors

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5).

and others who were unable to vote on election day to cast their ballots. The period fixed between nomination day and polling day, by the bill, was 14 days.

Mr. Guthrie closed by saying that the intention of the bill was to bring uniformity in voting thruout Canada, and to promote safety and simplicity.

In answer to questions by Mr. W. D. Euler of Kitchener, Mr. Guthrie stated that persons precluded from voting under the naturalization act would not be permitted to vote by the new law. He also said that any person disqualified by reason of race from voting in provincial elections would also be disqualified in Dominion elections.

Debate Eight-Hour Day.

Resumption of the debate on J. H. Burnham's resolution for a national eight-hour working day was made at the evening sitting, a large number of members expressing their views on the matter. Objection to the eight-hour day was voiced by farmers on the ground that they could not adopt it themselves, and that if it was adopted in the cities, young men would leave the farm. A large number of the speakers, however, favored the principle of an eight-hour day, and promised support to government legislation, if brought down.

NOW FOR RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS.

Winter, after its long and vigorous attack of nearly four months, is now showing signs of weakness. The cold spell is broken and spring is just around the corner. April showers are not far off. This is to remind you that the Dineen Co. have received their new stock of Raincoats and Umbrellas.

The Raincoats are nearly all of English makes and consist of tweeds, homespuns and gabardines. The style and values are superior to any we have had for some time. In comparison with other makes, the English coat is the best.

Assorted tweeds, $20.00; Trench Coats, $30.00; Gabardines and Whipcords, $40.00.

Umbrellas, $2.00 to $15.00.

Hats and Spring Overcoats as well, at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNDER DISCUSSION IN FEDERAL HOUSE

Matter Comes Up Over Bulgarian Treaty—Rowell Reaffirms Canada's Position.

TAKES STRONG STAND

Ottawa, March 11.—(By Canadian Press.)—Canada's status in the league of nations again loomed up in the commons this afternoon, when Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, brought in the government's resolution to approve of the peace treaty with Bulgaria.

After some members had complained that they had not received printed copies of the treaty sent out from Mr. Rowell's office, it was decided that he should make a statement.

The adoption of the treaty, he said, embodied the principle of democratic control, in that it could only be ratified after the consent of parliament. It also involved the consideration of the league of nations' covenant and the status of Canada. Since the house passed upon the covenant of the league of nations some months ago, Canada's status had been questioned. "In submitting this to the house—and I hope it will be approved unanimously—the government will be asked to reaffirm in principle Canada's status as a member of the league. If the house adopts the resolution, it means that the house places itself behind the government in maintaining Canada's status, already established," he said.

Two Objects of League.

Mr. Rowell sketched the terms of the treaty with Bulgaria. The sections in regard to the league of nations and labor were, he said, of the greatest importance to Canada. The league had two defined objects. One was the promotion of international co-operation, and the other, the maintenance of international peace and security. It provided for what might be termed the abolition of secret diplomacy by stipulating that all treaties between nations were to be filed with the secretary-general of the league.

Canada's Status.

The question of Canada's status was discussed at some length by the president of the privy council. His

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6).

PLAN TO DEVELOP NIAGARA WATER POWER

Albany, N.Y., March 11.—A plan for state development of the water power at the Niagara gorge, presented by Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, featured the hearing on the Sage-Adler bill before the senate finance and assembly conservation committees today. The bill is designed to repeal the charters of four water power companies, because of their failure to operate under franchises granted 30 years ago.

The legislation proposed by the conservation commissioner already has been prepared, he said, and includes provisions for a bond issue of $15,000,000 to be voted on at a referendum.

PRINCE STARTS TUESDAY ON AUSTRALIAN TRIP

Portsmouth, England, March 11.—Prince of Wales will start on his trip to Australia next Tuesday.

The prince, it is understood, has accepted a position as honorary commandant of the Canadian Mounted Police.

PARTY PRINCIPLES REASSERTED; FERGUSON HITS HARD AT DEWART; NO COALITION AGAINST U.F.O.

RACE PRINCE'S HORSES

Seven Being Sent to Compete on All-Canadian Tracks — Will Carry Royal Colors.

Vancouver, March 11.—Seven competitors from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' stables will carry the royal colors at the Vancouver Exhibition race meet this year, according to word received from J. Carlyle, manager of the ranch purchased by the prince during his recent visit to Canada. The horses are being sent to Canada for breeding purposes and will race at all the Canadian meets during the season.

CURZON BLAMES U. S. FOR DELAY IN PACT

Says She is Responsible for Difficulty in Framing the Turkish Treaty.

London, March 11.—Blame for the troubles that are being experienced in settling the Turkish problem were laid at the door of the United States by Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary, in explaining the peace conference's negotiations to the house of lords today.

"The difficulty in framing the treaty is largely due to delay, and America is responsible for the delay," Lord Curzon said.

The foreign secretary added that the peace conference hoped that when the new states were set up in Asia Minor, however, that the United States "would help materially in assisting the new Armenia."

Washington Surprised.

Washington, March 11.—Surprise was expressed at the state department today at the statement of Earl Curzon placing on the United States blame for the delay in settling the Turkish question.

"The state department has never been informed of the decision of the supreme council at London, and its opinion has not been asked," said one official.

Members of the American peace delegation at Paris were asked concerning the Turkish settlement last year, but refused to discuss the matter at that time.

France has sent a copy of the Turkish settlement to Ambassador Jusserand for presentation to the American government, but it is understood that this has not yet been received at the state department. It was learned, however, that a statement outlining the United States' position had been prepared and would be given to the allied governments as soon as the department had been informed officially of the terms of the settlement.

Canada to Place Restrictions On Import of Non-Essentials

Washington, March 11.—Canada is expected to issue in the near future a decree placing drastic restrictions on the importation of non-essentials, according to an official despatch today to the department of commerce. The unfavorable foreign exchange situation was said to be the reason for the proposed action.

Conservative Leader Will Have No Truck or Trade With Yankees—Twits Opposition Champion for Reciprocity Leanings — Both Express Goodwill Towards Farmers.

The big guns boomed from both opposition benches in the legislature yesterday afternoon, and whilst some shells fell among the administration forces quite as many exploded amidst the Liberal and Conservative groups themselves.

One reasonable conclusion from the speeches of H. H. Dewart and Howard Ferguson would seem to be that a combination of the two old parties against the U.F.O.-Labor coalition is not within the most remote probability.

Aside altogether from personal amenities, there were frank and uncompromising re-assertions of the old party principles by both speakers.

H. H. Dewart in his best form made his ground clear: "The Liberal party knows no class or creed. Liberalism is a power in the province of Ontario today. It is a doctrine good enough for every man, good enough for Conservationes, Liberals and Farmers, who realizing the fairness of our platform, will support those principles, which we stand for as never in the past."

Howard Ferguson: Never will the Liberal-Conservative party stand for the principles of my hon. friend who in 1911 preached reciprocity with the United States.

The Conservative leader practically reiterated the slogan, "no truck or trade with the Yankees."

Tho both opposition spokesmen expressed the most sincere good will to farmer and labor interests, both criticized the political methods of the U.F.O. The government supporters joined the Conservatives in cheering when Mr. Ferguson attacked Mr. Dewart's speech as "a wail of bitterness and disappointment" over the result of the election, and failure to be called into conference by Mr. Drury after the election.

Liberal Leader's Speech.

In his opening remarks Mr. Dewart said:

"We all share in the feeling of thankfulness expressed in his honor the lieutenant-governor's speech at the conclusion of the war in which the province of Ontario took such a splendid part. It is worthy of note that fourteen members of the last legislature were on active service overseas, six of whom are members of the house today, while we have six new members all of whom saw active service overseas."

He made special reference to Lieut.-Colonel Cooper, Captain Jack Ramsden and Lieutenant Stover, as well as Sergt.-Major MacNamara. Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael and Captain Joe Thompson, he said, with Major Lang, Major Tolmie, Brigadier-General Ross, Brigadier-General Hogarth, Colonel Lennox and Colonel Price will look to the returned soldiers in Ontario with the attention they deserve and see that the scandals of Kapuskasing will not be repeated. (Applause.)

"I congratulate the mover and seconder of the address. The member for North Victoria has covered a wide area and has brought from the pulpit a forensic ability from which we may expect to hear further in the future. The member for South Wentworth has brought a practical mind to bear upon the practical problems of provincial politics and I trust that the prediction of one of our journalists is not amiss and that he will bring the same earnest and informed intelligence to the consideration of the conditions of te people that was the distinguishing characteristic of that picturesque figure, Mr. Allan Studholme of Hamilton, to whom I was privileged to pay the last tribute."

No session since confederation, he continued, had seen so many changes in the personnel of the house. This is pre-eminently a young man's parliament. Those who are not young in years are young and keen in the interest that they have in the good government of the province.

Hot Shot for Old Government.

"I have been privileged to sit in this house for three sessions and to observe political conditions in the legislature and the issues that we had to fight, and during that time the Liberal party in the legislature was fighting the battle of all the people against an autocratic government that proposed to maintain itself in power by the manipulation of the powers of government. (Liberal applause.) It was an arrogant majority, but there was not an interest of the people socially, morally or politically for which we did not wage incessant warfare. The Liberal party accomplished much. The battle for moral reform resulted in an advanced temperance sentiment which rung from the Hearst administration temperance legislation the province otherwise would not have received. (Applause.) The battle for the franchise for women resulted in concessions for which the party who had always opposed them immediately claimed credit. Even in 1917 when Sir William Hearst performed one of his characteristic somersaults and enlarged the franchise so as to include women, he was not even then prepared to accept the motion of Mr. Elliott to allow women to be candidates for the legislature. Upon a division it was given a six month's hoist. But in 1919 he introduced three bills, the first to enable women to be elected to the assembly; the second, to be elected or appointed to municipal office, and the third, rendering farmers' wives eligible for school boards. What was true of the women's franchise and of temperance legislation was equally true of labor legislation. Year by year we pressed for the establishment of a labor department with a responsible minister of

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2).

U. S. LOST MONTHS IN SENDING BATTLESHIPS THEN SENT DIFFERENT TYPES, SAYS SIMS

Washington, March 11. — Charges that the Atlantic fleet was not kept in readiness for battle during the war were added by Rear-Admiral Sims to his arraignment of the navy department policy in testimony today before the senate investigating committee.

He told the committee that frequent pleas for American warships were disregarded, and months were lost in despatching a squadron of battleships to join the British grand fleet. When the squadron finally was ordered abroad, he said it was composed of four ships of different types, evidence that other ships to form a homogeneous unit were "not ready for sea service." He read also a message from the navy department, showing that after the four were selected it was necessary to dock them before they could proceed, a delay of another two to three weeks.

Tribute to the officers and men of the battleships was paid by the admiral, who said the work of fitting into the British fleet was accomplished in four days, one of the finest exhibitions he had ever seen. Service with the British, he pointed out, necessitated the abandonment of all the American codes and signals and adoption of the British system.

Requests for American forces to supplement the allied naval patrol, Admiral Sims asserted, were refused at first by the navy department, on the ground that the "future position of the United States must in no way be jeopardized by any disintegration of our main fighting fleet." The admiral declared he was wholly unable to conceive of any war policy, especially in a world war, based upon the requirements of possible future wars.

Admiral Sims charged that it was three months after the United States entered the war before he received a statement of the navy department's policy; that for seven months the department failed to even answer his cables with regard to sending battleships and then denied the request, but a month later reversed its position and ordered the sixth battle squadron abroad; that he first urged the despatch of all available tugs to the war zone on April 23, 1917, but no tugs arrived until a year later, altho 43 were available to the navy department the day war was declared, in addition to many owned by private concerns; that, altho he asked on June 28, 1917, that American submarines be sent to the war zone to help combat U-boats it was four months before his request was complied with and then but five submersibles were sent, five more arriving four months later.

Admiral Sims requested that the committee call Herbert Hoover to substantiate his statements that the war was in danger of being lost by the allies because of the German submarine campaign. The committee agreed to ask Mr. Hoover to appear Saturday to tell of food conditions in the allied countries in the summer of 1917.