

**Save's**  
**"Balaclava"**  
 Registered  
**OVERCOATS**  
 READY-TO-USE-OR TO MEASURE.

The London Coat

should be no deviation from these principles.

The text of the statement follows: "In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon them, is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution."

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understanding."

"The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself, and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty."

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states. "The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace, which was founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice. Upon these principles the peace with Germany has been received, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed."

"Must Apply Given Principles. We cannot ask the great bodies of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria, and establish a new basis of independence and rights in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire, and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest."

"If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy but of the land to the north and northeast of that port; Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Jugo-Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part, and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the common and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croats."

"To Make Her Coasts Safe. "And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary."

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed. "It is part also of the new plan of European order which centres in the league of nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities."

"Question of New Order. "In brief, every question associated with this settlement was a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing. "And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast, to the very end of the Isthrian Peninsula, including all the great watersheds with which Trieste and Polatic and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula, upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out thru centuries of famous states. Her ancient Rome was first set upon her seven hills."

"Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defence. It is her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest. "Urged to Assume Leadership. "The nations associated with her,

the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made the supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defence, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her other associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe."

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countryside. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which she was her spokesman."

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations. "The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose liberties have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure."

**COMMONS IN FIGHT OVER NATIONAL LINE**

(Continued From Page 1).

passed. Debate on the bill will be resumed tomorrow. Give C. N. R. Statement. Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, at the opening of the house this afternoon, in reply to Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, gave some detailed information in regard to the Canadian Northern. The Dominion, he said, Dr. Reid, purchased \$60,000,000 common stock, being the balance outstanding in the Canadian Northern, for \$10,000,000, but did not thereby assume the outstanding liabilities, which remained as debts of the company. The present mileage of the Canadian Northern was 9,524 miles, and all the mileage taken over was operated. The value of the rolling stock was estimated at \$87,573,092."

Mr. McKenzie: How much money have we expended on equipment since the government took over the road? Dr. Reid: We have expended \$22,222,107 on equipment since the government took over the road. This equipment can be used also on the other government roads."

Mr. McKenzie asked how much money the minister thought would be necessary for operation and equipment during the current financial year. Dr. Reid: The estimated deficit of the Canadian Northern, after paying all operating expenses and fixed charges for the current year, is \$200,000. The estimated amount required for equipment for the Canadian National Railways for the current year is \$35,000,000. This covers the requirements of the entire government system of railways including the Canadian Government Railway re-voles."

Revenue for Year. Dr. Reid added that the revenue for the calendar year, 1918, was \$49,201,955. Operating expenses were \$45,829,451, and net earnings \$3,372,504. The total indebtedness of the Canadian Northern as of December 31, 1918, including funded debt, equipment, securities, land securities, and all liabilities outstanding amounted to \$478,174,432."

Mr. McKenzie: What did the government take over and what did they get for their responsibility and liabilities assumed? Dr. Reid: The government purchased the balance of the common stock of the C.N.R., and thereby obtained control of all assets of that system representing 9,524 miles."

Mr. D. D. McKenzie, stating that there were at least five constituencies vacant, said he would like to know what steps were being taken by the government to fill the vacancies. Sir Thomas White replied that it was common ground that vacancies should be filled as rapidly as possible, but he thought it was also common ground that vacancies should not be filled until demobilization was complete. He said there were many soldiers still overseas and some of these might be candidates in the vacant constituencies, and all of them should have the right of voting in their ridings."

Asks for Legislation. Mr. James Robb, the chief Liberal whip, said that certain legislation had been promised in the speech from the throne, but the session was now two months old, and important legislation had not yet been brought down. Amongst this legislation, he said, were the franchise act, the settlement scheme for soldiers, vocational and technical education, the housing scheme, and pensions for soldiers and dependents. Sir Thomas White replied that the matter of pensions had been referred at an early date to a committee under the chairmanship of Hon. N. W. Howarth. That committee was prosecuting its work, and had power to bring in its legislation, which would be pre-

ferred to parliament in the usual way. Regarding the housing question, Sir Thomas said he had already been brought down and was in the estimates. There was an appropriation in the estimates of \$25,000,000 which would be distributed amongst the provinces in proportion to population. The government had enacted the legislation under the war measures act. No further action by the government was necessary."

Settlement Scheme. The soldiers' settlement scheme, he said, was in the hands of the minister of the interior; it would probably be brought down next week. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux suggested that, as the session has already lasted two months and all the government legislation would occupy three months more, and also as there was to be no election until demobilization was complete, the government should delay the franchise legislation until next session."

Sir Thomas White said he did not agree with Mr. Lemieux that the government legislative program would occupy three months."

House Division. The house divided on the Hon. A. Meighen fire prevention bill at 4 o'clock. The bill was debated at length yesterday in the committee, and this afternoon it came up for third reading. Immediately Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, seconded by Mr. Tobin, moved the six months' hoist. The house divided as follows: For six months' hoist, 51; against, 69; majority against 18. Sir Sam Hughes and Dr. Sheard voted with the opposition. The bill was then read a third time."

Dr. J. E. Fontaine asked the government whether any arrangements had been made with the imperial government regarding the repatriation of Canadian officers, and men of the R. A. F. The minister of militia replied that representations had been made to the British government of the importance of having Canadians serving on the Royal Air Force repatriated as soon as possible."

Mr. Jacobs referred to a cable despatch in The New York Times and The Montreal Star, in which it was stated that the government of Rumania professed to be insolvent and the country was on the verge of revolt. Did the government intend to verify these facts and would any modification thereby be caused in the decision of the government with regard to the \$25,000,000 credit for Rumania."

Sir Thomas replied that the government was in continuous communication with the prime minister and other representatives of the government overseas. He thought the government had all the facts before it."

Binding Canadian. Mr. Archambault referred to a rumor that Canadian soldiers at Buxton and at other points in England were asked to sign a declaration in which they bound themselves not to make any complaints against the Canadian military authorities overseas."

Sir Thomas White: "I think it must be very much of a rumor." Mr. Jacobs brought up the question of cold storage companies. He said that there was 48 per cent. more butter in store than last year. "Is it the intention of the government to do anything towards obtaining the release of this butter for consumption in Canada?" he asked."

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne said the government was now building a cold storage warehouse in Montreal. When finished he thought it would meet the situation."

The house then took up the third reading of the bill presented by the minister of justice, to amend the criminal code in respect of the offence of fire. In committee yesterday the bill aroused much opposition on the ground that its provisions were too drastic. After a few words this afternoon, Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, seconded by Mr. Tobin, moved the six months' hoist of the bill. Mr. McKenzie's motion was defeated by sixty-nine votes to fifty-one, and the bill was given the third reading."

Sir Sam Hughes and Dr. Sheard voted with the opposition. To Incorporate C. N. R. Co. The bill to incorporate a Canadian National Railway Company then came up for second reading. Mr. Jacques Bureau strongly advised sending this bill to a sub-committee so that representatives of the company could give their views on it."

Dr. Reid replied that it was unusual to refer a bill of this nature to the railway committee. Government bills were generally considered in committee of the whole house. This bill was very important, and any person in the house should have an opportunity to speak on it."

The bill was given second reading, and the house went into committee on it. Mr. Ernest Lapointe, (Kamourask), said the appointment of Mr. Laporte, of Montreal, to all the commissions named by the government was not in accordance with the policy of abolishing patronage. He said that Mr. Laporte was one of the few friends of the government in the provinces of Quebec. He had no objection to his appointment for Quebec. He thought the directors should be appointed by parliament, the majority to be named by the government, and the minority by the opposition. Unless this was done appointments would be regarded as political."

**HAMILTON NEWS**

Hamilton, April 23.—"Butter is fetching such a high price that there is just a possibility that the cheese factories will be against it in the matter of securing stock to open up shop in May," declared a cheese man tonight. Arrangements will be made with local banks to assist in the collection of taxes and water rates, the charges to be two cents per account. During the war time years the banks were short-handed and could not accept tax payments."

Hon. George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., will deliver the address of welcome at the returned soldiers' banquet to be given by the Hamilton repatriation committee in the L.O.O.F. Temple tomorrow night. Edward Bingham, 1 Agnes street, was instantly killed at the Dominion Foundry and Steel Company's plant at noon today when he stepped into the path of a heavy iron girder that was being swung along a runway. The deceased was 56 years of age."

After dragging all afternoon and until late this evening, the task of trying to bring to the surface the body of John Lennox, who was reported to have been drowned in the bay opposite Station 16, at noon today, was given up. He was one of Ontario's most prominent liberals, a member of every city club, and a well-known figure in sporting circles, being an ex-president of the Hamilton Rowing Club, and ex-commander of the Hamilton Yacht Club. He was a Mason, and for many years had attended Erskine Presbyterian Church."

Journeyman plumbers, steamfitters and bricklayers are reported to have adjusted their difficulties with the bosses. The two former trades have been granted an increase from 55¢ to 60 cents an hour; the bricklayers, effective May 1, an increase from 70 cents to 75 cents an hour."

**Appalling Conditions Prevail Throughout India**  
**32,000,000 Deaths Estimated Already**  
**150,000,000 People on the Verge of Starvation**

Plague and famine are rampant in India. Death stalks through the land taking its toll. The existing conditions are unparalleled elsewhere in the history of the world.

This awful catastrophe is due to plagues and the failure of the crops. There has been no rain since May last and consequently the country is literally burned up by the tropical heat. The poor have eaten all their food and thousands upon thousands are reduced to such a state that they are nothing but living skeletons.

**The Indescribable and Ghastly Conditions**  
The cities are peopled by emaciated humanity. Traffic has ceased, mails are undelivered and business is at a standstill. 150,000,000 loyal British subjects go hungry morning, noon and night, while a vast multitude endeavor to maintain life by eating roots, leaves and kernels of old nuts.

**Immediate Help Essential**  
Unless the peoples of the world and Governments pour help into India, by immediately cabling relief, millions more British subjects will die and the world will be shocked to know the terrible results of their procrastination and selfishness.

You who have plenty to eat and know not what starvation means—heed the call! Open your purse strings and give liberally for the cause is worthy of your greatest efforts.

**Help Them! Who Helped Us!**  
When the Great War sent forth its call to sacrifice, India answered unstintedly. She gave of men and treasure, sending three times as many soldiers to the front as Canada.

This call is addressed personally to you. The dollars you send mean life to many. Don't procrastinate! Send your donations to-day to Donald A. Cameron, Manager of Canadian Bank of Commerce, corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto, Hon. Treasurer of the India Famine Relief Committee. Remember! Send them now! The need is so urgent funds will be cabled.

**The India Famine Fund Committee**

Chairman: REV. W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.  
 Honorary Treasurer: DONALD A. CAMERON, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.

(COMMITTEE)

J. K. MACDONALD, President Confederation Life Association.	E. S. MACFARLANE, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.	A. E. AULD, Nesbitt & Auld.
COL. McNICOLL, Salvation Army.	J. C. B. BOWWOOD, Burke, Harwood & White.	REV. R. V. BINGHAM, Editor Evangelical Christian.
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GEORGE G. GREGG, G. G. Gregg & Co., Limited.		W. A. GATES, Geo. G. Gregg & Co., Limited.

All funds received will be distributed to the Denominational and Interdenominational Missions, in close touch with the famine conditions, as approved by the committee.

**BOLSHEVIKI RETREAT; SIBERIANS PURSUING**  
 London, April 23.—A war office communication issued this evening, dealing with the situation on the Russian front, says that from information received from the Russian forces on the Petchora River, it has been learned that the Russians in conjunction with Siberians, have cleared the Bolsheviki from Ust Ishma, and that the Bolsheviki are retreating to the upper reaches of the Ishma River, taking horses and some of the male inhabitants with them.

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**First Poles Reach Warsaw Across German Territory**  
 Warsaw, April 23.—The first contingent of the Polish General Haller's army has arrived at Warsaw under the command of General Bernard, who aided in the defence of the Champagne sector of the French front. The troops were enthusiastically welcomed by the authorities and a large gathering of the people. Great preparations are being made for the reception of General Haller when he reaches Warsaw."

**WINDSOR STRIKE PROBABLE.**  
 Windsor, Ont., April 23.—The board of conciliation which has been in session for several days, taking testimony in the dispute between the street railway company and its employees, has denied practically every demand of the men. A strike is probable."

**BREWING COMPANIES DEFY AUTHORITIES**

American Companies Will Sell Beer Stronger Than Regulations Allow.

New York, April 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that the internal revenue collector's office had declined to sell them revenue stamps for beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol, the Hoffman Brewing Company and the Gambirinus Brewing Company, following the advice of Eilhu Root and William D. Guthrie, counsel for the United States Brewers' Association, have begun to distribute beer containing that proportion of alcohol, barrels being labeled as containing a non-intoxicating beverage. The inscription violates the government's decision that non-intoxicating beverages must not contain more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol. According to the advice of counsel, and to avoid seeming to defy government authorities, each barrel is further labeled with an inscription to the effect that "the internal revenue tax imposed by Section 608 of the act of congress of Feb. 24, 1919, of 45 for every barrel containing not more than 21 gallons, has been duly tendered to the collector of internal revenue of the district of , and upon his refusal to receive the tax and issue the customary stamps the full amount of the tax was deposited to his credit with the bank, thus keeping the tender good. If an attempt be made to seize this beer, telephone or telegraph to underlined."

**RUMANIANS PROGRESSING IN HUNGARIAN ADVANCE**

London, April 23.—According to authoritative information, Reuter's learns the Rumanian advance into Hungary is progressing excellently. Rumania is acting solely under the orders of the allies and purely with the object of stemming the Bolshevist advance. No permanent occupation of territory is contemplated without the sanction of the peace conference. While the danger of a Bolshevist attack on Rumania is not entirely removed, it is believed that the position is much improved. The situation in Rumania grows daily brighter. The spirit of the army is magnificent, and the continued arrival of food, equipment and stores is having a good effect.

**Paid Five Million in Cash For Building on Broadway**

New York, April 23.—The United States Steel Corporation has bought the Empire building, a 21-story structure at Broadway and Rector street, for its permanent headquarters. For its permanent headquarters, it was announced, had to-