FOR SALE
YONGE STREET, NEAR BLOOR.
Lennox Hotel, containing twenty rooms. Building well constructed. Lot 44' x 132' to a lane.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

The Toronto World

FOR SALE
FACTORY SITE, CARLAW AVE.
Immediately north of Wrigley Building; 186 feet by average 226 feet. Light on three sides. Railway siding.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

PROBS: A few light snowfalls or flurries at first; then fair; turning decidedly cold.

SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 14 1920

40TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,339 TWO CENTS

Senate Reading Room
1jan21—10986
SENATE P O
OTTAWA

SECRETARY LANSING RESIGNS AFTER BREAK WITH WILSON

Interests Organize to Kill St. Lawrence Deep Waterways Scheme

BITTER FIGHT TO BE STAGED OVER PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

New York State, Montreal, Big Eastern Railways and Coal Companies Will Oppose—Northwestern States and Provinces and Cities and Shipping Interests Favor the Project—Commission Decides to Draft Treaty.

New York, Feb. 13.—A stubborn fight between great opposing interests, involving a score of states, municipalities and railroad and mining corporations, is promised before the international joint commission on waterways, over the proposed development of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario, it was learned when the commission adjourned its sessions here tonight. It will meet again March 1, in Buffalo, for its first public hearing on the project.

The principals in the campaign to procure St. Lawrence development are the prairie provinces of Canada, 14 northwestern states, northwestern Canadian cities and ports and shipping interests on the Great Lakes.

Opposed to them will be the state of New York, the city of Montreal, eastern railroads of the United States and the coal interests which are now selling Canada most of its fuel.

Proposed development of the St. Lawrence includes welding the connecting link in the chain of deep-water transportation from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, and utilizing approximately 2,000,000 horsepower of potential water power at a cost estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The project contemplates dredging channels and canals of probably 30 feet depth, building possibly seven great locks and erecting numerous waterpower plants to serve both countries.

Opposition to the development of the St. Lawrence as a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea is expected from the state of New York, possibly thru Chairman Clinton of the state barge conference, which is scheduled to consider the subject at a meeting in Albany next Wednesday, and Superintendent Wetherspoon of the state barge commission. Protection of New York's investment of millions in the Erie canal will be one of the arguments brought forth in combatting the St. Lawrence development, it was predicted.

Railways to Oppose.

The big railroads carrying freight from Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo to the seaboard—including the New York Central Lines and the Pennsylvania System—are looked for in the opposition to the deepening of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario. The city of Montreal is also expected to fight it, thru fear of losing its prestige as Canada's biggest inland Atlantic port.

The principal argument of the foes of development will be that the business resulting from it will not justify the expense, it was said.

Already organized to battle for the proposed development to link the Great Lakes with the sea are 14 western and northwestern states allied in the newly-formed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. They are: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Iowa and Nebraska. All these want cheaper rates for transporting their products to the sea.

The big coal companies selling to Canada—which gets the bulk of its coal from the United States—are expected to be represented in opposition to development of the tremendous unused waterpower along the St. Lawrence. With the estimated 2,000,000 horsepower at its service Canada would be able to displace much of its present imports of fuel from this country by the "white coal," or electric power generated along the St. Lawrence, it is claimed.

The commission decided today to draft a treaty for adoption by the United States and Canada, giving it the executive power to ask for and spend money appropriations to enforce its recommendations of last year to insure against the pollution of international waters, particularly at Detroit and Buffalo.

LIFT PASSPORT RULE.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—People before leaving England or any part of the United Kingdom do not now require a passport. Persons desiring to enter England or any other country must, however, still obtain such permission. There is no change in the regulation requiring that an immigrant of the artisan class entering Canada shall possess a fixed sum of money.

FEBRUARY A MONTH OF BARGAINS AT DINEEN'S.

This is a clean-up month of bargains in every department of Dineen's big store, corner Temperance and Yonge streets. Today special prices are made on men's overcoats that will insure a ready sale. Men's hats and caps and wool mufflers are included. For prices see display advertisement, page two of this paper.

THESE PASSENGERS A THIRSTY CROWD

Southampton, Feb. 13.—Altho the Cunard liner, Mauretania, had a record stock of liquors placed on board her at New York, the steamer's lockers were empty on her arrival here. The liner's bar was besieged by thirsty passengers from the moment she passed outside the three-mile zone.

The Mauretania's stewards declare that increased storage room for beverages is absolutely necessary for her future trips.

OAKVILLE MEETING CHEERS STEPHENSON

Opponent of Drury in Halton Tendered Ovation in "Overflow Hall."

WILL SUPPORT U.F.O.

Oakville, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—E. J. Stephenson, who is opposing Premier E. C. Drury in Halton county, was tendered an enthusiastic reception here this evening by a gathering that overflowed the hall. He was accompanied by Sergt.-Major MacNamara, M.L.A. for Riverdale, who, however, did not come as a supporter of Stephenson, who is running on a Soldier-Labor-Farmer platform, but as an opponent of Premier Drury. Stephenson was given a great ovation when he rose to speak following the laudatory remarks of Joseph Reid, who was chairman, and of Sergt.-Major McNamara. "Mr. Drury—I will not call him premier—realized that in two years he could not get away from his anti-conscription platform of two years ago, and saw that he could not win his home seat in Simcoe," declared Mr. Stephenson. "Thanks to Mr. Ford, he saw an opening here in Halton and hoped to win it by acclamation; to have the highest honor possible for an Ontario citizen, that of being premier, lobbeyed on to him without having ever won a seat. I am boldly opposing him without organization, practically without resources. The present coalition government in Queen's Park is something of a misnomer; it is really not a coalition, but a caucus government, and I am doing the farmers a kindness when I point out the evils of this form of government. It will be a real evil to Ontario and I am strongly opposed to it."

Stephenson Labor Delegate.

Mr. Stephenson then went on to say that he was a labor man, and claimed the distinction of being the first delegate from a labor organization to a convention of farmers. This was when he was sent by the American Federation of Labor to a convention of the Western Grain Growers' Society, when

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4).

RICHEST SILVER WEEK IN HISTORY OF COBALT

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 13.—Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp were again light in the week ending tonight. Only three cars were sent out, the total shipments aggregating about 16 tons. The shippers were McKinley Darragh, one car, 83,460 pounds; Timiskaming, one car, 63,720 pounds; Coniagas, one car, 64,000 pounds. Bullion shipments were heavy, Nipissing sending out 301,188 ounces in 226 bars, and Mining Corporation despatching 100 bars, containing 100,388 ounces. At prevailing prices of silver, plus exchange, the silver went out would aggregate in value approximately $622,000, the richest week's shipment in the history of the camp.

ADMIT SWITZERLAND AS ORIGINAL MEMBER INTO THE LEAGUE

Consent to Conditions Whereby She Will Exert Only Economic Pressure.

COUNCIL ENDS SESSIONS

London, Feb. 13.—The council of the league of nations concluded its sessions today. The next meeting of the council was fixed for March 15, at Rome.

On the motion of Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, the council agreed to place under the guarantee of the league the stipulations of the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, on the one side, and Poland on the other, insofar as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities in Poland.

The council agreed to admit Switzerland as an original member of the league of nations, accepting the Swiss government's conditions for maintaining Swiss neutrality and her refusal to participate in any military operations undertaken under the auspices of the league or to permit the passage of foreign troops thru Swiss territory, but agreeing to participate in any economic pressure applied by the league. Switzerland's admission to the league, however, is dependent upon a Swiss referendum confirming these conditions.

To Study Exchange.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British representative, who presided at the meeting, announced that a commission composed of members of the council would be instructed to summon a conference of the states concerned to study international exchange and finance difficulties.

A Saar basin commission was appointed, consisting of M. Rault, member of the French council of state, chairman; Alfred Von Boch Landrath of Saarlouis for Saar; Count de Moltke Hvidtfeldt, for Denmark, and Major Lambert for Belgium. A fifth member of the commission will be announced later.

The list of distinguished men from various countries who have been invited to become members of the committee to prepare plans for the constitution of a permanent court of international justice was announced at this morning's session.

CHATHAM WOMAN HELD FOR MURDER

Charged With Shooting 12-Year-Old Daughter in New York Hotel.

New York, Feb. 13. — Mrs. Emily Margaret Favre, formerly of Chatham, Ont., who shot and killed her 12-year-old daughter last week, at their room in a hotel here, was held without bail for the grand jury today, charged with murder in the first degree. Her attorney's request that she be transferred to the Tombs in a taxicab was refused, and she had to make the trip in the jail van from the Harlem Prison, where many fashionably-gowned women friends have been visiting her, bringing fruit and delicacies.

Mrs. Favre told police officials that she was born in Chatham, and that her father was Samuel J. Sutherland, who was in the lumber business in that city. Fourteen years ago she was married at Chatham to Seymour Favre of New Orleans. He took her to New Orleans, where two years later her baby was born, and about the same time she was divorced from Favre. Her father left her a good income when he died, and she had also received financial help from a brother. Unsuccessful investments caused the depletion of her income, and led her to kill the little girl, intending afterwards to kill herself.

Airdromes and Seaplane Stations Governed By Orders of Air Board

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—(By Canadian Press.)—Air regulations issued by the air board contain advice with regard to the establishment of aerodromes and seaplane stations, and instructions as to markings which these must bear. Public aerodromes and seaplane stations have been divided into six classes, which are required to bear distinctive markings. The classification is as follows:

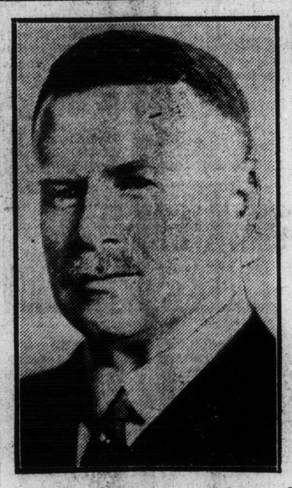
1. Public air harbors open by day and night.
2. Public air harbors open by day only.
3. Public customs air harbors open by day and night.
4. Public customs air harbors open by day only.
5. Commercial air harbors.
6. Commercial customs air harbors.

The markings of the harbor, says the regulations, shall consist of lights and ground marks contrasting with the surface upon which they appear.

Public Aerodromes.

Dealing with the desirable characters of aerodromes and seaplane stations, it is stated that they should not be located as to be exposed to irregular or violent winds or squalls. At a public aerodrome the circular area available for the taking off and alighting of flying machines should not be less than 400 yards in diameter. The largest machines require a run of 800 yards. In the case of seaplane stations there should be at least a mile square of water suitable for alighting and taking off, and the depth of water thruout should not be less than eight feet. Public aerodromes and seaplane stations should be provided with adequate first-aid equipment.

The quality of the ground surface at aerodromes should be such that it is sufficiently firm to support the weight of a flying machine on its landing wheels without undue displacement in any weather and in any season except winter, when skids would be used. At the same time it should not be such as to pulverize easily, since wind-borne dust is likely to injure engines.



Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture.

Report Hon. Dr. Tolmie Ill With Bad Attack of Flu.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Word has been received at Ottawa that Hon. Dr. Tolmie is ill with a severe attack of influenza. Dr. Tolmie was taken sick with diphtheria at the Christmas holidays while on the train en route to his home in Victoria. He had just recovered and was preparing to return to his duties at the capital, when he was seized with influenza.

FLU INCREASES SALE OF LIQUOR

Patients Have No Complaints Concerning Lack of Stimulants.

NURSES WANTED

"To add to the miseries of the world, the United States goes dry," was a phrase used yesterday by the British chancellor of the exchequer. Whether or no he was referring to the number of deaths the larger American cities have experienced during the present "flu" outbreak, the despatch does not state.

It is comforting to know, however, that if the lack of whiskey in the States, caused by a strict prohibition, is responsible for the death rate, neither Toronto nor Ontario is likely to suffer in a like manner.

Whether or not whiskey is a preventive of the "flu" is a question for the medical profession to settle between themselves, but the fact cannot be denied that the majority of the populace are of the opinion that a "drop o' Scotch" will ward off an attack of "flu." Dr. Hastings, M.O.H., whilst stating definitely that whiskey is not a preventive, acknowledges that it is useful under medical direction when one has caught the disease. During the present outbreak, whiskey has been used extensively by the people at large. Thanks to a sane and discriminating administration of the O.T.A. during the present crisis by the board of license commissioners, sufferers from the "flu" have not been greatly hampered—for hampered they were during the 1918 outbreak—in obtaining what someone has named "relief water."

Doing Big Business.

All the vendors' licensed liquor stores run by the government have, during the present month, been doing a business that would probably drive even a Montreal wine and spirit merchant mad with envy.

W. S. Dingman, the vice-chairman of the Ontario Licensing Commissioners, yesterday told The World that the sale of whiskey in the government stores had increased for February quite 20 per cent. when compared with the corresponding days of January. This greater part of this increase, he thought, was due to the "flu" outbreak, but some of it could be accounted for by people deceiving their doctors as to the nature of their complaints. Any excuse was sufficient for some people to get a bottle. If the people believed in whiskey as a cure and the doctors in their wisdom ordered it to their patients, there was nothing more to be done but for the vendors to supply it in conformity with the act.

The city health department had a good day yesterday from every viewpoint. There were only four cases of smallpox reported and fourteen deaths from "flu" and pneumonia, during the twenty-four hours. Of the flu deaths five were of persons between 30 and 40 years of age, two were under 10 years of age, one between 10 and 20 years, two between 20 and 30 years, and two between 50 and 60 years. The two pneumonia victims were both young children of a few months of age.

The call is still sounding loudly for more nursing help, all the associations and institutions looking after the "home" cases, are badly undermanned and it is quite non understandable to the powers that be why women will not come forward voluntarily to assist in the nursing of the suffering poor.

Why Not Now?

Women volunteered in vast numbers for war service on the field of war, they say, and why they refuse to come forward and assist in necessary and humane work in their home town is a problem no one can solve. Fortunately yesterday the calls for nurses at the registration bureau fell off somewhat. On Thursday there were 40 calls, but yesterday the number fell to 24, but even with the reduced applications there were 13 which had to go unanswered.

DOMINION PASSES $7,000,000 MARK IN NATIONAL DRIVE

Only Four Million Dollars More Required to Attain Objective Desired.

RETURNS INCOMPLETE

Dominion	$7,194,536
Ontario	4,741,550
Toronto	1,822,728

Success continues to attend the efforts of the five communions engaged in the united national campaign. Ontario has arrived close to the $5,000,000 mark, and less than $11,000,000 remain to be obtained to attain the Dominion objective. The Anglican Church has decided to carry on their canvass for one more week.

G. H. Wood, chairman of the executive committee of the united national campaign, commented on the campaign last night, as follows:

"The men of the five co-operating churches have done another fine day's work, and have added $1,222,257 to last night's figure, bringing the grand total tonight up to $7,194,536, or 62.89 per cent. of the combined objectives for the whole Dominion. This is remarkable when it is known that these figures include only returns officially received at the headquarters of the co-operating communions, which are incomplete in every province, as no reports whatever have been received from some districts. There is no sign of slackening in the efforts of the army of canvassers, who are piling up funds for the enterprises of the church on a scale never before known in this Dominion. The real credit, however, must be given to the thousands of givers who, in all walks of life, in large amounts and small, are cheerfully responding to the call, and are giving according to their ability."

Anglican Returns by Dioceses.

Yesterday: Algoma, $6975; Calgary, $4439; Caribou, $475; Fredericton, $10,000; Montreal, $40,000; New Westminster,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

MODIFIED DRAFTS OF ARTICLE TEN

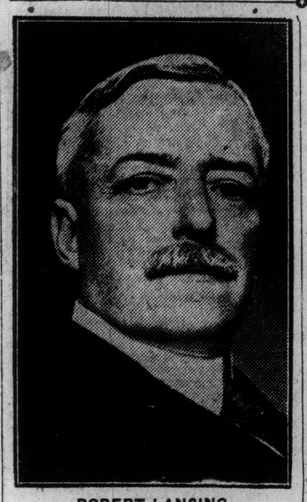
Laid Before Republican Senators, But Little Chance of Either Being Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Press despatches saying that Canada had asked Great Britain not to accept the treaty reservations proposed by the Republican element in the United States senate, with regard to the voting power of the British empire, caused some comment in Washington today, but there was no evidence that it would stir senators on the majority side to modify the reservation.

The Democrats declared it would help their fight for a modification, however, while the irreconcilable opponents of ratification asserted that it would operate in the end to make acceptance of the treaty more doubtful.

Two modified drafts of article ten of the reservation to the peace treaty were laid before Republican senators by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader, with a promise that about forty Democrats would support whichever version the Republicans found preferable. It was indicated tonight that there was little hope of either being accepted, altho a formal reply was withheld until tomorrow.

SECRETARY LANSING RESIGNS AFTER REBUKE BY PRESIDENT FOR ENCROACHING ON RIGHTS



ROBERT LANSING
Who has resigned as secretary of state on request of President Wilson.

Wilson Objects to His Having Called Department Heads Together During Illness—Has Been Peeved Ever Since Peace Conference—Took His Instructions With Reluctance and Tried to Forestall Judgment.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Robert Lansing ended his career as secretary of state today after President Wilson had accused him of usurping presidential powers by calling meetings of the cabinet during Mr. Wilson's illness.

Correspondence between president and secretary, beginning February 7 and ending today, was given out tonight at the state department. Mr. Lansing's resignation was accepted today, to take immediate effect. The correspondence is coldly polite, and between the lines runs an undercurrent of animosity that dates back to the peace conference in Paris, which both attended.

"I must say," remarks the president in one of his letters, "that it would relieve me of embarrassment, the embarrassment of feeling your reluctance and divergence of judgment, if you would give up your present office and afford me an opportunity to select someone else whose mind would more willingly go along with mine."

The ostensible reason for the trouble is the fact that since the president's illness Mr. Lansing had been holding meetings of the cabinet, but the real trouble goes back much farther. Differences of opinion began in Paris last year and have continued ever since.

"Ever since January, 1919," remarks Mr. Lansing, "I have been conscious of the fact that you no longer were disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service or to international affairs in general."

The Correspondence.

Under date of February 7, the president wrote to Secretary Lansing asking him whether it was true that during the president's illness, Mr. Lansing had frequently called the heads of the executive departments into conference.

"If it is," wrote the president, "I feel it my duty to call your attention to considerations which I do not care to dwell upon until I learn from you yourself that this is the fact. Under our constitutional law and practice, as developed hitherto, no one but the president has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the president and the congress has the right to ask their views, or the views of any one of them, on any public question.

"I take this matter up with you because, in the development of every constitutional system, custom and precedent are of the most serious consequence, and I think we will agree in desiring not to lead in any wrong direction. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of writing you to ask you this question, and I am sure you will be glad to answer."

Lansing's Reply.

Replying on Feb. 9, Mr. Lansing acknowledged that he had called "informal conferences" of the secretaries, and explained his reasons in these words:

"Shortly after you were taken ill in October certain members of the cabinet, of which I was one, felt that, in view of the fact that we were denied communication with you, it was wise for us to confer informally together on inter-departmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until your medical advisers permitted you to pass upon them. Accordingly, as the ranking member I requested the members of the cabinet to assemble for such informal conference, and in view of the mutual benefit derived, the practice was continued.

"I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise functions which, under the constitution, are exclusively confided to the president."

The letter concludes in these terms:

"If you think that I have failed in my loyalty to you or if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands."

Asks for Resignation.

On February 11 the president put the issue straight up to the secretary for foreign affairs. He said he found nothing in Mr. Lansing's letter to "justify your assumption of presidential authority in such a matter.

"I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary," went on Mr. Wilson, "that no action could be taken without me by the cabinet, and therefore there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me.

"This affair only deepens a feeling that was growing upon me. While we were still in Paris I felt, and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to

POSTOFFICES FIX RATE OF EXCHANGE

Payees of Orders Issued in U. S. Will Receive Premium in Canada.

IN EFFECT NEXT WEEK

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—(Special).—As a result of negotiations which have been going on between the Canadian postoffice department and the United States authorities for some weeks past on the question of the proper rate of exchange on money orders between the two countries, an arrangement at length has been arrived at and will go into force immediately. On Monday next or as soon thereafter as notice can be conveyed to all the postoffices thruout Canada payees of money orders issued in the United States and payable in Canada will receive the face value of the order, plus a further sum sufficient to bring the total up to par, less a reasonable margin, which the department will fix to protect itself against fluctuations.

All Over Five Dollars.

There will be no allowances made for a premium on money orders under five dollars, but for those over that amount there will be an allowance of ten per cent. to the payee. Thus, on an order of the face value of one hundred dollars the payee would receive one hundred and ten dollars. If the exchange rate drops lower and the margin of flotation is decreased a still larger premium in proportion will be allowed. The amount of orders issued to any one person on any day is still limited to five hundred dollars. In regard to orders sent from Canada to the United States there is no change. The postoffice department will still collect the current rate of exchange from the sender in addition to the face value of the order.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO DIFFER ON G.T.R. NATIONALIZATION

Possibility of Connection Between Delay in London Ratification of Grand Trunk Agreement and Sudden Launching of New Party of High Finance by Opponents of Deal.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The most valuable cargo on the governmental ship is the Grand Trunk nationalization agreement, that will be ratified by the shareholders in London next Thursday. But, the members of the cabinet know that they have an enormous asset to implement quickly, they differ from the mature spinster, who had a love affair which brought her a lone kiss, but who liked to talk about it.

President Hanna the Blucher.

A committee of management will be required after Thursday to run the Grand Trunk, till the result of the arbitration on the value of the railway is known and the final absorption in the national system can take place. That committee is understood to be in waiting—two appointed by the government, two by the Grand Trunk, and the fifth to be selected by the four.

From Montreal the suggestion recurs that the selection of the committee will presage the disappearance of Mr. Hanna from the national presidency, with somebody like Sir George Bury ultimately taking his place. But, unless a great blow is to be struck at public ownership, Mr. Hanna will be retained, for reasons that become more interesting and significant the more one explores them. There isn't as yet a real fight about the Hanna presidency, and if one should come it will mean a final show-down as between the differing Toronto and Montreal attitudes towards railway nationalization.

Montreal must be watched, and defeated, and when Montreal accepts the inevitable the Waterloo of private exploitation of public, national services will have arrived. Mr. Hanna is the Blucher of the battle, and Montreal will, in due time, be the shroud of Napoleonic night. The government may not exactly fill the roll of Iron Duke, but it is all right on this issue.

Beatty is Concerned.

It isn't wholly true that Montreal is the C.P.R. and the C.P.R. is Montreal, but, so far as transportation is concerned, it is so nearly true that nothing else cuts much ice. What C.P.R. thinks today, Montreal tries to do tomorrow. The C.P.R., thru President Beatty, has discarded most of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3).