

# The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 12 1919

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## PEACE TREATY TO BE PRESENTED END OF NEXT WEEK

### FIFTEEN THOUSAND LIMIT TO MAN GERMAN FLEET

Military Conditions Also Stipulate That No Tanks Be Built and Poison Gas Manufactured.

London, March 11.—The personnel of the German fleet is to be restricted to 15,000, the supreme council has decided, according to news despatched from Paris. The military conditions to be imposed on Germany in their final peace treaty are being discussed here today. The peace treaty will be signed before the end of March.

When the Germans are summoned to Paris, the news adds, the treaty will be read to them and they will be invited to sign it. There will be no discussion with a view to alterations of the principal articles of the treaty. It is thought necessary questions involving the adjustment of details will be referred to a special commission.

### HUMAN FLESH IS SOLD TO STARVING IN MOSCOW

Both That City and Petrograd Are Without Fuel—Deaths in Later Estimated at Four Thousand Daily—Embassies Looted—Soldiers and Civilians Begging for Bread.

Washington, March 11.—Chaotic conditions in Russia, particularly in Petrograd and Moscow, were described in reports received today by the state department. The depth to which the country has been plunged by Bolshevism was said by the reports to be indicated in a report from Moscow saying that human flesh had been sold to the famine-stricken population by Chinese soldiers, who later were arrested.

Both Moscow and Petrograd were reported without fuel of any kind. The supplies of coal, kerosene and gasoline have been exhausted, and since wood was rationed in the city, it has not been available for private consumption. Because of lack of fuel, the electric light, the sewage and water systems of Petrograd might cease operation at any time.

The streets of Petrograd were described as deserted, except for the soldiers and civilians begging for bread. The deaths in the city,

### WILL NOT ABANDON CONSERVATIVE PARTY, SAYS "BOB" ROGERS

Ward Associations Think This Forecasts a Shaking Up of Old Bones.

### TIME'S UP AT OTTAWA

Union Government Served Its Usefulness and Must Give Way to Conservatives.

Hon. Robert Rogers told the Central and South Toronto Conservatives in Victoria Hall last night that he intends to die in the Conservative party faith. They took it to mean that he is coming back into party politics in a restored Conservative party, and cheered the announcement loudly. Mr. Rogers gave his reasons under three heads: (1) The Union government at Ottawa is a war government, and its time is about up; (2) the present unrest all over the Dominion demands that the Conservative party should take command, because it is the only party that knows how to command in a crisis; (3) the representatives of Union government did not vote in London, for a resolution against enemy aliens proposed by Premier Massey of New Zealand, seconded by Premier Hughes of Australia, and supported by the governments of the other portions of the British Empire.

Hon. Mr. Rogers found out about the resolution only recently, in The Canadian Law Times, published in Toronto, which paper printed a contribution from W. E. Wilkinson, embodying the resolution. Here is the resolution: "This conference is of opinion that legislation should be passed through the empire restricting for a period after the war, so far as in the circumstances of each country may be possible, the naturalization of persons of present enemy countries, and also the acquisition by them of any form of political right, or land or mineral privileges."

Mr. Rogers was expected to say something important, and there was a large gathering of Conservative leaders to hear the great message, not even the name of Mr. Rogers, a free pipe of tobacco and a speech by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson thrown in as a side attraction, and to fill the hall with a ran kind file audience. Eugene E. Wallace was chairman and called to the platform the following: Mayor Church, Boyd Magee, Thomas Hook, President Lee of the Conservative Association, Rev. Canon Walsh, J. E. L. Starr, David Spence, Hon. Charles Calder, M.L.A., John McFarland, M.L.A., Fred Hamby and Messrs. Fowler and Devereux.

Thomas Hook opened the speech-making and gave a hint of what was coming. Charles Calder followed and offered a fond tribute to the great.

### EX-KAISER TIRED OF DUTCH CASTLE

Wants to Go Riviera or Egypt and Has Asked for Permission From Allies.

Geneva, March 11.—It is reported from Basle, that the former German Emperor has complained against his residence in Holland. It is asserted that he had declared that the climate is disagreeable, and that he desires to go to the Riviera, or to Egypt, on account of his health, and that he has requested Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, to make representations to the allies to this effect.

### CHARGE ROBBERY OF THIRTY HOMES

Police Apprehend Men Said to Be Responsible for Wholesale Looting.

The police claim to have apprehended two men last night, who have been implicated in no less than 30 cases of house and shopbreaking in West Toronto, during the past three months, in the arrest of Harry Vanderheart, 17 Bayfold avenue and Clarence Dickson, 165 Vito street. Both men are charged with housebreaking. They were arrested while sleeping in bed by Acting Detective Frank Hazelwood. They will appear in police court this morning and a remand for one week will be asked for by Hazelwood, in order to give him time to recover further stolen goods. Hazelwood has already recovered over \$500 worth of articles, alleged to have been stolen by the prisoners. In a statement to the police, both men are said to have admitted entering 13 places in the west end of the city.

Residents and merchants in West Toronto and the vicinity of High Park, have been complaining recently of their places having been entered, and Hazelwood has been chasing these men, day and night for two weeks.

At Wholesale Rate.

According to the police, liquor, jewelry, clothing, and cutlery have been stolen at a wholesale rate. In a house on Ryding avenue, clothing, dry-goods and cutlery were recovered, valued at several hundred dollars. The accused are said to have admitted breaking into four houses at Weston, a valuable diamond ring stolen from the home of Dr. Pearson at Weston, was recovered by the police on the person of Vanderheart.

The method of entering the places, adopted by Vanderheart and Dickson, was the use of skeleton keys and where they were found to be useless, the men would enter premises by forcing the lock of rear windows with the aid of pieces of iron bars.

Gold brooches, watches and gent's furnishings were found by the detectives in the homes of both men. A quantity of carpenter's tools were also recovered.

### CANADA'S GROWING STATUS AS NATION TOLD BY ROWELL

Also Informs Commons Bolshevism is Greatest Menace to World's Peace.

### CLOSING OF DEBATE

Lack of Quorum Ends It, But Special Motion Will Allow It to Proceed.

Ottawa, March 11.—An unusual circumstance brought the adjournment of the commons at 10.15 o'clock. There were only fifteen members in the house and Mr. Jos. Demers drew the attention of the deputy speaker, who was in the chair, to the fact that there was not a quorum. The latter then declared the house adjourned. This is only the second occasion in the history of the Canadian parliament upon which such an incident has occurred. The first was during the debate on the military service bill in 1917. On evening there was no quorum and Speaker Rhodes adjourned the house. By the strict rules of parliament which had prevailed up to that time this would have effectively concluded the debate on the military service bill and taken it entirely off the order paper for the session, but Mr. Rhodes in view of the public interest, adopted a new course. Next day he declared in order a motion by Sir Robert Borden to revive the original motion and placed it again on the order paper. This, of course, had to be passed unanimously by the house, which was done.

The procedure adopted by Mr. Rhodes upon that occasion will be followed by him tomorrow. It is now Canadian parliamentary law. The motion to revive the motion for an address in reply to the speech from the throne, does not mean that the whole debate will be reopened, and that previous speakers will be able to speak again. It simply means that, with a little formality necessary, the debate will proceed.

A speech by a minister of the crown, in which no reference was made to the contents of the speech from the throne, was a somewhat unusual feature of the debate. Today Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, who made the speech, purposely refrained from considering the government's seasonal program, on the score that it had been fully dealt with before. He devoted his whole effort to a consideration of the matter of Canada's growing status as a nation, and the position of the Dominion at the peace conference.

The president of the privy council stated in support of his contention that the score that it had been fully dealt with before, that the average status as a result of the war, that the prime minister of Great Britain and the prime ministers of the over-

### EXTENSIVE PLOT ALLEGED AGAINST CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Supreme Council Considers Important Documents Found on Courier at Prague—Indications Are That Poland Will Secure Outlet to the Sea.

### THO OUTNUMBERED FOUGHT BRAVELY

Allied Forces on the Vaga Repulse Heavy Attacks By Reds in Snow.

Archangel, March 11.—Operating ten guns, the Bolsheviki forces yesterday shelled the village of Vitebsk on the Vaga almost completely destroying it. Repeated heavy infantry attacks followed, but these were repulsed with heavy losses by the British, American and Russians. The allies were greatly outnumbered, but fought bravely in the snow.

The allied troops this morning, still occupied the ruins of Vitebsk and were ready for new attacks.

### ROUGH OUTLINES OF PEACE TREATY ARE TAKING FORM

Preliminary Draft Will Be Well Advanced During the Present Week.

### FIVE MAIN DIVISIONS

Expected Document Will Be Ready for Presentation by End of Next Week.

Paris, March 11.—(A.P.)—The first rough outlines of the peace treaty are beginning to take form, as a result of the rapid disposal of the main questions before the council of the great powers. The preliminary draft will be well along within the present week, and with the arrival of President Wilson, final revision will proceed, so as to have the document ready for presentation by the end of next week, and thus conform to Marshal Foch's limit of March 20, the British apparently are inclined to doubt the possibility of carrying out the program on time.

The peace treaty promises to be a very long document, chiefly owing to the detailed provisions concerning the German military system and methods for its control by the allies. It will embody, however, only five or six main divisions, namely:

First, military, naval and aerial terms; second, reparations for the war damages; third, German boundaries; fourth, economic and financial provisions; and, probably, fifth, responsibilities for the war.

In Advanced Stage.

All these main subjects are in an advanced stage, and have been either adopted or agreed on in principle, with the exception of some reserved points on which President Wilson and the premiers are to take final action.

The military terms adopted yesterday were in the hands of the drafting experts today, to be put in the form of articles of the treaty. The naval and aerial terms are agreed to except as to reservations regarding the disposal of the large German ships, and the dismantling of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal.

Germany's eastern, western and northern boundaries are now before the council in the committee's report. The eastern and northern boundaries are to be determined Thursday. The western boundary will be settled Friday.

The consideration of reparations is set for Saturday, this question may go beyond that time. The council all the principal subjects, except for responsibility for the war.

It is the desire of the French to have this made an integral part of the treaty, so as to settle the question, and this may be conceded; the it is an open question.

"Trillions" Used First Time.

The consideration of reparations has introduced the word "trillion" in reckoning money, probably for the first time in any single financial operation, for a billion and a half, or a trillion, is a much larger sum than a billion, no sum has yet been reached touching a trillion.

In estimating the war losses of all the powers, the first figures of one trillion francs, and those of another power were slightly above a half-trillion francs, namely, six hundred billion francs.

These first estimates have gradually been reduced until the present aggregate covering the losses of all countries is about one-fifth of the first highest estimate, and in final form probably will be in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty billion dollars.

The final figures has not yet been written into the committee report, but has been left in blank and expressed as "X" so that an insert may be made when there is an understanding as to the formal decision on the amount to be exacted.

The covenant of the league of nations does not figure as a part of the peace treaty, but will be treated separately, altho the treaty makes frequent reference to the duties which are to be entrusted to the league.

Paris, March 11.—The council of the great powers heard today a statement presented by Dr. Benes of the Czecho-Slovak delegation, on the widespread conspiracy alleged to exist against the new state on three sides—Germany, Austro-Germany and Hungary. According to documents found on a German courier arrested at Prague, an extensive plot is being fomented to excite a revolution and furnish arms and ammunition to those seeking to overturn the new government.

The council regards the representations as serious, and is taking measures to investigate and give adequate security.

The council today also considered the serious internal conditions in Poland, which subject will be continued tomorrow when Poland's frontier in Germany will probably be determined. The indications are that Poland will secure a sea outlet northward to the Baltic, and the tendency is to include Danzig in the Polish corridor across Prussia.

The official statement issued after the meeting today said:

"The supreme council considered communications from the armistice commission regarding the situation in Poland. At the request of the Czecho-Slovak republic concerning German-Austrian and Hungarian intrigues against the new state, the council considered the reports and decided to investigate them as soon as documentary evidence is received.

"The council then discussed the conditions under which the powers with special interests and the states in process of formation should participate in the discussions with the great powers respecting their frontiers."

Heard Debates on International Law.

The peace commission on international law legislation today heard statements by various delegations on the result of their consultations with their governments and with employers and organizations of working people in their respective countries. The commission then took up the final reading of the draft of the international labor convention submitted by the British delegation. Samuel Compere, the chairman of the commission, presided at the meeting.

The decisions of the various boundary commissions of the peace conference are being framed in accordance with the instructions of the supreme council for speedy action by the conference, and it is expected that all the reports will be completed by the end of the week. The commissions have been told that when they could not agree they should submit the reports of various viewpoints, leaving it to the council to make a decision.

The supreme council, in accordance with the decision reached yesterday, today closed the question of the representation of the small nations on the economic and financial commissions by making the following appointments:

Economic commission: Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia.

Financial commission: Representatives of Belgium, Greece, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Serbia and one country to be named.

### MYSTERY SHROUDS FATE OF BISHOP

Greek Prelate Carried Off by Bulgarians, and Thought to Be Dead of Tortures.

Balonica, March 11.—Greek general headquarters has received a long report from M. Diamantopoulos, a nephew of the Greek bishop of Pravon, northwest of Kavala, concerning the disappearance of the bishop at the time of the Bulgarian invasion of eastern Macedonia.

The bishop, his nephew and 23 prominent residents of the town were arrested on Feb. 11, 1917, on charges of having pro-ally sentiments by the Bulgarian commander of the town, Bulgaroff, acting on instructions from General Bourkoff, commander of the tenth Bulgarian division. The bishop and his nephew, according to the report, were placed in a jail near Drama until July 5. On the night of the 7th, Capt. Semerdoff entered the prison, abused the bishop and took him, half naked to Drama. Since that time, Diamantopoulos says, nothing has been heard of the bishop. According to several reports received by his nephew the bishop succumbed to Bulgarian tortures.

The Greek government has instituted charges against the Bulgarian officers named in the report.

### TORONTO RAILWAY DIRECTORS MUM

No Action Taken on Dividend, Says Sir William Mackenzie.

Statements made last night by Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Toronto Railway, and other directors of the company failed to make it clear whether or not the board had definitely decided to pass the dividend on the common stock for the current quarter.

Sir William, asked if the directors had come to a decision as to dividends, said: "Nothing was done with regard to the dividend. Other matters were before the directors and the dividend question was not touched upon at all."

Sir Henry Pellatt said that he had left before the meeting concluded and did not know if any dividend policy had been agreed upon. He suggested that Sir William Mackenzie or General Manager E. J. Fleming might be able to give further information.

Hon. Frederic Nicholls, another director, said: "I am not interested in the matter. I was not at the meeting and have no knowledge whatever as to what was done."

A statement of Leonard Smith, secretary to Manager Fleming, was to the effect that no action was taken, but that an announcement might be made later.

The fact that action has been again deferred, even though no formal announcement is made of the passing of the dividend, will be construed in the local "street" as indicating that dividend payments have been suspended. The director met on Monday of last week and their failure to declare a dividend at that time was viewed by the Financial Post as ominous.

The disbursement was cut from eight per cent per annum to four per cent a year ago, and it is believed that the enforcement of the Ontario railway board's demands for the putting of more cars into service will make maintenance of dividends even at the reduced rate out of the question.

### LEAGUE CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON

Complete Unanimity at First Depreciated as Likely to Endanger Success.

London, March 11.—The conference of the league of nations union opened at Westminster today, and elected Lord Shaw as president. The delegates included Oscar S. Strauss, chairman of the committee sent to the peace conference by the American League to Enforce Peace; Leon Bourgeois, president of the French Society of a League of Nations; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Arctic explorer, and one of the organizers of the Norse Society for a League of Nations, and Rhipherios Venizelos, prime minister of Greece.

M. Bourgeois and M. Venizelos, in their speeches both deprecated the reporting of complete unanimity at first as likely to endanger the success of the league of nations.

A resolution favoring free exercise of religion, submitted by the delegates from the American League to Enforce Peace, was adopted by the conference.

### Liquidation With Sympathetic Treatment.

Hok: The Globe's for putting the Grand Trunk in liquidation, Master? Stoort: Yes, but give th' shareholders "a fair price" for their shares.



### France Has Abandoned Plan For Allies to Share Debt

Paris, March 11.—France has abandoned, for the present, at least, any hope of having her great war debt shared by the allies. It is authoritatively asserted by one of the delegates attending the conference that what had been an embarrassing possibility has now been definitely eliminated from the deliberations, altho it is possible that France might, at some future time, attempt to secure assistance.

The project has never been formally presented at the conference, but conversations held at intervals since the conference began have served as a medium for the presentation of the French point of view.

The British and American delegations have been quite frank in their disapproval and have openly said that the people of their countries would be slow to endorse such a plan.

### FARM LAND VALUE ON THE INCREASE

New Canadian Statistics Give Comparisons With Last Year.

Ottawa, March 11.—The Dominion bureau of statistics publishes today its annual report on average farm values for the year 1918. The average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914. By province, the value is highest in British Columbia, viz. \$132, this being exactly the same figure as in 1917. The higher value per acre in this province is due to orcharding and fruit-growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average per acre, viz. \$47.

In 1917 the values were Quebec, \$53; Ontario, \$55.

The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males, \$70, as compared with \$64 in 1917, and for females, \$48, as compared with \$44 in 1917. For the complete year, including board, the wages averaged for males, \$617, and for females, \$416, as compared with \$611 and \$384, respectively, in 1917.

Cattle Prices Lower.

For the Dominion as a whole, horses under one year average in price \$59, as against \$57 in 1917. Milch cows are a year to under three years the average is \$112, against \$116, and for horses three years and over the value is \$102, against \$107. Milch cows are \$87 against \$84; cattle under one year are \$25, against \$24; cattle from one year to under three years old are \$57, against \$52, and cattle three years old and over are \$98, against \$77. Sheep average \$16, against \$15, and swine, per 100 pounds live weight, are \$16, against \$17.

### RHODES EXAMINATIONS ARE TO BE RESUMED

Election of Scholars Postponed on Account of War Will Take Place Soon.

The election of Rhodes scholars, postponed on account of the war, will be resumed through Canada during the present year. As the Oxford colleges cannot receive more than a given number of Rhodes scholars at one time, it has been necessary to make special arrangements for filling the postponed scholarships.

Toronto University nominates the scholar for 1917; Queen's University the scholar for 1918. The date of election, which must not be later than October 1, 1919, will be fixed by the committees of selection in these universities. The scholars elected will be expected to come into residence at Oxford not later than January, 1920.

The scholarships for 1919, and following years, will be open to candidates, otherwise eligible, from any university in the province.

Notice of date for the election of the scholar for 1919 will be given before the end of the present year. The scholar elected for 1919 will enter Oxford in October, 1920.

The scholars for 1920 and 1921 will be elected in October 1920, after which the elections will resume their normal course.

The conditions of eligibility remain as in past years, except that extension of the age limit may be granted to candidates for 1917, 1918, and 1919, who have been engaged in war service.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAIL.

A British and foreign mail will close at the general postoffice as follows: Ordinary letter mail, at 6 p.m., March 12. Supplementary ordinary letter mail, at 6 p.m., March 12. Registered mail, at 5 p.m., March 12. Parcel post mail, at 4 p.m., March 12.

### SPRING FURS

Small Garments for Mild Weather

This is the time when you need a small fur scarf or neckpiece to complete your spring costume. It is also a wise time to purchase, because prices are going up with leaps and bounds. The Dineen Co. are now showing some very handsome styles in white, black, tan and fox skins at very moderate prices. The disbursement was cut from eight per cent per annum to four per cent a year ago, and it is believed that the enforcement of the Ontario railway board's demands for the putting of more cars into service will make maintenance of dividends even at the reduced rate out of the question.

### DISASTROUS FIRE IN SASKATCHEWAN TOWN

Saskatoon, Sask., March 11.—Delisle, a small town, about 30 miles from here, is burning. The Saskatoon fire brigade were appealed to and left for the scene.

At 9 o'clock it was reported that the east side of the town was in flames and that the hotel and railway station were in danger. At 10.30 the fire was reported to be out.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
Campanian	New York	Breast
Camaguey	New York	Breast
Dante	Algeria	Gibraltar
Empire	New York	St. Nazaire
Florida	Philadelphia	Gibraltar
Gothe Prince	Cardiff	Gibraltar
Florida	Baltimore	Liverpool
Florida	New York	LaPallice
Florida	Batavia	Rouge
Florida	Hull	Gibraltar