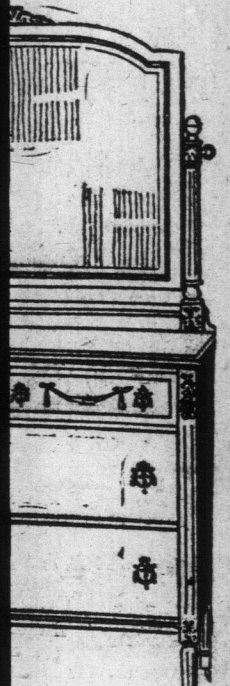
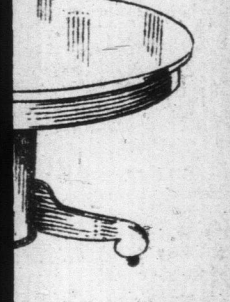


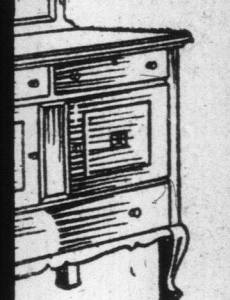
30 and set of Chairs. Extension Table 5 small and 1 arm leather. Regular



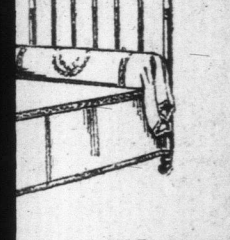
IAL \$32 any finish. Be- Regular price \$48.00. \$2.00.



ustrated. Quarter- ed or golden finish. February Sale price \$26.95



Solid quarter-cut finish. Regular Sale price \$26.95.



and Mattress, 75. Inch posts and top es. Spring, metal wire fabric. Mat- tresses. All regular 1.50. February Sale

FOR SALE --- \$42,500 MODERN RESIDENCE ON AVENUE ROAD BETWEEN LONSDALE. Excellent construction and well-finished. 3 rooms, 3 bathrooms, trunk room, 5 gar- age, Lot 60 x 166. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King Street East. Main 5450.

PROBS: Fresh westerly winds; fair, and cold. Senate Reading Room Jan 20 SENATE P O OTTAWA

# The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 5 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,965 TWO CENTS

## Demands of Striking Britishers Must Go Thru Trade Unions Conference Appoints Special Committee To Consider Greek Territorial Claims Projected Improvements to National Railways Will Employ 15,000 Men

### GREATER INTIMACY BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA

Memory of Sacrifices Borne Together Will Make Nations More Cordial, Says Borden.

### WANTS NO TERRITORY

Sir George Foster Says Canada is Ready for Trade if France is Willing.

London, Feb. 4.—Interviewed by the newspaper Excelsior, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, declined to make any formal statement on provisional decisions of the peace conference, as he considered haphazard discussions might be harmful to the rapidity of its labors.

"Discussing the question of the German colonies," Sir Robert said: "Canada has no territorial claims. Our intervention in the war by the side of Great Britain and France was and is still disinterested. The problems studied by the peace conference are of too difficult and delicate a nature for me to indicate the possibility of desirable solutions. The proposal of a league of nations comes before all other considerations. It is so important that no thoughtful man can refuse to give it his support. If the five great nations are unprepared to abstain from certain egotistical considerations in order to unite with the other nations in a resolve to maintain a world-wide peace, the sacrifices of the last four years will have been in vain. The maintenance of international peace can be public right in the world depends on the capability of the peoples to govern themselves. The British Empire, which is an association of free peoples, shows a certain analogy with the league of nations."

Sir Robert referred to the military effort of Canada, which, he observed, has "all the more right to be proud at the exploits of her army, as she only possessed at the outbreak of the war 8000 men, and had placed nearly half a million men at the service of the common cause."

France and Canada, he stated, "I hope and I firmly believe that the relations between France and Canada will become more intimate and more cordial after the war. The men of the two nations have learned to know and respect each other in sharing danger and glory together. The two nations must remain united by the memory of sacrifices borne together for the great cause of humanity and liberty."

Sir Robert declared that the intellectual affinities of the two nations, and, referring to the Franco-Canadian convention of 1895, declared it was particularly a commercial arrangement.

Sir George Foster, Dominion minister of trade and commerce, also interviewed by the newspaper Excelsior, said that France had informed Canada of her desire to denounce the 1895 treaty as well as all other commercial treaties. He said that the traffic of goods would continue under the old conditions.

Continuing, Sir George said that the future clauses would naturally depend on the attitude of the two countries in accordance with the arrangements. Last summer he had sent a commercial delegation to France, which had visited French towns and had come in contact with the French chambers of commerce and which had drawn up reports upon possible commercial business. Canadian business men had already gained the advantage from this information and placed themselves at the disposal of French firms. One consequence was that fifty stalls had been taken up for the next fairs fair. Canada was ready if France was ready, Canada only asked to assist France in every way, if the French administration would inform them how help could be given in the most useful way.

Sir George Foster complained that he had received but few commercial offers or applications and emphasized the necessity of French business men doing something without loss of time.

### SMALLER POWERS WANT MORE REPRESENTATION

Under Revised Plan of League They Would Only Be Called in When Interests Were Involved-- Demand Permanent Members.

Paris, Feb. 4.—President Wilson presided tonight over the commission of the society of nations, which had before it the complete project for constituting the league, discussing it article by article. While there is no authoritative information concerning the details of the project, the distribution of printed drafts among the members has disclosed the main features, and these can be summarized as follows:

Two main plans have been presented, which the members of the commission regard as embodying the American views, the both plans are composite, containing the best features from various sources, American, British, French and Italian.

Both plans are being considered together. In its original form the first plan is generally considered more democratic and therefore more acceptable to the small powers, whereas the revised plan is not as acceptable to the small powers, as it eliminates them from the executive branch of the proposed organization and is a long international supreme court with a fundamental basis of codified international law.

Three Main Features.

The first plan has three main features. First—A legislative branch, on which the great and small nations are equally represented, each as a unit. Second—An executive branch, consisting of two members from each of the great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and nine members chosen from the smaller powers. This gave the executive body a total membership of nineteen, of whom ten represented the great powers and nine represented the small powers. Third—Arbitration was provided for the determination of international issues. In case of a dispute between two nations, each nation named a representative, and the arbitrators thus chosen constitute a tribunal for determining the issues.

The foregoing, on broad lines, is the project which meets with most favor among the small nations, as they would be represented both on the executive and legislative branches. It is to be noted that such an organization would follow somewhat the lines of that of the present peace conference, as the legislative branch is analogous to the plenary session of the conference, while the executive branch is similar to the council of the great powers now holding daily sessions.

The Revised Plan.

The revised plan makes several important changes. The legislative branch remains the same, with the great and small nations represented. The executive branch is modified, however, so as to consist chiefly of the great powers, with two representatives from each, to which others from the small powers may be added when interests especially affecting them are at issue.

The third branch is entirely changed, so as to eliminate the plan of arbitrators and substitute an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal of judging international issues, analogous to the international supreme council. It is the two latter features which are regarded by the small powers as tending to concentrate the executive and legislative branches in the hands of the great powers, whereas the small powers prefer the plan giving them a status on the executive branch, and arbitration as a means of judicial determination instead of a tribunal of the great powers.

The question now before the commission is one largely between the great and small powers. Several of the small powers are understood to be preparing amendments to the revised plan, with a view to giving them representative status on all branches of the organization, and it is said that the tendency among the great powers is to give these amendments consideration. As these amendments would be to the major powers such, as well as their larger interests and responsibilities warrant.

### Peace Society Presents Recommendations

Paris, Feb. 4.—A conference of allies peace society comprising delegates of United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium, favoring the league of nations project, has given out resolutions adopted by it, in addition to the aims outlined in the plans handed by Leon Boreaux to the allied premiers last Saturday.

They declare for an international executive body and a periodical conference between employers and employees in line with the British project now before the labor commissions.

The American delegates declined to endorse some of the recommendations, holding that disarmament would not enable the states to gain to gain sufficient force to control the enemy until the latter were completely disarmed. They also object to the prohibition of the manufacture of arms and munitions as calculated to prevent scientific developments that might benefit the world.

### SIBERIA CONDITIONS TOLD BY ACKERMAN

Predicts Defeat of Small Allied Forces in Spring Campaign.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 4.—The key to the Russian situation is in the hands of the peace conference at Versailles. The main thing is for the allies to get together. If the allies had lent united support to the old Russian government before it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks and even if by this time in Moscow and Petrograd, so, remarked Carl W. Ackerman, the noted American war correspondent of The New York Times, who arrived on the steamer Empress of Japan today.

Mr. Ackerman has been for the past three months on the Siberian front. In his opinion, the conditions in Siberia at the present time could not be much worse. The Kolchak government and the Bolsheviks are preparing for a fight next spring, and if the Czech-Slovaks get out, and according to Mr. Ackerman, they are eager to leave Siberia, he argues that every indication points to the defeat of small allied forces.

### Over Two Per Cent. Beer Being Asked for by Labor

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—A delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will wait on the government tomorrow at noon for a request for the manufacture of beer with alcoholic content greater than 2 per cent, as permitted.

### RECRUITING FOR SIBERIA.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—Forty men from Manitoba are to be recruited for the Canadian military police force in Siberia, at once, according to telegraphic instructions received by Major J. W. Harris, today.

### LIQUOR MONEY FOR THE POLICE BENEFIT

Chief Grasset Will Approach Provincial Government for Grant.

Chief of Police Grasset stated that the World yesterday afternoon that he would approach the cabinet ministers at the parliament buildings just as soon as he can get an appointment with that body to ask that the Toronto police benefit fund be given a grant of money from the provincial government. The chief thinks that the police are entitled to a portion of the money that accrues from liquor licenses and that if the government were to take over the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act thousands of dollars worth of liquor has been handed over to the government and that nothing has been received by the police in return. He said that the government was under no expense by the police handing of such cases, remarking that the seized liquor was stored by the local police department until government men came to take it away.

The police benefit fund is in need of a money grant, which if awarded will make the fund the strongest of any public benefit fund in the Dominion of Canada.

Chief Grasset maintains that the police are entitled to a portion of the money, and his suggestion that he approach the government at once and place his demands before them on behalf of the benefit fund has been approved by the board of police commissioners. The chief has taken a very active interest in the benefit fund ever since he joined the force, and under his guidance the fund has risen from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Here- tofore the police have never received money from the provincial parliament.

### AMERICAN COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO ESTIMATE BELGIUM'S DAMAGE

Brussels, Feb. 4.—An American commission charged with the duty of estimating the war damage in Belgium is expected to arrive here shortly.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

British and foreign mails will close at the general postoffice as follows: Regular ordinary mail: 6:00 a.m. on Friday, February 7, 1919. Supplemental ordinary mail: 11:30 a.m. Friday, February 7, 1919. Regular registered mail: 12:00 mid- night, Thursday, February 6, 1919. Supplemental registered mail: 10:30 a.m., February 7, 1919. Mails for the Canadian forces in Siberia to be forwarded via Vancouver will be closed on the general postoffice, Toronto, as follows: Ordinary letter mail will close at 1:20 p.m., February 8; registered mail, 1:20 p.m., February 8; parcel mail, midnight, February 8.

### TO LAND WOUNDED AT PORTLAND, ME.

American Red Cross Announces Plans for Debarcation of Canadian Troops.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Plans for landing wounded Canadian troops at Portland, Me., with the approval of the United States Government, were announced today by the American Red Cross. Transfer of the men by rail across Maine and New Hampshire will cut many hours off their journey home after France. The first shipload will depart at Portland in a few days, two consignments a month being arranged for thereafter. All will have full benefit of the canteen and motor ambulance service of the Red Cross.

### YOUTHS CHARGED WITH AUTO THEFT

Were Caught at Beamsville—Further Charge of Shopbreaking.

Walter Peley, 1631 Shaw street; Stewart R. Flanagan, 125 Brandon avenue, and Walter Gorman, 123 Portland street, were brought back to Toronto last night by Detectives Levitt and Mitchell on charges of theft. The three youths are charged with stealing a motor car belonging to W. H. Bagshaw, of 503a West Marion street.

The police say that the youths stole the car owned by Mr. Bagshaw from the corner of Spadina and Grange avenues on Monday night. They motored out the Hamilton highway and on Monday night they drove the stolen car into a lane at Burlington and covered themselves over with rugs, sleeping in the car until morning. Early in the morning the car continued their journey. Just outside of Beamsville they stopped the car and broke into a house, stealing sufficient food to make their breakfast. When they went to start the car it would not go. Thinking it was out of water they went into the house again and brought out a kettle of water. When the car refused to start, they suddenly discovered that it had run out of gasoline and they left it standing in a ditch at the side of the road.

Seen by Farmer.

A farmer in the vicinity saw them work the car and leave the car and at once informed the chief of police of Beamsville. The chief gave chase after four miles this side of St. Catharines.

They were taken to the county jail and held until Detectives Levitt and Mitchell arrived to bring them back to this city. When searched, the detectives say they found a quantity of stolen jewelry on the three prisoners. They are alleged to have been sleeping in a stable in the vicinity of the Ward Storage Company on College street for a number of days. On Monday night they were said by the police to have entered the storage warehouse by way of a rear window. On entering the premises they stole a number of pearl and diamond rings, as well as a pearl necklace. They all will face a second charge of shopbreaking.

### CANADIAN CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

Dominion Already Sends Bill for Sixteen Millions to Central Powers.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Canadian claims for damages from the enemy arising from "illegal warfare," including the sinking of merchant vessels, the destruction of Canadian owned property, etc., so far forwarded to the Canadian ministers now overseas, for presentation in the allied bill against Germany and Austria, now total some sixteen million dollars. The itemized claims have been forwarded by the enemy debt committee of the state department. The state department is also considering the present legal status of some fourteen and one-half million dollars' worth of C.P.R. stock par value held in Germany at the outbreak of the war, on which some seven million dollars of unpaid dividends with accrued interest is now due. What right the German owners will have to this will probably not be finally determined until the peace and indemnity details are settled at Paris.

### STEARER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Cedric	New York	Liverpool
Henry R. Mallory	New York	Bordeaux
Duck D'Arct	New York	London
San Giovanni	New York	Naples
Oscar II	Christiansand	Norway

### A MAN'S CHIEF CONFORT.

A fur-lined coat is the most comfortable article of dress a man can put on his back. And besides, a fur-lined coat is always stylish and fashionable. There are seasons upon seasons of wear comfort and style in a fur-lined coat. If you intend buying a coat look over the display in Dineen's and see how splendid a coat you can get for \$25. W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, manufacturing furriers, corner Yonge and Temperance streets.