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THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 18 1920

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TURKS AND ALLIES CLASH—CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED

Commons Debates Re-establishment And Insurance For Returned Men

Spartacan Uprisings Complicate War of Factions in Germany

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RETURNED MEN HEATEDLY DEBATED

No Decision "Off Bat," Sir G. Foster Tells Commons—May Be State Insurance.

SOME HOT CRITICISM

Ottawa, March 17—(By Canadian Press)—Re-establishment of returned men monopolized the day's proceedings in the house. Last year, a special committee of the house investigated re-establishment at some length. But there were several fields which the committee, admittedly, was unable to explore, and today, Major Andrews, of Winnipeg, (himself a returned man), moved the appointment of another special committee.

Early in the debate Sir George Foster, repeating the promise made by Mr. Rowell a few days ago, declared that it was the intention of the house to appoint a special committee. It would become empowered to "take up and carry on at the point where the old committee left off."

But the government was not in a position to give its decision "off the bat." On this there was some murmuring among the opposition.

"The government," Sir George added, "does not intend to smother the question. It proposes to take the best means in its power, after a little consideration, to see that these investigations are carried on."

Moves for Committee.

Major Andrews, in presenting his motion, urged that re-establishment should be settled at home in the same spirit as was shown by the men when they went overseas. Lieut.-Col. Peck, V.C., supporting, thought questions should come before the committee in this order—pensions, re-establishment, gratuities. Support, too, was given to the motion by Capt. McGibbon and Capt. Manion, the former citing instances of present hardship in civilian life suffered by returned men.

Captain Power, while supporting the motion, hoped that appointment of a committee would not be used as a camouflage before next week's G. W. V. A. convention at Montreal. A strongly critical speech by D. D. McKenzie, former house leader of the opposition, brought him into spirited conflict with E. W. Nesbitt, a member of last year's committee. Mr. McKenzie declared that the patience of returned men was about exhausted by the government's dilatory and tedious ways. Aid to the men had been deliberately delayed and a committee

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LARSEN WILL FACE CHARGE OF MURDER

Cooksville Jury Commits Him for Trial—Asks Early Hearing.

Another chapter of the Cooksville drama was brought to a close yesterday, when Frank Larsen was committed for trial on a charge of murder. The evidence taken at the adjourned inquest a week ago was yesterday summed up and a verdict of "death caused by a shot from a gun in the hands of Frank Larsen" returned.

Dr. Groves acted as coroner in the absence of Dr. Smith, who conducted the previous proceedings.

According to the evidence, Nelson Larsen said his two sons, Frank and Joseph, and their brother-in-law, James Davidson, were together at the Larsen farm at midday, March 3. They had brought a two-gallon jar of whiskey to the house, and while they were dividing it between them it was necessary for Nelson Larsen, the father, to go to the barn in order to feed the cattle. During his absence an argument was started and James Davidson slapped Frank Larsen's face. It appears that Frank resented the action, and having said so, reached behind a nearby door and brought out a double-barreled gun. There was a report and Davidson fell, with an ugly wound near the top of his head. Joseph left the house to tell his father, whom he met returning from the barn. Nelson Larsen fainted on the threshold of the door, and Joseph worked over him for an hour. Dr. MacFadden and Constable Copeland were telephoned for. On his way to the house Copeland met and arrested Frank Larsen.

Davidson's Widow Called.

At the inquest yesterday no new evidence was brought to light, altho a new witness, Mrs. Davidson, widow of the deceased, was called to the stand. Her testimony did not materially affect the proceedings. At the conclusion of the inquest William A. Skeans, prosecuting attorney, brought a charge of murder against the accused, who was then committed for trial. In the ordinary course of events the preliminary sitting should not take place until the fall, but A. G. Davis, counsel for the defence, requested that a hearing be arranged for an earlier date and this will apparently be granted.

New Zealand and Australia Cut Mutton Prices in Half

Offered in New York at 12 3-4 Cents a Pound, as Five-Year Contracts With British Government Are Expiring.

New York, March 17.—According to The Globe this evening, the British government is now offering New Zealand and Australian sheep in New York at 12¾ cents a pound, wholesale, against the prevailing wholesale price of 24 cents, and is taking orders for lamb at 18½ cents a pound, wholesale, as compared with 30 cents a pound, the prevailing wholesale price.

This is made feasible by the fact that the five-year contracts, which the British government has held with the meat industry of Australia and New Zealand, are now expiring, and these countries will be free to divert their sheep and lambs to any part of the world without restriction. The Globe forecasts extremely low retail figures as a result.

WHITE OR RED TERROR, WHICH? IS THE QUESTION NOW ASKED BY THE CITIZENS OF BERLIN

Government Officials Fear Spartacist Outbreak—Announcement That Reds Are Planning Rising and Bloodshed Feared — Kapp and Luettwitz Resignation Officially Confirmed.

Berlin, March 17.—After holding the reins of power for less than five days, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the self-appointed chancellor and dictator, has retired from office and control. He resigned today, and an official communication explained that the chancellor considered his mission fulfilled when the old government decided to meet the most essential demands addressed to it. He was also moved to this action by the extreme necessity of the fatherland, which demanded union against the dangers of Bolshevism. The resignation says:

"The Bauer government having voluntarily decided to fulfill the most essential political demands addressed to it, the rejection of which on Saturday led to the establishment of the Kapp government, Chancellor Kapp considers his mission fulfilled and retires, resigning the executive power again into the hands of the military commander-in-chief.

"In this, he is moved by the conviction of the extreme necessity of the fatherland, which demands solid union of all against the annihilating dangers of Bolshevism."

The real circumstances of Kapp's retirement are still shrouded in mystery. An important factor undoubtedly is to be found in the deliberations of the under-secretaries and imperial council yesterday, which Major-General von Luettwitz attended. The views of this conference were that both Kapp and Von Luettwitz withdraw in order to terminate an intolerable position.

Resignation Confirmed.

The resignation of Chancellor Kapp and his chief officials is confirmed by the following official announcement:

"General Provisional Director Kapp

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REVOLUTION STAYED REPATRIATION

Berlin, March 17.—One effect of the revolution has been the interruption of negotiations to repatriate Russian prisoners, of whom there are more than 200,000 scattered thruout Germany. The negotiations were almost concluded when the government was overthrown. It was planned to ship the prisoners from Stettin to Revai and pass them into Russia thru Esthonia.

LAKE TOWNS APPROVE DECISION TO BUILD TORONTO & EASTERN

Pickering, March 17.—The news that the Ontario government will endorse the construction of the Hydro-Electric's radial known as the Toronto and Eastern was received with approval here tonight even if the beginning of construction may be held up a month or so in order that the financial air may clear and the government and Sir Adam Beck get everything straightened out as between the two bodies. It is believed that Hon. Mr. Drury and Sir Adam are working together.

There is no reason, therefore, why work should not be begun at this end to complete the line from here toward Toronto, and the Toronto end start at or near the corner of Danforth and Woodbine. The city portion down to Ashbridge's Bay and along the front will start later. But from Danforth avenue a mile north with a bridge across the Canadian National line in Trout or Massey creek and then east thru York and Scarboro and Pickering townships to a junction with the completed portion of the line in the latter township can be started in less than a month. Any kind of expedition on the part of the Hydro could bring passengers from Bowmanville to the corner of Woodbine and Danforth early this summer. Passengers would transfer to the municipal street cars on Danforth and the freight to a truck system. Even the passengers may be taken into the city by buses till the line along Ashbridge's Bay and on the Esplanade is built. The bridge at Woodbine and St. Clair over Massey Creek may be a double-deck one so that the public can use it as well as the radial if York and Scarboro townships pay their share of the joint structure.

It is believed the Hydro has all its plans ready for the work from Danforth avenue to the new radial station near the new Union Station at the foot of Bay street.

SENATE DECLINES THE DECLARATION ON FOREIGN WARS

Disposition of Reservation Regarded as Clearing Up Last Doubtful Issue.

IRISH DEBATE SHELVED

Washington, March 17.—The Republican irreconcilables, combining with the Democrats, overturned on the senate floor today the plan of Republican leaders to attach to the peace treaty a general declaration of American policy toward future European wars.

The declaratory reservation, which would pledge the United States to regard with "grave concern" any threat to Europe's peace or freedom, was voted down 25 to 39 after the irreconcilables had tried in vain to amend it. Intended as an offset to the reservation denying the obligations of article ten, the proposal had been expected by the Republican leaders to attract many Democratic votes, but on the roll call only two senators on the Democratic side supported it.

Disposition of the reservation was regarded as clearing up the last doubtful issue of the treaty fight, and the leaders immediately made plans to bring a vote on ratification by Friday. By unanimous consent it was agreed to limit speeches on all other pending reservations to fifteen minutes, and to continue tomorrow's session into the evening if necessary to put the ratification resolution into final form. About a dozen reservations remain to be voted on, but it is generally conceded that none of them will be adopted.

As the ratification controversy neared a conclusion, William Jennings Bryan began a series of conferences with Democratic senators, throwing the weight of his influence against the advice of President Wilson that the administration senate forces vote against ratification with the republican reservations. Mr. Bryan is understood to have told his friends in the senate to take the best ratification they could get, but there was no evidence tonight that he had materially weakened the Democratic forces standing out against the republican program.

Action on the declaratory reservation, which was introduced by Senator Denroot, Republican, Wisconsin, was reached after the senate had extricated itself with some difficulty from the debate started yesterday on the Irish question. Two propositions intended to aid toward Irish independence were laid aside by votes of more than 2 to 1, discussion on each of them being ended summarily by a motion to lay on the table, not debatable under senate rules.

TARIFF INIQUITOUS, BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE SOON REMOVED

Provincial Minister of Agriculture Gives His Views in Legislature.

ALLUDES TO DR. CODY

It was Irish day in the legislature yesterday in display of the "green immortal shamrock" on the breasts and good-will on the lips of members all over the house. There was, however, one exceptional incident—a reference to Rev. Dr. Cody by Hon. Manning Doherty, which, if prompted by any sense of humor, failed to reach its objective.

Mr. Doherty spoke with a large pot of shamrock on his desk that had been presented by R. L. Brackin. He was applauded by the U. F. O. members even when he drew a broad line of demarkation between his attitude on the tariff and their well-known policy. Later on he declared he had been all his life a Conservative and was not ashamed of it. He must have carried into the U. F. O. a good deal of the old leaven, altho he declared the Canadian tariff the most unscientific and iniquitous in the world. At the conclusion of his speech his tariff ideas were but hazily comprehensible and members all round were relieved when Sam Clarke, West Northumberland, took up the running. Mr. Clarke was in his best vein. He was evidently sympathetic to the government to the extent of their getting a chance; but enunciated Liberalism stoutly between humorous digressions anent the characteristics of Rowell and Proudfoot. The following are merely given as specimens:

"Brother Rowell saw the bright lights of Ottawa and he left us. Where, in the name of God, is he today?

"You have in this province of Ontario today, oh, so many saints who want things done in a minute."

"In this free Canada of ours common sense freedom is our greatest possession."

Most of it was in allusion to the demand for bone-dry prohibition at once. A group of ministers of the Gospel sat on the floor of the house outside the bar—the only bar unabolished. They listened to Mr. Clarke and wondered at the hilarious attitude of the members. Apparently they did not understand the spirit of the occasion, tho a few of them also wore the shamrock.

For the first occasion in the history of the legislature, Wellington Hay did not wear the red carnation. In his buttonhole a sprig of the Irish emblem shone instead.

Minister of Agriculture Speaks.

Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, continued the debate on the address. Following the usual compliments to the Speaker of the house and other speakers, he said the structure of the Liberal platform drawn by H. H. Dewart was too sacredly drawn for real operation. The Liberals are the greatest little platform builders in Canada. But the last days of the Ross regime stunk in the nostrils of all honest men. Mr. Dewart had charged that the U.F.O. left control of the packers out of

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3.)

ATTACKED BY THUGS

George Constable Puts Up Plucky Fight and Beats Off Assailants.

George Constable, an employe of a Yonge street jewelry store, was attacked by two men on Bond street Tuesday night, and after a struggle with the thugs, he was successful in breaking away from them, without being robbed. Constable was walking home and had $400 in cash in his pocket. He noticed the two men watching him count the money in a store and they followed him. Constable has a cut on the face as the result of the tussle. A man on the opposite side of the street came to Constable's aid and the two robbers fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS OCCUPIED AFTER RESISTANCE BY TURKS UNDER GUNS OF THE WARSHIPS

Clash at War Office, Where Several Were Killed on Both Sides—All War Vessels Cleared for Action—Any Overt Act Threatening Allies to Be Punished by Death—To Strengthen Power of Sultan.

STATEMENT BY HIGH COMMISSIONER

Constantinople, March 16.—Constantinople was occupied this morning by allied forces, under General Sir George F. Milne of the British army. This long-looked-for military demonstration by the allies against Turkey was carried out with only one untoward happening, a serious clash at the war office, where the Turks resisted the allied troops.

An exchange of shots resulted, in which several Punjabi of the British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed.

The excitement caused by the occupation quieted down before darkness, which brought absolute calm.

The landing of the forces of occupation was carried out under the guns of the formidable allies' fleet anchored in the Bosphorus. The British dreadnought Benbow was moored at the Galata Quay, her guns trained upon Stamboul. Another man o' war faced the arsenal in the Golden Horn, while all the other warships in the Bosphorus were standing by with their decks cleared for action.

Except in the instance stated, however, there was no resistance to the allied forces as they carried out the orders for the occupation of the historic capital of the Ottoman Empire. The population, in fact, showed little alarm, nor was there any sign of panic, except in one section of Stamboul, as the commanders of the allied troops brought their forces ashore.

Sailors and Marines Landed.

These forces included four thousand bluejackets and marines from the British warships, and contingents from the forces of all the allies represented here. Indian detachments, having Moslems on their rosters, were among the troops taking part in the operation.

Comprehensive military and naval plans had been made for carrying out the allied measures and precautionary steps taken. Last night a number of Turks and other persons who were regarded as possible disturbers of the peace were arrested, including the commander of the 10th Turkish division.

The dead walls of Constantinople have been placarded with a proclamation by Major-Gen. Henry F. M. Wilson, of the British troops, declaring that anyone committing any act that threatened the safety of the allied forces would be tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, or such other penalty as the court might fix. The proclamation was printed in Greek, English and French, and it was eagerly scanned by curious crowds in all sections of the city, which, after the landing took place, wandered around the streets in a dazed manner, apparently unable to understand exactly what had happened.

The French this evening are patrolling Stamboul with Senegalese troops. The British are guarding Pera, the suburb northwest of the Golden Horn, while the Italians are guarding Scutari, the portion of Constantinople on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

Clash Near War Office

The flutter that occurred in Stamboul as the troops marched in was on the part of the shopkeepers near the war office, where the clash occurred. They closed their shops in their first fright but speedily reopened them.

The allies are declared to believe their measures have provided amply for the maintenance of security and order in Constantinople and consider it questionable whether even the so-called nationalist forces in Anatolia are in a position to attempt anything serious.

The allied high commissioner here has issued a statement declaring that the allies have no intention of destroying the authority of the sultan but wish to strengthen his power. It also says the allies will adhere to their intention not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople but that they may be compelled to modify their decision if massacres and disorders continue.

The allies have occupied the ministries of war and navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

Proclamation by the Allies.

On the occupation of Constantinople today the British, French and Italian high commissioners issued the following proclamation:

"First—Occupation is provisional.

"Second—The entente powers have no intention to destroy the sultan's authority. They wish rather to strengthen it in all places which shall remain under Ottoman administration.

"Third—The entente powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. But, if, God forbid, troubles develop and massacres occur, that decision probably will be modified.

"Fourth—In this critical hour everyone must attend to his own affairs and assist in maintaining general security without permitting himself to be deceived by those whose frenzy tends to destroy the last hope of building upon the ruins of the ancient Turkish empire a new Turkey. In short, it is the duty of every person to obey orders issuing from the sultan.

"Fifth—Certain persons implicated in threats, of which more will be told later, have been arrested in Constantinople. They naturally will be held responsible

MEETINGS IN EGYPT STERNLY FORBIDDEN

Cairo, Egypt, March 17.—Field Marshal Allenby, British high commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, has issued a proclamation which sternly forbids any meetings, proceedings or resolutions by the legislative assembly or the provincial councils or other elective bodies, or members of them, outside their legal competence. Violations of the proclamation are to be dealt with by martial law.

ONTARIO CONVENTION OF G.W.V.A. URGES STATE INSURANCE

Holds Stormy Gratuity Debate—J. McNamara Advises "No Politics."

MEET IN PETERBORO

Peterboro, Ont., March 17.—(Canadian Press.)—At this evening's session of the fourth annual provincial G.W.V.A. convention, the meeting adopted a resolution to memorialize the government to introduce a measure to provide federal life insurance for members of the service in all wars, both male and female, whose disability prevents them from obtaining the regular form of insurance, such insurance to be provided at the lowest possible cost.

Several resolutions on pensions, asking for an increase in the pension scale, were referred back to the resolutions committee.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to be submitted to the Dominion government, asking on behalf of the Indian members of the C.E.F. similar re-establishment conditions to those provided for all other soldiers. Several resolutions on the housing problem were dealt with, and it was decided to appoint a committee of experts to deal with the Ontario housing act, and formulate plans for its improvement.

Debate on Gratuities.

A stormy debate on the gratuity question occupied the attention of some two hundred delegates at this afternoon's session. The debate opened with a resume of the main points in the issue by Comrade C. Wilson of Toronto, and three hours later closed with the meeting unanimously adopting the G.W.V.A. soldiers' re-establishment scheme as submitted to

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.)

EXPECT SIR ROBERT IN OTTAWA ON MAY 1

Ottawa, March 17.—(By Canadian Press.)—Latest information reaching Ottawa as to the state of the health of Sir Robert Borden is to the effect that the prime minister is rapidly regaining his former health, and that his recovery is being maintained. It is stated that he will likely be in Ottawa about May 1. As the session is expected to continue for a couple of weeks after that date, the expectations are that the premier will be in his place in the commons chamber before prorogation.

CRUSADE AGAINST ALL "DOPE" FIENDS

Police Arrest Alleged Ringleader, Who Says He's a Physician.

The police have started a crusade against persons handling drugs. Yesterday a man, claiming to be a qualified practitioner, and his wife were arrested on two charges, and two young men were later arrested while preparing an injection of morphine. The man arrested gave his name as Dr. George E. White, aged 30, of Seattle, Washington. The police are charging him with "illegally practicing as a doctor," and in the meantime they will communicate with the Seattle police for information concerning him. A woman with White stated she was his wife, and along with White, will be charged with fraud.

They are alleged to have purchased a fur stole, worth $85, from the Sellers-Gough store, Yonge street, by presenting a worthless cheque. On searching a house occupied by the couple on Spadina avenue detectives discovered the alleged "dope trafficking." It is alleged by the police that the accused came here two days ago from the United States.

White declared he is a graduate of the United States College of Medicine and can prove himself a qualified physician. His front room was being fitted up like a doctor's office and in a desk Detectives Taylor, Wickett and Strohm found a large quantity of pads which had been printed here. A number of prescriptions for morphine and cocaine had been filled out and contained the names of a number of people. The police stated White had intended to do a land office business issuing prescriptions to dope fiends.

To Inspector of Detectives Wallace, White is said to have confessed that both he and his wife were users of morphine. He had 20 hypodermic needles, as well as quite an amount of drugs.

He asserted that he had $600 in cash and would gladly hand it over to any person who could cure him of the dope habit.

James Miles, aged 26, of 83 1-2 Cumberland street and William Kirby, aged 19, of 74 Bellwoods avenue, were arrested in a pool room on East Richmond street charged with having morphine in their possession. When Plainclothesmen Greenlee and Parrish rushed in a downstairs room they found the two young men heating the morphine in a spoon. One of the accused, the officers said, was holding the spoon while the other was holding a burning newspaper beneath it. The prisoners also had a needle used to administer the dope.

W. C. COMMINS DIES.

The death occurred late last night of W. C. Commins, of the Western Plumbing Company, 140 Spadina avenue, at his residence, 26 Starr avenue, in his seventy-ninth year. The funeral announcements will be made later.

DOCTORS', HALF HOLIDAY.

Chatham, March 17.—(Special.)—Local physicians have decided to observe Thursday afternoons as a holiday, and have arranged for four of their number to be on hand to answer emergency calls.

Holland to Intern Ex-Kaiser In Some Part of Utrecht

The Hague, March 17.—A royal decree issued March 16 says the place to be allotted to former Emperor William of Germany as his residence will form part of the province of Utrecht, and that it will be fixed later by the government. The decree was in connection with an announcement to the allied premiers regarding their recent note concerning the one-time monarch.

The premier stated today that the government is considering an official allotment of land at Wieringan as a place of sojourn for former Crown Prince Frederick William. He said that up to the present the government had no indication that the former emperor of his son had taken part in any political activities whatever.

The real effect of the decree concerning William Hohenzollern will be absolutely to restrict him to Doorn and Amerongen and their surroundings, and that one of the main purposes of the decree was to exclude him from any large towns.