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Dominion Parliament

Glowing Tributes Paid to Memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier — New Liberal House Leader McKenzie and Acting Premier White Participate in Debate on Speech From The Throne — Hon. J. A. Calder Discusses Canada's Most Important Problems; Repatriation Outweighs Tarriffs and Party-Politics.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25. — The opening session of the parliament witnessed a great tribut that was paid to the memory of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Thomas White, the acting premier, said the death of Sir Wilfrid had removed a most distinguished and commanding personality from the stage of public life.

"During his long career," said Sir Thomas, "he has been identified with all the great political controversies since the period of confederation. His fame has carried far beyond the boundaries of Canada and in Britain and in France, and the United States as well as in other countries, the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had long been known, respected and admired as one of the outstanding statesmen of the age.

D. D. McKenzie, the new liberal leader spoke for the Liberals. The speaker following was Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

A laurel wreath was laid on the desk of the late Liberal leader by Hon. Charles Murphy and Hon. Jacques Bureau and it is probable that it will remain there until a permanent successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier is named. Laurel in French is 'Laurier,"

Good headway was made with the debate on the address in the commons today, subsequent to paying of tributes to the late Liberal leader. The debate may be somewhat prolonged, although the hope is held out that it may be brought to a close before the end of the week. It depends upon the number of back and middle benchers, who desire to be heard, but who have not as yet revealed their intentions.

In addition to Major D. L. Redman, of Calgary; Captain Manion, of Fort William and Rainy River, the first day's debate was reproductive of efforts by D. D. McKenzie, Liberal house leader, and Sir Thomas White, the acting prime minister, and A. R. McMaster, Liberal member from Brome. Hon. F. B. Carvell moved the adjournment, and will be the first speaker on Wednesday.

The mover and seconder, both returned soldiers, in brief speeches, reviewed the legislation promised in the speech from the throne, and emphasized more particularly the need of problems affecting the demobilization of Canada's fighting men being adequately dealt with.

Major Redman urged upon the government the desirability of keeping alien enemies out of Canada, while Dr. Manion, in dealing with the labor question, expressed the opinion that much could be done by curtailing profiteering and reducing the cost of living.

Mr. McKenzie, who has been somewhat noted in the past for long speeches, confined his efforts to fifty minutes, moderately criticizing the government and its programme. In opening, he referred to his position as leader as being temporary. He asked that full justice be done to the returned soldier, and urged that steps be taken to stop the flow from the farm to the factory. In closing, he invited Liberal-Unionists to come back into the Liberal fold.

Sir Thomas White congratulated Mr. McKenzie on his elevation to the Liberal leadership, as well as for the moderation that characterized his speech.

The acting prime minister emphasized the need of securing employment for munition workers and returned soldiers. In this connection, among other things, he mentioned that $20,000,000 would be spent by the government on railway extensions. Dealing with the financial situation, he said that the continuance of business and agricultural prosperity must depend on the raising of sufficient money to provide for the marketing of Canadian products abroad. He was inclined to think that under present conditions, when party politics are a matter of secondary importance, Liberal-Unionists would not be disposed to accept Mr. McKenzie's invitation to them to return to the Liberal fold.

A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome, advocated higher income tax on big combines. He made a plea for greater race unity in Canada.

Repatriation of men who went to the war and attendant problem found emphasis in the resumed debate on the address in the house on Febr. 26. For an hour and a half Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration, and chairman of the repatriation committee, spoke of the problems and the way in which they had been handled.

It was the first speech of any length which Mr. Calder has made in the house since he joined the government, for last session such speeches as he made were brief. He stressed the necessity of adequately meeting the reconstruction problem—a problem as important in Canada as in any other country. He referred, incidentally, to the tariff cleavage. What was to be done about it? As a member from a western constituency, he thought there was no doubt as to opinion there.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Famine Reigning in Moscow

"HUNGER TYPHUS" CLAIMING THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS DAILY

PARIS, Feb. 25. — The soviet government in Moscow is now regulating the number of baths each person is permitted to take in the various public and private bathing places, and for this purpose has divided the population into three categories, according to French refugees arriving here from Russia.

Those in the first category are allowed to bathe twice a month, it is said, and those in the second category once a month, while those in the third category never.

The cost of food in Russia is declared to the prohibitive when food can be obtained and a famine, made worse by lack of medicine, was reigning in Moscow when the French left. The Bolshevik call is the "hunger typhus," and it claims from two thousand to three thousand victims daily.

Premier Lenine, the refugees say, is not affected by the food problem. Lenine had plenty to eat, and his bill for fruit and vegetables in a recent month amounted to 60,000 roubles.

Starving Horses Seized for Food

WARSAW, Feb. 26. — Forty pounds of wheat flour is being sold at Moscow for 800 roubles and sugar is fifty roubles per pound, with both commodities virtually unobtainable. Starving horses, which fall in the streets are stripped of their flesh before they are cold. Money is of little value and pearls, diamonds, jewels, fine bronze clocks and paintings bring little when traded. Thefts in these lines are therefore infrequent. In order to get food a trader must offer clothes. Women refugees from Moscow were recently held up at Smolensk, it is said, and their clothing was stolen, but the soldiers disdained to take a beautiful pearl necklace, so that its owner was able to sell the necklace here.

The large number of deaths has led to a decree declaring the undertaking business a state monopoly.

Says He Intended To "Get" Wilson

Man Arrested in Boston Believed to be Crazy—Calls Himself "King of Poland"

BOSTON, Feb. 25. — John Rogosky, who was arrested when he attempted to gain admittance to President Wilson's suite in the Copley Place hotel, was arraigned in the Central court today charged with carrying dangerous weapons.

A 32-calibre revolver, with sixty rounds of ammunition and a blackjack, were found on Rogosky when he was taken into custody at the hotel. Rogosky told the police he "intended to get the president and save the world." It was also learned that the man believed himself to be the "king of Poland." Upon his arrest he declared he had "reached heaven" and that he tried to do the task imposed upon him by the "Supreme Being."

To Deport Spaniards

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. — Five of the fourteen Spanish anarchists arrested here Sunday are being held by the immigration authorities for deportation. The records of the remaining nine will be investigated thoroughly, and, if deemed advisable they too will be shipped out of the country, according to Capt. Rubano, chief of the secret service.

Plot to Kill Wilson

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25. — Information tending to show a plot was hatched to assassinate President Wilson was gathered in this city, Todd Daniels, divisional superintendent of the department of justice bureau of investigation, declared today.

"Whether evidence can be secured to substantiate this information I am not prepared to say," he said.

Reports from the department bureau here, transmitted to the secret service agents, precipitated the arrests of many aliens in New York, Daniels declared.

Five of eleven men arrested in this city were held pending advice from deportation authorities.

Crop Statement

Decreased Production of Wheat in Argentine, Australia and South Africa

OTTAWA, Feb. 26. — A cablegram received today from the international institute of agriculture gives the following official crop statements.

Production in Argentine, 1918-19—Wheat, 184,972,000 bushels, compared with 218,625,000 in 1917-18 and 141,803,000, the average of the five years 1912-13 to 1918-19. Oats—41,526,000 bushels compared with 71,326,000 in 1917-18, and a five year average of 53,350,000. Flax seed—27,754,000 bushels, compared with 22,145,000 last year, and a five years' average of 33,587,000.

The total production of wheat in Argentine, Australia and the Union of South Africa is 273,707,000 bushels, compared with 342,825,000 in 1917-18, and a five years' average of 258,365,000.

The production of wheat in Australia for 1918-19 has been officially announced as 81,000,000 bushels, which would leave 9,000,000 as the crop of South Africa.

Germans Protest Being Ordered to Leave China

PARIS, Feb. 26. — The German armistice delegates at Spa have protested against the deportation of Germans from China, which country expelled two shiploads of Germans and sent them to Australia in January and is preparing to send others to the central powers direct.

Four Ships Chartered

Reuter's learns that four ships have been chartered for the voyage from China to Europe for the repatriation of all Germans in China excepting a few missionaries.

The first ship sails early in March. Two thousand five hundred Germans, including 1,200 women and children, are involved.

Drastic Disarmament Terms To Be Imposed

PARIS, March 2. — Marshal Foch yesterday presented to the council of the great powers the military terms to be incorporated into the peace treaty. These will be considered on Monday with the naval terms already submitted to the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to twenty divisions of ten thousand men each, including fifteen divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials and the military and commercial use of the airplane is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms, they were not discussed.

Submarine Abolished

The naval terms now before the council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarines in naval warfare.

Inter-Allied Mission Fails in Poland

WARSAW, Mach 2. — Negotiations at Lemberg, between the inter-allied mission and the Poles and Ukrainians, have been broken off, it being found impossible to get the Poles and Ukrainians to agree on a line of demarcation between their forces. Hostilities are about to be resumed, it is reported. The inter-allied mission is expected here tomorrow.

PROVIDES FOR COMPLETE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANS

PARIS, Feb. 26. — Marshal Foch, in discussing the diplomatic situation with a representative of the Havas Agency said that the new armistice convention will provide for the naval and military disarmament of Germany.

He added that there was no doubt that the supreme council also would add to the new agreement clauses concerning financial and territorial questions. In that way the armistice convention, the marshal said, would comprise also the basis for a preliminary peace treaty.

SAYS EUROPE UPON VERGE OF ERUPTION

Ramsay Macdonald Issues Warning of Conditions on Continent

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Ramsay MacDonald, one of the British delegates to the Berne conference and one of the leading Socialists in this country, declared in a signed article in the Manchester Guardian that the general terms of peace must be decided if Kurt Eisner's sacrifice is to be turned to saving Europe. He says:

"Events transpiring in Munich are hot caused by monarchistic plots and are not the second thought of a Germany that surrendered unawares four months ago and is reconsidering her decision. They are lava spurts from the side of a volcano, warning us of deep seated disturbance.

"It is as necessary that we should stay this eruption as it was that we should repel Prussian domination.

"Reckless lack of dignity and sanity in policy, a dragging on of the Paris preliminaries, a continuance of the blockade, these are methods of punishing guilty enemies by involving them and ourselves in common ruin.

"Spartacism is revived. Scheidemann will be driven farther to the right and may be displaced by a revolutionary government of unsettlement. A clear division into extremes will take place and men in the middle will be crushed or silenced.

"No one but criminal can contemplace such a sequel to the war with light heart or shrug of shoulders. Even now it will not be so easy to rob the eruption of its fury and to turn Eisner's sacrifice to saving Europe."

MacDonald describes Eisner's impassioned address late one night during the conference at Berne in which he told of the agiated state of Germany. As he finished he was handed a telegram which led him to comment: "I ought to go back. This is proof of what I've been saying. Things are bad."

Trotzky Decides To Fight Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 25. — "We must fight the treacherous Poles to the last soldier". This is the dictum which Leon Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevist minister of war, sent from the Perm front to the Smolensk-Minsk headquarters, whence the troops have been ordered to advance on Baranovichi. Trotzky is anxious to give the Poles what he terms a lesson, as he especially hates Paderewski.

It is just revealed that prior to Paderewski's becoming premier, the members of the Polish legation in Moscow were arrested and some of them were shot!

WILSON OPENS CAMPAIGN DEFENDING LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN U. S.

Plea Fails to Impress Opponents

Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26. — President Wilson today accepted the challenge of those who oppose America's entrance into a league of nations.

"And," he declared, "I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

"I have come back to report progress," he said, "and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — President Wilson told members of the congressional foreign relations committee tonight that unless the United States entered the League of Nations, the league would fail and chaos and turmoil beyond description would result in Europe. Views of Republican members opposing the league's constitution, as reported to the peace conference, apparently were not changed by the conference.

HOHENZOLLERN THINKS GERMANS WILL REPENT THEIR REVOLT

LONDON, Feb. 25. — "Germany will soon repent of having overthrown the monarch," is the statement attributed to the former German emperor by the Mail's Copenhagen correspondent, reporting a recent conversation the royal exile had with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister.

"All that is happening in Germany goes to my heart," continued the erstwhile monarch. "I did not will it. There are still good patriots in Germany, who will not allow her to become bankrupt."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, according to the correspondent, went to Amerongen two months ago and delivered to the former emperor a considerable sum of money. The count stayed at Amerongen for a short period, accompanied by the ex-kaiser's lawyer, Dr. Wangemann. Herr Hohenzollern is described as being very cheerful and hopeful.

MORE SPARTACANS BEATEN

BERLIN, Feb. 20. — Thirty thousand government troops are being assembled to subdue the Spartacans in the Ruhr district, according to reports from Muenster. A clash between the troops and the Spartacans of Dorsten is said to have resulted in a victory for the government forces, who lost four dead to twenty for the Spartacans. One hundred Spartacan soldiers were made prisoner.

Great Unrest in Many Parts of Germany

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 27. — A despatch received here from Dresden says that the soldiers' and workmen's committee of 20 Saxon garrisons have decided to remove their officers from the military service. The war minister, it is added, in an interview with a deputation of the soldiers and workmen said the dissolution of the old army would be fully carried out.

The despatch says that at Halle, the railwaymen and metal workers have proclaimed a general strike.

600 Miners Imprisoned Beneath Surface

A band of marauders in the vicinity of Essen, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, have destroyed the airshaft and other outlets of a coal mine and imprisoned 600 miners who were at work at the time. It will be impossible to release the miners for a fortnight. The explosive magazine of the mine also was pillaged by the band.

Work Partly Resumed in Ruhr District

LONDON, Feb. 26. — Work has been resumed in the greater part of the Ruhr industrial region in Westphalia, according to a German wireless message received here. In only a few sections, it is said, do the men who desire to continue the strike hold the upper hand. Some workmen who wished to resume work were prevented from doing so by armed Spartacans.

Ex-King Just Plain Citizen Now

BERNE, Feb. 26. — The former king and queen of Wurttemberg, in taking part in the recent election, gave their names as Herr and Frau Wurttemberg, thus acknowledging the republic, according to a report reaching here from Tubingen.

They appeared before the ballot box as plain citizens without an escort.

Riots at Nuremberg

LONDON, Feb. 26. — Spartacan riots have taken place in Nuremberg, Bavaria, where the prisons have been opened and street fighting is in progress, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen today.

Baden a Republic

PARIS, Feb. 26. — Following a meeting at Mannheim, called in honor of the memory of Kurt Eisner, the republic of Baden was proclaimed, says Havas despatch. The people opened the gates of the military prison and liberated men in prison, and then raided the castle and burned the archives.

Accept Proposal For "Armistice"

The workmen's and soldiers' councils in the Ruhr district have accepted the proposal of German headquarters for an "armistice" according to a despatch from Munster. The terms were said to include surrender of all arms and freedom of the press. Martial law has been proclaimed in Augsburg, Bavaria. Cavalry and sailors were reported to have repeatedly charged the crowds there Friday night.

Laborers Return to Their Work

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26. — The workmen of Munich returned to work yesterday and the street cars were running, according to despatches received here. Munich generally is quiet but the state of siege continues.

In the Ruhr region work has been resumed at Muelheim, where the militia is maintaining order.

Non-Socialist Papers Banned

The Bavarian government has forbidden the appearance of all non-Socialist newspapers in Bavaria for ten days, according to despatches received here.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—The allied blockade in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea has been lifted.

Nasrollah Khan, brother of the assassinated Amir of Afghanistan, was reported to have seized the throne.

—Russian Soviet government, says a wireless depatch, is instituting a system of registration, preparatory to enforcing the principle of compulsory work for all.

—Stocks of cattle in Russia have decreased greatly and its animals that were too weak to do any work have been slaughtered, according to reports quoted by Bolsheviki newspapers.

—The Amir of Afghanistan has been assassinated, it was announced in official despatches received. Habibulah Khan, amir of Afghanistan, succeeded to the throne in 1901. He was 46 years of age.

—Admiral Von Tirpitz, who is credited with having been the instigator of ruthless submarine warfare, has been the guest of Gen. Will, of the Swiss army, since the revolution in Germany, according to Swiss newspapers. The former naval chief has lost his entire fortune. His son is now a bank clerk and his daughter is a governess at Zurich. The admiral is living in a small house at Wildegg in the Canton of Aargau, near Zurich.

—Stocks and bonds, taken by the Germans from branches of the Credit Lyonnaise in St. Quentin, Douai and other towns occupied during the war, were returned to the owners who could identify them at an unusual meeting in the vaults of the bank in Paris a few days ago.

—General Ludendorff, former quartermaster-general of the German armies, left Sweden for Germany on Sunday night, according to advices received. The Swedish foreign office is said to have refused his request for extension of his permit to stay in that country.

—Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, who in 1917 was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy to poison Premier Lloyd George, but who was released after a few months on account of ill health, has died of influenza.

—The German legation at Liban reports that Bolsheviki forces have occupied the island of Oesel and assassinated the secretary of the German legation, his wife and a courier. This announcement is contained in a Havas despatch.

—The London Times published a despatch from Omsk in which it is announced that the town has been swept by a "buran" the terrible Simerian blizzard. The hurricane rolled huge lumps of ice along the streets and rendered it impossible to remain outdoors alive. Acres of iron roofing were carried away and the condition of the railways is officially described as catastrophic.

—Deaths from influenza increased in an alarming manner last week in England, according to official figures. The total number of deaths from this cause in 96 great towns of England and Wales was 3,046 compared with 1,363 in the preceding week. In greater London the number of deaths was 974 as compared with 451 the previous week.

—The losses of the Turkish army from the time Turkey entered the war until the end of 1918 are placed at 948,477 dead, wounded, prisoners and missing, according to an official statement. The casualties are distributed as follows:

Killed, died of wounds and disease, 5,550 officers, 431,424 men.

Wounded, 407,572 officers and men; prisoners and missing, 3,030 officers, 100,070 men.

—In an engagement between Japanese and Bolshevik forces twenty miles east of Blagovieshtchensk, capital of the Amur province, the Japanese lost two officers and eighteen men killed and twenty men wounded. The Bolshevik force was estimated to number 3,000.