



516 Ford Touring  
with streamline hood. Two new

\$325.00

Thompson & Firth

College St. Phone 81



THE LATEST NEWS.

how Men's Clothes should  
made can always be obtained

in doubt about style come here  
to show you

WHAT OTHERS WEAR.

have a better variety of season-  
woolens than we thought possible

you will like our work.

EO. HOELSCHER

E. King St. upstairs  
Phone 1070



W. KING PHONE 1613

is the time to get your bicycle  
hailed. Leave your address and  
will call for it.



defeated the Arenas of Toronto,  
goal; Frank Nighbor, centre;  
rey, forward. Back row, left to  
ueher, forward and defence, sub.

19

T

\$830

\$880

\$895

\$1445

\$1435

\$1435

\$2095

\$1575

\$1710

\$1795

Phone 506

Member of the  
Audit Bureau of  
Circulations

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

# THE NEWS RECORD

KITCHENER, ONTARIO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1919.

PROBS.

WEDNESDAY: snow.  
Colder at night.

8 PAGES, PRICE TWO CENTS

## SUCCESS OF LEAGUE DEPENDS LARGELY ON U. S.

### GENERAL MAURICE'S VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN ROLE

In Supporting the League of Nations.

SAYS SUCCESS ALMOST  
WHOLLY DEPENDS  
UPON U. S.

PARIS, Feb. 4. (By Lowell Mellett.)—"Success or failure of the league of nations depends almost wholly upon the United States. While America, from a purely practical standpoint, has more to lose than gain through the league, its duty to the peoples of the world compels its leadership in this international fellowship of nations."

This frank statement was made to the United Press to-day by Major-General Frederick Maurice, British expert on military and international affairs. He was director of military operations for the British general staff till, when the British were opposing the enemy's big drive, practically unaided. He made his famous "Where is Blucher?" query.

Maurice declared that not only must the United States furnish the financial support for the reconstruction of the war-stricken countries, without which assistance the league would be still-born but that a great American navy is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the league's chief administrative weapon—economic pressure.

"I am absolutely certain that a real league of nations is going to be brought," said Maurice. "Every day it is more fully realized that the league is not an idea but a working proposition. When the question of its exact form is brought up there will come the realization that its real efficiency depends upon the United States. This does not mean it will be necessary for the United States to undertake territorial commitments outside her own continent."

"Practical difficulties from the standpoint of the United States will probably override the advantages she may obtain from the league, but it is absolutely vital that America shall assume a moral leadership in the league's affairs."

"Americans most important contributions to the league come under two heads: Financial and Military. The necessity for an agreement by the United States to support a league of nations financially becomes clearer the more closely the matter of restitution and restoration is gone into. The more actual information is obtained the more certain it is that we will not get enough out of the Central Powers, either of money or material. To set the old world on its legs again, it is obvious that, at the very best, our repair bill will be only partially met. There won't be any indemnities from which the world will be able to finance the development of the German colonies, Turkish territories, or the new republics which are struggling upward in southeastern Europe. The only hope for the world's future is for America to step into world politics and give the league the necessary financial backing to put its program on a sound basis."

"We recognize that one of the mainstays of the league is that democratic states are loth to commit themselves indefinitely to supplying a troops to fight in any part of the world to uphold the league's authority. That difficulty need not arise. Great Britain and the United States are recognized as holding the chief weapon of the league—economic pressure. The method for exercising which is naval force. If the United States and Great Britain agree to place their naval power at the disposal of the league I don't see how any nation will ever again dare to even think of war."

### City Council Makes a Request For Sunday G.P.&H. Service

Committee Reports Adopted as Submitted to the Council. Salvation Army's Request Referred To Finance Committee.

The City Council decided to make a request to the Dominion Railway Commission to provide a Sunday car service between this city and Galt. A motion to make this request was made by Ald. Amussen and Ald. Zettel and when put to a motion was carried, only one dissenting vote being recorded against it. Ald. Amussen in presenting his motion, said: "This matter was up several years ago. The railway company, I might state, has a Dominion charter but is operating under provincial laws, which prohibit the operation of Sunday cars, except in cities of 50,000 and over and unless the people in the smaller places vote on it, this being a law passed prior to 1896. There is a strong feeling that there

"If the United States and Great Britain had been able in 1914 to apply to Germany a blockade such as they applied early in 1918, it is doubtful if Germany would ever have started the war. Certainly she could not have continued it very long. Germany has learned the effectiveness of the blockade as a weapon and it is most unlikely she can ever build a fleet capable of competing with us for some generations. Therefore, one of the beginnings of the societies of the world—the aim and object of the league—will be naval cooperation by Great Britain and America in behalf of the league."

America's share of this weapon must correspond to her wealth and importance. In peace time the seas are naturally free. The conferees are now taking up the question of waterways and ports whereby they will be made even more free. If war threatens the league there is no saying how far this freedom will be limited through blockade or other means. With the American and British fleets as the naval police of the league, the chief means of enforcing its authority and decision would temperately bear such a responsibility."

### Allies Set Agreement For Poles and Czechs To Prevent Further Conflict Between Them.

TERMS LAID DOWN TODAY.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The following official communiqué was issued today on the territorial disputes between the Czechs-Slovaks and the Poles: "Reports of Polish-Czechoslovak agreement: The representatives of the great powers, having been informed of the conflict which has arisen between the Czechs and Poles, in Teschen, the representatives of the great powers register the promise of the Czech representatives that their country will put at the disposal of the Poles all its available resources in war material and will grant to them every facility for the transit of arms and ammunition."

"The exploitation of the mines of the Karwin-Istawa district will be carried out in such a way as to avoid all infraction of private property. While reserving any police measures which the situation may require, the commission of control will be disposed to supervise and if necessary to secure to the poles that part of the output which may be equitably claimed by them to meet their wants."

"It is understood that the local administration will continue to function in accordance with the conditions of the pact of November 1918 and that the right of minorities will be strictly restricted."

"Pending the decision of the peace congress, political elections and military conscription will be suspended by the Principality of Teschen." No measure implying annexation of all or of a part of the said principality either of the territory of Poland or of Czechoslovakia taken by interested parties is to have binding force."

"The Delegates of the Czech nation engage to release immediately with their arms and baggage, the Polish prisoners taken during the recent conflict, (signed) 'Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, V. Orlando, G. Clemenceau and Roman D. Mowski.'"

Following the example set by the French Senate, the Chamber of Deputies will give a formal reception this evening in honor of President Wilson.

### The Unrest in Britain Frequently Reported

Situation in Glasgow is However Better.

LONDON IS NOT AN EXCEPTION

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Every trades union worker in the vicinity of London will go on strike on Thursday unless the government enacts a forty-hour week law, it was announced to-day.

This decision was reached at a meeting of Union representatives late last night.

### SITUATION IMPROVING AT GLASGOW

LONDON.—The situation at Glasgow showed no further improvement to-day. Though some of the strikers at Fairfield shipbuilding yards resumed work, fully sixty per cent. of the strikers at Cathcart engineering works and a number at Linthouse shipyards returned to work.

This afternoon shipwrights at Govan notified the authorities they would resume work to-morrow morning if protection for them could be promised. It is understood that the impression prevails among authorities that a small minority brought on a strike at Glasgow.

### "President" of Ireland Said to Have Escaped

FROM A PRISON IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A report was current this morning that Professor Edward De Valera, Sinn Fein leader, had escaped from his place of internment in England. No confirmation of report was obtainable up to noon.

Professor De Valera was taken into custody last spring when the British Government rounded up a number Sinn Fein leaders and interned them, at the time when it was declared a plot, backed by Germany, was in process in Ireland. He has been held with other Sinn Feiners and was still under detention when he was elected to Parliament at the general elections in December, and when last month he was chosen as Sinn Fein delegate to the peace conference.

He was called the "President" of Ireland.

### Bolsheviki on Top in Eastern Ukraine

SOVIET ESTABLISHED AT KHARKOV

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Bolshevik forces are now masters of almost the whole of eastern Ukraine, including the important centres of Kharkov, Pooltava, Ekaterinoslav and Kinetz mining region.

It is reported that a soviet government has been established at Kharkov, the president being M. Rakovsky, one of signatories to Brest-Litovsk treaty with Germany.

### Bolsheviki Declare Are Willing to Confer

ARE WILLING TO CONFER WITH ALLIES

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Russian Soviet government will take all measures to bring about an agreement with the Entente, according to a wireless message sent out from Moscow on Sunday.

It complains that the Bolshevik authorities had received no formal invitation to the Princes Islands conference, the only word regarding it being a wireless message containing press news.

### PROTESTS AGAINST LOSS OF COLONIES

BASLE, Monday.—Speaking before the Colonial Department at Berlin to-day, Matthias Erzberger, one of the German armistice commissioners, protested against Germany being deprived of her colonies.

Important reconstruction and other problems are to come before the session of the Provincial legislature of Alberta which convenes today.

### COALITION MAJORITY OF 26 MEMBERS

How the new British parliament is divided politically: Coalition: Unionists, 338; Liberals, 136; Nationalist Democrats, 10. Total 484.

Non-Coalition: Labor party, 39; Unionists, 48; Liberals, 26; Nationalist, 2; Independents, 7; Sinn Feiners, 73; Irish Nationalists, 7. Total 222.

Coalition majority, 26.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

### BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT WAS TODAY REOPENED

Members Elected as Reconstruction House.

MANY DEEP-SEATED PROBLEMS TO BE TACKLED

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The "Reconstruction" parliament convenes to-day with a large portion of the country's workers attempting to take reconstruction into their own hands. As the organization of the newly-elected legislative body gets under way, Great Britain and Ireland face the constantly growing menace of a general strike, which is frankly admitted by many of its instigators to be the first step toward an attempted socialization of the nation's industries, under a bolshevistic regime.

Added to this situation was the embarrassing presence of the new "Irish Republic," which was formally declared at the recent Sinn Fein parliament in Dublin. That the British government had not evidenced in any way its intentions toward this new neighbor only added to the responsibilities of the new "Reconstruction" parliament in the matter.

For a week parliament will devote itself to organization work, including the swearing in of members, hearing of contests, etc. It will be formally opened by King George on February 11. So important are the problems immediately confronting parliament that Premier Lloyd George, despite the urgency of his presence at the peace conferences, will arrive in London the last of this week to confer with parliamentary leaders and direct the formulation of a legislative program. The vital questions which this parliament must pass upon are: Ratification of the Peace treaty; Settlement of the general strikes; Definition of its attitude toward the "Irish Republic"; and the adoption of a general reconstruction program.

Under the last division is included the program of import restrictions, with a possible departure from the "Free Trade" policy; free land for soldiers; better housing and working conditions; and the extension and maintenance of the merchant marine. Both the coalition and minority parties are pledged to put through sociological reforms, "which will make the country worthy of the heroism of the men who have fought for her since 1914." The housing problems will be one of the first things to be considered. Parliament will be asked

for a joint conference and report his opinion to them as to its genuineness of purposes. Pichon, who has consistently opposed any form of concession to the soviets refused to recognize Longuet's status as the unofficial representative of the Bolsheviks, declaring that the transmission of such information as Longuet desired was a right invested solely in the government.

### Allies May Withdraw From Northern Russia

British Have Already Made Their Plans.

24,000 BRITISH AND U.S. TROOPS THERE

PARIS Feb. 4.—(By Lowell Mellett.) With the French still silent today on the American proposal for immediate withdrawal of all allied troops from Russia, the British were continuing to prepare for evacuation of their forces whether the French accede or not. While the American proposal which was exclusively announced by the United Press was based on political contingencies, British acceptance of the plan was influenced principally by the military situation.

The American Peace delegation had learned through its agents that Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Tchertcherin were disposed to accept the associated powers proposal for a joint conference at Prinkipo providing the conference were preceded by complete allied evacuation. This was said to be the sole reason for the American suggestion, which included French withdrawal from the Ukraine.

On the other hand, the British had already decided on the evacuation of Northern Russia, because of the increasingly dangerous position of their troops in that region. The British military critics freely admitted today that only the question of physical difficulties will determine whether their troops will come out by the end of April or sooner. The Murmansk contingent can be moved immediately with comparatively little difficulty, but in the Archangel district there is already a considerable barrier of ice and it is recognized that a quick movement would be attended with great danger.

The troops involved include 20,000 British and Canadians, and 4000 Americans. There are also great quantities of supplies and material in that region, which the allies have no intention of abandoning. However, the military problem has been carefully studied and plans are reported to have been completed even to the number and size of the ice breakers that will be required. Considerable speculation was caused today by the boast of the Socialist newspaper "Populaire" that on Saturday when Foreign minister Pichon formally refused to forward a wireless to the Soviet government for Jean Longuet, its editor, the latter's report to the soviets was already in their hands. Every one most of all the French officials was wondering how it was forwarded. The mystery was explained when it developed that Moscow wireless to America.

Longuet was asked by the Bolsheviks to investigate the allied proposal.

### Premier Lenine Has Been Interviewed

IS AGAINST A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NEW YORK Feb. 4.—"The Russian soviet government wants peace, or if it be war, the soviets will fight to the end," Premier Lenine declared in a copyrighted interview published in the New York World today. The interview which is the first obtained with the Bolshevik leader, was given Mr. Minor, an American newspaperman, and was cabled from Berlin by the World correspondent.

Lenine told Minor that the soviets were even inclined to pay the debts incurred by the old regime if by that means the war can be stopped.

Asked what he thought of Russia's eligibility to the league of nations, Lenine replied that: "They are not forming a league of nations, but a league of imperialists to strangle the nations." He added that: "President Wilson is a shrewd man."

Lenine discussed American political and social affairs, and then abruptly asked: "How soon will the revolution reach America?" The Bolshevik premier said he wondered, "How long Gompers can hold as he is, the labor unions as subservient to imperialism?" He described the imprisonment of Eugene Delah as a "shame" and asked: "Why the American Federation of Labor does not do something about the imprisonment of 'Big Bill' Haywood?"

Minor himself explained that Russian industries are again in direct control of the business class, through the ir nationalization. Business and technical experts have been placed in charge of the industries under the name of "Peoples' Commissaries." He also said that the red army is stronger under "Revolutionary discipline" than it was under its old leaders.

### GREECE'S CLAIMS GO TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE

PARIS Feb. 4.—Greece's territorial and political claims will be referred to a special committee representing America, Great Britain, France, and Italy, it was officially announced today.

Today has been fixed as the date for the assembling of the new British Parliament.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

### CONSTITUTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS NEARING FINISH

Anglo-American Program Will be its Basis

TO BE PRESENTED TO-NIGHT TO ALLIED NATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 4. (By Robt. J. Bender).—The constitution of the league of nations is expected to be virtually completed to-night, at the meeting of the special committee having that work in charge.

While several plans have been submitted it was learned that the joint Anglo-American program will be the crux of the discussion.

It includes a score of articles, embracing British and American views with a preamble outlining the necessity for the establishment of its league. It was presented at yesterday's meeting of the committee but owing to the fact it was not printed in French it was not generally discussed. The program will be presented in both French and English at to-night's meeting, which will open in the Hotel Crillon at 8.30 o'clock.

An agreement has already been reached on the principle of reduction of armaments under the league of nations, according to authoritative information. This means that America's naval program will either be sealed up or sealed down by the league, according to its relative policing functions, compared with other powers. It will not be known for some time what the American naval contribution will be, or the size of its standing army. The details of this clause are not expected to present any great divergences of views, as it has been agreed each nation's share in the international naval and military police force will depend of its wealth, its coast line, its colonies and its foreign trade.

President Wilson, as chairman of the league committee continues to urge celerity in preparation of its framework, that the constitution may be submitted to the general peace congress for discussion and ratification as soon as possible.

The special committee, which will fix responsibility for the war and its conduct, was expected to complete its work of organization to-day or tomorrow. Secretary Lansing, who was unanimously elected permanent chairman yesterday, decided upon the appointment of three sub-committees. Two for the examination of questions of law and one for the examination of facts. The formation of these sub-committees is already under way.

### Spartacans Plan to Make Another Attempt To Seize Government of Germany.

EFFORT PLANNED FOR THURSDAY

ZURICH, Feb. 4.—The Spartacans will make another attempt on Thursday to seize the German government, according to the Vorwarts.

Their leaders, the newspaper said, have gone to Wilhelmshaven, Brunswick and other communist centres, to bring back partisans to reinforce the Spartacans there.

The Government, cognizant of the plan, has greatly increased the guard about the Reichstag building and other public buildings. The new revolts it was alleged, will be headed by Deputy Hoffman, aided by Karl Adek, the Russian Bolshevik agent. The proposed coup is timed with the opening of the National Assembly in Weimar.

Reports have been received for several days past that the Spartacans will also attempt to prevent the assembly from convening. The government is taking every precaution to guard the assembly. Several batteries of artillery were added to the garrison force to-day. The speed of the Spartacan movement in other parts of Germany was indicated in dispatches reporting the seizure of the government buildings in Koenigsberg and a proclamation of a state of siege there by the soldiers and workmen's council. It was reported that government troops offered no resistance in Koenigsberg.

Martial courts have been instituted in Thorn.

### GENERAL WINTERFELDT'S SUCCESSOR

PARIS, Feb. 4.—General Hammett has succeeded General Winterfeldt as Chairman of the German Armistice Commission, according to a dispatch received from Zurich to-day.

Fifty years ago today the women's suffrage movement in Kansas was formally organized at a convention in Topeka.

### Wilson and Freedom of the City of Dublin

WILL NOT GO TO LONDON

DUBLIN Feb. 4.—The Lord Mayor's deputation has decided not to go to Paris to confer the freedom of the city of Dublin on President Wilson because he has not answered the formal invitation, it was learned today.

The municipal council also passed resolutions protesting against the "misrepresentation of Ireland" in the United States by the British government.



A UNIQUE ESCAPED PRISONER. PHOTOGRAPHED probably the only photograph of its kind ever taken. On the left, Beverly Robinson, R.A.F. on the right the officer with whom Robinson was in the middle, two Austrian girls, refugees to Holland, who befriended him.