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FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 4 1919

VOL. XXXIX—No. 14,023 TWO CENTS

The Toronto World

WHITE PRESHADOWS ACQUISITION OF OLD GRAND TRUNK

GERMANY STANDING ON VOLCANO'S VERGE

Fate of Present Government Rests on Two Counteractive Factors—Dependable Troops Not Sufficient to Quell the Simultaneous Risings—Sitting on Lid in Berlin.

Paris, April 3.—Competent German and foreign observers are chary of making any definite predictions of what will come out of the writer of political and economic discourses and developments in revolutionary Germany. To borrow an epigram of Count von Bernstorff, "Nothing in Germany now is certain except the uncertainty of the morrow."

As to the peace treaty, the members of the government and their publicists are announcing firmly, perhaps sincerely, that no preliminary treaty not in accord with their interpretation of President Wilson's armistice terms will be signed, particularly if it involves the alienation of what is called purely German territory. This announcement probably is correct so far as the cession of the Saar district, the political alienation of the west bank of the Rhine outside of Alsace-Lorraine and, perhaps, the incorporation of Danzig in Poland, are concerned, but the pressure of public opinion, which would not easily understand or accept any failure to obtain peace, and the desperate food situation probably will force the government to modify this recalcitrant attitude in case of need and sign any terms of peace presented by the allies except those mentioned above.

Pressure, already exerted, in effect at the renewal of the armistice in March when the government had actually determined to refuse to sign the conditions of the renewal. The government, however, was forced to reverse its decision upon hearing from the representatives in the national assembly who were in closer touch with the people.

The fate of the present government rests largely upon two counteracting factors. On the one hand the government is itself by no means strong or effective in establishing itself more and more by the day in the continued existence. It is also developing a certain inertia of possession as the people come to regard it more as a regular establishment than as an experiment or a government of expediency. Its recognized authority is growing the longer it is able to keep in the saddle in the face of the successive local strike uprisings strains the ability of the government to restore order. The dependable troops which Noske has called upon to quell Spartacist attempts at Berlin, perhaps, fifty to sixty thousand men in all. This number is far too few to garrison all the centres of disorder simultaneously and a government of defense has been compelled to move them from one scene of disorder to another, keeping the troops almost constantly on the move.

Revolution May Triumph.

The appearance of force given by the disciplined troops of Minister Noske has caused time meant the collapse of the uprising, but the time may come when either simultaneous outbreaks in too many places, or the exhaustion and discouragement of the Noske volunteers may spell the triumph of the second revolution. About 30,000 of these troops are reported to have been concentrated in the Berlin district to put down the insurrection in March, the men being withdrawn at considerable risk from other danger points. The troops are still sitting on the lid in Berlin, but many of them must be withdrawn if or when the insurrectionary movement breaks out elsewhere.

The government is not able to finance even the bare necessities of its volunteer contributions from industrial and financial concerns. The owners of Berlin factories, for instance, passed the last week ago and in an afternoon raised a fund of 5,000,000 marks for the troops. Big Berlin banks produced an equal contribution. This was only one of similar instalments raised at various times and places.

Republican Guards a Menace.

The republican guards, other popular military organizations, although nominally supporting the government, are rather a menace than an asset as they are poorly disciplined and largely infected with Spartacist ideas. Considerable numbers of them may be counted upon to go over with their arms to the insurrectionary movement which may develop. These organizations are very jealous of the Noske units, and this antagonism led the republican guards to join the Berlin uprising last month. During the uprising Minister Noske announced his intention to disband the entire force, but ultimately went only half way in carrying out his decision.

PROVIDE FOR CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

Ottawa, Ont., April 3.—Formal notice has been given by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, of a resolution and bill providing for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Company. The company, as its name signifies, will have control of the Canadian Government railways. Provision is made for the appointment by the government of not less than five or more than 15 directors of the company, and which will control the government system.

SELF-DETERMINATION DELAYING FRONTIER PROBLEM PROGRESS

One of the Fourteen Points Cause of Holding Up Settlement.

Paris, April 3.—President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, continued their discussion at President Wilson's residence today. Other peace conference organizations also met. All the conferences tended to unravel the tangled issues still standing in the way of another wave of apprehension spreading thru the conference over lack of any tangible results after the council of four had labored continuously for ten days.

This was accomplished by well-founded reports from those close in touch with the council of four, showing that the situation, while not desperate, was at least serious, because of radical differences on some fundamental issues in the settlement of Germany's western, the Franco-German and the Polish eastern frontiers. One of the experts who is constantly being consulted in various quarters before the council, gives the following glimpse of what is going on behind the scenes:

"The situation is extremely difficult, particularly as regards the western frontier of Germany. President Wilson, in a conciliatory spirit has (Concluded on Page 7, Column 5).

OLEOMARGARINE IS BOOSTED WHILE BUTTER PRICES SOAR

behaves an intelligent democracy to grasp the problem at once. The fact that the largest agricultural country in the world, unimpaired by civil or foreign war, pays the ever-increasing price of butter should inspire the common people to take this question out of the hands of both the students of industrial economy and the packers and demand an investigation and an explanation from the government.

"How long a docile people like the Canadians will stand for a government that evidently fears to investigate the withdrawal of the industrial magnates is a matter of doubt; but when the servility of our people reaches the point where the manipulators can use them at their will, it will be safe to assume that we can never be a great nation. When it is proved that the profits are reasonable, we can settle down to bear conditions, but the sinister feature of the present itself that the manipulators seek to rid themselves of large stocks of oleomargarine. Hence a strong agitation from householders, men and women, should be inaugurated with the view of forcing the government to investigate a serious situation."

Rather Eat Dry Bread.

"I would rather eat dry bread than use oleo," said D. McCarthy, secretary Danforth Park Ratepayers' Association, who added that there is positive evidence of a combine to put the butter out of sight in order that the people will be compelled to use the substitute, and the government should be immediately requested to form a commission to investigate the situation.

At tonight's meeting of the Riverdale Horticultural Association a deputation of women will be appointed to interview the government at Queen's Park regarding the matter.

Kingston, April 3.—Some of the Kingston grocers have stopped handling butter they would have to sell at 70 cents per pound. They hate to take the money. Some dealers are selling New Zealand butter at 63 cents, competing with local butter.

HATS FOR EASTER

The highest grades of men's hats are shown at Dineen's today, including a full line of Christy's English make and the famous Italian hat—the Borsalino. Read Dineen's display advertisement on 2nd page of this paper.



GLAD TO BE HOME AGAIN. The shores of Canada look good to every returning soldier. The good spirits of this "crowd" who came into Halifax a few days ago are pretty well typical of how they all feel when they reach the last stage of the homeward journey.

CONDONE MURDER OF CAPTAIN FRYATT

Investigating Commission Holds That International Law Was Not Violated.

Berlin, April 3.—At the continuation today of the investigation into the execution of the British mercantile marine captain, Charles Fryatt, by the Germans in 1916, Professor Shuecking, a member of the investigating commission, explaining the grounds on which the verdict of death was based, declared there was no obligation under international law to grant the request of the American embassy to appoint a defender for Captain Fryatt. The foreign officer, Professor Shuecking said, made enquiries in this direction, but various circumstances rendered such action impossible.

Professor Shuecking argued that there was in existence a principle of war usage, making a private person assailing a part of a belligerent force liable to the death penalty for war treason.

The commission decided that the shooting did not violate international law. The commission, however, expressed regret at the rapidity with which the sentence of death was carried out.

RETURNING SOLDIERS

Instructions have been issued to all affiliated sections of the Ontario Branch, A.U.O.C., to notify athletes of the importance in first ascertaining the nature of all competitions before entering. While considerable attitude was allowed during the past few years, those conditions do not now exist to the same extent, and stricter supervision will now ensue. A membership campaign is in progress and any new sections desiring affiliation should apply to the secretary, W. J. Smith, 22 College street.

HUGE CONVENTION IS LIBERAL PLAN

Arranging for Over Eleven Hundred Delegates at National Gathering.

Ottawa, April 3.—A calculation based upon the announcement made today by the parliamentary Liberal party covering the plan of representation for the national Liberal convention to be held in Ottawa during the first week in August gives approximately 1130 accredited delegates to the gathering. The representation of three from each of the Dominion constituencies will provide an attendance of slightly over 700. Then there will be 425 members of the commons and defeated candidates at the last general election, 37 Liberal senators, nine provincial premiers or leaders of the opposition in provincial legislatures and nine presidents of provincial Liberal associations. To these must be added delegates to the number of one-fourth of the total membership of the nine provincial legislatures, which works out at about 130.

Today's announcement was received with considerable interest as there was some speculation as to the attitude the opposition would assume towards Unionist-Liberals in regard to the election. The point is carefully avoided in the announcement which simply states that delegates may include: "All the members of the senate and of the house of commons who desire to co-operate with the Liberal party." This is naturally taken to mean that should any Unionist-Liberals or senators turn up at the gathering they will be welcomed.

"Gentlemen," said he, in a burst of sincerity and confidence, "I have been around here now for two or three days observing the members of this legislature in action, both in their committees and in the house. And let me tell you the conviction—the absolute unqualified conviction—that I have formed."

There was profound silence. The expectant members could not know whether a brick of a bouquet was coming their way. Most of them sat up prepared to dodge.

"Gentlemen," continued Mr. Southam, "my solemn sincere conviction is that there is not a more conscientious or intelligent body of legislators in the whole world than the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, nor are there living anywhere men more determined in their own lives to follow the golden rule."

The loud "how haws" that broke the nervous tension were accompanied by shouts of "carried," and Mr. Southam knew that he had won out by a grand stand bluff.

The proposal came before the president.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1).

DRASTIC RESOLUTION BY BRITISH LABOR

London, April 3.—A resolution demanding the withdrawal of all British troops from Russia, the raising of the blockade, the withdrawal of the military bill from parliament and the liberation of conscientious objectors was adopted by acclamation today by the senate and of the house of commons. The point is carefully avoided in the announcement which simply states that delegates may include: "All the members of the senate and of the house of commons who desire to co-operate with the Liberal party." This is naturally taken to mean that should any Unionist-Liberals or senators turn up at the gathering they will be welcomed.

Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, announced in the house of commons today that the government had decided to liberate conscientious objectors who had served two years in prison.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamers	At	From
Stockholm	New York	Gothenburg
Surinam	St. Nazaire	New York
Carmania	Liverpool	Halifax
St. Maria	New York	Liverpool
War Sloux	Manchester	St. John

WANTED FOR TENANT 20,000 SQUARE FEET WAREHOUSE SPACE Centrally located. Owners have good light. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 38 King Street East. Main 5450.

DOMINION TO ACQUIRE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Sir Thos. White, in Commons, States He Expects Government Acquisition of G. T. R. Will Soon Result From Negotiations Now in Progress With President Kelly.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, April 3.—"My view is that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will soon come into the possession of the Dominion government."

This was the keynote of a brief, but impressive message delivered to the house and the country this afternoon by Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas told the house, in effect, that the negotiations for the purchase of the old Grand Trunk had been expedited, and were now being carried on at Ottawa between the acting premier and President Kelly of the Grand Trunk. He more than intimated that in the not distant future, the nationalization of the Grand Trunk and of the Grand Trunk Pacific would be accomplished.

The announcement of the acting premier was made when the house was in committee upon the government's bill to validate the receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Sir Thomas explained that the government had to act quickly, because the Grand Trunk Pacific Company had given notice that it intended to cease operating its system between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert. Indeed, it was clearly impossible for the company to carry on unless it received financial aid from the government. The fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the current year will be \$8,000,000, and \$4,000,000 more will be required for operating expenses and the balance of the year. Sir Thomas said that the government would deal with the Grand Trunk Pacific, but in the course of the discussion Sir Thomas dealt with the old Grand Trunk and with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Richardson, Unionist member for Springfield, said that public ownership had been forced upon Canada. The government, in his opinion, had no option but to nationalize the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. He alluded to the "press conspiracy" in England and in Canada to lead to the nationalization of the Grand Trunk.

Had I threatened Canada, in reply to certain English papers, had I threatened Canada with loss of credit in the London market in case the government took over the Grand Trunk. This did not do much for a little bit. The imperial government had claims against the Canadian government, but the Canadian government had larger claims against the imperial government, and the chartered banks of Canada had been asked to renew a loan made to the imperial authorities of one hundred million dollars.

Opposition members were somewhat flabbergasted by the bold announcement of the acting premier. There was some criticism of the bill before the house by Mr. Cahill (Pontiac) and Mr. Vien (Lotbiniere), but it aroused no further discussion.

Mr. Nicholson, Unionist member for West Algona, and a student of the railway problem, warned the government of the heavy task it had undertaken in operating, and improving the gigantic national railway system, which will soon be greatly expanded by the absorption of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Questioned by Mr. Lencot in this house this afternoon, Hon. Martin Burrell said that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick was entitled to a pension as a retired judge of \$6,666. Sir Charles, however, had renounced the pension during the term of his office as lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

Mr. Tobin asked how many class I registrants under the M. S. A. had been ordered to report in the different provinces.

M. S. A. Draftees.

Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that they were as follows: Alberta, 8,810; British Columbia, 7,000; Ontario, 470; Nova Scotia, 7,877; Ontario, 44,786; Prince Edward Island, 1,121; Quebec, 48,104; Saskatchewan, 1,078.

In reply to Mr. Harold, Major Mowbray said that bodies of officers and soldiers might be brought back from the United Kingdom, but not at public expense.

Sir Thomas White, at the request of Mr. D. McKenzie, amended his motion to begin Wednesday evening sittings of the house on April 9, and the first Wednesday evening sitting will be on April 23, after the Easter recess. This was carried.

Postmen in Toronto.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux enquired if there was anything new in the threatened strike of postmen in Toronto. Hon. Mr. Howland made no information, but would make inquiries. He understood that it had some relation to the situation in western Canada. Representatives from the west would be here early next week to confer with the government.

Mr. W. D. Euler, of North Waterloo, asked regarding the Canadian trade credit to Rumania and what policy the Canadian government would adopt with Bolshevism in force in that country.

Hon. A. K. Maclean replied that there would be no formal undertaking by Canada until political conditions in Rumania were such as would justify granting the credits.

Sir Sam Hughes said that when he was in Detroit the other day, he saw that a number of young Canadians had to pay a tax on going into the United States. He believed that the sale of some of our natural resources money was placed in deposit with the American authorities as a guarantee of the return of these people to Canada, and he asked if Canada adopted a similar course.

Hon. J. A. Calder said that Canada had no law of that kind.

Hon. Arthur Meighen introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to the Dominion lands act to increase the rate of interest charged by the Dominion on deferred payment of money due to the crown for the sale or lease of natural resources such as land, mining or timber rights.

The resolution was carried.

Act for G.T.P. Control.

The second reading was given to the act confirming the order-in-council whereby the G.T.P. was placed under control of the minister of railways as receiver, and the house then went into committee on this bill. Major Thomas A. Vain said: "The government in taking over the G.T.P. did exactly what they wished to avoid. I contend that this action has absolutely relieved the Grand Trunk of its liability

YONGE ST. DILEMMA NOW AT DEADLOCK

City and Hydro Officials Still at Variance Over Metropolitan Situation.

A deadlock exists between the city and the provincial Hydro as regards the Yonge street-Metropolitan situation. Finance Commissioner Bradshaw and Works Commissioner Harris refuse to accept Sir Adam Beck's suggestion that they abandon the deal negotiated by them with the Metropolitan and put city tracks down the middle of Yonge street. They are willing to carry out the deal, perhaps with modifications, that they made with the company, sanctioned by the municipal and railway boards.

Unless some compromise be effected, it is almost certain that Sir Adam Beck will tell the city that it is bound to make no agreement outside the terms of their present agreement.

Mayor Chubb's suggestion to be in line with Sir Adam Beck and is expected to try to get the board of control this morning to substitute the Beck plan for the Harris-Bradshaw plan.

There was no sign of harmonizing the two sides last night.

May Buy Out Metropolitan.

The North Toronto ratepayers went to see Hon. George Henry, their member in the legislature, yesterday. He offered his good offices, but had no definite proposal of his own, other than that he thought the Hydro might buy out the whole Metropolitan. That may be a sensible cure.

Sir William Mackenzie is expected sometime the residents of North Toronto at the Metropolitan offices would undertake, yesterday, to speak for him. Mr. W. H. Moore was silent; so was the company's counsel.

A prominent man said yesterday that he still believed it was possible to clean up all the power and traction issues between Sir William and Sir Adam, but he did not see how the two men could be brought together. But he did know one man who was big enough, and thoroughly conversant with the situation who might be got to intervene. It was an issue that threatened to become a feud and had to be treated from that point of view.

Up to Mayor and Council.

The World went over the whole situation again late last night and saw little lead to a settlement. In the meantime the residents of North Toronto are greatly disappointed, determined, however, to press for immediate and substantial street car relief.

But the issue is fairly and finally up to the mayor and the board of control to decide what policy is to be followed when Sir Adam Beck submits the plans he has promised for the laying of the civic tracks immediately on Yonge street from Farnham avenue to the city limits.

CITY OF OTTAWA WILL EXPERIMENT WITH SINGLE TAX

Private Bills Committee of Legislature Give Desired Permission.

POWER OF PERSONALITY

Wilson Southam Sandbags Opposition With Grand Stand Bluff.

The city of Ottawa, the federal capital of Canada, is to be the principal subject for the purposes of an experiment in single tax, or the assessment of land values. So the private bills committee decided yesterday, that there yet remains the contingency of the ratepayers voting favorably on the question, which, according to all accounts they will do. It was nipped and tuck for a while whether the committee would give the desired permission, but Mr. Wilson Southam, ardent Ottawa advocate of single tax, rose to the occasion and proved himself so barefaced a pilgrim from the Barney stone that the committee to a man fell for his blandishments.

"Gentlemen," said he, in a burst of sincerity and confidence, "I have been around here now for two or three days observing the members of this legislature in action, both in their committees and in the house. And let me tell you the conviction—the absolute unqualified conviction—that I have formed."

There was profound silence. The expectant members could not know whether a brick of a bouquet was coming their way. Most of them sat up prepared to dodge.

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(Continued on Page 7, Column 1).

SHACKLETON AWAKES BRITISH TO IMMINENT PERIL IN RUSSIA

London, April 3.—The curtain was raised for the British public on the position of the allied armies in North Russia for the first time this afternoon. The serious situation in the Murmansk region and the attempt by the Bolsheviks to drive the allied troops on the Archangel front into the sea are the cause of much anxiety.

The London afternoon papers circulated posters thru the streets with startling phrases, of which "The British Army Imperilled" was typical.

The public bought the papers eagerly, having no idea which army was in close touch with the allies extended but by no means strong, front.

clared that another Kut surrender or Khartum tragedy threatened.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who has just returned from Russia, where he has promised the winter outfitting and feeding of the expedition, confirmed the danger to the allied position and armies. He is credited with stirring British officials into a keener realization of the seriousness of the position in Russia.

Sir Ernest declared in an interview that both fronts are in danger, and that the Bolshevik peril is a very real one because the entente forces are outnumbered by disciplined and well armed and well equipped troops in close touch with the allies extended but by no means strong, front.