FOR SALE
RESIDENTIAL LOT
$135 PER FOOT.
N. W. Cor. Lyndhurst and Nina Avenues.
60 x 126 feet.
Desirable location.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
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PROBS: Moderate winds; fine and a little warmer.

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 19 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,038 TWO CENTS

KIEL CANAL FORTIFICATIONS WILL NOT BE DISMANTLED

Senate Reading Room
SENATE P.O.
OTTAWA

CYCLONIC AREAS STILL INTERRUPT FLIGHT TO IRELAND

Will Not Move Out of Course Charted by Fliers for Two Days.

HAWKER IS RESTIVE

Eager to Get Jump on Rival and Willing to Take Long Chances.

St. John's, Nfld, April 18.—Cyclonic areas between Newfoundland and Ireland, which are preventing Harry G. Hawker and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, rival aviators, from starting their transatlantic aerial race for the $50,000 prize offered by The London Daily Mail, will not move out of the course charted by the fliers for at least two days, according to a statement tonight by Lieut. T. J. Clements, Royal Air Force meteorologist.

Snow falling this morning to a depth of several inches was turned late today into slush by sudden rain storms. In addition, reports of weather conditions in mid-Atlantic received here today by wireless are unauspicious for an early start, Lieut. Clements said.

Captain Raynham, the Britisher, who has been able to assemble his Martynside biplane in the period his Australian competitor has been held up by inclement conditions, announced today he would "hop off" only when wind and weather offered "even chances."

Hawker, who has been growing restive with nothing to do but put "finishing" touches to a machine already found ready to take the air, is so eager to get the jump on his rival that it was said at his camp tonight that he was ready to take ever longer chances than last week.

Neither airman is relying on naval vessels for aid in case of disaster. Captain M. H. Fenn, Hawker's manager, said he had received no word that a destroyer patrol had been stretched across the Atlantic to aid the fliers, as has been reported here.

GENERAL RICHARDSON REACHES ARCHANGEL

Archangel, April 18. — Brig.-Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., arrived at Archangel yesterday, with his staff, on board the first big icebreaker which has made its way into the regular Archangel docks since the beginning of winter.

One of the first acts of General Richardson, who comes to take command of the American forces in north Russia, was to make public to the American troops a telegram from General Pershing calling upon them to maintain their morale.

General Richardson plans to make a trip to the front as soon as possible.

TWO JAP DIVISIONS ORDERED TO KOREA

San Francisco, April 18.—Two divisions of Japanese troops have been ordered to Korea to suppress revolutionary uprisings, according to a cablegram received here today by The Japanese American, a newspaper, from a Tokio agent. Another cablegram to the paper from Fusan, Korea, by way of Tokio, said that 6000 Japanese troops and 400 gendarmes had landed at that place.

Canadian is Under Arrest For Smuggling a Chinaman

Burlington, Vt., April 18.—Frederick L'Houmeau, described as a Canadian, is under arrest here today charged with violating the immigration laws of the United States, by smuggling a Chinaman from Canada into St. Albans. L'Houmeau was arrested on complaint issued by J. P. Johnson, immigration inspector of St. Albans.

Indian Mob Do Much Damage And Suffer Severe Casualties

London, April 18.—The India office in further official reports regarding the outbreak in India says that at Amartsar on April 13 a mob defied the proclamation forbidding public meetings. In the firing that ensued 200 casualties were caused.

At Kasur, in the Punjab, the treasury was attacked on April 13 and one British soldier was killed and two British officers wounded.

At Delhi on April 13 a Mohammedan mob interfered with the reopening of the shops and the police were obliged to open fire. Troops were summoned and the mob scattered. Four policemen were injured.

Calcutta is normal and Bombay quiet, but in the Punjab rural areas disorderly elements are damaging government. property, looting trains and stopping the railway service.

C. P. R. PLANNING AIRCRAFT SERVICE

Ottawa, April 18.—Notice is given in The Canada Gazette that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to parliament for an act authorizing it to establish, maintain and operate services by aircraft between such points within or without Canada as may be found desirable.

POLES TO BE GIVEN CORRIDOR TO SEA

Council of Four Have Decided That Danzig Shall Be Internationalized.

Paris, April 18.—The Polish-German boundary question was finally disposed of by the council of four, this morning. No announcement was made of the decisions taken, but it is understood that Danzig will be internationalized, while the Poles will have a corridor running from that city to their frontier, to give them access to the sea.

Only routine work in connection with the coming of the German delegates was taken up, in the afternoon. The most important remaining question to be settled is that of Jugo-Slav and Italian claims in the Adriatic. This matter will come up tomorrow with Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, probably present to set forth the Italian case. It was said tonight that the council of four intends to settle this conflict at tomorrow's session.

It developed today that contrary to the plan originally contemplated, there will be no German text of the peace treaty.

Military experts, under the direction of Marshal Foch, have been charged with the drafting of a report on what should be done in the event that Germany refuses to sign the treaty of peace. It is indicated that the methods of coercion which the allies would adopt may include the occupation of more German territory, the blockade of enemy ports and the discontinuance of the despatch of food supplies to Germany.

A. R. MOSHER CONFIRMS STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Reports That Canadian Express Company Employes Have Been Granted One of Alternatives.

Halifax, N. S., April 18.—A. R. Mosher, grand president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, today confirmed the report given out at Ottawa last night that the Canadian Express strike had been settled. Mr. Mosher stated that the men had been granted one of the alternatives they had demanded, and which had hitherto been refused by the company. He quoted the following despatch received this morning from A. Scholey of Montreal, chairman of the Canadian Express employes' general grievance committee:

"Strike called off. Start work immediately. Legal holidays, eight-hour day, and mileage, to be decided by railway adjustment board Friday."

PEACE OF VICTORS, NOT OF VANQUISHED

Marshal Foch Says Double Lock the Door Against German Aggression.

London, April 19.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in Paris sends an interview he had with Marshal Foch, in which the marshal is quoted as declaring that "Our peace must be a peace of victors and not of vanquished."

"We must stay on the Rhine," Marshal Foch said, "pray impress that on your countrymen. It is our only safety and their only safety. We must double-lock the door.

"Remember, those seventy million Germans will always be a menace to us. They are an envious and warlike people. Their characteristics are not changed. Fifty years hence they will be what they are today. Do not trust the appearances of the moment."

Marshal Foch then discussed with the correspondent the possibilities of another war. Asserting that what saved the allies at the beginning of the present war was Russia, he asked on whose side Russia would be in the next war. "With us or with the Germans?"

The marshal then argued that only on the Rhine itself would it be possible to arrest the Germans in the event of another attack. He talked long and earnestly about the Rhine, and said that some people would object that it would take too many troops to hold the river.

"But it will not take so many as it would to hold a political frontier, for the Rhine may be crossed only at certain points, whereas a new political frontier to France can be broken anywhere," he said.

"The next time, remember the Germans will make no mistake," said Marshal Foch. "They will break thru into northern France and seize the channel ports as a base of operations against England. They failed the last time because they did not believe England would come in, and when they found she was coming in it was too late to change their plan.

"You think the Germans will have no arms for another attack. Ho! Ho! How do you know? By the time you found out that they had got them, it would be too late."

BOLSHEVIK AGENTS SENTENCED IN BUCHAREST

Bucharest, April 18.—Four Bolshevik agents arrested some time ago in Bucharest have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by a court-martial. Trials of other Bolshevik agents and of persons accused of carrying enemy propaganda continue.

Rumanian Troops to Occupy Territory in Transylvania

Bucharest, April 18.—The Rumanian government announces that, at the request of inhabitants of Transylvania, who complained of ill-treatment at the hands of the Hungarians, Rumanian troops in Transylvania have been ordered to advance. The troops, it is stated, will occupy the territory allotted to Rumania by the supreme war council in Paris.

Egyptian Nationalists Arrive at Marseilles

Marseilles, April 18.—A delegation of Egyptian nationalists headed by Said Pasha Zagloul, vice-president of the Egyptian legislative assembly; Ismael Sadky Pasha, a former minister, and Ahmed Tel Bassil Pasha, a deputy, all of whom were interned at Malta by the British, arrived here today. It is understood they will go to Paris to present the claims of their party to the peace conference.

Vienna "Reds" Attack Parliament Building

Vienna, April 18.—Bolshevik sympathizers yesterday attempted to storm the Austrian parliament building, but were soon dispersed with a few wounded. The city generally is quiet. The attempt caused no excitement except in the city. It was the first Bolshevik outbreak here since last November.

Distinctive Title Conferred on Overseas Settlement Committee

London, April 18.—To emphasize the distinction between the settlement of overseas men within the empire and emigration to foreign countries, the imperial government has changed the name of the government emigration committee, established January last, to the overseas settlement committee, thus making the title distinctive of the committee's principle work.

Returning Soldiers.

Men from the Minnedosa will arrive at the Union Station this morning, at 7 o'clock. The list will be found on Page 4.

FIRST AVIATOR STARTS TO BRAVE THE OCEAN PERILS

Major Wood Leaves Eastchurch on the First Leg of His Transatlantic Flight.

OVERDUE AT LIMERICK

Feared He is Victim of Accident or Forced to Land at Some Remote Spot.

London, April 18.—Major J. C. P. Wood left Eastchurch at 3.15 o'clock this afternoon for Limerick, Ireland, on the first leg of his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a Short airplane. Major Wood started his flight in ideal weather. There was very little wind. He was accompanied by Lancaster Parker, a test pilot for the Short Company.

The start of Major Wood was delayed by the discovery of a leaking petrol pipe. This necessitated repair work and a new trial

Three different engines had been tried in the past eleven days, before one was found in perfect condition and fitted permanently.

A few minutes previous to the start the air force chaplain conducted a brief service, in which he wished success to the fliers, and offered prayer for their safety. All connected with the airdrome turned out to witness the start. The sun was shining brightly.

Major Wood, dressed in civilian clothes, was accompanied by Captain C. C. Wylie, as navigator, and an assistant.

Pilot Parker, in an experimental plane, which is ten feet shorter in wing span than Major Wood's "Shamrock," is accompanying the major to Curragh. The two planes made a fine show passing over Sheerness. They expected to reach Curragh at seven o'clock, allowing about four hours for the preliminary flight of 370 miles.

An official statement issued by the air ministry tonight on meteorological conditions as affecting the proposed flight across the Atlantic, says:

"The surface winds on the eastern portion of the Atlantic flight route are strong, their direction backing from southwest near the Irish coast to south by east in mid-Atlantic. Most ships report overcast showers with low clouds and mist."

NO WORD AT LIMERICK.

Royal Air Force Officers Can Get No Information of His Whereabouts.

Limerick, April 18.—Up to nine o'clock tonight no news had been received of Major Wood, either at Curragh or Fermoy, and anxiety was felt lest he had been the victim of an accident, or had been compelled to land at some place remote from telegraph or telephone communications.

Officers of the Royal Air Force were in communication with their South Ireland stations, but received no information. As they had numerous watchers along the coast, it is feared there was no further chance of hearing from Major Wood tonight.

WILL ADJUST LATER CLAIMS OF DOMINIONS

Paris, April 18.—Reuter's correspondent says he learns that British claim for reparations against Germany will include those of the various British dominions and India. This decision, the correspondent adds, was recently made by the delegation of the British Empire to the peace conference.

The correspondent adds that immediately after the Germans sign the peace treaty, a meeting will be held in London, when an adjustment of the claims of Great Britain's dominions and India will be made.

The Insidious Death Watch Again.

Both: We grieve to think that Brother Proudfoot let Hearst put Five Thousand worth of veronal in his coffee!

REVISE TREATY PLANS FOR THE KIEL CANAL AND HELIGOLAND FORTS

Fortifications of the Canal and Coast Defences Are To Be Continued, But Those of Heligoland Are To Be Destroyed---Great Basin Left Intact for Shelter.

Paris, April 18.—The naval terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty concerning the Kiel Canal and Heligoland, have been revised in several important particulars. It was the original plan to destroy the fortifications of the canal, making it a strictly commercial waterway without defenses. The changes that now have been made leave the present fortifications in existence, and a provision has also been inserted permitting of the continuance of the present coast defenses, all of which were to have been destroyed, according to the original plan.

The changes concerning Heligoland leave intact the present large basin constructed on an extensive scale for the use of submarines during the war. It was concluded that the use of submarines had now been so restricted that the basin no longer constituted a menace, and its continuance was decided upon as providing a shelter for the North Sea fishing fleet in case of distress. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be dismantled, so that the basin is the only thing retained.

The final disposition of the German fleet is one of the subjects still undecided, and even the highest naval authorities are not aware how the question stands since it passed into the hands of the council of four. The disposition to be made of the battleships and battle cruisers is one of the chief things to be determined under the head of naval terms, and the decision will affect the large number of capital ships held under the terms of the armistice.

CHRISTMAS KEOUGH IS FOUND GUILTY

Convicted by Chicago Jury After Deliberation of Five Minutes.

Chicago, April 18.—Harry Harris, alias "Christmas Keough," whose swindling of jewelers during the week preceding Christmas Day for several years, has earned him a national police record and sobriquet, today was found guilty of operating a confidence game by a jury which deliberated but five minutes. Harris refused to offer a defence.

"Christmas Keough" had eluded the police for several years until last Christmas, when he was arrested in Hillsburgh. He was said to have passed so many forged travelers' cheques for $200 each, drawn against the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that that institution at one time ceased issuing cheques of that denomination. He had a reputation of operating for one week, obtaining jewelry and money in exchange for forged cheques, afterwards sojourning in London. The police credit him with obtaining nearly $500,000.

A. P. Macaulay, the Toronto mining broker, was arrested in St. Louis three years ago as "Christmas Keough," and was positively identified as the man wanted for passing Bank of Commerce cheques. It cost him a great many thousand dollars before he was released as a case of mistaken identity and with an apology from the courts.

SITUATION IN INDIA SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

London, April 18.—Improvement in the situation in India is indicated in an official statement issued tonight. At Lahore three agitators have been arrested and the shops are reopening. At Gujranwala, north of Lahore, 20 leaders have been arrested. Europeans there are reported safe. In rioting at one of the railway stations, the building was burned and one of the staff injured.

At Delhi the situation is unchanged and no further trouble has been reported from Bombay. Normal conditions have been restored in Calcutta. There are some threats of strikes on the East Indian and Great Peninsula Railways.

IS WHEAT DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES

New York, April 18.—Julius H. Barnes, president of the Federal Grain Corporation, has been appointed wheat director of the United States by President Wilson, it was announced tonight at the office of the food administration in this city. Mr. Barnes will direct the handling of the entire 1919 wheat crop and will administer the $1,000,000,000 fund appropriated by congress. In addition to the administration of the $1,000,000,000 fund, Mr. Barnes will remain president of the $150,000,000 government grain corporation, which will continue to function as the commercial agency for carrying out the government policies and which also acts as the purchasing representative of the American relief administration.

Switzerland Has Recognized The New German Government

Berne, April 17.—The federal government, at the request of Dr. Adolph Muller, has accepted letters accrediting him as German minister to Switzerland, and has by this action formally recognized the German government.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Mercy	New York	St. Nazaire
Otzego	New York	Bordeaux
Dande	Aleghiere	New York
Winnifredian	Boston	Liverpool
Cedric	Liverpool	New York
Orduna	Liverpool	New York
Nordhvalen	Portland	Halifax

Seven U-Boats Lost En Route

Cherbourg, France, April 18.—Seven German submarines, on the way here from England in tow, have been lost in a storm. Eight of the undersea boats were bound here, but only one arrived in safety.

HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED IN MUNICH

Communists Have Occupied All the Roads With Artillery and Machine Guns.

London, April 18.—A German wireless despatch received here this evening, dealing with the situation in Germany, says:

"The general strike at Bremen continues, but the unloading of food ships is assured.

"The Communists of Munich, in expectation of heavy fighting, have occupied all the roads leading to Munich, and provided them with field artillery, stationed field-posts all around the town, and had trenches dug and provided them with machine guns.

"Government troops have advanced to Bachau and are in touch with the Communist defenders.

"General Merker has been instructed to dismiss the existing government in Brunswick, dissolve the workmen's council and form a new government. No resistance is expected."

DOCTORS DISCOUNT M'CULLOUGH'S TALE OF DOPING CURRELL

Dose Named Not Strong Enough, is Reliable Opinion.

ACROSS THE BORDER

Police Doubt Capture of Murderer Unless Vera Quarrels.

Frank McCullough, murderer of Acting Detective Williams, who escaped Tuesday night from the death cell at the Toronto Jail, is still at large and it was reported at detective headquarters last night that the police have found no trace of his whereabouts. In fact very little is known of McCullough's movements from the time that he left his cell and dropped from the jail wall into Riverdale Park.

An effort will be made, however, next Tuesday to bring out facts connected with the disappearance from the jail of McCullough. Provincial Inspector Dunlop, of the jails and prisons, and Sheriff Mowat, of the Toronto Jail, will hold the investigation in the jail. Inspector Dunlop said last night that the sitting of the court of inquiry would be held behind closed doors and that the object was to satisfy the public that the staff of jail guards is adequate to handle the prisoners.

Detectives are busily making inquiries concerning the actions of Vera Laveile, the girl who is believed by them to have assisted McCullough in successfully engineering his break for freedom. The police are satisfied that McCullough crossed the border before they were given any knowledge of his getaway and are not very optimistic of their chances of capturing him. They are of the opinion that if McCullough and his female accomplice do not continue in the best of friendship, it will only be a matter of time until they will be able to apprehend McCullough.

Proven Downfall.

This is one of the ways which have proven to be the downfall of numerous notorious criminals, according to the police. McCullough had a number of such friends here, one of whom figured in a big robbery committed by McCullough in Ottawa. On this occasion, McCullough is said to have entered a large place, stolen a quantity of silk and other goods, placed it in packing cases, and shipped it unassisted to Toronto.

The leaving of the note by McCullough to guard Currell, in which he stated that he had drugged the guard with veronal, a sleeping powder, is not taken very seriously by the police. McCullough was known to them to be a victim of the dope habit, but reliable physicians say that veronal is not strong enough to put any person to sleep, if administered as McCullough's letter stated that he had placed it in Currell's coffee. Currell claims to have been sleeping for nearly six hours, and if he was drugged at all, doctors are of the opinion that it was not from the effects of veronal.

The provincial police are working on the case, and already inquiries have been made by this department in the northern parts of Ontario.

Crowds of curious citizens yesterday morning and afternoon visited Riverdale Park, to gaze upon the outer walls of the jail, and to speculate as to which of the windows it was from which McCullough had made his escape

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A JOINT COURT-MARTIAL

Codify Those of Various Nations to Try Germans Guilty of Naval or Military Offences---Exile Kaiser Without Trial.

Paris, April 18.—The plan of the council of four to have Belgium prosecute the former German emperor on the charge of responsibility for the war is meeting with objections which are again bringing up the whole subject for revision.

Those who have the matter in hand divide the question of war responsibilities into two distinct classes. The first class includes military and naval offenders, like General Ludendorff and Admiral von Tirpitz, and those accused of various excesses, against the usual rules of warfare. The second class includes former Emperor William, ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and others whose offense is chiefly of a political nature.

Concerning the first class, that of military offenders, it is agreed that there is no international court-martial suitable to undertake such military trials, but it is pointed out that every country has its own system of court martial for military offenses committed within its borders.

This has developed the suggestion that these countries combine their courts martial, and act under a single military procedure codified from all the separate military codes. A joint court martial would thus be constituted capable of dealing with offenders of the first, or military and naval class.

No Need for Trial.

Concerning the political offenders, it is stated that a tribunal is not necessary and would be ineffective, owing to the legal immunity of political offenders. Therefore, it is maintained that the action against Napoleon I. furnished a precedent for the determination of the allied course as a general measure of policy.

In the case of Napoleon there was no trial, but he was confined on the island of St. Helena as a general measure of policy for the tranquillity of Europe. Some such general policy is designed to reach ex-Emperor William and other political offenders, with Belgium or another country against whom the political offenses charged were directed acting for the purpose or securing the extradition of the individual as a preliminary to putting the policy into effect.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

THE Associated Press tonight issues the following review of the international situation:

With David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, again in his seat after his visit to London, where he defended his actions at the peace conference before the house of commons, the council of four Friday renewed its hearing of the claims of the Italians to the important Adriatic seaport of Fiume, and also had under discussion the question of the Polish claims to Danzig, on the Baltic. The council met at the "White House," the residence in Paris of President Wilson.

The opinion prevails in Paris that with the Italian demands now the remaining obstacle to full agreement, the situation is such that President Wilson will be able to sail homeward in mid-May with a signed copy of the peace treaty, for submission to congress, which in some quarters in Paris, it is believed, will be called in extra session not later than June 1.

Little opposition to the peace terms is expected from the Germans, according to the latest reports in circulation in Paris, as they are declared to be anxious for a return to peace conditions at the earliest moment possible. It is asserted that there is to be no German text of the treaty—the document to be issued only in the French and English languages.

Altho a general strike has been proclaimed in Bremen and the assertion has been made that it has been impossible to unload foodstuffs taken there on an American steamship, a German wireless communication asserts that the unloading of the vessel is assured. Employes of department stores and specialty shops in Berlin have joined the bank employes' strike. In Bavaria the situation still remains acute, but few details are available. In Vienna there also have been disturbances. The Bolsheviki attempted to storm the parliament building, but were defeated.

Brig.-General Richardson has arrived on an ice-breaker at Archangel to take command of the American forces fighting in that region.

Heligoland, Germany's great buttress of defence of the Elbe and Weser Rivers, is to be dismantled but not destroyed.

It has been decided also that the fortifications along the Kiel Canal will be permitted to remain in existence.