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NEARLY WILL BE A DEFINITE PACT; NOT PRELIMINARY

Final Consideration of Naval, Military and Aerial Terms Postponed Till Today.

WILSON WAS ABSENT

Feared That Treaty Will Not Be Ready for Signature Till After March 25.

Paris, March 16.—The supreme war council resumed its sessions yesterday afternoon with a distinguished array of military and civilian chiefs expecting that President Wilson would be present for the final consideration of the military, naval and aerial terms of the German disarmament.

The president did not attend, however, Col. House taking his place as the draft in treaty form had not been completed in time for signing before being presented to the council.

The president received the full draft late in the afternoon and went over it tonight article by article, with Gen. Bliss and Admiral Benson at the Paris White House.

With the president absent, the council deferred the military and naval terms until Monday.

The Polish frontiers of Germany was the next subject on the program but the British prime minister was not prepared to proceed; so, this also was deferred.

Mr. Lloyd George left the council members learning that President Wilson would not attend and proceeded to the "White House" for a conference on the situation.

The inevitable delays on various details lead to doubts for the first time in American quarters, or, completion of the treaty by March 25, as was expected. It has developed also that Mr. Lloyd George is obliged to return to London in the middle of the coming week and he is unable to say now how long he will be gone, owing to the British house congress and other subjects requiring his attention in London.

It is hoped that he will return within a week or ten days, or possibly turn over British interests to Mr. Balfour, but his absence may have the effect of prolonging the conclusion of the treaty beyond the 25th.

It was stated at American headquarters that the treaty now being framed would be the definite treaty covering all the main subjects, and that it would be a preliminary treaty. It is the treaty which will be submitted to the United States senate for ratification, and after its conclusion the remaining details will be largely formalities.

No decision has yet been made concerning the seat of the league of nations, but the minister of foreign affairs of Belgium has written offering one of the historic palaces of Brussels as the home of the league.

IRISH REPUBLIC FLAG IN MONTREAL PARADE

Montreal, March 16.—Irishmen defied the elements today as they marched and slid on the slippery streets behind their large emerald banner, flanked by the green, white and orange flags of the Irish republic.

The first occasion on which this emblem has been publicly carried in a St. Patrick's Day parade in Montreal. Acting Mayor Carmel, wearing the mayoral chain of office, represented the corporation of Montreal. In the morning, at St. Patrick's Church, a pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Gauthier, administrator of the diocese, during the absence of Archbishop Bruchac.

Before the sermon, the pastor, Rev. Father McShane, welcomed the officiating bishop and then gave the congregation a message from Archbishop Bruchac. The bishop concluded the archbishop's message by reading a cablegram from Cardinal Gasparri, conferring the pontifical benediction on the clergy and the people.

WILHELM'S SECOND SON SUING FOR DIVORCE

Amsterdam, Saturday, March 15.—Kiel Friedrich, second son of the former German emperor, the Kiehn Journal of Berlin has commenced divorce proceedings against his wife, charging infidelity before the war. The paper adds that when the former prince attempted to begin proceedings before the war his father vetoed the plan.

Kiel Friedrich was married in 1906 to Grand Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg.

Official Figures of Casualties By Allied Airplanes in Germany

Copenhagen, March 16.—Seven hundred and twenty-nine persons were killed and 1734 were injured in aerial attacks by allied forces in Germany up to Nov. 6, 1918, according to official figures made public in Berlin.

Damage 23,500,000 Marks.

Berlin, March 16.—According to official Berlin statistics, the damage done in Germany by air raids during the war period amounted to 23,500,000 marks.

IT'S ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

They say the spring starts in earnest on St. Patrick's day. Then the best part of the world is green, and it is being a new hat in the latest styles for spring. At popular prices, \$1.75, \$5.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. See window display today, at Dinsens', 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING MARCH 17 1919

ELECTIONS SHOW TURN IN BRITAIN OF POLITICAL TIDE

Dissatisfaction With Coalition Government is Manifesting Itself.

HUGE APPROPRIATIONS

Army, Navy and Civil Service Estimates Many Times Those Before War.

London, March 16.—Politicians look upon the result in the parliamentary election in the west parliamentary elections as a sharp reminder to the coalition government of the dissatisfaction felt there.

The division returned A. E. Newbould an independent Liberal, who was defeated in December, by a majority of 2000 over K. P. Mason, coalition Unionist. In the general election in December, the coalition Unionist, Colonel Wrightson, whose death made today's election necessary, polled 11,000 votes to Newbould's 5,000.

This result, which the fact that Rear Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, coalition Unionist, was returned for the West Derby division of Liverpool recently by a greatly decreased majority, is taken to show that the political tide is turning. In the case of Admiral Hall, the coalitionists were able to argue the election meant that the predecessor, F. E. Smith, since pointed lord high chancellor, enjoyed a huge personal popularity.

Frederic Lloyd George wrote a letter approving the candidacy of Mr. Mason as a supporter of the coalition government. Mr. Newbould then sent a letter to the coalitionists pointing out that Mason had consistently supported the policy of Lloyd George and against his social measures, whereas Newbould had always supported the policy of Lloyd George. The premier failed to reply to the letter and the Liberals made great capital of the fact.

Financial Policy Severely Criticized. Politicians credit this change in sentiment to the government's financial policy which C. P. G. Masterman, a former member of the cabinet, calls "The Road to Ruin."

Appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year which the government has introduced in the house of commons in the last few days included £440,000,000 for the army which is more than three times the amount for the year 1914-15, £149,000,000 for the navy, which is roughly five times the amount for the year 1914-15, £245,000,000 for the services budget and £435,000,000 for the civil service, the appropriation asked for the civil service being nearly 2 1/2 times the government's annual expenses before the war.

The army appropriations asked for by Secretary Churchill were designed to cover all possible contingencies and the ordinary man falls to take that fact into account.

Another cause of dissatisfaction is the continuance of the general impatience to get the country back to a peace footing.

POLICE ROUND UP WHISKEY BURGLARS

Four Men Arrested—Quantities of Identified Liquor Seized.

Four men were arrested early Sunday morning on charges of burglary, and with their arrest the detectives are confident that they have rounded up the entire band of the gang who have been entering houses in different parts of the city and stealing whiskey.

In the most of the places broken into the police statement contains the admission of the entrance of 20 places by these men and a further search of the premises resulted in the recovery of a large quantity of the stolen liquor. Thomas Pratt, 9 West Charles street; Joe and Harold Readnor, St. Helen's avenue, were caught at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Patrol Sergeant Allison leaving a house on Avenue road. Later on in the day the police went to the St. Helen's street house and arrested the fourth man, John Quigley.

A search of the place by Acting Detective Thompson and Young brought to light three barrels, each containing 10 gallons of whiskey; four one-dozen cases of whiskey and a large number of old bottles of liquor. Several cases of canned goods stolen from 131 Madison avenue, were also recovered. A five-gallon keg of rum and 18 bottles of whiskey, stolen from the home of Dr. A. F. Demery, 2 Lyall avenue, were also located by the police.

Used a Motor Car. The culprits used a motor car to assist them in hauling their loot away. A motor car, with two men in it, was waiting on Avenue road for the burglars to come out of the house with their booty. Patrol Sergeant Allison had apprehended three of the men and was lining them up when the motor-car entered a side street, followed by the police and sped away.

The police are confident that early Sunday morning the gang attempted to enter a private dwelling on Foxbar road. The detectives had been following them and they fled from the house, dropping their tools, and making a dash for it in the automobile which was standing in readiness for them. The police found a number of carpenter's tools, "fimmies," and other iron bar apparatus used to force the locks of windows and back doors.

The three men were arrested before they gained entrance to the home of J. G. Worth, at 441 Avenue road. The car was stopped at 441 Avenue road and several weeks ago.



Here's a suggestion for those who want to see the parades of the returned troops this week. Take a periscope with you. When Princess Patricia married Commander Ramsey of the British navy a few weeks ago there was one periscope brought home from France by her husband. The far back in the crowd this thoughtful woman raised her periscope above the sea of shoulders and hats before her and saw all as well as she could have seen had she been in the first row.

SEEK TO SHAPE LEAGUE TO ENSURE ACCEPTANCE

Amendments Can Be Adopted Safeguarding Monroe Doctrine and Permitting Adherence of Enemy Powers—Cannot Include Covenant in First Treaty.

Paris, March 16.—The present determination in peace conference circles is that after the allied and associated powers have reached a complete understanding regarding the conditions to be imposed on Germany, the German delegates will be called to Versailles, but they will not be allowed to discuss the conditions, the intentions of the allied and associated powers being to dictate peace.

Either the German delegates must accept the terms and sign or a state of war will continue. The general opinion here is that in view of the internal situation in Germany, the delegates of that country will accept, rather than expose the country to a graver risk and more drastic measures.

Efforts are being directed today to shaping the league of nations covenant so as to ensure its acceptance by the supreme council and win the approval of those Americans who are demanding its amendments.

Colonel House conferred with Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois and the American delegates and reported to President Wilson. It is conceded that some of the suggested amendments can safely be adopted, for instance, the safeguarding of the Monroe doctrine and the fixing of conditions which will permit of the adherence of the late enemy powers.

One of the five powers has hesitated to accept a distinct expression of the right of secession from the league. The Americans are proceeding on the supposition that the covenant may be included in the peace treaty.

Foreign Minister Pichon said today that he felt it was practically impossible to include the covenant in the first treaty. The opinions of neutral countries and any amendments that might be suggested, could not be considered in time for the first draft.

The issue, the minister suggested, might be met by a declaration in the peace treaty. President Wilson's consent, and the details left for the final draft of the peace treaty.

Regarding Posen, M. Pichon said that if the Germans persisted in their rejection of the terms of the allied commissioners, the entente would have to intervene. Poland could not be left in its present dangerous situation. A French general would be sent to Poland with the first Polish division which had fought in France, as soon as possible.

Wilson's Statement. In a statement on the peace conference resolution with reference to the league of nations in the peace treaty, President Wilson states that the decision made at the peace conference at its plenary session of Jan. 25, 1919, to the effect that the establishing of a league of nations should be made an integral part of the treaty of peace, is a final force and that there is no basis whatever for the reports that a change in the decision is contemplated.

If President Wilson insists that the league of nations be incorporated in the preliminary peace treaty, the British, it is understood, will concede the point, although they still believe that the preliminary pact is not the proper place for the inauguration of the league, which they declare should be included in the final peace pact.

This attitude was indicated today after the announcement that the American delegation strongly desired the inclusion of the league in the preliminary treaty, as well as in the final pact.

British Position. The British, it is made known, do not wish to delay the league of nations program in any way, but they express a strong desire for the immediate signing of the preliminary peace treaty, so as to alleviate unsatisfactory conditions resulting from the continuation of the armistice.

In order to get speedy action they propose to strip the preliminary compact of all extraneous matters which, they believe, include the league of nations. The league, under the British program, would be taken up immediately after the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace and, with any amendments which might be added, would be made part of the final pact.

THE BURLINGTON EPISODE HAS RESULTS.

When Sir John Gibson and his associates in the Cataract power and radial services undertook to bulldoze the people of the little town of Burlington and cut off the street cars, because they would not abandon their rights in the matter of fares, they went too far. It was not the time to assume the ways and airs of a kaiser, Sir John, what with titles and honors paid him, and satin breeches, ruled the town, and wherever his radial wires ran. An aristocracy of industrial junkies had encamped on the choice sites under the Mountain.

But The World happened along and took up the cause of Burlington. It told the people to fight; to go to law; to go to the Railway Board at Ottawa; to the courts; but in no case to submit. The villagers decided to fight; they put their solicitor to work. The newspapers of Hamilton, that should have fought the battle, joined openly or covertly with the corporation. The World continued in their case, till all the other papers hereabouts ignored it. The Board of Railway Commissioners gave them faint support—didn't, as it should, order the local radial company to renew the service. The Gibson radial company actually pleaded bankruptcy, and filed papers to that effect in the courts. The World then told the people to go to the Attorney-General of Ontario, as the guardian of municipal rights. His answer was in substance the now classic words of Sir John Gibson when he was attorney-general: "I am not a constable."

Then The World told them to go to Sir Adam Beck of the Hydro radial organization. He gave them encouragement; he went to a meeting in their town. He said: "I'll help you." And he framed a plan to ask the ratepayers of Hamilton to reconsider a former vote on his proposal of a Hydro radial line from Toronto to Niagara.

Then the Gibson crowd got busy; they succeeded in defeating the local council in Burlington; they withdrew their plea of bankruptcy; they even restored the service after some kind of a secret deal with the new council. But they began to worry and to organize a protective association—so-called.

But Adam Beck meant business, he went to Hamilton, laid the case before the council of that city; they agreed to rescind the by-law, and by this time the labor men of Hamilton had put in some progressive men in the council and displaced the pro-Gibson Hydro-Electric commissioner by a friend of public rights.

The World kept up the fight; the Hamilton papers got more unfriendly to Burlington and to a Hydro railway. But gradually two other Toronto papers came to the assistance of Burlington and the greater scheme of Sir Adam for a high-class up-to-date double-tracked line from Toronto to Niagara river by way of Burlington and Hamilton.

The labor men of Hamilton got good and active for the new scheme of Sir Adam.

Two weeks ago Sir Adam and the Hydro power staff, as well as the representatives of the Hydro municipalities, moved into Hamilton and campaigned there until they won the sweeping victory of Saturday. The Gibson crowd, their sympathizers, "the interests" of the town, the newspaper press of the town were routed ignominiously. Public rights triumphed and little Burlington had won what seemed a hopeless cause. Satan hunched and these had lost their majesty!

The people of Canada are showing a new force in regard to public affairs, as the Ontario legislature and government are finding out. Farmers and labor men had votes and are now using them as they think best. The politicians and courts and custodians of public rights and municipal rights have received a rude but well-deserved jolt.

But the newspaper press, including the financial editors, are more than shell-shocked in their encounter with public rights. In their pretensions that a solemn agreement with a municipality is only a scrap of paper.

HOW GERMAN TONNAGE WILL BE DIVIDED UP

Amount to Be Surrendered is Roughly Estimated at Three and a Half Million Tons.

London, March 16.—The Associated Press learns that the total tonnage of German shipping to be surrendered cannot be accurately ascertained, but, including ships in neutral ports, roughly estimated, it will be three and a half million tons.

As Italy is already in possession of the Austrian shipping, the management of a very small proportion of the German shipping will be entrusted to that country. France will receive big ocean-going steamers to the extent of 75,000 to 100,000 tons. The balance of the tonnage will be divided equally between the United States and Great Britain. America is not interested in cargo tonnage, of which Great Britain will probably manage three-fourths, and France the balance.

The German ships will be delivered at various ports, those at present in neutral harbors being handed over there. There will be nothing in the shape of a formal surrender. The ships, according to information here, will be manned almost exclusively by British, French and American crews—exclusively so when they are used for the transport of troops.

An allied economic commission is being established at Hamburg to deal with the matter of freight and cognate subjects. Freight will be charged mainly in accordance with the British blue book rates.

LABOR MEN SUSPECT "ONE BIG UNION"

Tom Shannon, Mover in Proposal, Known to Be I.W.W. Agitator at Butte.

Lethbridge, March 16.—Local labor men are suspicious of the movement of the interprovincial labor conference in Calgary to break away from international affiliations and join the ranks of the "One Big Union."

It is known that the "One Big Union" in the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, incorporates the I. W. W. Tom Shannon, the former secretary of Diamond City local, United Mine Workers of America, who was deported by the mounted police as an I. W. W. agitator a few days ago, after spending two months in jail for having banned I. W. W. literature in his possession, was known given to the movement with the American "One Big Union," and was believed to have been sent here by workers of that organization in Butte to launch in the coalfields a movement for "One Big Union" in western Canada.

Butte miners are very active in the "One Big Union" organization, the mounted police learned during the investigation of Shannon's activities.

There is nothing for the shareholders of the Grand Trunk when they meet in a few days, and when the true position is explained into which their directors have landed them, but to accept the offer of the government to lease the road in perpetuity on what are fair, if not generous terms. They are hopelessly bankrupt by reason of their adventure with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and this condition has been withheld from them. Now it must be faced. Their only recourse is with the directors and those who misled them.

It is also believed here that the vote in Hamilton in favor of the Hydro radial line from Toronto to the Niagara river will lead to some kind of adjustment between the National railways and the Hydro. There will be a quick settlement, as soon as the Grand Trunk shareholders give their answer to the Ottawa ultimatum.

GERMANY'S PRODUCTS TO PAY FOR FOOD

Paris, March 16.—It is learned that payment for the food supplies to be sent to Germany will be made on the basis of exports. The German ships will have the right to export by sea certain products, the receipts of which shipment will go to pay for products delivered to Germany.

HYDRO RADIAL WINS THE HAMILTON FIGHT

A Word of Thanks After a Hard Fight

The World has received the following telegram from J. W. Lyon, president of the association referred to in it.

"The World, Toronto: On behalf of the Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario, I thank you for the splendid service you have rendered us at all times and particularly during the recent Hamilton campaign. Our thanks are also due to unnumbered workers who have given us their best, neither asking nor expecting any remuneration than the success of public ownership or service at cost."

Special to The Toronto World. Hamilton, March 16.—Sir Adam Beck and his hydroelectric plans for the province of Ontario swept all before them at the polls here on Saturday. When the full returns were received they showed that the bylaw had carried by a majority of 2737, out of a total of 6172 for, and 3435 against. The total number of votes cast was 9607, of a possible 18,353, and 205 votes by proxy.

It was a tremendous victory for "public ownership," and a sweeping condemnation from the ratepayers of the tactics employed by a "group of wiffling" men to keep the people from having an "independent railway." It was the death knell of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and a warning from the people that they would no longer be deprived of their rights or directed by an unsympathetic press. It was also complete vindication for Hydro of the campaign of distortion waged by the P. O. P., and a mandate from the ratepayers of Hamilton to Sir Adam Beck to begin at once the construction of an electrified railway that will connect up Hamilton with Toronto, and the Niagara river. It was the final seal of approval by the public on "public ownership."

Never in Doubt. At no time during the voting was the issue in doubt. As the returns poured in the majority for the bylaw continued to increase, and it was just a question of how big the results would be. Even the most ardent admirers of Sir Adam Beck and the bylaw were not expecting such a favorable vote. The confidence that "public ownership" would win the day.

With the exception of Ward Two, where there was a majority of 157 against, the bylaw carried in every ward, and in Ward Eight had a majority of 1423. When the bylaw was previously defeated, Wards Three, Five and Eight took a prominent part in securing victory for the "big interests," but this time they gave a reversed vote. Ward Two, where the

SIR ADAM PLEASED WITH THE RESULT

Says He Will Go Right Ahead With Building of Road.

London, March 16.—Sir Adam Beck expressed his satisfaction today with the result in Hamilton. The majority was twice what he expected. He thanked The World for its support.

The Hydro Commissioners would go right ahead on the work, but avoid Ontario for an order-in-council authorizing the construction of the Toronto and London radial, and the Toronto and Niagara radial, because the latter would use the former as far as Port Credit. He also thought the National Railways should get together and avoid unnecessary duplication between Toronto and the Niagara river.

Maximum Price Regulations On Raw Cotton Are Abolished

London, March 14.—The board of trade has abolished maximum price regulations on all raw cotton, excepting that imported from America and Egypt.