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WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 30 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,049 TWO CENTS

ORLANDO PUTS ITALY'S CASE BEFORE NATION'S PARLIAMENT

AYEARST IS EXORCERATED FROM SHARING CHARGE

Sir William Meredith Sums Up Investigation of License Department, Discounting Evidence of Detective W. Duncan.

After sitting three weeks to hear evidence, Sir William Meredith, who was appointed commissioner to investigate the charges made against John A. Ayearst, chief license inspector, by H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., in the legislature, yesterday promulgated his findings in which he completely exonerated Mr. Ayearst from the charge that he had shared in the profits of private detectives.

The commissioner after listening to Mr. McKay, K.C., who appeared for Hartley Dewart, did not give Louis Monahan, counsel for the inspector, a chance to make a statement, saying at the same time "I will not hear you, Mr. Monahan. I have arrived at my conclusions."

"I may say here I think the evidence does not show that there was any agreement ever entered into with Mr. Ayearst, but he should share in the money which Hinch and Solomon received from the Duncan Detective Agency. It is established to my satisfaction that there never was any agreement or expectation on the part of Mr. Ayearst to share in the money. I think that there never was any agreement that he should so share."

Further, said the commissioner in his finding, there was an offer by Solomon to give Mr. Ayearst one-third of the money, which was proved. It was also proven, however, that Ayearst refused to take any part of the money. "I have no doubt," said Sir William, "that the statement is true that he refused to take the money."

Nothing singular.

In regard to the special account, on which Mr. McKay laid so much stress in his summing up, the commissioner said he found nothing singular in the money being deposited in this way. The commissioner accepted the story told by Solomon that the money had been handed to Mr. Ayearst for two reasons: one that the money was intended for the money to be kept together and that it should be divided up. The other reason was that if Hinch got his money he might go and ruin the case against the conductors, which Solomon had worked up. "The money was deposited with Ayearst without

WIND AND RAIN AGAIN POSTPONE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Aviators May Wait Till Full Moon Brings Favorable Flying Conditions.

ALL WAS IN READINESS

Australian Says That if Rival Hops Off, He Will Start Also.

St. John's, Nfld., April 29.—With another sudden change to bad weather, the start of the transatlantic flight of Harry Hawker, Australian, and Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, his British rival, has been postponed to some time from two days to a fortnight hence, when the full moon may bring hoped-for flying conditions.

Out of a clear sky at breakfast time, a stiff easterly and northeasterly wind swept down this section of the Newfoundland coast, bringing rain in its wake, to make another of the raw, dismal days which have kept the aviators in bondage.

The most optimistic predictions call for at least 48 hours' continuation of present conditions, and the both fliers and their crews held themselves in readiness for a "hop off" during the early morning, by mid-afternoon the wind had shifted to the west, the wind was abandoned, and the hangars were deserted.

Capt. Raynham, coming from a long conference with meteorological experts, expressed the opinion that probably three days would elapse before there is an improvement in the weather here. Reports from ships in the eastern Atlantic within a hundred miles or so of shore were favorable, however, and the storm in England is blowing itself away.

Both Start, or Neither.

Capt. Charles W. Morgan, Raynham's navigator, said tonight that their Martinsyde would not be held in port because of a slight rainstorm alone, and Capt. MacKenzie Grieve, Hawker's navigator, announced that, "bad weather or good, if the Martinsyde goes, we go, too."

Anticipating a double start in the race, Major Arthur Partridge, referee, this morning announced the opinion of Capt. J. F. Campbell, aide-de-camp to Governor Sir Alexander Harris, as assistant referee to officials at the start of one of the seaplanes.

The prospect of continued delay in the start of the Hawker and Raynham planes has brought to the fore talk of the United States navy's attempt to fly its N. C. craft from this coast.

Two American naval radio operators were reported to have been here to join the British Royal Air Force meteorologist. Nothing has been seen of any American naval vessels in these waters, however, and nothing definite has been heard here of the navy's plan for the start of its fliers.

Hawker received a cable message today, telling of an offer of a British manufacturer to add \$10,000 to the \$50,000 prize of the London Daily Mail for the overseas flight.

MACHINISTS' OTE FAVORING STRIKE IS FAR REACHING

Six Thousand Metal Workers Involved by Employers' Refusal.

RAILROADS AFFECTED

Transportation May Be Held Up From Coast to Coast.

By an almost unanimous vote, some 1700 machinists, assembled at a special meeting in Massey Hall last night decided to go on strike for better pay, shorter hours, overtime rates, and better general working conditions on May 1, 1919. This action by District 46 of the International Association of Machinists last night brought to a crisis the unsettled labor condition which has been prevailing in the general metal trade of the city for some time.

When polled, the strike vote showed that 97.2 per cent. of the votes cast called for an immediate strike unless the demands which were presented to the employers about a month ago were met immediately. The meeting was attended by delegates from out-of-town lodges, on whose home districts the Toronto lodge's action will have great influence in determining their future action in making this a province-wide strike.

All the other allied trade unions of the city, among whom are the patternmakers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, molders, coremakers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, metal polishers, and others of the same ilk, will take the same action as the machinists did at meeting of their own.

The vote at Massey Hall last night was for the Toronto machinists only, but strike votes will be taken today by Kingston, Ottawa, and Bramford, while other towns will follow in due course. It is understood, however, that the plumbers and steamfitters are not going out.

Determined to Win.

The determination of the men to win out was evidenced at the conclusion of the meeting last night, when one of the officials of the union stated to the press: "If we are out for ten days we will bring out every machinist on the railroads handling transportation from coast to coast." This statement is based on the fact

A GRAVE HOUR FOR THE WORLD AND VERY GRAVE FOR ITALY

Orlando Will Not Return For Signing of Peace Treaty

Paris, April 29.—Ambassador Page telegraphed from Rome today that he had gathered from Premier Orlando in a long conference Monday that the premier did not intend to return to Paris for the signing of the peace treaty. The premier expressed regret that the time was so short before the arrival of the Germans. This was only one of the disturbing complications presented by the Italian situation as the time approaches for the delivery of the peace treaty to the Germans.

The Italian premier, the telegram from Ambassador Page added, felt that his action either way would have serious consequences, but it was preferable to have trouble without Italy, rather than from within Italy, because the present state of public feeling in

BILL TO AUTHORIZE CANADA AIR BOARD

Sends an Envoy to See Orlando

Presented in Commons—To Control Aerial Navigation and Issue Licenses.

Ottawa, April 29.—In the house this afternoon, Hon. A. K. Maclean presented the government bill to authorize the appointment of an air board for the control of aeronautics in Canada. The board is to consist of not less than five nor more than seven members. It will be appointed by the governor-in-council. The chairman will be a minister of the crown, and the departments of naval service and of militia will each be represented.

Generally speaking, the board will supervise all matters connected with aeronautics. It will study the development of aeronautics in Canada and other countries, and undertake such technical research as may be required. It will construct and maintain all government aerodromes and air stations. It will investigate all proposals for the institution of commercial air services within, or partly within, Canada or the limits of the territory whereof Canada has jurisdiction, and draft for the approval of the governor-in-council such regulations as may be necessary for the control of aeronautics.

SENDS AN ENVOY TO SEE ORLANDO

Premier Lloyd George Will Advise Against Inclusion of Fiume Under Italian Control

Paris, April 29.—The British prime minister has again intervened in the Italian situation by sending one of his trusted associates to communicate personally with Premier Orlando at Rome.

While the desire is to conciliate Signor Orlando, yet the premier is advised against the inclusion of Fiume under Italian control, as likely to make a settlement difficult if not impossible.

The person bearing the message was Mr. Lloyd George.

Premier Orlando, Before Chamber of Deputies, Declares His Country's Claims Are So Just That International Treaties Should Be Set Aside for Them—Must Preserve Calm and Serenity

Rome, April 29.—The chamber of deputies tonight voted confidence in the cabinet by a count of 382 to 40, the latter votes being cast by socialists.

Rome, April 29.—Admitting that the world situation at the present is grave, and for Italy "very grave," and that it was the duty of Italy to "preserve the greatest calm and serenity," Signor Orlando, the Italian premier, today delivered his expected address to the chamber of deputies concerning the peace conference at Paris.

"The principal duty in this grave hour for the world, and very grave for Italy," said Signor Orlando, "is to preserve the greatest calm and serenity."

"This statement aims to be only an impartial declaration of facts, so that parliament may have all the elements necessary to pass judgment on the work of the government, and the Italian delegation at the peace conference, as well as on the situation created by the last painful events."

"I think it opportune to recall briefly the attitude of the Italian delegation in that phase of the negotiations which began about the middle of March. At that time the preparatory work was finished, and a program for definite deliberation had to be decided upon. Questions concerning peace with Germany were given precedence, but it was agreed that those regarding Italy should follow immediately."

Founded on Just Reasons.

Premier Orlando said that Italy believed that her claims were founded on such high reasons for justice and right that any international treaty or agreement should be set aside so that they might be accepted.

He admitted that he received on April 14 the American memorandum dealing with the Adriatic question, and added that until that time he had always been assured that the American delegation had not reached any definite conclusion regarding Italy.

There was certainly divergence of views between the two governments (Italy and U.S.) but never did I believe that such differences were irreconcilable. Several times I insisted that the program of the Italian territories was based on principles which were an integral part of the Italian government."

Hurt Every Italian Heart.

Following Premier Orlando, Professor Luigi Luzzatti, as spokesman for the majority in the chamber, declared that the allies had never rewarded Italy's sacrifices as they deserved to be rewarded. Italy's restoration, he added, ought to be at least to equal that of the other allies.

The speaker said President Wilson's message had hurt every Italian heart and that the chamber must give a firm and clear reply which would constitute a renewed expression of its confidence in the government.

"Too much blood has been shed and too many sacrifices, both for the present and for the future, have we made," continued Prof. Luzzatti, "for us not to be entitled to the demand that our sons along the Adriatic shall be able to feel themselves under the protection of their longed for motherland."

The speaker again declared that it was the duty of all the deputies to rally round the government.

Deputy Turati, the official leader of the Socialist party, declared that the Socialists would not only be defenders of the sacred right of self-determination in the case of Fiume, but also of the equally sacred right of revolutionary Russia.

"For the same reason," continued

METHODIST WEALTHY COMBAT SOCIALISM

Millionaires Start Campaign Against Platform From Vancouver to Halifax.

Methodists plutocrats are organizing an anti-socialist campaign, according to information received by some of the general conference officers. One Methodist holding a high position at the Wesley Buildings stated to The World yesterday afternoon that the Methodist millionaires and their associates were reported to be organizing an agitation in the Methodist church from Halifax to Vancouver against the socialist platform adopted at the general conference at Hamilton. This is expected to manifest itself at the annual conference meetings which will begin next month. A fight over the social reform pronouncement is assured. The fact that Sir Joseph Flavelle barely escaped defeat in the election of lay representatives at the general conference, as quoted as an indication that the Toronto conference will stand by Rev. Dr. Chown, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore and other advanced general conference officers in upholding the findings that co-operation and not competition should be the governing principle in Canadian industry.

Very Nice Fellow.

Bro. Parsons was described at the Methodist offices as a "very nice fellow." But the expression was also used that a poor drunkard was better than a rich profligate.

Rev. Dr. W. Creighton ridicules the idea that the principles in which the high and mighty captains of industry among the Methodists make their fortunes are above criticism. Dr. Creighton said "The gospel refuses to be confined within narrow ecclesiastical barriers, but reaches out to touch commerce and industry, legislation and politics, and concerns itself with all that concerns the well-being of our race. It demands the right for the poor man to live respectably, it concerns itself with his hours of labor, its conditions and its wages, and it does so not as a matter of mercy, but of divine justice."

DINEEN'S WINDOWS

The Dineen Co. wish to call your attention to today's window display of men's hats. In the north Yonge window we will show hats by such famous makers as Dunlap, Hillgate, Stetson, Christy and Heath, as well as our special line of Canadian hats at \$2.75.

Don't forget Dineen's is the place for rain and spring overcoats. Place 140 Yonge St.

WILL TRY LEDEBOUR

Berlin, April 29.—Georg Ledebour, the Socialist Democratic leader, and Herr Baemig, a Socialist editor, will be placed on trial May 19 for alleged complicity in the recent disorders in Berlin.

WINNIPEG FACING LABOR TIE-UP

Winnipeg, April 29.—Winnipeg is facing grave industrial unrest, and May Day may witness a complete tie-up of street railway service, police and fire departments, and thirteen building trades—affecting about 5000 men altogether. The increasing cost of living, it is stated, has caused organized labor in almost every trade and industry to demand increased pay, and there is a tendency to insist on shorter hours and the "closed shop."

Strenuous efforts are being made to effect settlements, but little progress is being made.

STEAMER ARRIVALS

Steamer	At	From
Atenas	New York	St. Nazaire
Markens	New York	St. Nazaire
Amstedijk	New York	Rotterdam
Froeland	New York	St. Nazaire
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Copenhagen
Aganemnon	New York	Brest
Suriname	New York	St. Nazaire

BRITISH MAILS

The next British and foreign letter mail will close at the General Postoffice as follows:

Regular ordinary mail, 6 a.m., Friday, May 2, 1919.

Supplementary letter mail, 11 a.m., Friday, May 2, 1919.

Regular registered mail, 12 midnight, Thursday, May 1, 1919.

Supplementary registered mail, 10 a.m., Friday, May 2, 1919.

RUMOR THAT KEMP WILL SOON RESIGN

Also Reason for Believing Reorganization of Cabinet Will Take Place.

Ottawa, April 29.—The Journal today says:

Sir Edward Kemp, who, according to cable despatches, has left England for Canada, and will be in Ottawa within ten days, will not, it is understood, return overseas. The reason advanced for this is that his work in London, where he is the overseas minister of militia, is completed.

Sir Edward's return to parliament is awaited with considerable interest, as he is expected to take the first opportunity to reply to the vast deal of criticism that has been levelled against Argyle House and his administration generally.

Incidentally, Sir Edward will be home in time to take part in the debate on the budget, and in this connection it is interesting to note that he is a minister and a protectionist.

There are rumors that Sir Edward's return will shortly be followed by his retirement from the ministry, but this, of course, is entirely lacking in confirmation.

There is reason for believing, however, that when Sir Robert Borden returns from Paris, there will be a general reorganization of the cabinet and that Sir Edward, who has had four years of strenuous work, may be one of those affected by the changes.

Sir Arthur Currie, it is understood, will remain in England until all the troops are home.

KIAOCHAU COLONY IS PROVING ANOTHER PEACE OBSTRUCTION

Chinese and Japanese Demands Conflict and Council of Three Finds it Hard to Reconcile Them.

Paris, April 29.—No settlement of the Kiaochau question was reached at the lengthy conference held today between Baron Makino and Viscount Hirota and the council of three, and a member of the Japanese delegation said he did not know whether another conference would be held tomorrow.

Kiaochau is now rivaling Fiume as a peace stumbling block, and is attracting much attention. The Chinese proposition to let Japan keep Kiaochau and the former German concessions for one year under pledge to turn them back upon China's reimbursement of Japan for the cost of capturing Tsingtao has been unfavorably received by the Japanese.

The Japanese are willing to agree to the return of Kiaochau, but upon the condition that they retain the port of Tsingtao, and the right to cooperate with the Chinese in the operation of the German-owned railways and mines in Shantung province.

The Chinese maintain that the Japanese proposals threaten China's sovereignty, and if adopted would put into effect the terms of the secret agreements forced upon her by Japan.

Hoping to Reach Compromise.

While the situation is difficult, the premiers are endeavoring to arrange a compromise whereby the German possessions in China will be formally turned over to Japan, with provisions insuring their return to China in the event of nations under just conditions.

The session ended late this afternoon without any decision on either the Japanese or Belgian questions.

The financial experts of the United States and France were called in while the Belgian delegates were being heard regarding the necessity of earlier payment to them of their share of the reparations. The discussion was left unfinished.

The Reuter correspondent says he learns from Belgian delegation circles that the situation in Belgium is so serious that unless financial aid is received from the allies it may be impossible for the Belgian delegates to sign the peace treaty.

PRIEST-LED TROOPS IN KOLCHAK'S ARMY

Bolshevik Paper Says They Are Known as the "Regiments of Christ."

Archangel, April 29.—According to the Bolshevik official newspaper, The Moscow Izvestia, there have appeared recently in the ranks of the army of Admiral Kolchak on the eastern front, special regiments known as "Regiments of Christ." The newspaper says the regiments are led in action by priests dressed in their vestments and carrying crucifixes. These troops are reported to have shown extraordinary bravery.

Other Bolshevik newspapers say that at a meeting of the executive committee of the Moscow Soviet it was shown that the expenses of the soviet have aggregated 1,200,000,000 rubles, while the income of the soviet was only 710,000,000 rubles. The newspapers assert that 100,000,000 rubles have been expended on the maintenance of children of the Red Guards, and that the cost of distributing this sum amounted to 20,000,000 rubles.

One home, which accommodates fifteen children of members of the Red Guard, has an administration of eight persons, and over this administration there is a committee composed of twelve other persons.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following: everything virtually in readiness for the handing over of the peace treaty to the Germans at Versailles, the Italian situation looms large as an impediment in the way of unanimous agreement on the part of the entente and associated governments.

The situation in Italy still remains critical, the people demanding the fulfillment of the claims of the Italian delegates to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast and islands. So tense is the situation that Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, at a conference with Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador to Italy, left Mr. Page with the understanding that the premier did not intend to return to Paris for the signing of the peace treaty.

Great demonstrations have been held in Italy to demand the realization of Italy's aspirations, and Premier Orlando gave the ambassador the impression that, owing to the critical situation and the fact that the premier's action either in going to Versailles or remaining away from the peace conference would have serious consequences, it would be preferable to have the trouble come from within Italy rather than from within the kingdom.

A despatch from Paris says that while the non-return of Orlando would give the situation a more serious aspect than did the departure of the Italian delegation from Paris, the

allied and associated powers would proceed to the signing of the treaty, notwithstanding Italy's non-participation.

The main German delegates are now due at Versailles, but it is probable that the peace treaty will not be delivered to them until Friday, as on the previous day, "May Day," a 24-hour strike which will dislocate transportation and communications is on the program of the labor unions.

The council of three conferred through Tuesday with Baron Makino and Viscount Hirota of the Japanese delegation with reference to Kiaochau and with the Belgian delegates who are pressing for the payment of their share of the reparations, owing to the stringent financial situation in Belgium. No definite decision on either question was reached.

The British and a delegation, has given out its views with regard to that section of the covenant of the league of nations dealing with the Monroe doctrine. It is declared that the Monroe doctrine and similar understandings "have shown themselves in history to be not instruments of national ambition, but guarantees of peace." It is expressly stated that the Monroe doctrine "has become an international understanding."

It is reported that the first meeting of the league of nations probably will be held in the White House at Washington in October of the present year, with Woodrow Wilson presiding.