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MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 3 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,963 TWO CENTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS PRESENTED IN CONCRETE FORM

Hopes and Desires of the Five Great Allied Powers as to What They Are to Obtain in the Peace Conference Are Definitely Stated

DETAILS AGREED ON FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

French Delegate Presents Plan as Settled by International Organization Embracing All Schemes—Provides Compulsory Arbitration in All Disputes.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate on the society of nations, today presented to President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd-George and Premier Orlando, the text of the proposal for the formation of the league, as agreed upon by the international organization, embracing the American, of which William Howard Taft is president; the British, of which Viscount Grey is president; the Italian M. Clemenceau has previously asked M. Bourgeois to secure an agreement on the details among all countries, and the plan presented today was in response to this request.

It provides for compulsory arbitration in all disputes without exception, the limitation of armaments and a series of penalties against nations provoking war; and a detailed provision is made for the organization of a society of nations, to which all countries giving guarantees of loyal intentions are admitted. The text of the provisions follows:

"Firstly, to submit all disputes arising between themselves to methods of peaceful settlement.

"Secondly, to prevent or suppress jointly by the use of all means at their disposal, any attempt by any state to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

"Thirdly, to establish an international court of justice, charged with the duty of deciding all justiciable disputes and to ensure the execution of its decisions by all appropriate international sanctions, diplomatic, juridic, economic, if necessary, military.

"Fourthly, (1) To establish an international representative council, which will provide for the development of international law and take common action in matters of general concern.

"(2) The representative council will watch over the freedom of nations, and the maintenance of order on the roots of the buildings surrounding George Square in Glasgow. The military display is provoking great resentment among the strikers there.

"The workers are not so foolish as to fall into such a trap," the newspaper says, "the workers have advanced the proposal to restrict employment, and instead of discussing it the government has made an attempt to crush its advocates by socialist methods."

"The government is clearly in league with the employers to burk discussion of the scheme which has been before the Glasgow Council.

"A large meeting called of the Clyde-side workers opposed to the present strike was held in the Govan district of Glasgow today. Councilor Wardley, a well-known labor leader presided. There were a number of interruptions and interjections during the meeting, but finally the following resolution was passed:

"We, trades unionists and citizens of Govan, condemn wholeheartedly the despicable and unconstitutional methods which force us to take part in the strike. We pledge ourselves to support the representatives of the trades unions in this country and to use our influence to maintain law and order."

MONARCHISTS IN CONTROL AWAITING KING MANUEL?

Paris, Feb. 2.—The situation in Portugal is uncertain and conflicting reports were received here early today.

Despatches from Lisbon state that a royalist column was put to flight by the north of Dagueua and the commander killed. Coimbra is reported quiet. Royalist prisoners at Veiro and Vizieu have been placed in prison at Figueira.

According to a despatch received from Oporto, the Monarchists control a large part of Portugal, and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

TURNED OUT AN AIRPLANE EVERY FIVE MINUTES

London, Feb. 2.—Lord Weir, director of aircraft production, speaking last night at a dinner given in honor of past and present chiefs of the air service, said that when the armistice was signed, more than 200,000 workers were engaged exclusively on aircraft production, resulting in the country, day by day, being able to turn out completely equipped airplanes and sea-planes every five minutes of the working day.

BISHOPS OBSTRUCT CHRISTIAN UNITY AMONG ANGLICANS

Canon Plumpton Calls for Establishment of Democratic National Church.

Church of England Laymen Want to Organize for Union With Other Churches.

"Canada needs a great national Protestant church," said Rev. Canon Plumpton, rector of St. James' Cathedral, in a sermon of outspoken boldness at the morning service yesterday. One of the chief obstacles to church union in Canada was the attitude of the Anglican ecclesiastical authorities which weakened the endeavors of the Anglican laity in their efforts towards Christian unity.

The attitude of the Greek Church was similar to the Roman Catholic, altho in a broad sense there was apparently a greater spirit in favor of co-operation manifested by that communion.

There were no such binding difficulties with respect to union with the Presbyterians, Methodists or Congregationalists. They were animated by a desire for union and a desire to cooperate in Christian service.

The discussion of the Protestant churches, especially in a country like Canada, which was free from the ties of a state church, was unchristian, unbusiness-like and deadly.

Church union could not be brought about by any demand by the Anglicans.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 2).

Cotton Strike in Bombay Ends Employes Receive Increase

Bombay, India, Feb. 2.—The big strike which rendered 33 cotton factories idle and lasted three weeks terminated today upon the employers, on the advice of the governor of Bombay, granting a 20 per cent increase in wages and a bonus of 20 rupees to the men.

MAIL TO SIBERIA. Mail for the Canadian forces in Siberia will close at Toronto General Post office at 6:00 p.m. Feb. 3, 1919, to be forwarded via Vancouver.

REGISTERS WILL CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT ON FEB. 1, 1919.

WHAT NATIONS DEMAND AT THE CONFERENCE

Claims of Different Countries Set Forth—France Requires Re-annexation of Territory—Jugo-Slav and Italy's Claims in Conflict—Poles Want Danzig From the Prussians.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends, and to see the differences that must be reconciled. The maximum of hopes, often overlapping, has been told freely, and it remains for the peace conference to adjust them into a co-ordinated whole. The desires of the several countries as presented may be compressed thus:

France wants first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which may require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate, and another Rhenish Prussia. France desires also to annex the basin of the Sarre River, which might be called a reannexation.

France will insist that so far as the left bank of the Rhine farther to the north is concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling is that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves, whether they wish to join France, form an independent state, or return to Germany.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies, that it will be about sixty-six billion francs.

The League Government does not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considers that the population there is too advanced to make a protectorate necessary, but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, feels that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable, and that it must be established by the present peace conference. She advances no continental purpose other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination, and that there shall be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which is Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce and trade routes.

Great Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia, and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate over German East Africa, and some parts of Arabia, and she has particular claims in this re-

CANADIANS WHO TRAVEL WILL NEED PASSPORTS

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Canadians traveling abroad, who plan to visit the United States, are advised to obtain passports from the passport section of the British Embassy in Washington, that passports are necessary for all Canadian citizens leaving the United States, for no matter what destination. Owing to failure to secure passports, many have been delayed or turned back at United States ports when leaving such ports for Cuba, West Indies, Central and South America.

GRAVE PROBLEMS WILL CONFRONT NEW PARLIAMENT

British Commons Will Have to Depend for Guidance on Premier's Leadership.

LABOR IS RESTLESS Apparently Not Willing to Wait for Business of Reconstruction to Be Started.

London, Feb. 2.—No British parliament in a century, except the parliament of Premier Asquith, which had on its shoulders the heavy responsibility of deciding or not whether Great Britain would enter the European war, ever met with more important matters to be decided within than the house of commons of Premier Lloyd George will find when it holds its first meeting on Tuesday.

All the problems of the new house may be summarized in the one word—reconstruction.

This is peculiarly a one-man and a personal house of commons, since its ruling power is not a political party but a coalition group whose members represent widely different schools, and which depends for its guidance upon the personal leadership of the premier rather than the putting into effect of any party program.

Mr. Lloyd George is in Paris and he must stay there. No one expects him to leave the peace conference. He has the double burden of directing Great Britain's delegates in foreign and imperial affairs and in keeping a hand on the domestic policy and at this time of real crisis he expects him to leave the peace conference.

Expected to Mark Time. Leadership is held by a group of parliament, therefore, for the time being, will fall upon Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom are Conservatives and, before the war, stood for almost everything that was opposed

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 3).

"REDS" AT BREMEN PREPARE TO RESIST BERLIN MANDATE

Building Machine Gun Nests and Strengthening Defences of Shipyards.

OCCUPY CITY HALL Posting Strong Forces Along Roads Over Which German Troops Must Pass.

Bremen, Jan. 31.—The troops of the Gersberg division, which are marching on Bremen to liberate that city from the domination of the terroristic Spartacan minority, is not expected to enter the city before Monday. The government troops are moving slowly along both banks of the Weser as well as the city.

The Spartacans are reported to be preparing a strong resistance. Their adherents are building machine gun nests and strengthening the defence at the shipyards. They are also posting strong machine gun forces along the roads to Achimand Hemmingen, and otherwise preparing to resist the carrying out of the mandates of the Berlin government.

The Spartacans are reported to have occupied the city hall at Bremen and other important buildings. Majority Socialists among the shipyard laborers as well as the office employes have left the city.

The Spartacans and their Independent Socialist followers, using as their tools their own party executive committee in Bremen, are conducting a campaign which at best can seriously embarrass and handicap all forces working for an orderly democratic government, and at worst make the attempt at this ideal impossible, at least for the next few weeks or months.

While it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to disperse the constituent assembly at Weimar, there will probably be greater assistance to the rival parliament assembling in Berlin.

SINN FEINERS JAILED FOR ILLEGAL DRILLING

Dublin, Feb. 2.—Twelve Sinn Fein-ers were found guilty yesterday of illegal drilling in a private hall here and were sentenced to six months imprisonment. When arraigned they pleaded guilty of the offence of drilling, and one of them, while in the dock, waved a republican flag.

Colloquies of the Hour.

Stoort: Noo, Tammy, are ye fur pittin' it up tae Hearst an' hae him mak' McInlyre gae wi' th' Metropolitan arbitration, when his Railway Board meets on Tuesday?

Tommy Trout: I'll phone him and McInlyre and Fahey and Andy Ingram. I'll stir up Dick Baker in North Toronto and ask about the wave of sleeping sickness that has seized the old town.

Stoort: But dinna hae Adam Bek worry th' pair o' gran' Trunk or the ball'ist' be in th' breeze? It wud be an awfu' crime tae tak' th' Gran' Trunk frae th' widows' an' orphan's of Britain.

Tom: Don't you want public ownership? Stoort: Aye an' no. It a'w' depen's on fash sheep is bein' wurrit by th' dog.

MANDATORIES VARY WITH DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme War Council Has Already Agreed on Main Details For Disposal of German Colonies—Turkey Will Lose Five of Her Provinces.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The accord reached by the council of the great powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia is much more definite than is generally supposed, and, besides acceptance in principle of the American plan of mandates, it embraces the following main features:

The allied and associated powers are agreed that the German colonies shall not be returned to Germany, owing, first, to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarine bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish empire.

Provision is made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the league of nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandataries in behalf of the league of nations.

These mandataries are not uniform, but vary according to the degree of development of the colonial region and its approach to the stage of self-government. The mandates in Palestine, Syria and other portions of Turkey, where well developed civilizations exist, would be comparatively light and would probably permit of the provisional recognition of the independence of these communities.

On the other hand, colonies like those in central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration as responsibilities for the depression of the slave trade, liquor traffic, ammunition and arms traffic and the prevention of military authority on the part of the natives, except for native police purposes.

Other colonies and localities, such as those in German Southwest Africa and some of the South Pacific islands have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

Will Report to League. The mandataries will report at stated intervals to the league of nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

The foregoing general indications of broad lines the terms whereby, it is declared, conflicting views were finally reconciled and a common agreement was reached acceptable to all the great and colonial powers.

The council of the great powers gave most of the session yesterday to hearing M. Bratiano and M. Mishu concerning Rumania's territorial interests, which, in addition to the Banat region at issue with Serbia, included Dobruja province and ports lying along the Black Sea, as well as Transylvania and Bukovina regions and portions of Bessarabia.

The council gave a final approval to the instructions to the commission about to start for Poland to investigate the entire political, economic and military situation, and somewhat warlike situation in the Teschen region between the Poles and Czechoslovaks has been provisionally adjusted by an agreement between the delegates of these countries, which the council approved.

Official Statement. The official communication dealing with yesterday's session of the supreme council says:

The president of the United States, the prime ministers and the foreign ministers of the allied and associated powers and the Japanese representatives met this afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay from 2 to 6:15 o'clock.

The conference approved the text of the provisional agreement between the Czechs and the Poles, proposed by the delegates of the powers, regarding the Teschen district.

The instructions to be given by the Inter-allied commission, which is to proceed to Poland were definitely decided upon and approved.

The Rumanian delegates, M. Bratiano and M. Mishu, were then introduced. M. Bratiano made a detailed statement of the Rumanian claims.

"The next meeting will take place on Monday at 11 a.m."

To Try and Beat Burlington. All the interests up around Hamilton, including the railways, are out to beat the townsperson of Burlington in the election there today of a new municipal council.

The Gibsons interests brought the outside vote up to the polls in the late election and won; they'll try and do over again today. The C.P.R. and the G.T.R. will help. Adam Beck's hydro radial will cut into their business.

STEAMER ARRIVALS. Steamer. At. From. Celtic.....New York.....Liverpool. Charvdis.....New York.....Bermuda. Brunswick.....Rotterdam.....New York. Finland.....St. Nazaire.....New York. Matzonis.....Brest.....New York.

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