

THE U. S. PLANS A NICKEL LOAF

ALLIES WILL REQUIRE TO FEED CENTRAL POWERS

Hunger is Causing Spread of Bolshevism

**SPEEDING COMPLETION OF
PEACE TREATY**
PARIS, March 7. (By Fred S. Ferguson).—The "Big Five" of the peace conference, to-day look upon the pressing need of sending food into Bohemia and German Austria. Means of getting supplies into districts, which most urgently need them, were to be discussed. The populations of these territories it is felt, must be kept from going hungry if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented.

Naval terms which will be incorporated in the final peace treaty have been thoroughly gone over by the "Big Five" and it was learned, the decision to destroy the German submarines stands. Decision was reserved, however, with regard to the proposal that the Kiel canal be destroyed and the fortifications of Heligoland reduced. The fate of German fleet is also still undecided.

Premier Lloyd George, since his return to Paris, has added his pressure to speeding up proceedings, not only toward an early signing of the peace treaty, but also to avoid quick-

Compulsory Service Army of Occupation

BILL GIVEN SECOND READING
LONDON, March 7.—Capt. F. Guest introduced a bill in the house of commons yesterday which proposed compulsory service for the British army of occupation. This army, according to the bill, would be composed of nine hundred thousand men and the enlistment period would expire on April 30, 1920.

Alexander Shaw, laborite, moved a rejection of the measure because the Labor party is opposed to a continuation of conscription.

Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, defending the bill, argued that the Government, in providing for an army to insure peace, was "pursuing a path toward universal, voluntary service."

The bill passed its second reading 304 to 71.

Premier on New Labor Department

**Will Consider any Pro-
position.**
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Mar. 7.—Labor's opposition to the Government's plan to create a Department of Labor under the jurisdiction of Dr. Riddell as deputy minister is not worrying the Premier to any appreciable extent. Looking over the top of some correspondence he was reading when interviewed today, the Prime Minister said: "The Government has received no communication from labor in this matter but when we do of course it will receive our earnest consideration."

"You know that the district labor council dislikes the Government's plans, and demand the rest to nominate the head of the new labor department."

"Only what I have read in the paper."

"Would it not have the effect of solidifying labor behind the Government if their demands were heeded?"

"I am venturing no opinion in that regard, only to say that the Government will consider any proposition that labor places before us."

Bill to Amend Assessment Act
Sam Carter, (South Wellington) gives notice that he will move to introduce a bill entitled "An act to amend the assessment act" when the house assembles this afternoon.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN AVIATOR

A Genius in Aviation.

A welcome visitor in town who is receiving the hearty congratulations of his many friends is Lieut. Wm. Greene in law of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hilliard who arrived home from overseas yesterday afternoon and is spending a few weeks prior to leaving for South and Central America on an educational trip.

Lieut. Greene who was chief Engineer officer of the Second Army Service U.S.A. at Toul France, has been one of the most noted and distinguished officers in the Aviation Service being the inventor of some of the most notable airplanes and flying machines in existence.

Born in San Francisco he received his education at the United States school of Physicians and Surgeons of that city.

His hobby was aviation and in 1904 he began building airplanes and the following year invented an airplane that could fly by its own power.

Another creditable feat and achievement of the Lieutenant is that he was the first Aviator to take up in the air three people in a plane. "The Green biplane" is known the world over Japan, China and other countries purchasing these planes in 1908.

He speaks highly of the German planes they being perfect in every detail. Lieut. Greene has many interesting things to tell of his experiences since he went overseas some 18 months ago. A more comprehensive report appearing in tomorrow's issue.

American Opposition to League of Nations

Is Expected to Disappear When Wilson Reaches Paris.

SOME AMENDMENTS MAY FOLLOW
PARIS Mar 7 (By John De Grand). A distinct impression prevailed here today that American opposition to the League of Nations covenant would show considerable relaxation after President Wilson actually resumes his work in Paris.

His speech in New York, just before sailing, was the subject of most favorable comment among the French. Some officials here apparently now hope that the desired French amendment to the covenant will be more acceptable to Wilson. They believe the President appreciates that for the terms of the peace treaty can only be placed in effect through the medium of the league of nations with continued American collaboration.

More Than 10,000 Masses For Sir Wilfrid

TO BE OFFERED IN EVERY CHURCH OF HIS FAITH IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Mar. 7.—Upwards of ten thousand masses have been offered from all parts of the Dominion for the repose of the soul of late Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier. These will be said in practically every parish church and cathedral of his faith in the Dominion, and in many churches elsewhere.

In the days immediately following his death eleven hundred telegrams of condolence and sympathy were received at the house. Over two thousand letters and cards were sent from all parts and 180 wreaths were laid upon his casket.

Temperance Statistics

WILD CATTING TO BE CURBED
TORONTO Mar 7.—From September 18, 1916, when the Ontario Temperance act went into force, until March 7, 1918, 227 sentences imposed for violations of the Act were either remitted or reduced, according to a statement submitted to the Ontario house by Hon. W.D. McPherson Provincial Secretary.

In 120 of those cases the penalty was imprisonment, in 94, fines, and in 13, both fine and imprisonment. A deputation of 100 members of the Standard Stock Exchange waited on Hon. J.B. Lucas today and urged him to amend the provisions of "blue sky" legislation in an effort to prevent "wildcating" etc in new stock floatings and especially in connection with new mining companies.

The necessity of such legislation is felt because of the fact that with returned soldiers returning, they may be tempted to increase their savings through investments that had no foundation. Several suggestions made will be taken under consideration by the Attorney General.

CABLE NEWS

In Tabloid Form
**SHIPPING NEGOTIATIONS
BROKEN OFF**
LONDON, March 7.—Negotiations at Spa relating to the shipping question have been temporarily broken off, according to German wireless message received here to-day.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES
LONDON, March 7.—British naval estimates, issued last night, provide for a personnel of 250,000 and a total expenditure for the year of seven hundred and forty-six million dollars. This sum includes three hundred and forty million dollars for ship building, repairs and maintenance.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF BERLIN GENERAL STRIKE

Its Fortunes Started to Decline on Tuesday.

**SCHIEDEMANN GOVERNMENT
HAS UPPER HAND**
BERLIN, March 7. (By Frank J. Taylor).—Radical leaders to-day admitted the failure of the new revolutionary movement. The Scheidemann government appears to be master of the situation.

Reckless methods were used in dispersing crowds during the disorders. In the Alexander Platz yesterday afternoon several persons were killed and wounded when government troops used gas machine guns and tanks to break up a mob. With the attempted general strike dragging uncertainly, radical leaders Haase and Barth, and several others also, pessimistically admitted the movement has collapsed through lack of support. They said the rebels were not properly organized and that railroad employees and metal workers had refused to participate in it.

A large number of radicals, disclaiming responsibility for the disorders, assert that banditism and terrorism took advantage of the opportunity to go on the rampage, and that they caused the riots and street fighting. Radicals are sending Kaleski, the author, to Weimar to work in behalf of Hesse of the Legislature. Weimar sessions will be continued for the remainder of the week, it is reported in dispatches received here to-day, to complete the government's program for the socialization of coal and potash mines, as a concession to the Spartacus' demands.

The fortunes of the revolutionists started to decline on Tuesday night, when a score were killed, including several women, during hand-grenade and machine-gun fighting, in which the rebels were everywhere defeated. Government troops stormed the Spartacan barricade in the Weinbergstrasse. They cleared the Alexander Platz several times, the revolutionists returning frequently.

On every hand the tide turned steadily against the Spartacans as government soldiers, constantly reinforced, swept through the city, storming and clearing out the rebel nests.

The situation in Bremen is being closely watched. This next to Berlin is considered the most important center likely to be the scene of an uprising. A strike there would tie up vital industries and communications and necessitate extreme military measures.

Independent Socialists, who did not encourage violence, nevertheless predicted that a soviet congress will be meeting in Berlin by the end of this month.

STRIKE MAY END BY COMPROMISE
LONDON Mar 7.—German wireless dispatch received here states that in addition to the volunteer marine division and a portion of the republican militia parts of second guards regiment and guards fusilier regiment went over to the Spartacans on Wednesday.

Owing to a strike of printers and compositors the Wolff Bureau is said to be unable to circulate its printed bulletins. A Berlin despatch to the London Mail, sent from there Wednesday at midnight, asserted that it was reported in government circles that as a result of a compromise reached at Weimar the strike might end today.

**STREET FIGHTING AGAIN
BREAKS OUT**
Street fighting has broken out with renewed violence. After the rebels appeared to have been crushed and radical leaders admitting defeat, the Spartacans rallied. The general strikes which almost flickered out seemed to be gaining strength to-day. Many republican guards were wounded in the street fighting in various parts of the city. The scenes of disorder, however, were still widely scattered.

Some radical chiefs changed their attitude of pessimism and hope to develop a revolution which would accomplish what the first Spartacan outbreak failed to accomplish.

Government mastery of the situation so evident a few hours ago appeared at the time of calling to be precarious. The fighting continues.

Scout Commissioner Hammond Pays Official Visit to City

Inspects Local Unit and Speaks on the Work of the Boy Scout.

The Scouts held their weekly meeting in the St. Andrew's Church Thursday evening. The Scripture was read by the Chaplain and the Lord's Prayer and Scout Law and Promise repeated.

Scout Commissioner Hammond from Toronto and Mrs. A. B. Pollock, Miss Bruce, Postmaster Boehmer and Dr. Kahlbeisch were present and reviewed the work that was done. Beavers did signalling under the instructions of the instructor and the Black Bears bandaging while the Panthers and Bulldogs had physical exercises. The visitors went from one group to another and inspected the work done by the boys after which the troop, for their benefit, went through the semaphore alphabet and physical exercises.

Commissioner Hammond then spoke to the boys of the good work that has been done by the boys. He stated that in every case where a Scout Troop has been formed there inevitably followed the lowering of juvenile court cases, and he hoped that the same would happen in Kitchener. He said that it is not fair for a boy to be called a "Bad Boy" as no matter who the boy is he deserves a pat on the back and a hand shake as there are always some good points in a boy and the Scout movement is a movement to find those good points in the boy and develop them.

He finished speaking by an appeal for the boys to play the game as good, clean Scouts. Three cheers and a Tiger were then given him with a right good will.

Miss Bruce then spoke and told the boys that she hoped they would continue to do good work in the city. She invited the boys to go to the Allen theatre, Saturday afternoon to hear Lieut. Robinson speak. (cheers) Mrs. Pollock then called for the old Appleby yell which was so popular among the boys a year ago and is still shouted in a vigorous tone.

Mr. Boehmer then gave a few words to the Scouts and said that what Commissioner Hammond had said covered everything in Scouts work and said he could add no more than this, like the Irishman say, "Stick to your own country, boys, even if you weren't born here."

The Scouts were then dismissed for the evening and will meet next week at the same place.

TARIFF ISSUE PREDICTED WILL COME UP AT SESSION

President H. W. Woods of Canadian Council of Agriculture Says Western Farmers Feeling is Intense.

**VARIOUS OPINIONS
IMPRISONED**
OTTAWA, March 7.—If any one thought that the tariff issue after all might be postponed or slurred over at this session, recent events must tend to convince him of the contrary. The telegram sent by H. W. Woods, the President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in which he declares the feeling of the western farmers on the tariff is very intense, will not stand for any temporizing and having a very real effect on western members.

That these members do not take any direct orders from the Council of Agriculture or anybody but they know the power of the farmers organizations and, what is more, they know the almost solid public opinion they represent.

One prominent westerner this morning said that such a message meant far more and would have much more influence here even than such a resolution that the one recently passed by the Manitoba legislature asking for the same thing. "In the west," he said, "governments are of secondary importance to farmers' organizations. It is the latter that lead, and the governments that follow."

Surprise is expressed in some quarters at the delay in the discussion of the tariff in the Unionist caucus. There is probably a good reason for this, from the standpoint both of government and the westerners. This reason revolves around the question. Will the Opposition move a tariff amendment in the

debate on the address? If it does technically the western members would be embarrassed, but practically they do not care if at the time, they and the government can both say they don't know what the tariff policy will be.

If such an amendment were moved, therefore, the westerners could, and they think justifiably vote with the government and against the Opposition amendment, whatever that may be, on the grounds that this was not the time for a vote on the tariff, and that one must wait for the budget debate.

NICKEL LOAF PLANS ARE BEING DISCUSSED IN U. S.

Propose That Government Take Loss of \$2 Barrel on Flour.

**TRYING TO REDUCE THE COST
OF LIVING**
WASHINGTON, March 7.—The "Nickel Loaf" may soon return to the market basket of the housewife, so Food Administration officials said to-day.

They are working on a plan, said to be nearly ready for submission to Herbert Hoover and President Wilson, to utilize the billion-dollar wheat-price-guarantee-fund for decreasing the price of flour to breadmakers and still keep wheat prices at \$2.26, for the farmer.

The tentative plan, according to officials, embraces taking over of the flour supply of the country at a nominal profit to millers and selling it to public at a loss of \$2 a barrel.

Officials have no doubt that American export supply can be held at any figure asked for it. Great Britain is now buying some wheat at about \$1.25 but this is on contracts which have been held up because of lack of ships. The Liverpool market cannot again control world wheat prices until there is a world surplus of wheat, officials state.

If the plan contemplated is approved, all the exports will be handled by the United States Grain Corporation, which handled food supplies from the United States to the Allies during the war. Through them, the allies agreed to accept the wheat at New York price, which is now about \$2.40. Officials point that the wheat now being raised for export was to be sent to Europe at this price had the war continued, and believed there would be little objection to buying the wheat at the high figure now.

The price of bread, the Food Administration figures show, has not increased in proportion with the price of wheat, but the government is anxious to bring bread down as

the first and most vital step in decreasing the cost of living.

For five years before the war, the average price of wheat was 87 cents, with the average thirteen-ounce loaf selling for five cents. With wheat at \$2.26, bread should be selling for fourteen cents to maintain the proportion but the average price of bread is only ten cents. Out of every dollar's worth of bread before the war, the farmer received 25 cents. His share is now 46 cents, U.S. officials say.

They express no doubt that the foreign demand for wheat will be sufficient to keep the wheat price up to the government's guaranteed figure. Officials state that with wheat at \$2.26 a bushel, the flour could be bought fairly by the government for \$3 a barrel, after allowance has been made for products saved in making flour and for a fair profit, but in order to insure a five cent loaf, flour must not cost more than \$6 a barrel to bread makers. The plan considers the government absorbing this loss of \$2 a barrel, at a total cost of \$500,000,000.

Thus the consumer would get five-cent bread, the farmer the \$2.26 price and the government's appropriation be used to decrease the bread price instead of boosting the wheat price, officials point out.

The Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, in estimating this year's stimulated wheat crop, place the figure at about 1,200,000,000 bushels. Of this probably 650,000,000 bushels will be needed for domestic use, allowing about 550,000,000 bushels for export.

The world wheat reserve of 400,000,000 bushels, which was unavailable because of shipping needs, and which has since been pouring into hungry Europe, will be exhausted long before the present crop is marketed, officials say. In addition about 300,000,000 bushels in various localities, which has been held as a carry over is already used up. Many of the large wheat districts in Russia, Rumania, Hungary, Germany and parts of Italy and France will this year produce only a small portion of their normal crop.

"No Food, no Ships" Says Germany to Allies

MATTER NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY ALLIES

PARIS, March 7.—The flat refusal of Germany to permit its ships to be used for the homebound transportation of American troops, unless a food supply to last until next harvest is first guaranteed by the Allies, confronted peace delegates of the five great powers when they met this afternoon.

This determination of the part of Germany was made known by her representatives at the Economic Conference at Spa, Belgium. They informed the allied representatives that German merchantmen would not be turned over unless the necessary food supplies were positively guaranteed. Thereupon the allies economic commission returned from the Spa for further instructions.

Senator Lodge's Desire

EXPRESSED IN AN INTERVIEW
BOSTON Mar 7.—The position of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, said to be the most influential of the proposed league of nations and its constitution, was outlined in a signed statement made public here today.

"My desire," Senator Lodge said, "is simply to have a constitution for the league, proposed by the commission of peace conference, thoroughly and carefully discussed and considered. It will not bear discussion it is not fit for adoption. If it is what it ought to be, discussion will only strengthen it. There must be no haste and no rashness in determining the most momentous question ever presented to the people of United States or to the world."

The Returned Men Again Entertain

PRESTON, GALT AND HESPELER FRIENDS ARE GUESTS

Another Pleasant Evening at Freeport Hospital

Merriment and laughter were rampant at Freeport Hospital last evening, the occasion being a second Military Euchre given by the patients to their friends. The guests were those from Preston, Galt, and Hespeler who have contributed to the soldiers' health and happiness with various donations to men at Toronto gave a similar party to their Kitchener and Waterloo benefactors.

The evenings entertainment took place in the spacious Vocational Building which was tastefully decorated with the flags of the allies with the Canadian and British flags in abundance. The scheme of decoration and its carrying out were due entirely to the efforts of the veterans themselves. Cards and music followed by refreshments rounded out a happy evening for the soldiers and their guests. After a rish-er close contest at cards Miss Vera Gies won first prize, it being a carved wicker tray made by one of the Vocational patients. Miss Jessie Bruce won second prize, it being a wicker cake basket made by a patient, Mrs. Wendell for third prize won a wicker sewing basket made by a returned man, while the fourth prize, a box of stationery went to Miss Katie McMaster. For the gentlemen the successful players were Messrs. Harvey H. G. Barnes, Wilkie and Ritchie. Amusing souvenirs for the "booty" winners were awarded Miss Moss, Miss Cootes, and Messrs. Fewson and Armstrong.

Following the evening's play the guests, and their hosts retired to the upper Vocational Room to inspect the work done by the convalescents and to partake of refreshments. The latter were daintily served by the Misses Kingsford, Baron and Wilson.

Unionist Party May be Made Permanent

Present Trend in That Direction.

CORRIDOR GOSSIP SAYS SO
OTTAWA, March 7.—There are evidences here that not only yesterday's Unionist caucus but the whole trend of events this session is towards a consolidation of the Unionist into a more permanent organization. The problem will be up in a definite form when Sir Robert returns but meanwhile progress it is said is being made in that direction.

H. M. Mowat, M.P. for Parkdale, would not discuss what happened in caucus this morning but he was perfectly willing to express his belief not only that there should be a Unionist party but that such a party was coming rapidly.

Corridor gossip is to the effect that the "Ginger Group" realize the futility of a constant filibuster against the government and that the old-line Conservatives are forced to admit they cannot get along without the Liberal support that came to them in 1917. It is generally felt, indeed, that the Conservative party as such has already passed off the scene. It is also said that among Liberals on the Unionist side the feeling is more conciliatory than during the last session. When their alignment was new there was always a feeling of strain but now the cooperation is less conscious.

If a Unionist party does emerge, the question is asked, Whether its dominating outlook and policy will be Conservative, Liberal, or compromise? Hardly any one seems to think it will be Conservative. Not only is the general trend of public opinion towards a Liberal or radical point of view but many Unionist party would be so much influenced by its western wing that any avowed Conservatism would not be possible.

Certain observers fear that compromise, of necessity, would be the guiding star of a Unionist party, and they do not think such an attitude would make for vigorous decision or policy in the public interest.

Meanwhile in spite of all this talk about the birth of a definite unionist party there is still the enigma of the tariff, there is still within itself seeds of possible trouble and disruption for the whole political edifice.