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Toronto Magistrates Suggest the Abolition of Coroners' Juries Monetary Qualifications for Workmen Entering Canada Raised.

ARE WORKING HARD TO EFFECT HARDENED PACT DEADLOCK

Democratic Leaders and Mild Reservation Republicans Hold Further Meetings.

WILSON MUST CONSENT

Washington, Jan. 12.—Further progress toward compromising the senate peace treaty controversy was reported tonight by Democratic leaders and "mild reservation" Republicans, but spokesmen for the Republican faction favoring the Lodge reservations and those opposing the treaty declared they could see no indication of early action.

Senate lobbies and private offices were crowded again today with individual conferences, activity being principally on the Democratic side. Among the "sounding out" developments was further exchange of views between the "mild reservation" Republicans and Senators Kendrick of Wyoming and McKellar of Tennessee. Democrats, regarding reservations suggested by the two Democrats, "mild" Republicans expressed confidence that the Kendrick-McKellar draft will form the basis of a definite presentation from the Democratic side later with general Democratic support.

Another development was the designation of Senator Smith of Georgia, by a group of Democrats, to consist Senator Lodge in an attempt to adjust the dispute over article ten of the league of nations covenant. Democrats and "mild reservation" senators expressed hope that Senator Lodge and his supporters would agree to modification of the foreign relations committee reservation to article ten.

Telegrams from William J. Bryan urging ratification of the treaty by next Friday, when the inaugural meeting of the league of nations council is to be held, reached several senate members during the day. Some of the Democrats said they believed it might be possible to dispose of the treaty at that date, but Republican leaders said such action was improbable.

EARLY DISCUSSION WATERWAY PLANS

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12.—Governments of the United States and Canada have both passed orders approving of the proposed investigation by international joint commission into the St. Lawrence-great lakes ocean navigation and power scheme. The inquiry will commence at an early date and will be in two phases—engineering and economic.

What has just been approved are the questions which will be submitted to the international joint commission. The number nine. The first question has to do with the improvements necessary between the Canadian and Montreal to open the way for ocean-going vessels and of what draught. Questions 3 to 6 are all on engineering problems and have to do with the regulation of Lake Ontario and the passage of the low water flow of the St. Lawrence below Montreal, while questions 7 and 8 are on the industrial development and navigation traffic likely to result from the work.

The products of the plan is to let the head of the lakes. Essential to the undertaking is the removal of the obstructions between Lake Ontario and Montreal by joint action of the United States and Canada.

LACK OF NEWSPRINT LIKELY TO CAUSE SUSPENSION OF WESTERN NEWSPAPERS

Canadian Press Despatch. Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Probability that a number of daily newspapers in western Canada would have to suspend publication for lack of newsprint developed today when the Fort Frances paper finally and absolutely refused to print the order of the paper controller, Mr. Robert A. Pringle, according to the committee of the publishers now in Ottawa.

Early in the day the paper controller representative at the mill, Mr. J. L. McNicholl, in compliance with instructions from Ottawa served notice on the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, to resume shipments. Declaring his intention of this order, he declared his intention of enabling the western papers to continue publication. The mill refused to obey the order.

Why Beck Was Called to Save Railway Situation on Border

Five Towns and Cities Adjoining Each Other Needed Strong Body to Combine Advantages of Public Ownership and Independent Management.

Special to The Toronto World. Windsor, Jan. 12.—"You want to know why Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro came into the Windsor city railway?" said the Hydro champion of Windsor, at lunch in Detroit. "Look at this map, and you'll see—but come into this little room, where we can talk," and we went across the upstairs corridor of the club, from which we could see the thickest traffic of Autotown.

Detroit Side of Windsor. And, by the way, it is one of life's little anomalies that when you visit the Canadian border cities to learn about Canadian development, you are taken for lunch into a foreign country—that is if you have been vaccinated within seven years and your friend happens to belong to a Detroit club. Something may be said later about the international side of the border cities. Meantime bear in mind that Windsor is much nearer the business centre of Detroit than many parts of Detroit are; and imagine the talk which follows taking place on this foreign but friendly soil.

"Look at this map," said the H.C. O. W., "and the situation will be clear. Here's a shore-line, facing the United States like a bow for twelve miles from Willow Beach to the southern part of Fighting Island. Windsor Ferry is in the centre of the bow. It is also in the centre of the industrial expansion which has begotten the name of 'the border cities'.

"But there aren't border cities. The name is a little ahead of the lawyers. The chamber of commerce uses it, but ordinary legal documents can't. The legislature doesn't know the border cities. Nor does the Ontario Hydro Commission, which lays an embargo on the entrance into Canada, for the time being, of immigrants who are mechanics, artisans or laborers, skilled or unskilled, unless they possess a monetary qualification of \$250, as well as transportation to destination. This restriction operates from Dec. 31 last and will remain in force until March 31 next, unless otherwise ordered.

Price of shoes will go higher, declare retailers. Predict an increase, but tell public to save by home shining. ALL MATERIALS ARE UP

Canadian Press Despatch. Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, tonight brought his first personal message to the people of Nova Scotia at a mass meeting at the Orpheum Theatre. The audience which greeted him might have been composed of natives of Missouri, and was patiently waiting to be shown, greeting Mr. King with more or less mechanical applause. He had not spoken long, however, before he had carried away his audience, even a number of people in the gallery, who seemed to have come with the express object of making things unpleasant for him. He was listened to with the deepest attention, and the most important of his points elicited applause that was spontaneous and fortissimo. When he left the theatre there was a demonstration which lasted for several minutes. It was little doubt that the personality of the new leader had left a profound impression.

More than 2,000 citizens heard Mackenzie King at the Orpheum and many more would have been present had Halifax possessed an auditorium with sufficient seating capacity. The doors of the theatre were opened at 7.30, and in half an hour the building was filled to capacity. The audience was exceedingly catholic in its sympathies, with men and women, young and old, of all ranks of life; college students and returned soldiers were very much in evidence. On the balcony was a regular army group who endeavored to rag Mr. King on his lack of military service, but they were soon silenced.

A telegram from the Hon. J. B. Douglas, the chairman, announcing the former's regret at his absence through illness and cordially Mr. Douglas's welcome to the king to Nova Scotia and briefly introduced him, saying he was wearing the mantle of the greatest Canadian ever produced, and calling him a future prime minister.

An Appeal for Unity. Mr. King's speech was eloquent and inspiring, an appeal for unity and stability to enable Canada to face the great problems which were confronting her. His address was largely a duplicate of that delivered by him at Newark, Ont., last week. He spoke of the three great groups, the Farmers, Labor, and the War Veterans, and said that beneath the aspirations of each was the great underlying principle of Liberalism. He claimed that a true parliament must be like a mirror and represent all these groups, and that as there are no groups in united Canada, it was the work of Liberalism to include the essential elements of all these groups and prevent them from becoming too class-conscious, warning them into one great forward movement. He expressed his opposition to monopoly of government by any one class.

He spoke of the formation of a great party with a broad platform, Mr. King dwelt upon the value of the traditional Liberalism, and also spoke of the lives of public men and said that they were so cowardly for they were obliged to endure the anger and indignation of men probably less worthy than they were.

He spoke of the Unionists. He spoke much of unity of command in an endeavor to show wherein Union government had utterly failed and where it was to be found. He said that it was not the war, nothing else; and now that the war was ended, it was seeking a pretext for holding on. Regarding Sir Robert Borden, he said that the agreement between the mill and the tracks of the Canadian National Railways.

Canadian Embargo On Workmen's Entry

Montreal, Que., Jan. 12.—Attention of shipping companies has been called to order-in-council No. P. C. 2499, which lays an embargo on the entrance into Canada, for the time being, of immigrants who are mechanics, artisans or laborers, skilled or unskilled, unless they possess a monetary qualification of \$250, as well as transportation to destination. This restriction operates from Dec. 31 last and will remain in force until March 31 next, unless otherwise ordered.

PRINCE BANQUETED BY CANADA CLUB

Says it is impossible to say what part of the Dominion he likes best. DUTY OF THE EMPIRE

London, Jan. 12.—The Canada Club had the largest gathering in its history when tonight it entertained the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Athlone, Earl Reading and Lord Byng of Vimy were amongst the other guests.

The prince raised his glass to the outset when he reminded the audience that it was at a Canada Club gathering "before there was any word of it in the press," that he originally announced his intention to visit Canada. "Little did I think," he continued, "how that visit was to influence the rest of my life. People have asked me which part of Canada I liked best. It is a question impossible for me to answer, not only for diplomatic reasons, but simply because I do not know."

He went on to speak of incidents which had been featured in the movies. The prince spoke of the vigorous and progressive spirit that atmosphere which he felt he would find in Australia and New Zealand in a few months' time.

Spoken of the new world conditions which the peace conditions impose, the prince said: "I know our British influence and example are being used to influence the state of the world enormously. The British empire has always played a very great part in the history of the world and is destined to play an even greater part and the part we shall play depends upon the spirit. We all know what the spirit is, but to have agreed to the military establishment and the numbers they bore in the field will be preserved. It is understood that the artillery regiments will be reduced to 10,000 and the cavalry to 10,000. A similar solution is aimed at in the infantry establishments, but here the difficulties are said to be greater.

ISSUES THE CALL FOR LEAGUE MEETING

President Wilson Fixes Date for Next Friday, But U. S. Unrepresented on Council.

Washington, Jan. 12.—President Wilson today issued the call for the first meeting of the council of the league of nations to be held at Paris on Friday, Jan. 20. It was directed to the ambassadors of the entente nations which have become a party to the executive agreement of the treaty of Versailles and will not be made public until it has been transmitted by them to their governments.

The call, which was very brief, was issued by the president in accord with the terms of the treaty. The United States will not be represented at the meeting of the council which is expected to provide for the setting up of a number of commissions. Immediate creation of which to carry out certain provisions of the treaty is mandatory.

Presidents of German States Have Submitted Resignations

London, Jan. 12.—A wireless message from Berlin says that the presidents of the governments of West Prussia and Posen have submitted their resignations.

Japanese Cruiser Was Escort Of Munition Ship to Mexico

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 12.—Government reports that a recent big shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico was escorted by a Japanese cruiser, have been sent here for the information of the senate committee investigating the Mexican situation. That Mexico had received war supplies from Japan and that official and unofficially Mexico has lately been entertaining with a show of much enthusiasm officers and men from a Japanese warship, was known, but until today agents who are gathering information to be studied by the committee, had not learned of any direct connection between the two.

SUGGEST LAWYER AS CORONER AND ABOLISH SYSTEM OF JURIES

Magistrates Discuss Police Court Procedure Reform With Attorney-General. NIGHT POLICE COURTS

Following a number of representations on police court procedure made by J. W. Curry, K.C., M.L.A., to Hon. W. R. Roper, attorney-general, the latter conferred at the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon with Magistrates Denison, Cohen, Kingsford and Ellis, Mr. Curry also being present. Although nothing of a definite character was decided upon, the following were among the subjects discussed with a view to some action being taken in the near future:

Night courts at various police stations for the trial of petty misdemeanors. Issuing of warrants only in serious cases, or where there is good reason to believe a summons will not be answered. Better facilities for bail and bondsmen not being limited to freshets. Change in constitution of board of police commissioners. Evidence in police court to be taken in shorthand. Appointment of a legal practitioner to conduct all inquests in Toronto, holding of post-mortem examinations only in necessary cases, and abolition of jury system in the courts.

Antiquated System. It was pointed out during the discussion that the present system of holding police courts in Toronto has not been changed in its main features for the last 40 years, and it was felt that something should be done to relieve the central court as well as to consider the convenience of dependents in per cases. There are twelve police stations in the city, all of which, it is urged, could be used at night for the trial of minor cases, so that those charged with breach of by-laws or other minor offenses could attend without losing their day's work. Branch courts in the east and west ends are suggested for a start.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 8).

WAR BATTERIES RETAIN IDENTITY

AH Seeing Active Service to Be Perpetuated in Militia Establishment.

A local authority, said to be entirely trustworthy, announces that every battery, heavy or light, which saw active service in the war, will be retained in the militia establishment and the numbers they bore in the field will be preserved. It is understood that the artillery regiments will be reduced to 10,000 and the cavalry to 10,000. A similar solution is aimed at in the infantry establishments, but here the difficulties are said to be greater.

A. J. SMALL'S SECRETARY IS STILL MISSING

Secretary to Missing Millionaire Has Not Yet Been Reported By Friends.

John Doughty, who acted for 18 years as secretary to Ambrose Small, is still missing and his prolonged absence is causing considerable anxiety to his relations. The news that Mr. Doughty had disappeared from the public sight as well as his employer, was published exclusively in The World on Saturday and caused great concern both in theatrical and financial circles. Mr. Doughty was well known in the city as he often negotiated confidential affairs for Mr. Small. Both Mr. Doughty's friends and the public generally are speculating as to the possible reasons for his absence from his official position in Montreal and his home in Toronto.

Complain That M.C.R. Officials Refuse Canadian Currency

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 12.—(Special)—The Western Ontario Federated Boards of Trade protested recently to the railway commission against the action of the Michigan Central Railway in western Ontario refusing to accept Canadian money on its sleeping and dining cars. The chairman of the railway commission ordered the company to accept Canadian money and the railway company has agreed to comply with the order, claiming that the refusal to accept Canadian money was a mistake arising from an order which was intended only for the United States.

HAS ABANDONED HOPE OF AGAIN MOUNTING THE GERMAN THRONE

Former Emperor is More Concerned About Bolshevism Than Extradition. AGED AND CORPULENT

Special to The Toronto World. BY KARL-VON VONNIG. The Hague, Jan. 12.—That he then that you saw me, but that you did not see me saw."

Ex-Emperor Wilhelm II., self-invented and uninvited, mounting the same time Holland's greatest advertising feature, had one of his rare moments of high spirits when he made his final remark to a former Dutch minister, who related him at Amerongen a few days ago.

To help keep up his spirits, the ex-kaiser lately has been allowed to receive increased number of visitors, but newspapermen are not considered as belonging in that category of entertainers, and "cheers-up" of the former emperor. The Dutch government courteously, but firmly, explained that Wilhelm Hohenzollern has given his word not to receive reporters.

"We expect him to keep it," was the statement made to me. "When his status is clear and his fate determined we may have no objection to you seeing him, if he wants to receive you."

At The Hague, not in Amerongen, I found a place to get information about the ex-monarch in Amerongen visitors behave like oysters when they leave the ex-emperor's refuge. Here and in Berlin they "loosen up" and talk freely in private circles.

Faire Bolshevism. The ex-kaiser is much concerned about Bolshevism that he is about the probability of Holland giving him up, according to persons who have seen him recently. Bolshevism is his favorite topic. He sees in it the greatest peril to the world—peril which, he thinks, may sweep the globe.

He considers it one of the consequences of the dethronement of the late Czar Nicholas and of himself, and wonders whether the world prefers Bolshevism to the dethronement of the former emperor is said to be thoroughly informed and to appreciate America's attitude of opposing the killing demand for his extradition. He has in no way softened his feelings against President Wilson, whom he holds responsible for his forced abdication and whom he accuses of having "tricked" Germany by promising "trick" Germany but promising "trick" Germany.

Wilhelm Past History. The ex-kaiser's hope which up to last August, so visitors told me, was quite strong, that he would mount Germany's throne, is now gone. The statement of Colonel Bauer, Ludendorff's right hand man, in speaking of the ex-kaiser, that he is still an abstemious eater. He makes an effort to maintain a soldierly appearance, but only with great difficulty. He gives the impression of having grown shorter.

In contrast with his former rapid flow of speech, the ex-monarch now speaks slowly, at times haltingly. Occasionally he appears to lose the drift of the conversation, but when he gets excited or some chord of his memory of bygone things is touched, he breaks into his old vivacity.

His Mental Condition. Visitors do not agree regarding his mental condition. Some told me he showed considerable vigor; to others it was plainly evident a medical commission would quickly declare him no longer—if ever—mentally competent. It is even urged that an examination by such a commission would best solve the problem for all concerned—Holland, Germany, the allies and Wilhelm himself, at times haltingly. He is allowed to live, die and be forgotten.

The Dutch, however, are said to be disinclined to accept such a proposal, if it were made, believing that it would be regarded as a weakness in their case of refusing extradition, and that they are, therefore, determined to fight the issue out on principle of law involved in the matter.

Taxes on State Monopolies Yield Big Increase in France

Paris, Jan. 12.—The yield of indirect taxes on state monopolies for December, 1919, amounted to 193,685,000 francs, an increase of 341,364,000 francs as compared with the corresponding period of 1918.

FOCH TO SUPERVISE EXECUTION OF PACT

British, French and Italian Premiers Agreed After Waiting for U. S. to Consent.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Marshal Foch, it is understood, has been agreed upon by France, Great Britain and Italy as the unified military director charged nominally with supervising the execution of the peace treaty.

Marshal Foch not only will be consulted on all measures taken, but will be authorized to take the initiative in proposing to the governments whatever he deems necessary. The allies had hoped until the last that the United States would agree to the proposal in its main features, but the allied commission and deferred action until yesterday, when Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Nitti met and concluded the arrangement.

Ministers to Meet Railwaymen Today

Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Robert Horne Have Conferred With Lloyd George.

London, Jan. 12.—Sir Eric Geddes, minister of transportation, and Sir Robert Horne, minister of labor, returned here tonight from Paris, where they conferred with Premier Lloyd George on the situation created by the railway employees' rejection of the British government's wage proposals.

After a cabinet meeting tomorrow at which an attempt will be made to decide the government's attitude, Sir Eric and Sir Robert will meet with the representatives of the railwaymen.

National Laborites Call Upon Gouin Do Not Believe in Eight-Hour Day for All Classes of Workers.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—An important delegation of national labor men called on Sir Lomer Gouin today to submit a number of articles extracted from a memorandum adopted at the general national convention held in Three Rivers last summer. The main article under discussion was the eight-hour day proposal.

The national labor men exposed a program for the application of the proposed eight-hour day. They do not believe in the eight-hour day for all classes of workers, advocating preferably an agreement between industrial heads and workers, whereby the length of the day would be established according to the particular and individual needs and occupations of every class. For instance, men or women who work in certain plants cannot stand the eight-hour day, while clerks and office men may stand eight and more hours. They proposed that the matter of length of the day's work be left in the hands of industrial heads and their employees, who would later come to the government for sanction of their agreements.

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