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UNIONIST POLICY ON TEMPERANCE ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS

New Bills Introduced in House of Commons Will Give Provinces Complete Control of Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Liquor

SUCCESS OF HYDRO CREDITED TO BECK BY SIR W. HEARST

Favors Acquiring and Electrifying G.T.R.—Speaks to West Durham Electors.

Special to The Toronto World.

Bowmanville, Ont., Oct. 7.—I think the government should acquire the Grand Trunk Railway and use it for the benefit of the people of Canada. Many sections of the road could be turned over to the Hydro-Electric Commission to be electrified to give the best possible accommodation to farmers and others." Thus spoke Sir William Hearst at a good gathering of electors of West Durham, held in the town hall here yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mayor A. N. McMillan. It has been the policy of the government to encourage public ownership of public utilities, the premier added. The Hydro-Electric policy was inaugurated by Sir James Whitney and carried out with energy, force and great devotion to duty by that public-spirited citizen, Sir Adam Beck, who, with the commission, has given Ontario the greatest publicly owned public undertaking in the world today. Look where you will, and you will find the good effects of this system thruout Ontario. It has done much to ensure the supremacy of Ontario as a manufacturing province for all time to come. It enabled Ontario to play a glorious part in the war and to provide much-needed munitions; it has added comfort and enjoyment to the people and saved millions of dollars for the province.

$12,000,000 More for Hydro.

The premier alluded to the magnitude, possibilities and efficiency of the power works at Chippawa, and Nipigon, and said ever since he had been premier the government had advanced over $57,000,0000 for Hydro-Electric undertakings, and it was estimated that $12,000,000 more would be required this year.

We are prepared to go ahead with greater force and energy in the Hydro-Electric work, Sir William declared. We are prepared to go ahead with the radial railway policy also. (Applause.) He said $200,000 had already been spent on radial railway investigation and many municipalities had voted in favor of the project. It had been said that he was opposed to radial railways. That, Sir William exclaimed, is contrary to fact. Every order-in-council relating to it has been passed. With regard to the Port Credit and St. Catharines section, he declared that when the commission asked for any order including guaranteeing its bonds, action would be taken by the government so long as he has the honor to be at its head. Sir William went on to say that when the Liberals were in power they gave away many power concessions, and did not now wish to give the government credit for what had been done for the development of the province.

All Credit Due to Beck.

All credit was due to Sir Adam Beck for the ability and force with

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5).

TO RELEASE POLES INTERNED IN GERMANY

Warsaw, Oct. 7.—A Polish-German agreement has been signed by the Polish delegation in Berlin, providing for the release of Poles interned in Germany for their military, political or national activity.

The revocation of all sentences imposed on Poles and the free return of fugitives are stipulations of the agreement which concerns Upper Silesia as well as Poland. The convention will be in force immediately after its ratification.

NOT TO RECOMMEND GRATUITY SCHEME

Instead Soldiers' Committee Will Request an Increase in Pensions.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—It is understood that the special committee of the house considering soldiers' re-establishment will not recommend the gratuity scheme presented by the G.W.V.A. The committee will recommend an increase in the pensions paid to incapacitated veterans and to the widows and dependents of soldiers killed during the war. The committee will also recommend that the government should assist veterans to obtain life insurance by paying the extra premium charged by the companies in the case of men who have been gassed or otherwise disabled on active service. Some provisions may also be made to take returned men over the winter who are unable to find employment. This may be done by the government insuring the veterans against unemployment during the five months period, commencing December 1.

Tank as Used in Somme Battle Composite Affair, Says Churchill

London, Oct. 7.—"It is impossible to say that this or that man invented the tank," Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for war, testified today before the royal commission on awards to inventors, which is dealing with the claims of 11 men, who are seeking the honor and bounties attached to the invention of this formidable instrument of war.

The testimony and the statements of the attorneys indicated that the tank was a sort of middle ground between armored motor cars, which wide trenches rendered ineffective and the huge steam rollers, planned to batter down barbed wire and other obstacles.

Mr. Churchill testified that from the beginning of the war numerous plans of various types of land ships had been submitted. Eighteen of these appeared so feasible that models were constructed and trials were made, and it might be said that the original tank, first used in the Somme offensive in 1916, was the result of the experience gained at the trials of each of these 18 models.

Armored cars had failed, said the secretary, because they could not get over or around the trenches, whereupon he had called into conference Vice-Admiral Reginald Bacon, the ordnance expert. Admiral Bacon built a motor bridge to be laid across a trench on the approach and picked up on the return, but this failed to get over a double line trench.

Then came tests of machines with huge wheels able to span a wide space, but these were discarded. Finally, the caterpillar tractor scheme was adopted, bringing on an extended discussion as to whether they should be constructed to transport troops thru fire-swept areas. Out of these discussions came the trials of the "mark one tank," with which the inquiry is dealing.

But the caterpillar plan was once abandoned by the war office, Major-General E. Swinton, one of the claimants, testified. It was kept alive in the admiralty because, according to a statement by one of the attorneys of Mr. Churchill's belief in the necessity of producing some machine to override the trenches.

General Swinton claims that he is the father of the caterpillar idea, dating back to October, 1914. Among the other claimants are Commodore Murray Fraser Suetes, Sir Eustace Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction of the admiralty, and Sir W. A. Tritton of the ministry of munitions.

General Swinton was the only one heard today.

NORWAY WILL RETAIN WARTIME PROHIBITION

Arrests for Drunkenness Increased and Substitutes for Liquor Were Used Everywhere.

Christiania, Oct. 7.—Wartime prohibition operating since December, 1916, and forbidding the sale and private importation of spirits and strong liquors, was made permanent by yesterday's plebiscite. Despite this prohibition, arrests for intoxication have been steadily increasing thruout the country, and in some places have been higher than before wartime prohibition was put into effect.

Substitutes for liquor, especially denatured alcohol, are being used everywhere. Illegal distillation also is increasing, especially in the rural districts, according to the official reports.

It is feared that France, Spain and Portugal, from which countries liquors were imported, may retaliate with a tariff on Norwegian products, such as timber and fish, thereby injuring especially the Norwegian fish trade, sixty per cent. of which goes to Portugal.

NORWAY TO CUT OUT THE HARD STUFF

National Prohibition of Strong Liquors Carried in General Plebiscite.

Christiania, Oct. 7.—National prohibition has been adopted in Norway by the vote at a general plebiscite held yesterday. The country has been greatly excited over the question, and Premier Knudsen announced that he would resign if prohibition failed of adoption.

The measure applies only to whiskey, brandy and other strong liquors. Champagne and all other wines and beers are not affected.

READY AND EAGER FOR ANY ADVENTURE

Von der Goltz's Men in Baltic Provinces a Menace to Entente Interests.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Diplomats and military men of all the allied and associated powers are agreed that the troops under Gen. Von Der Goltz are a menace to entente interests, as they are now operating, and should be withdrawn. But there is a great difference of opinion as to the best means of effecting their disarmament and disbandment.

The fear is expressed by many officers who are familiar with the situation that a considerable number of Von Der Goltz's troops may lapse into Bolshevism, as they are for the most part men whose property and employment have been ruined by the war, and they have sought the Baltic provinces as a pioneer country, where they could re-establish their fortunes.

Many of these soldiers are Germans who were expelled from Alsace Lorraine, and there are numerous seafaring men. Consequently they are foot loose, desperate and eager for any adventure and ready to follow any bold leader.

The Von Der Goltz forces are variously estimated at from 35,000 to 60,000. In the opinion of experienced entente officers, who have recently been in the Baltic territory, the Berlin government has unquestionably lost control over the Baltic troops.

The German reply to the allied note, demanding the withdrawal of General Von Der Goltz's troops from the Baltic provinces was discussed by the supreme council at the resumption of its meetings this morning. It was learned that the reply was considered unsatisfactory, and that Marshal Foch was instructed to draw up a new note to send the Germans.

Columbia University Confers Degree on Cardinal Mercier

New York, Oct. 7.—Columbia University today conferred the degree of doctor of laws, "honoris causa," the highest distinction in its power to bestow, upon Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium.

EXPECT RATIFICATION AT END OF MONTH

London, Oct. 7.—The German press foreshadows the exchange of documents relating to ratification of the peace treaty in the latter part of October, according to wireless reports received here. This, however, is contingent upon the completion of ratification by Italy, France and Japan, the papers intimate, and they point out that the treaty would thus come into force before the termination of the debate in the United States senate.

ARCHBISHOP DENOUNCES RUMANIAN VANDALISM

Budapest, Oct. 7.—The Achbishop of Esztergom, and primate of Hungary, has protested to the allied military mission against the taking by Rumanians of objects belonging to the Catholic Church, which are in the national museum.

The allied mission had already protested to the Rumanian command, but received a letter from Gen. Mardarescu, and Constantine Diamandy, Rumanian high commissioner at Budapest, saying that they would take the articles on their own responsibility. So far, however, they have not done so.

NORTH SEA CLEARED OF MINE BARRAGE

Washington, Oct. 7.—Removal of the great North Sea mine barrage laid by the American navy during the war has been completed. This was disclosed today when Secretary of the Navy Daniels made public a cablegram of congratulation sent to Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss, who commanded the force which since last October had been engaged in the hazardous task of sweeping the 50,000 mines from the sea.

Only one serious accident attended the work, one of the sweepers being blown up with the loss of several lives.

KING OF ITALY RATIFIES TREATY

Rome, Oct. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel has ratified the German and Austrian treaties. The Giornale D'Italia says that each decree contains two articles, the first authorizing the government to execute the treaty fully, and the second setting forth that the decree be presented to parliament to be converted into law.

GRATUITY INQUIRY TOLD OF DOMINION'S MONEY OBLIGATIONS

Debt Nearly Two Billion—Re-establishment Outlay is Big Sum This Year.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—A presentation of the government's obligations in regard to the payment of perhaps $200,000,000 re-establishment grants in addition to the burdens already to be borne was given to the special committee on soldiers civil re-establishment this evening by T. C. Boville, deputy minister of finance. Since March 31, 1914, the public net debt has increased 580 per cent., from $355,996,000 to an estimate for 1919-20 of $1,950,000,000. Pensions are estimated this year at $30,000,000; land settlement, $25,000,000, and soldiers civil re-establishment, $10,000,000. Interest on the public debt has risen from $13,093,000 in 1913-14, to $102,767,000 this year.

War expenditures for 1919-20 were estimated at $350,000,000, exclusive of pensions, and this year's consolidated revenue receipts were estimated at $244,000,000.

Income tax had been levied on 51,588 people in 1917, and the amount of assessment was $12,121,680. Only 47,021 people paid, and the amount collected was just over ten million dollars. Only 32,662 persons paid on incomes between $1500 and $6000, and $1,469,000 was collected from them. Only 40 persons paid on incomes over $100,000, a total of $1,470,000.

Difference in Estimates.

T. O. Cox, officer in charge of gratuities, militia department, was recalled in regard to a difference betweens his estimate of the number of men reaching France and the number estimated in the G. W. V. A. plan. It was pointed out that the G. W. V. A. figures were taken from a publication issued by the department of public information and from a letter from the officer in charge of records, Ottawa.

Hon. J. A. Calder pointed out that there was a discrepancy which would mean a trifling difference of $79,000,000 if gratuities were paid on the basis of G. W. V. A. figures. Mr. Cox had no means of showing which men had been returned to France a second time, and it was thought that this would largely account for the discrepancy. An officer from the records office will

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2).

KOLCHAK'S TROOPS CAPTURE TOBOLSK

Naval Flotilla Aided, and Many Prisoners and Supplies Taken.

London, Oct. 7.—The Siberian city of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtish and Tobol Rivers, which was captured by the Bolsheviki toward the end of their eastward push against Admiral Kolchak's forces early in September, was recaptured by Kolchak troops on October 5, according to a telegram received today in official quarters. The naval flotilla of the all-Russian government on the Irtish assisted in the capture, the advices state. Many prisoners and quantities of supplies were taken with the town.

Ex-Kaiser Will Move to Doorn About December Sixteenth

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The former German emperor will remove from Amerongen about December 16, and take up his residence at Doorn.

STEEL WORKERS SAY A GENERAL STRIKE IS NOT IMPROBABLE

May Be Started in Pittsburg to Offset Activities of Police and Authorities.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Conditions in the steel workers' strike in the Pittsburg district were without marked change today. No additional plants were reported to have started up, and the strikers did not announce any material additions to their ranks. The works that resumed yesterday in the Donora-Monessen field, after an idleness of two weeks, are reported as having continued operations today, while strike headquarters received word from organizers that some men are in the various works, but there is little if any production.

All the big plants of the Carnegie Steel Company in this district, which the strikers failed to shut down when the walk-out began, are continuing to operate. The company reports that men are slowly but steadily reporting for their old jobs.

The executive council of the Pittsburg Central Labor Union met behind closed doors tonight to discuss the steel situation and the refusal of the authorities to permit the holding of mass meetings in the open and in some places in halls. Complaints against the state police and deputy sheriffs were also under discussion, it was said.

The meeting gave rise to a report that the council might consider the question of a general strike. When asked as to the possibility of the strike spreading beyond the steel industry, W. B. Rubin, counsel for the steel workers, said that "unless the lawlessness of the state police and other authorities stops and the workers get justice, Pittsburg will probably see one of the greatest strikes in its history."

GOT MEN ON BOARD, DESPITE STRIKE

Canadian Colonel Organized Road Transport From Buxton Camp to Liverpool.

London, Oct. 7.—The recent railway strike brought out a smart piece of Canadian resource and organization at Buxton depot.

On Saturday 600 men were to join the Belgic at Liverpool, and a special train had been arranged for Saturday morning, but on Friday evening it was canceled. Colonel Hanson, commander, and his staff, not to be beaten, however, began to organize a road transport, and, with the assistance of Captain Smythe of a local volunteer detachment, it was all fixed up in four hours from Manchester and London, and by Saturday morning the lorries were all on hand. Saturday evening brought news that the last man was aboard the Belgic.

At a civic farewell ceremony at Buxton on Thursday next, Colonel Hanson will plant a maple tree commemorating the Canadians' long and intimate association with the town.

FORMER CROWN PRINCE CONCLUDED HIS VISIT

Amerongen, Oct. 7.—Former Crown Prince Frederick William, who has been visiting his father, the former German emperor, left Amerongen today, presumably on his return to Wieringen. He was accompanied by the Dutch secretary of state and several friends, who are making the trip in three automobiles.

Lloyd George Foresaw Coming Labor Problems

Left Peace Conference to Meet Them, and Started Organization to Ensure Country's Food Supply.

London, Oct. 7.—Lloyd George, during the course of his speech at the Mansion House today, at a reception to Field Marshal Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine, made the interestin revelation that he had left the peace conference in February expressly because he foresaw the coming labor difficulties. The government then started an organization which, he said, was purely a civil and not a war organization, under the chairmanship of the home secretary, in preparation for the possible necessity of assuring the country's food supply.

This organization, the premier added, would not cease with complete demobilization, as many people supposed, and this was an important fact to remember.

The premier said: "Now that the episode on the home front is over, all ranks and classes must work together. The country needs it. We all belong to the working classes in this country. I claim to be a working man in all except the eight-hour day. The strike proved that this is a really democratic country, where public opinion must prevail."

Keeping along the same line of thought, the premier continued: "Prussianism in the industrial and economic world must not prevail. Great Britain has once more rendered a deep and lasting service to real freedom by defeating an effort to hold up the community and strangle it into submission. The nation means to be strong, firm and just, but always master."

NEW LIQUOR BILLS IN FEDERAL HOUSE AFFECT PROVINCES

Would Amend Law to Stop Manufacture and Importation of Spirituous Liquors After Referendum Vote.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Legislation making it possible for a province to have absolute prohibition either of importation or manufacture, or both, of spirituous beverages was introduced into the commons this afternoon by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice. Before a province can bring about bone-dry conditions, however, there must be a plebiscite taken under the authorization of a resolution adopted by the provincial legislature. When this has been done and a plebiscite is duly taken then whatever the plebiscite provides for will be brought about by proclamation issued in accordance with the proceedings provided in the Canada temperance act, of which the bill introduced today is an amendment.

Replying to a series of questions by W. F. Maclean the minister explained that the present law in Ontario in regard to with which a referendum is being taken does not deal with the question of the importation or manufacture of liquor. The province, he said, takes the position that they cannot deal with that question. "This," added the minister, referring to the bill he just introduced, "would be a method whereby in virtue of Dominion legislation becoming operative by the vote of the electorate of a province, importation into that province or manufacture in it would be prohibited."

Mr. Maclean: "Then Ontario would have to have a special referendum in regard to this question in order to avail itself of this bill.'"

Mr. Doherty: "Upon a petition this government would hold a referendum in the area of the province on whose behalf the petition was made."

Hon. Charles Marcil: "Does the minister provide for the coming into effect on the majority of the total votes cast, or on a majority of the voters on the list?"

Mr. Doherty: "It is a provision of the Canada temperance act which, I think, provides simply for a majority."

Another bill introduced by Mr. Doherty amends what is generally known as the Doherty act, a piece of legislation designed to strengthen provincial legislation prohibiting the sale or use of intoxicating liquors. It makes the provisions of that act apply to the manufacture as well as the importation of liquor, and provides that a violator of the act may be tried for an offence either in the province from which the liquor was sent or the province in which the offence was committe.

On the second reading of a bill to amend the criminal code providing that aliens must not have firearms without a permit, an amendment by S. W. Jacobs calling for like treatment for all citizens was negatived on a division of 65 to 34.

At the evening session the house considered a resolution by Mr. Guthrie to permit the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine until Aug. 31 next and and its sale until March 1, 1921. The opposition of the dairymen's associations was valced by Donald Sutherland, but the resolution was carried on a division of 22 to 15 and a bill introduced.

Two Prohibition Bills.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, by unanimous consent, introduced in the house this afternoon the two prohibition bills. He was taking this course, he said, today, instead of tomorrow, to expedite the business of the house.

The first bill amends the Canada temperance act. It amends the provisions of the Canada temperance act so as to make it possible that, upon a plebiscite vote of the electors of an entire province—which plebiscite would be taken upon a petition based on a resolution of the legislative assembly—that if the majority of the electors declare that they desire importation of liquor into that province or manufacture of liquor in that province, or both, to be absolutely prohibited, then under the provisions of the bill manufacture or importation, or both, will be prohibited by proclamation issued in accordance with the proceedings provided for in the Canada temperance act.

Extends C. T. A. Principle.

In effect the bill extends the principle of the Canada temperance act so as to enable the majority of the electors of a province to place manufacture or importation under absolute prohibition. Mr. Doherty's second bill amends the act in aid of provincial temperance legislation, commonly known as the Doherty act. The purpose of the bill is to amend the act in aid of provincial legislation so as to make its provisions now extend not only to the importation of liquor, but to manufacture within the province of liquor to be used.

A further provision of the bill reintroduces a clause which was contained in the original bill as it was passed by the house of commons, but which the senate rejected. The clause is accompanied by modifications which it is hoped will make it acceptable. It provides that the violater of the pro-

CREW OF BALLOON IS STILL MISSING

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Altho six days have elapsed since the national championship balloon race started no word had been received today from Captain Carl W. Dammann, pilot, and Lieut. Edward J. Verheyden, aide, of the Whitcha Aero Club's entry. The nine other contestants have reported.

The two balloonists were last seen flying over Lake Michigan on Thursday. They carried provisions sufficient

WILSON'S APPETITE NEARING NORMAL

One of Greatest Drawbacks to His Recovery Has Been Removed.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President Wilson's condition improved again today and his appetite, the failure of which has been one of the serious drawbacks to his recovery, showed a decided change toward normal.

So far had he progressed that his two married daughters, Mrs. Wm. G. McAdoo, of New York, and Mrs. Francis D. Sayre, of Cambridge, Mass., who came to his bedside several days ago, returned to their homes tonight, after consultation with the president's physicians.

Rear Admiral Grayson, the president's personal physician, at 10 o'clock tonight issued the following bulletin:

"The president has had a comfortable day and is slightly improved."

Dr. Grayson and the other physicians showed a decided inclination to guard against over-optimism, however, as they believe another setback is still within the range of possibility. They continued Mr. Wilson's confinement to bed and kept official business away from him.

KING OF BELGIUM AS ENGINE DRIVER

Ran Locomotive of His Own Train for Ten Miles Without a Jolt.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The King of the Belgians today ran the engine of his own train for ten miles. The special train on which the king and his party are traveling westward was stopped at Wauseon, Ohio, while his majesty climbed into the cab of the engine and took over the throttle from the grimy pilot. The king, who has a thorough knowledge of locomotive engineering, ran the heavy train for ten miles without a jolt. Then he stopped the engine and returned to his car.

The king, traveling unofficially with his queen and the Luke of Brabant, passed thru Ohio and Indiana today enroute to California. The train was stopped for an hour at Toledo, the home of Brand Whitlock, American ambassador to Belgium, where the party received an enthusiastic welcome. The stop was made by the king as a personal friend of Mr. Whitlock and not as an official visit.

The royal train arrived in Chicago late tonight. It immediately was switched on another road and resumed its journey.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SPAIN CONTINUE

Madrid, Oct. 7.—The torrential rains which have caused disaster in southeastern Spain continue, according to advices reaching this city today from Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia and Murcia. Many works previously undertaken for just this emergency have been destroyed.

SWEDISH LEGATION LOOTED BY BOLSHEVISTS

Stockholm, Oct. 7.—Dr. Hellner, the minister of foreign affairs, has received from a private source, news that the Swedish legation at Petrograd has been looted by Bolshevists. An inquiry has been opened.

HUDSON SEAL COATS.

Many persons who can well afford to buy Alaska seal coats prefer to wear Hudson seal. The fur has all the lustre and softness of select cub seal, makes up well with equal dressiness and has exceptional qualities of wear. The Dineen Company of 140 Yonge street are showing some remarkably handsome styles in all the popular lengths and all are wonderful value. Prices range from $315 to $550.