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THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 6 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,994 TWO CENTS

WILL PROPOSE TAX ON GERMAN CAPITAL TO THE CONFERENCE

French Minister Will Divulge Program During Debate on Financial Situation.

RAISE BANKS' ADVANCE

Circulation of Paper Money Has Increased by Three Billion Francs.

Paris, March 5.—The chamber of deputies today discussed the bill proposing the ratification of an agreement made by Minister of Finance Klotz and the Bank of France putting at the disposal of the state 3,000,000,000 francs and raising the bank's advance to the government from 21,000,000,000 to 24,000,000,000 francs, the issue of paper money having passed from 33,000,000,000 to 36,000,000,000 francs.

Deuty Barthe argued that the increased circulation of paper money was one of the principal causes for the high cost of living. M. Bon, socialist, proposed an amendment to the bill abolishing interest on advances. This was rejected by a vote of 349 to 124.

After much discussion the government bill was ratified by a show of hands, and the chamber then passed to a discussion of the pension bill.

Debate on the general financial situation will begin Friday and during the discussion M. Klotz will make known his program. As the discussion is expected to be a long one, it is not believed M. Klotz will speak before March 11.

In the lobbies of the chamber yesterday, M. Klotz said the debate would be most useful and that he was convinced it would strengthen his position. He added:

"I must be sustained fully by parliament in order to propose to the peace conference a tax on German capital. How could I think of demanding heavy sacrifices from our victorious country, if first I had not exacted them from the conquered?"

The senate discussed the measure adopted by the chamber of deputies with regard to a further advance from the Bank of France adopting the bill after an hour's debate.

Alexandre Ribot, former premier and minister of foreign affairs, objected to the senate being asked to vote on the project without knowing what Germany would be able to pay.

NEW YORK STRIKE MAY BE SETTLED

Harbor Traffic Tied Up, But Mediator Says Good Progress Has Been Made.

New York, March 5.—Traffic in New York harbor remained virtually tied up at the end of the second day of the marine workers' strike, but James L. Hughes, mediator of the department of labor, reported tonight that progress had been made toward effecting a settlement between the railroad administration and its employes, who man forty per cent. of the craft here. Private boat owners and their men apparently were as far as ever from an agreement.

Railroad administration officials met a committee representing the strikers in the office of A. J. Stone, federal manager of the Erie Railroad, late today. After the conference Mr. Hughes announced that "very satisfactory progress was made towards a settlement of the controversy and a further meeting will be held tomorrow."

Private boat owners were not represented at the conference and they made no overtures today to their men. William A. Maher, vice-president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, asserted that Mr. Hughes had offered several propositions to the owners, one that they submit the case to decision by three members of the president's cabinet, but that these suggestions had been refused.

CLEMENCEAU ANXIOUS TO RESIGN OFFICE

Intimates He Will Do So as Soon as Situation in France is Readjusted.

Paris, March 5.—Premier Clemenceau told delegations from the Paris city council and the general council of the department of the Seine, who called on him today to congratulate him on his recovery, that he would like to see the present political situation in France adjusted and "then retire, as I feel I have a right to do after fifty years of parliamentary life."

The premier said that altho there were many difficulties to be overcome, he was optimistic. Concerning the prospects for the election of a new chamber of deputies the premier said that he thought the elections ought to take place as soon as possible, but that a date could not be fixed until after the army had been demobilized.

BRITISH LOSSES IN YPRES SALIENT OVER QUARTER OF MILLION MEN

Three Months and a Half Casualties in 1917, Including Canadians and Australians, Announced in Commons.

London, March 5.—In the house of commons today, replying to a question by Mr. Entwhistle, Right Hon. Winston Churchill, British secretary of war, stated that the total casualties of the British, Canadian and Australian troops in the Ypres salient from July 31 to November 18, 1917, were as follows: British officers, 10,795; men, 207,838; Canadian officers, 496; men, 11,917; Australian officers, 1289; men, 26,502.

INCREASE VOCATIONAL PAY OF WAR VETERANS

Ottawa, March 5.—An order-in-council has just been passed changing some of the regulations in force by the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment by which further facilities are placed at the disposal of returned soldiers and also an increase of vocational pay and allowance is granted while a man is undergoing retraining. These have been increased from 20 per cent. in the case of single men to from 18 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the case of married men. The alowances for single men are now $60 per month instead of $50, as previously while married men will receive $85 instead of $73, where there are no children, with a gradual increase up to $110 instead of $89 per month in the case of man and wife with three children. The allowances for a man with dependents other than wife and children have been correspondingly increased.

The scale of allowances for men receiving training in Canada is now higher than in any other of the allied countries.

In Australia the allowances for a single man are two guineas a week, or $43.75 per month, while for a married man without children the allowances are £2 12s. 6d. per week, or, roughly, $55 per month.

New Allowances.

The following is a detailed comparison of the Canadian allowances with those paid in the United States, Australia and England:

	Canada.	Gt. Brit.	U.S.
Single man	$60 00	$28 66	$65 00
Married man—wife.	85 00	35 49	75 00
One child	95 00	43 26	80 00
Two children ...	103 00	49 48	97 50
Three children ..	110 00	52 83	112 50
Four children ...	116 00	57 18	117 50
Five children	122 00	61 53	122 50
Six children	128 00	65 88	125 00

The main features of the order-in-council are summarized as follows:

The Canadian government increases its allowances if training compels a man to live away from his dependents.

Allowances are paid in respect of children of a married man in excess of six, at the rate of $6 per child per month for each of such children. A man with wife and seven children would therefore be paid a monthly allowance of $134, and a man with wife and with eight children would be paid $140 per month.

No additional allowances are paid by the United States government to a married man for children in excess of six.

No additional allowances are paid by the Australian government to a married man for children in excess of two.

The allowances herein shown as being those paid by the British government are the minimum paid by that country. British allowances are graduated according to the rank.

Allowances are payable by the Canadian government for the dependent children of a widower, and the dependent parent or parents and brothers or sisters of a single man.

Marrying Regulations.

The regulation that men marrying while undergoing training would be considered as single men as far as pay and allowances are concerned has been canceled.

The clause providing for the cancellation of an extra month's bonus for purchase of tools and equipment in cases where a man was to receive post discharge pay or war service gratuity on completion of his course, has been canceled.

A large number of returned soldiers who have no apparent disability, on taking up again their civilian occupations find that their general resistive power to disease is lowered. The department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, has, therefore, been empowered to give for twelve months after discharge free medical or surgical treatment, without pay and allowances, to any former member of the forces, whether his disability is the result of service or not.

Pensions Continue.

The provision whereby a man undergoing treatment has his pension canceled in order that he might be put on full pay and allowances by the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment has been amended. In future the pension will continue and the amount of same, including dependents' allowances, will be deducted from the amount of allowances paid by the department, so that as soon as the treatment is completed the ex-member of the forces will automatically continue on pension.

These regulations come into effect on the first of March, 1919.

WAR DAMAGE REPARATION LESS THAN ESTIMATED

Will, However, Run Into Billions of Dollars--Western Frontier of Germany Is Practically Settled--To Be Considered by Council Today.

Paris, March 5.—The arrival of the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris tonight is the prelude to the discussion of the main questions of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow.

The question to be determined tomorrow relates to the military and naval terms of the enemy disarmament as framed by Marshal Foch and the joint military and naval advisors. These were originally framed as terms of the armistice, but are now changed so as to be part of the permanent peace treaty.

Premier Lloyd George and Colonel House will have lunch together prior to tomorrow's meeting, at which the British and American positions will doubtless be co-ordinated, as President Wilson's views on the subject are understood to have been known by cable and wireless.

The subjects of reparation for war damages and the western German frontier will follow the military and naval terms. It is understood that an agreement has virtually been reached on the amount of reparation to be inserted in the peace treaty. This is far less than either the French or British estimates as originally submitted, but is still a vast sum, running high into billions of dollars.

The western German frontier is also practically settled, one of the main features being a neutralized or "sterilized" strip along the west bank of the Rhine, which will insure an adequate buffer between France and any renewed German aggression.

Heard Montenegro's Case.

The council of the great powers today heard the case of King Nicholas of Montenegro, which was presented by General Gvosdenovich, the Montenegro minister at Washington. It was a protest by the venerable monarch against losing his throne and having his country absorbed by the new Jugo-Slavs state.

Incidentally, the protest involves the issue between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. King Nicholas is the father of the queen of Italy, so that Montenegro's position has not been clearly defined on the issue between Italy and the new state, which seeks to embrace Montenegro.

The council also considered food relief for Bohemia and other sections of southwestern Europe, where the warring factions still make it difficult to forward supplies. It developed during the session today that the Jugo-Slav frontier, which had been closed against Italy and threatened to precipitate a crisis with that country, has been reopened.

FRANCE IN QUANDARY OVER CHEAPER FOOD

Fears That Spending Specie Abroad Will Increase Cost of Exchange.

Paris, March 5.—Difficulty is being experienced in arranging for the promised abatement of the cost of living in France thru the importation on the government account of large amounts of food supplies from America because of the hesitation of the French government to expend specie in purchases abroad, fearing that the high cost of exchange will be thereby still further increased by heavier adverse trade balances.

America also objects to the efforts of the entente allies to seek cheaper food supplies in South America and elsewhere, thus compelling reduction of prices at home below those guaranteed by congress to American farmers. The American contention is that these guaranteed minimum prices for wheat and pork were fixed to ensure ample supplies for the entente armies and peoples, and that it is not fair now to force the American government to meet heavy losses which would result from cutting home prices to meet those offered in neutral countries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

British and foreign mails will close at the General Postoffice as follows:

Regular ordinary letter mail, at 6 a.m., March 7.

Supplementary ordinary letter mail, at 11.30 a.m., March 7.

Regular registered mail, at midnight, March 6.

Supplementary registered mail, at 10.30 a.m., March 7.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE THE IRISH PRISONERS

London, March 5.—The British government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says The Daily Mail today.

In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

FORD TO TRY OUT THE SIX HOUR DAY

Will Experiment With Plan at Tractor Plant Sometime This Month.

Detroit, March 5.—According to a story circulated here this evening by employes of the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford has under advisement the establishment of a six-hour working day for his thousands of working men. The plan is to be given an experimental try out at the Dearborn Tractor Plant some time this month, and if it works satisfactorily in the matter of production, it may be applied to the parent plant at Highland Park, where 5,000 men are employed.

As outlined, the idea is to institute a series of four shifts of men, each of whom will work six hours straight. No stops for meals will be permitted. A workman can have his breakfast and go to work, returning home, say at 1 p.m., with the knowledge that he is thru for the day. Or he may come to work after dinner, and work out his six hours in time to get home for supper.

More time for enjoyment of home life and to enjoy the money he pays his employes is Ford's idea. Men now getting the minimum of $6 a day would be paid one dollar an hour.

The auto magnate apparently is not anxious for his new plan to become public until he is ready to announce it himself, as employes known to have talked have been warned to cease doing so.

NATIONAL BOARD TO DECIDE DISPUTES

Formation Decided on at Conference Between U. S. Builders and Unions.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 5.—The formation of a national board to decide jurisdictional disputes between building trades unions and to prevent strikes over such disputes were decided upon at a meeting here yesterday and today between national representatives of builders' and labor unions, it was announced tonight by A. E. McCreary, who represented the association of general contractors of America.

Another conference will be held in Indianapolis April 1, when the plan will be revised. As soon as possible thereafter the national board of jurisdictional awards of the building industry will be organized.

If the proposed agreement is adopted, strikes over conflicts between unions will become practically impossible, Mr. McCreary said. When a dispute is brought before the board, a three-fourths vote will be required to make an award. Upon failure to reach a decision an umpire will be selected. If the board cannot agree upon an umpire, the secretary of labor will be asked to make the appointment.

The national board is to be composed of four representatives of the building trades, and one each from the American Institute of Architects, the American Association of General Contractors, and the National Associations of Builders' Exchanges, who were represented at the conference, and the American Engineering Society.

The bricklayers, sheet metal workers, and carpenters' unions were represented by their international presidents.

Others attending included J. B. Lennon, of the United States Labor Department, who recommended the plan, and John H. Doulin, and W. J. Spencer, president and secretary, respectively, of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

HOUSEMAIDS ASK FOR HIGHER WAGES

Want a Forty-Four Hour Week and Minimum Pay of $15.

Housemaids and other women of the household forces are among the latest additions to the ranks of organized labor, and will ere long demand a minimum wage of $15 for a 44-hour week.

More than a hundred workers organized into a union last night at the Labor Temple, Mrs. Joan MacGregor taking the chair. It is the intention of the union to standardize both living and wages, and living at the homes of employers will be among the stipulations demanded.

Another meeting will be held next Wednesday night to complete plans of organization.

Returning Soldiers

The troopship Megantic arrived at Halifax yesterday with several hundred returned soldiers for Toronto and district. They will in all probability arrive here Friday or Saturday. A list of names will be found on page 5.

President Wilson delivering his address on the league of nations before the peace conference at Paris. This is the first photograph of the conference actually in action that has yet come to this country.

U. S. GOVERNMENT RETAINS CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS

Decided to Let Roads Finance Themselves for Next Few Months by Private Loans and War Finance Corporation Advances.

Washington, March 5.—The government today determined to retain control of the railroads, despite failure of congress to provide funds for the railroad administration, and to have the roads finance themselves for the next few months thru private loans on the open market or thru advances by the war finance corporation.

Effort will be made to maintain operations on a normal scale and to carry on as much of the improvement program as possible, in order to avoid throwing employes out of work or otherwise disturbing industrial conditions. No attempt will be made to solve the problem by raising rates.

These assurances were given by Director-General Hines in a public statement and in an address to the conference of governors and mayors meeting here. At the same time, it developed that the war finance corporation has about $337,000,000 resources available, and much of this may go to railroads to supplement the sums they can borrow until congress meets again and has opportunity to appropriate funds.

After protracted conferences between Secretary Glass and other officials of the treasury and war finance corporation, it was stated that means probably would be developed to keep the railroads off the money market as much as possible and minimize interference with the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan.

Altho officials appeared optimistic, they explained that much manipulating of financial machinery would be necessary, and a definite program could not be developed for some time.

SIR SAM CONTRADICTED BY SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE

Sir Joseph Flavelle yesterday handed to the press the following categorical denial of the charges laid against him by Sir Sam Hughes in the house of commons on Tuesday:

"My attention has been directed to statements made by Sir Sam Hughes in the house of commons at Ottawa yesterday.

"I was asked to assume the duties of chairman of the imperial munitions board in Canada by his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, who made the request at the instance of Mr. Lionel Hichens of London, England, who at the time was the direct representative in Canada of Mr. Lloyd George, the then minister of munitions. I did not know of my name being associated with the position until it was offered to me. I know of no man or group of men who desired to overthrow General Bertram or the shell committee and had no share, directly or indirectly, in the circumstances which led to the resignation of the shell committee.

"I did not share with Mr. A. E. Ames, Mr. W. E. Rundle and Mr. W. E. Gundy, or anyone else in a conference concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I had not at any time the honor of meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his own home nor have I had the privilege of even casual conversation with him at any time other than on the odd occasion when I met him at some public function. I have no knowledge of the alleged plan of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ally himself with a group of Toronto gentlemen, nor of any other plan affecting him or his actions.

"I have been at no private conference concerning matters political during the past five years. I have had no political ambitions for myself nor have I planned, nor sought for, nor been asked to assist in furthering the political ambition of anyone else. I have not sought to have influence in political matters, outside of the expression of purely personal convictions which any citizen may hold, nor has my advice or counsel or influence been sought by any man or group of men in public life during the past five years.

"I never heard of the meeting of the Empire Club or the statement which Sir Sam indicates was made at it—that Borden had no backbone and would have to get out. I did not attend nor have I heard of a meeting representing financial or insurance organizations or any other interests canvassing against Sir Robert Borden and demanding that he make way for another man. I had no share in the determination to form the Union government; I was not consulted concerning it, and I knew nothing of the personnel of the cabinet other than what was contained in the press.

"I have not sought for nor received war contracts in Canada or the United States, nor have I influenced nor sought to influence any business being given to the company with which I have been identified for over 25 years, the William Davies Company, Limited. The business which has come to that company has come in the normal manner of securing business. I have not been even in an advisory relation to the business during the past three years, as I have given all my time to my duties as chairman of the imperial munitions board.

"Concerning business in the United States: During 1918, the William Davies Company, of Illinois, constructed the storage section of a packing house in Chicago and have carried on business there under conditions similar to those under which any similar commercial organization is operated. The net profits of the business in the United States for the 13 months ending December 31, 1918, after paying the United States government business tax, was $155,000.

"I have had no benefit or profit, directly or indirectly, in contracts for muntions or war supplies given by the shell committee or the imperial munitions board. I have had no benefit from business arising out of the war, of any character, other than the benefit which accrued to me as a shareholder in the William Davies Company, Limited, and the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, both of which corporations, in common with all commercial organizations, felt the benefit of the greatly enlarged business incident to war conditions. The profit of these and other industrial corporations in Canada, is a matter of public record.

French Chamber Authorizes Loan To Start Popular Restaurants

Paris, March 5.—The chamber of deputies today passed without discussion a bill authorizing the government to advance 25,000,000 francs for the organization of popular restaurants.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From.
Megantic	Halifax	Liverpool
Sierra	New York	Bordeaux
Santa Marta	New York	Bordeaux
Agamemnon	Brest	New York
Tivives	St. Nazaire	New York
Metapan	St. Nazaire	New York
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	New York
Glastonbury	Rotterdam	Baltimore
Wascarra	Montevideo	Halifax
Bia	New York	Cardiff
Cornelio	Baltimore	Rotterdam
Dalfland	Baltimore	Rotterdam
Howick Hall	Baltimore	Bordeaux
Tara Tile	New York	Plymouth
Manchester Brg	St. John	Manchester

DEBATE CONCLUDES ON THRONE SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATURE

Amendment to Repeal Election Act, 1918, is Voted Down.

ATTACK BY DEWART

U.F.O. Men Did Not Participate in the Straight Party Division.

The legislature yesterday afternoon in some faint way resembled the reconstruction poster on the boardings, "After the Storm." But there was no handsome young hero in the foreground. Premier Hearst looked rather frayed and worn, and Mr. Proudfoot sat all alone. Besides it was not after the storm really. There was still some storming ahead. In fact, the worst is yet to come. So the house was cheerful and voted down an amendment to the address.

There were many grey heads in the speakers' gallery, causing no little anxiety among the legislators below who are feeling quite scared of "sin hounds" on their track. On both sides there is a disposition not easily controlled by party influence to break away. Members who cut loose do not know where to go. There is but one place they can go and that is to the country. The exodus ruralwards must needs be guided by leaders. And the leaders in the legislature have not enough self-assertion to follow their followers, if they insist on going to the country for a change. The amendment voted down proposed by H. H. Dewart and seconded by Mr. Hurdman pointed to the country, but the assembly will not take the turn just yet.

H. H. Dewart, Liberal, Southwest Toronto, had the first gallery of the session when he rose to resume the debate on the lieutenant-governor's speech. He was applauded by the Liberals.

After a reference to the sons of the province who have put the name of Canada in the front rank amongst the nations of the world, he spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a nobleman by nature, whose great worth and unselfish patriotic services have been recognized in his death by the whole Canadian people, nay, by the whole civilized world. When history comes to be written one of his greatest services will appear in holding South Africa for the empire by his wisdom and sagacity. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dewart passed in review the eight vacancies that have occurred in the legislature since last session. The Whitney amendment under which a writ is issued within three months is a useful amendment. But the by-elections in Peel, North Perth, Southwest Toronto were car-marked by the legislature bargaining of Premier Hearst and Mr. Rowell. He declared this to be the first legislature agreement to do without the assistance of the people. By the act of April 12, 1917, the intention was that no election be held to fill a vacancy by death until the lieut.-governor-in-council shall so direct. That was to remain in force during the continuance of the war. But in North Oxford and North Huron the government was not governed by its death agreement. The office of the minister of agriculture was left vacant since the fall of 1916. The minister of education resigned May 1918. Northeast Toronto and East York were opened after the bargain of the session of 1918. Being assured of no opposition by the Liberal party Lennox and Manitoulin, both Conservative seats, became vacant by death in March, 1918. The writs were issued August, 1918. Manitoulin was considered a safe fight against a former, so the belated writs were issued. The whole record, said Mr. Dewart, is one of manipulation, even to the dates and times for holding elections for party advantage. In St. Catharines and North Ontario the people have again spoken. He welcomed the advent of the farmers. Their presence showed an awakened public conscience. (Applause). The farmers are here to stay. (Applause), and along with the farmers the voice of the industrial classes must be heard in the halls of the legislature. (Renewed Applause).

Answer to Bargain.

This is the answer to the legislature's bargain of last session. The government deliberately locked horns with the farmers of Ontario, and has their answer.

The constructive criticism given by the farmers in the course of this debate shows the failure of the government to realize and grapple with the problems that relate to the farmer. The people know the relationship that has existed between Premier Hearst and Mr. Rowell, who have been bargaining on many questions. According to The Globe, "They went over the top together." Mr. Dewart ventured to suggest that they will go to the bottom together. (Laughter). Charles Bishop in The Ottawa Citizen of last week said: "At no time have the relations between the federal and provincial governments been so intimate as at present." There is government by order-in-council at Ottawa, said Mr. Dewart, and government by men who have not been chosen by the people of this province in Ontario. In Ottawa and Toronto they have been talking democracy, and practising autocracy—part of the same system.

I challenge the premier to make his appeal to the country this summer, declared Mr. Dewart, amid Liberal cheers. Our soldiers will be back in July. They have a right to be heard.

He went on to say: "As I pointed out last session the act for the extension of the duration of the life of the legislature is really the establishment of an irresponsible oligarchy. It is a most jug-handled scheme, because while the province is tied, the government is to have its hands free to dissolve at any time that it may