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MONDAY MORNING MARCH 10 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,998 TWO CENTS

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BECOMES NATIONAL ROAD

First Returning Battalions Royally Welcomed to Canadian Shores

CONFLICTING STORIES OF KINMEL CAMP RIOTS

London Papers Describe Fierce Assaults on Canteens and Officers' Quarters With Considerable Bloodshed, But Gen. Colquhoun Says Reports Are Greatly Exaggerated.

London, March 9.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Canadian outbreak at Kinmel Park was formally opened today and adjourned until Thursday next, the coroner for Flintshire merely taking evidence of identification. Lieut. Edward Small, 5th Battalion, identified the bodies as follows:

Private David Gillam, 20, 85th Battalion, home at Florence, Nova Scotia.

Gunner Jack Hickman, artillery, who came from France as a casualty, having served in the 50th Howitzer Battery, and belonged to Dorchester, N.B.

Corporal Joseph Young, 38, 52nd Battalion, next of kin sister, living at Pacific avenue, Rhode Island.

William Haney, 22, artillery, of Talbot, Alberta.

William Tarasiawich, nationality unknown, real name believed to be Taranko.

No other evidence was taken.

London, March 9.—Further details of the outbreak at Kinmel Park camp, Rhyl, are now available. The special correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the disturbances were started by a man, stated to be of Russian origin, crying, "Come on, Bolsheviks," at 9.30 p.m., when the camp was preparing to go to bed. A rush was made for the guardroom, and members of the guard were speedily overpowered, and the rifles wrested from them. The rioters utilized these rifles as well as their own. In the attack on the stores they threw out every article, and then proceeded to wreck the building. They found some stocks of liquor, and, inflamed with drink, went on to fresh excesses. Fiercely assailing the canteens, they quickly tossed outside most of its contents, including cigarets, provisions and confectionery, which were trampled in the mud.

Attached to the camp are a number of girls employed by the army and navy canteen board, who stop in huts close by. The rioters marched there with wild shouts, and forced an entry. Most of the girls were in bed, and they cowered before the intruders, who roughly seized their clothes and walked away with them.

Raided Munition Stores.

The disturbance continued all night and broke out again on Wednesday afternoon, and the camp was practically laid in ruins. The scene was al-

(Concluded on Page 9, Column 4).

MINIATURE RIOT AT WITLEY CAMP

Canadians Wreck Canteen and Assault Officer Commanding the Camp.

London, March 9.—A riot on a miniature scale, occurring at Witley Camp, was mentioned at Guildford, yesterday, when the camp canteen manager was fined ten pounds for selling for profit, cigarets issued by the government. The cigarets were issued to the Canadian troops free of duty, but the manager purchased large quantities and sold them at ordinary prices. The soldiers, thinking the authorities were cheating them, wrecked the canteen. The officer commanding the camp was assaulted when he tried to quell the disturbance, and had to be taken to the hospital.

CORDIAL SEND-OFF TO PRINCESS PATS

Four Complete Canadian Units Leave Liverpool Amid Plaudits.

London, March 9.—Another cordial send-off was accorded the Canadian troops today when the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 49th Battalion, the 5th Mounted Rifles and the 9th Field Ambulance embarked on the Carmania. Nearly 3000 troops came direct from Bramshott, accompanied by Major-General Loomis and Brigadier-General Draper. At the landing stage refreshments were served by Liverpool ladies. The lord mayor addressed each unit, and expressed the city's cordial feeling towards all Canadian troops, who thruout the war had earned the gratitude and admiration of the old country. Hearty cheers were given by the men for the lord mayor and "good old Blighty." The demonstration was renewed as the Carmania with the Princess Patricia's band playing left the dock.

Almost simultaneously the Minnedosa left with a large number of Canadian soldiers and their dependents.

Among the civilian passengers were Lord Shaughnessy and Major-General Sir Cecil Lowther.

CANADA WELCOMES HOME FIRST COMPLETE REGIMENTS

Halifax, N. S., March 9.—The Adriatic came in this morning with the Royal Canadians and the 42nd Royal Highlanders. There were besides ten officers and 136 other ranks of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The R. C. R. numbered 722 and the 42nd Royal Highlanders 667. With the mounted police or cavalry as they were at the front, is Lieut. J. M. Tupper, a son of Sir Hibbert. Before leaving Canada he was an inspector in the N. W. M. P. The wharves were lined with hundreds of citizens as the Adriatic came up the harbor to dock at ten o'clock. The craft on the water sounded steam whistles and the fire bells rang out a welcome.

The citadel was gay with bunting and the whole city was bedecked with it. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Ewing, officer commanding the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, was seen by the Canadian Press on the Adriatic, just after she docked, and while the R.C.R.'s were filing off and the fine pipe band of his battalion were skirling out a thrilling pibroch. It was in October, 1915, that the battalion went overseas, of 1200 who went then, only 180 came back, and of the battalion, 750 have been killed or died, and the battalion has used 5000 men who have passed thru it.

With Mixed Feelings.

"It is with mixed feelings we return," said Lieut.-Col. Ewing, to the Canadian Press. "It is a delight to be here, but when we think of those who are not with us, our home coming is not all pure joy."

Lieut.-Col. Ewing has been in command of the 42nd since last August, having succeeded Colonel McLennan, who was killed in a reconnaissance before the Amiens show in that month.

The Royal Canadians were the first to leave the Adriatic. Their band struck up the regimental march with which the Halifax people are so familiar and then "O Canada." Then followed the Northwest Mounted Police and a few western details. The 42nd Highlanders then disembarked. The Royal Canadians at once marched to the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they passed.

The system of documentation has been inaugurated, and when the steamer passed the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three trains took them and the Northwest Mounted Police away. The first train had the northwesterners and the western details the train leaving at 11.45 a.m. The first Montreal train left at 12.13 and the second at 1 p.m.

At 3 o'clock the Royal Canadians began a march thru the streets of Halifax, which were lined with tens of thousands of citizens. They passed thru seven triumphal arches and were cheered everywhere. There are over six hundred convalescent soldiers in hospitals here, and citizens took all these in automobiles to see the R. C. R. march, then falling in and making a huge procession, so that the wounded soldiers were able to see the arches and other street decorations. The banquet at 5.30 was a big success, given by the city. The waitresses were groups of Halifax young ladies. Tonight the streets and arches and the trams are illuminated with brilliant and varicolored lights.

RETURN OF FOURTH DIVISION.

A letter from an officer in the 4th Division, now in Belgium, says that it will leave France for England on April 15. It will be there for 32 days each half of the battalion being given 10 days' leave. After 14 days in quarantine will be back in Canada by the end of May.

NEW SPRING HATS FOR MEN.

There are a number of new blocks in men's hats for this spring. In fact it might be said that the entire output of the English factories is something considerably different from that of last season. The Dineen Company, who are sole Canadian agents for Henry Heath of London, and Dunlap of New York, announce that the entire new stock is now on sale.

NEW PROPOSALS TO GIVE GERMANY FOOD FOR SHIPS

Understood That Payments for Supplies Will Be Made From Three Sources.

TO MEET AT BRUSSELS

Estimated That Coal and Potash and Credits Abroad Will Yield $500,000,000.

Paris, March 9.—The plans adopted by the supreme war council last night, under which the negotiations with the German authorities regarding the turning over of the German merchant ships will be resumed after their recent interruptions at Spa, provide for the holding of the sessions of the negotiators at Brussels. The allied delegates will leave Paris next Wednesday for the Belgian capital, and the first session in the resumption of the negotiations will probably be held on Thursday in one of the government palaces there.

The plans determined upon by the council, as already stated, provide for the taking over of the German merchant ships in return for a food supply for Germany until the next harvest. The chief difficulty thus far has been over the manner of payment for the food supplies, but the new proposals are expected to meet the former objections.

It is understood that the payments will come from three sources—first, in the form of products, such as coal and potash; second, from credits which Germany has in neutral countries, which have thus far been unavailable, because of the financial blockade, and third, from foreign securities held by Germany.

Will Yield Five Hundred Millions.

It is estimated that these three sources will readily yield about $500,000,000, which is the sum required to pay for food relief to an extent considered adequate to carry the Germans over until the time of their harvest.

From the nature of the exchanges during the negotiations at Spa the allied delegates have reason to expect that the new proposals will be acceptable to the Germans, and the belief generally prevails that an adjustment will be reached under which German ships will soon become available for the moving homeward of American troops.

One of the main influences in bringing about the decision of the supreme council was said to be a letter read by Premier Lloyd George from a British general, setting forth the extreme seriousness of food conditions in Germany. It was also stated that British soldiers in German territory were protesting against seeing women and children about them dying of starvation.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, may not attend the Brussels sessions, but all the other delegates of the allied and associated powers appointed to conduct the negotiations will be present.

BRINGS RESERVISTS.

Halifax, N.S., March 9.—The Cunard liner Tolosa docked immediately after the Adriatic pulled out. She had 1100 on board, mostly English reservists returning to their homes in Canada. They left by rail in the afternoon.

Brothers in Tribulation!

Stoort: It's awfu til see hoo things are gaen th' way o' Th' Warl'. They were at th' front o' th' fecht in Hamilton agin' puir Sir John Gibson's bit Cataract radial line; they're puttin' it up strang fur Sir Awdam Bek; an' noo the puir auld Gran' Trunk maun be taken o'er by th' government at the instigation o' Th' Warl'. We'll nae be able til put in a word fur they puir widows and orphan bairnes fas only hope is securities o' th' Gran' Trunk.

Josephus: But that is only a part of what The World is doing. It is speaking out for Labor and the United Farmers of Ontario; showing up the real workings of the Ontario temperance act; finding Sir William Hearst and Mr. Rowell together in carrying on the affairs of Ontario, and demanding national railways, national express, national telegraphs and all those kind of things. It got the Bloor street viaduct built and opened; now it's got the Metropolitan on Yonge street; and it has only begun to get millions out of the nickel mines for the Canadian people.

Stoort: Dinna mention nickel, Josephus! It gars me greet.

ON PAGE FIVE

The World draws the attention of its readers to the feature article against Bolshevism which apears on page five of this issue. It is the first of a series of twenty full-page articles on the same subject, which will be published four a week until the series is completed.

The matter for these pages has been prepared with the greatest care by leading writers and artists. They are appearing simultaneously in the principal newspapers of Canada and the United States, and will be a most interesting and instructive offset to Bolshevist propaganda. Watch for them.

FORCED POLICE TO DRAW REVOLVERS

Looking for Liquor, Officers Have Exciting Time of It.

Further trouble in arresting persons alleged to be selling liquor was experienced Sunday afternoon, when the police had a lively battle in a house at 125 Niagara street. After a struggle between Plainclothesmen Waterhouse and McMahon and fifteen persons in the house, the police came out on top, but not until they had used their billies freely and threatened to use revolvers.

James and John Paul of the Niagara street house, are said to have assaulted the police officers, and were arrested on charges of assaulting the police. James Paul is held on a second charge, one of selling whiskey.

Suspecting that liquor was being sold in the house, Waterhouse and McMahon took up lookout positions yesterday afternoon. They approached a man leaving the house with two bottles of whiskey. The man said he paid $6 apiece for the bottles. The police then went in. When they entered the kitchen they were ordered out. Waterhouse and McMahon resisted with the result that a number of women in the house armed themselves with pokers and urged the Paul brothers to fight with the two policemen. Waterhouse and McMahon engaged in a slugging match, striking the men with their billies as they attacked them. Waterhouse was forced out on to Niagara street and the door locked.

McMahon was left in the house to fight a lone hand. Waterhouse was successful in getting back and with his revolver drawn commanded his assailants not to resist arrest.

The pointing of the revolver worked fine and when John and James were taken to Claremont street station the police unmolested continued their search for liquor. On going down in the cellar they found 49 bottles of whiskey, which they seized. One of the men in the scuffle was dealt several nasty blows over the head, requiring medical attention.

TORONTO MAY BECOME NEW YORK OF CANADA

Member of American Commission Thinks City Has Wonderful Future.

"With the completion of Toronto's new harbor scheme you will sidetrack Buffalo's water trade to your own city," was the emphatic opinion of P. T. Roberts, one of the Erie harbor commission, who are at present inspecting the work in Toronto, with a view to emulating it on a smaller scale in their city, Erie, Pa.

Erie's harbor problem, stated Mr. Roberts, was identical with that of Toronto with regard to the original layout of the land and water surrounding the improvements. "We have," said Mr. Roberts, "in place of your lake extremities, Lake Erie, on both sides, and instead of your bay, we have Presque Isle Bay, the only difference being our water is to the north of us and yours is to the south of you."

Tho Erie, with a population of somewhere around 100,000, will not expend so much on their harbor as will be expended in Toronto, yet, with their first trip over the works yesterday, the commission decided to cut an additional channel in their bay outlet to correspond with our western channel here.

"We were very much impressed with the work as we saw it today, and decided unanimously upon this immediate change," said Mr. Roberts.

The commissioner was enthusiastic over the future of Toronto's harbor. "Why, you have the chance with that harbor to become the New York of the Dominion of Canada," he said.

The commission is composed of the following: Lieut. Comm. Wm. L. Morrison, formerly executive officer on the U.S.S. Utah, chairman; T. O. Andrews, H. H. Clemens, B. E. Briggs, engineer; J. F. Williamson, dock expert of the Gillespie Co, who unsuccessfully bid on the Toronto work, and P. T. Roberts of The Erie Times.

The commission is making a flying visit to the city, and will leave today to inspect, among other harbors, those of Buffalo, Tonawanda, Dunkirk and Cleveland.

HINDENBURG PLANS TO DRIVE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKI

Will Use Volunteer Units and Operate From Libau as His Base.

SECRECY MAINTAINED

Many Companies Have Been Raised for Service on the Eastern Front.

Coblenz, March 9.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is planning to use volunteer units in a drive against the Bolsheviki, with Libau as the base of his operations, it is indicated by information which has reached American intelligence officers.

According to experts who in the line of their duty are keeping in touch with the progress of the readjustment of the enemy's forces, German great headquarters seems to be following a policy of secrecy as regards the eastern front troop question. This is believed to be due to the fact that the Bolsheviki now have a normal military organization, and so will be able to utilize any information they might obtain concerning their enemy. Apparently the German headquarters staff in Kolberg is directing its energies again toward organization of the Baltic front in the confidence that there is no longer any immediate occasion for concern over the Polish front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Kolberg, and the commanders of both the northern and southern armies on the eastern front are presumed to be applying most of their efforts at present to the organization of the forces available.

Great numbers of volunteer companies have been raised thruout Germany for the eastern front, according to information here. Scores of these small units have been identified proceeding eastward, but whether they were organized into divisions afterward, or whether they are undergoing training, and to what locality they have been assigned has not been established.

The total number of volunteers now on the eastern front, or about to proceed there, is estimated at nearly 100,000. Some of the old army troops are now on the eastern front.

SIR GEORGE ASKWITH IS CREATED A PEER

London, March 9.—The elevation to the peerage of Sir George Ranken Askwith, chairman of the industrial council, was announced yesterday. Other honors gazetted to go to Patrick Quinn, superintendent of the criminal investigation department at Scotland Yard, who receives a knighthood; to Baron Finlay, the lord high chancellor, who is made a viscount, and to Sir Richard Atkin, judge of the high court, who is appointed lord justice of the court of appeal.

DOMINION TAKES OVER NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL

Sir Thos. White Announces This Action by Government by Order-in-Council---Places Hon. J. D. Reid in Charge---Includes Steamships, Hotels and Telegraph Company.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, March 9.—Acting Premier Sir Thomas White announced today that the government by an order-in-council under the war measures act had taken over the possession, control and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and had placed Hon. John D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, in charge. The system includes the trunk line between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert, together with some branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta, some steamships and hotels and the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company. The official statement of the acting prime minister follows:

The Official Statement.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System. The appointment follows an official notification which Sir Thomas White received on Thursday from the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, a notification that in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it would not be possible for the company, owing to lack of funds, to continue its operations beyond March 10.

In view of this notification it became necessary that the government should, in the public interest, take immediate steps to ensure the continued operation of the system. Under existing legislation this could not be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The war measures act, however, was found to provide adequate authority for action by the government and consequently an order-in-council was passed, appointing the minister of railways receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, which includes the branch lines, telegraph, steamships, hotel and development and other companies. Mr. W. P. Hinton, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the minister as receiver. The immediate object of the order, viz., to prevent interruption in the operations and management of the system, has, therefore, been already attained.

An important feature of the order-in-council is that which preserves to the government any other and ultimate remedies which it possesses under the provisions of trust mortgages securing issues which it has guaranteed or otherwise as creditors of the system. Similarly, the rights and remedies of other parties are not interfered with by the order.

The acting prime minister will, on Monday, make a full statement to the house respecting the matter. He will lay upon the table a copy of the order-in-council and read the correspondence leading up to and connected with the action taken by the government. Legislation will be at once introduced for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of parliament to what has been done.

In February the government informed the officials of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway companies that it was not the intention of the government to ask parliament to provide a further vote for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Company "remain in their present unsatisfactory ment was made with the greatest

The Inside of the Story.

The announcement came as a great surprise in view of the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific was able to meet a large interest payment upon its bonds falling due on March 1. It is well-known, however, that this payment was made with the greatest difficulty, and that the officials of the road had made application to the government for financial aid. This aid was refused and the necessary money was raised by the company. Immediately after, however, the company notified the government that owing to the heavy increase in operating costs it would be unable to operate its system after March 10. To prevent great public inconvenience which would result from the road not being operated the government has taken it over under the War Measures act.

The chief interest about this latest move in the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific centres about the effect it will have on the future of the old Grand Trunk Railway System. The government has been negotiating for the purchase of the old Grand Trunk, but so far without success. It will be observed that Sir Thomas White in his statement alludes to the unsatisfactory progress of these negotiations. The old Grand Trunk has been anxious to part with the Grand Trunk Pacific on terms which would relieve the parent company of its enormous commitments in respect for the Grand Trunk Pacific. As far back as December, 1916, Chairman Smithers of the Grand Trunk wrote to the prime minister proposing that the government take over the Grand Trunk Pacific, relieve the parent company of its commitments in respect thereto, and reimburse the Grand Trunk for the $22,000,000 it had invested in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This offer was not accepted, but the government did give further relief to the Grand Trunk Pacific by lending that company sufficient money to pay its fixed charges in 1917 and 1918.

Burden for the G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has never been able to meet any of its fixed charges. As a rule it has not even been able to meet its operating expenses. Several of its bond issues are guaranteed by the Dominion government, but other bond issues are guaranteed by the old Grand Trunk. If the government refuses to extend further financial aid to the company as now seems probable, the old Grand Trunk will be faced with the impossible burden of raising $5,000,000 per year to meet maturing interest upon the obligations of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for which it is liable as guarantor. It is thought in some quarters that the notification by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, that it would cease to operate after March 10, unless it received further financial assistance from the government, was a move in the nature of a bluff to affect the pending negotiations for the nationalization of the old Grand Trunk. If that were the case, it would seem that the government had decided to call the bluff. The Grand Trunk Pacific has outstanding obligations amounting to nearly two hundred million dollars. It is unable to earn enough money to pay any interest charges upon this enormous

PREMIER'S RETURN NOW TIMED IN MAY

Impression Prevails Borden Will Be Detained at Conference.

Ottawa, March 9.—Lack of definite information as to the return to Canada of Sir Robert Borden is strengthening the impression that the prime minister will not be able to come home as soon as was expected. The idea prevailed ten days ago that he would arrive in the capital before the middle of April. It is now understood that it may be a month and perhaps six weeks later before he will be able to sail for Canada. In other words, it may be the middle of May or even early in June before Sir Robert is back. Returning Canadians all agree that Sir Robert is extremely busy, and that his early departure from Paris would be a matter of extreme regret to all delegates to the peace conference.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Chicago	New York	Bordeaux
Plattsburg	New York	Liverpool and Brest
Montezuma	Glasgow	St. John
Duca Delgi		
Abruzzi	Gibraltar	New York
Nieuw Amsterdam	New York	Rotterdam and Brest
Regina	Liverpool	Boston
Tydeus	Plymouth	St. John

GERMANY MUST BE FED ALLIES ALL RECOGNIZE

French Foreign Minister Says All Food They Requir Will Be Sent---Defends Conference Against Charges That Work Has Been Slow.

Paris, March 9.—Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, in his talk with the correspondents today, discussed the bearing of the food situation in Germany on the speedy conclusion of peace. He said that the urgent need of supplying Germany was recognized by all the governments represented at Paris. The hunger with which Germany was confronted, he added, was a bad counseler. No one could be dead to the inhumanity of continuing present conditions there and the supreme council had resolved to send to Germany all the food that country required.

On the other hand, however, this could not be done if the Germans ceased working and did nothing to make certain that the expense caused to the entente countries by the destruction and damage of the war should be met.

In signing the armistice last January, Germany agreed to hand over her commercial fleet to be used in revictualling Europe generally, and Germany particularly. Yet, continued the minister, at a recent meeting in Spa, the German delegates declared that the arrangement was unsatisfactory and that they would "absolutely refuse to part with their ships."

The allies were willing, M. Pichon went on, not only to supply food, but to accord credit to Germany, but Germany must first declare her willingness to live up to the conditions of the January Armistice.

Defends Conference.

The foreign minister defended the peace conference against the charges that its work had been slow, saying:

"It may have seemed slow at first, but there has been much progress during the last few days. It should be borne in mind that the instructions to the commissioners to report on March 8, did not apply to important commissions which have been accredited since February 15, and which have been granted another week's time."

As soon as the terms of the German peace have been concluded, M. Pichon said, the council would take up the Austrian peace which would involve the future boundaries between Italy and former Austro-Hungarian territory. The subject had already been discussed recently, but had not yet come before the council.

The council has adopted Premier Lloyd George's plan for regulating the future military strength of Germany, according to the minister, who confirmed the fact that this involves the abandonment of conscription in favor of a small professional army.