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TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 29 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,048 TWO CENTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Toronto Police Find German Uniform and Arms at Alleged Bolshevik Home

DEBATE RAILWAY BILL UNDER CLOSURE RULE

Early This Morning Federal House, by Fifty-One Majority, Passed Bill to Place All Government Roads Under Canadian National Railways—Public Ownership Is Vigorously Defended.

Special to The Toronto World.
Ottawa, April 28.—At an early hour this morning the house was still debating under the closure rule the bill to place all the government railways of Canada under the Canadian National Railways. The vote will be taken at 3 o'clock. Soon as the house got into committee on the bill the motion for the closure was made and carried by a large majority. It was a party vote except that Messrs. Peadar (West Lambton) and Nicholson (Queen's County, P. E. I.) voted with the opposition. Then followed a great number of speeches, each member being limited to twenty minutes and the speaker in still at high tide. The Unionist members have been taking their full part in the debate, and some interesting information about the government's plan for railway construction in western Canada was given to the house by Mr. Campbell (Nelson). Speeches in support of the bill were also delivered by W. F. Maclean (South York), Dr. Cowan (Regina), Mr. Hocken (West Toronto), Mr. Burnham (West Peterboro), Mr. Nicholson (Algonquin), and Mr. F. Maclean (South York).

Mr. Maclean said he addressed the house as a firm believer in public ownership, who had no apologies to make. Public ownership, he said, was in the air all over the world and railway nationalization would soon be accomplished in Great Britain and the United States. He favored the nationalization of all the railways, including the Canadian Pacific, and believed that the transportation problem could not be solved until the government, not only owned the railways, but also controlled inland navigation and ocean rates. He regretted that there were so many trimmers on the subject of public ownership. They remained silent until the day when the birds and beasts were at war, wanted to be always on the winning side, and claimed one day to be a bird, and a besonnet, but when the Liberal leader, complained that notice of closure had been given before the full text of the

bill was before the house. The members were allowed less than one minute a piece in the way of debate on the "closure" clause, and the speaker on the charge of opposing the bill on a public ownership issue saying public ownership was not involved as we already own the roads and had no objection but to operate them. He said that Sir Thomas White was trying to make political capital out of the bill because he recognized that the war was over and the returned soldiers were demanding the government at every station from Halifax to Vancouver.

Some of the Liberal members were "gagged" by the closure rule. Some of them seemed anxious to defend themselves against the charge of opposing public ownership, and nearly all had something to say about Maclean and Mann and their alleged control of the present National Railway system.

Speeches against the bill were delivered by Messrs. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Cahill (Pontiac), Mr. Sinclair (Queyboro), Mr. Devlin (Wright), and others. The prospect is that the debate will continue until the ax falls at two o'clock.

51 Majority for Bill.
Mr. McKenzie, just before 2 o'clock, rose and made the final speech for the opposition. He said he resented the attempt of the acting premier to lead the country to believe that it was opposed to the public ownership of this railway. It was not so. He attacked Sir Thomas White, declaring that he was not a private owner, but a public supporter as against public ownership, he was "everything but a man and nothing very long." He was "sitting in his room, waiting for the day when the birds and beasts were at war."

The vote was taken on clause 31, as proposed by Mr. McKenzie, which provides for penalties, but it was defeated by 55 to 41, the vote being a straight one (Concluded on Page 5, Column 1).

BRITISH FORCE HAS LEFT FIUME TO AVOID FRICTION

Departure Was Coincident With Exit of Italian Delegates From Paris.

STRENGTHENING UNITS ITALIANS ARE SAID TO BE SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO CENTRAL ISTRIA.

Rome, April 28.—Great enthusiasm was aroused at a meeting here today, when it was announced that the national council of Fiume had handed over all the powers of the state and the municipality to a representative of the Italian government, to be exercised in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

Geneva, April 28.—The battalion of British troops which occupied Fiume with the Italians after the armistice left Fiume when the Italian delegates to the peace conference left Paris, according to advices from Agram, capital of Croatia and Slavonia. The reason for this action by the British is reported to be a desire to avoid friction with the Italian troops. The despatch adds that the Italians are reinforcing their troops in Central Istria.

MORE GERMANS ARRIVE TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Versailles, April 28.—A large number of Germans who are to attend the peace congress arrived here this evening at 9 o'clock. Immediately on their arrival they were taken in automobiles to the Hotel Des Reservoirs. There was no untoward incident.

The main plenipotentiaries and the technical delegates, who will complete the full delegation, are expected to arrive tomorrow.

CROSS WIND BLOCKS RAYNHAM'S FLIGHT

Stood by His Machine for Three Hours Waiting for Chance to Start.

St. John's, Nfld., April 28.—A cross wind, sweeping at 25 miles an hour from the southeast, was the only thing which prevented a "hop off" in the trans-Atlantic flight of Capt. Frederick P. Raynham in his Martiniede seaplane from Mount Pearl Plateau today.

The British aviator and his navigator, Capt. Charles W. F. Morgan, stood by their craft for three hours, ready to start at the first favorable shift in the wind, but abandoned hope at dusk, when it became certain that landing on the other side of the island, which was the original intention, would have to be made in darkness.

It is believed here that tomorrow will see Raynham off on his flight, as weather conditions are still holding good, and predictions are that the wind will veer enough to allow the start.

Harry Hawker's big Sopwith plane was not in readiness, as the Australian aviator and his navigator, Commander McKenzie Grieve, spent the afternoon at their airfield at Quidi-vidi testing out a new propeller, and warming up the engine. They returned to their hangar at once.

The wind, which was unfavorable for Raynham at Mount Pearl, would have made possible a start for Hawker had he been ready to fly.

Word reached Hawker and Grieve while in a motor trip that Raynham was standing by his craft waiting for an opportunity to "hop off." They returned to their hangar at once.

TO TRY EX-KAISER BY A COMMISSION OF FIVE JUDGES

Will Appear Before League Court for Supreme Offence Against World Morality.

TO ASK EXTRADITION BENCH COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS.

Paris, April 28.—At today's plenary session of the peace conference the council of four presented the text of a peace treaty provision for the prosecution of former Emperor William by a court of five judges "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The court is to be composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. It will fix the punishment of the accused, whose extradition to be asked.

Others to Be Punished.
Washington, April 28.—The state department made public today proposed articles for insertion in the peace treaty, providing for the trial of William II. of Hohenzollern, and also requiring Germany to deliver all persons within its borders charged with "having exercised acts in violation of the laws and customs of war," for arraignment before military tribunals of the allied and associated powers, whose nationals suffered through such offences.

CONFERENCE ADOPTS THE REVISED COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Japanese, French and Belgian Amendments Withdrawn After Delegates Had Expressed Regret That They Were Not Accepted—Composition of Executive Council Announced—Borden Presents Revised Points in Labor Report.

Paris, April 28.—The revised covenant of the league of nations was adopted by the plenary session of the peace conference this afternoon without division and without amendment. The covenant had been moved by President Wilson.

Regarding the composition of the executive council, the president said that Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain would be represented on the council, in addition to the five great powers, until a permanent choice had been made.

While the conference was sitting, a sleet storm was raging, and the ice particles beat a tattoo on the windows of the conference room throughout the session.

President Wilson was the first of the delegates to arrive. David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, was absent at the commencement of the proceedings, but entered the chamber during President Wilson's speech. The program included, in addition to the league covenant, clauses for the peace treaty regarding international labor. M. Clemenceau, the French premier, opened the proceedings at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The president then moved that the first secretary-general be Sir James Eric Drummond, and that the powers name representatives to form a committee of nine to prepare plans for organizing the league and establishing the seat of the league.

President Explains Covenant.
President Wilson then took up the various new clauses of the covenant and explained their meaning. After announcing the appointment of the secretary-general and the composition of the council he said:

"I think it not necessary to call your attention to other matters we have previously discussed—the capital significance of this covenant, the hopes which are entertained as to the effect it will have upon steadying the affairs of the world, the obvious necessity that there should be a concert of the free nations of the world to maintain justice in international relations, the relations between people and between the nations of the world." He then moved the adoption of the covenant.

Baron Makino of the Japanese delegation expressed disappointment that Brussels had not been chosen as the seat of the league. The head of the Uruguayan delegation then rose. He said that in the league of nations he observed a great instrument toward the realization of industrial and commercial prosperity in Latin America.

France Will Sign Pact.
It was here that M. Bourgeois of the French delegation declared that France would sign the pact, although the French amendment requesting international police force and the limitation and verification of armaments of all nations had failed of adoption. M. Bourgeois said France did not want to create what had been described as an international army, but simply a high military council to advise the league council should have due regard to limit armaments. He reiterated that the French delegation would sign the pact, although they regretted that arbitration had not been made compulsory.

The seats of the Italian delegates were empty.

Following M. Bourgeois the delegates of Pan-America, Honduras and Portugal spoke.

Before M. Clemenceau made the announcement that the revised points had been carried and that the sitting was ended, Emile Vandervelde delivered a brief address on behalf of the Belgian delegation. He said the peace delegates had been able to realize the almost impossible to get the unanimity of all the nations attending the conference without considerably modifying the principles laid down.

Labor Report Adopted.
There was not more than a moment's pause in honor of the creation of the league of nations, the conference then proceeded with the regular program. The text of the labor principles for insertion in the treaty was adopted and the conference adjourned without considering responsibilities.

George Nicol Barnes, British delegate, explained the nine points which the labor commission wished embodied in the peace treaty. Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian premier, then read the revised nine points.

The revised clauses say that the standard set by law regarding conditions of labor should have due regard for the equitable and economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident in a country and also that a 48-hour week should be aimed at. The commission had asked for this, except where climatic conditions interfered.

Sir Robert Borden said that the changes in the phraseology were the result of suggestions by different delegations and they had been accepted by all the great industrial nations.

M. Clemenceau, the president, declared the revised nine points carried.

NEW FEDERATION OF ANGLICAN MEN TO BE RETAINED

United Men's Society of Church of England Formed.

"Give the man in the back seat a place up front" was the result of the meeting of the Church of England representatives held last night at St. John's Church. The principal churches in Toronto were represented, and Rev. J. Russell Maclean, minister of the church, presided. A full discussion of the subject it was decided to unite all Anglican men's organizations within a federation to be called the United Men's Society of the Church of England. The purpose was to be a better promotion of spiritual and social life among men. Among those present were Ernest Heaton of Grace Church, W. B. Smallpiece of St. Paul's, W. Lawless of St. James', Rev. Mr. Caeser of St. James', John G. Ormsby of Grace Church, W. H. Ashwood of St. John's.

ALSATIANS OVER HALF STRASBOURG POPULATION
Strasbourg, April 28.—The census taken here under the direction of the French authorities has been completed and shows that fifty nine per cent. of the population is French, thirty per cent. were born of German-Alsatian parents and that twenty eight per cent. are Germans. The remaining three per cent. were inhabitants belonging to different nationalities.

IRISH CENSOR TO BE RETAINED

Government Cannot Permit Irish Press to Be Used as Instrument of Agitation.

London, April 28.—It is announced that the Irish press censor, Baron Decies, has resigned and that Major Bryan R. Cooper, hon. secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance, has been appointed to succeed him.

An official communication issued through the Irish press explains that it is impossible for the government to permit any section of the Irish press to be used as an instrument for incitement to organized defiance of the law or for the purpose of influencing public opinion to a pitch which acts of violence become possible. It is added that the censorship will be voluntary and the censor's functions advisory.

Newspapers will not be obliged to refer articles to the censor, but they will be held responsible for any violation of the Defence of the Realm Act.

British Commission May Probe Necessary Changes in Egypt
London, April 28.—The government is considering the sending of a special commission, headed by Viscount Milner, secretary for the colonies, to Egypt in order to ascertain what changes are necessary in the constitution of the protectorate.

Considerable fighting has taken place in Bremen, where Spartacist forces made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the city.

Germany has been notified by the president of the British commission that country of the withdrawal by the allies of all blacklists against her, and also the abolition of all trading disabilities.

HARRY LAUDER IS NOW KNIGHT

Included in List of Honors Conferred for Services in the War.

London, April 28.—The list of honors for the war, which during the war contains the following awards:

Viscounties—Barons Burnham and Rothemann.

Knighthoods—Sir J. H. Roberts, Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, Sir T. R. Dewar and Hon. T. H. Cochrane.

Twenty-three baronetcies include: Sir E. Sanderson, Sir J. H. Cory, Sir David Delsiel, Sir Charles Chadwick-Healey, Edward Hulston, newspaper proprietor; W. T. Madge, Norman Moore and Sir J. D. Ross.

The many knighthoods include Harry Lauder, "for empire services rendered during the war," Oswald Stoll, "for valuable services to the war effort," Professors Israel Gollatz, William Ridgely and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Towle.

William Garthwaite is also given a knighthood for public services in developing relations between Canada and France and inaugurating a direct line of shipping between these countries, also special war services to the admiralty.

PARIS BAPTIST CHURCH ISSUES CALL TO REV. J. H. SIMMON

Brantford, April 28.—Paris Baptist Church has called Rev. J. H. Simmon to succeed Rev. W. H. Langton, who recently accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church here.

POLICE ARREST LEADERS OF TORONTO BOLSHEVIKI

Disguised Germans, Held Secretly Pending Deportation, Posed as Socialists—Charnie, a Russian, Arthur Ewart and Wife, Both Huns, Were Broadcast Spreaders of Seditious.

That there is a large Bolshevik organization in existence in Toronto, and that two of the leaders of the movement have been proven to be of German birth, and to have corresponded with Germany from Toronto during the war, are the principal facts disclosed by the police in the arrest of two disguised leaders of the Socialist parties in this city, Arthur Ewart, alias Arthur Ewit, and his wife, Lita Zaborowski, were both born in Germany, and have been in Toronto since the war. They were deported to them by the Dominion immigration authorities. Lita Samsonovich, alias Sampon, Black and Charnie, a Russian, was also taken into custody at the same time as the two Germans and will also be deported from Canada just as soon as deportation arrangements are completed. The arrests were made by the police and immigration men on March 28, and the facts of their being taken into custody were withheld from publication in order that the police might ascertain full information of the workings of the trio. The police say that the prisoners have disclosed the names of all interested in Toronto and have assisted them in checking the spreading of the radical literature which they have smuggled into Canada, distributed, and even had published here. It has been shown that 95 per cent. of those belonging to the Bolshevik movement here are foreigners, the majority being Russians, Germans, Austrians, Jews and Poles. One of the leaders in this city is an Irishman, two brothers recognized as leaders are of Dutch birth, and another is a Finn.

German Papers.
Ewart, who is alleged to have sent and received letters from persons in Germany, also had German newspapers, banned literature and four Colt automatic revolvers with a number of packages of bullets in his room. The police have the guns and ammunition at headquarters, as well as the uniform and fighting equipment of a Hun soldier, which was also found in Ewart's home. Several pictures, described by Ewart as those of his brother, photographed in the German army, were hidden in his trunk, along with pictures of the army and navy being reviewed.

Of the letters which Ewart is said to have sent on to Germany, some of them contained false news of the great labor unemployment in Canada, and unrest of the people.

Ewart was born in Germany, and came to this country in the year 1914, just before war had been declared against his native country. He settled on a farm in the northwest of Ontario, and later he returned to Toronto. He obtained a position as a saddler, earned good wages during the war, and was reporting as an alien enemy.

In Active Communication.
He showed quite freely photographs of the "World's Socialist leaders," and evidence was found by detectives where he had been in active communication with Socialist leaders in Winnipeg, Vancouver, Kitchener, Brantford, Hamilton, Detroit and other places.

The trio have been proven to be the parties who were circulating seditious propaganda broadcast over certain sections of the city, urging the workers to revolt against the governments. The banned literature was secretly brought into Canada from Detroit, and extra copies of it reprinted for distribution by a Toronto printer, whom the leaders recognized as a follower of the movement of wonderful assistance to them in their organization.

Literature found by the police written in Ewart's own handwriting was the platform of the communist party, which advocated the overthrow of the governments; disarmament of the army; arming of the proletariat; division of lands to the poor settlers; and the elimination of police forces.

Lita Zaborowski, wife of Ewart, is known to the authorities under the name of a Hun soldier, which was also found in Ewart's home. Several

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND LEAGUE SECRETARY

Appointment Announced by Wilson, in Explaining the League Covenant.

Paris, April 28.—President Wilson, in his speech explaining the revised covenant of the league of nations, said that Sir Eric Drummond of Great Britain had been named as the first secretary-general of the league.

Sir Eric Drummond has been private secretary to A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, since December, 1916. Previously he had served Sir Edward Grey in the same capacity while Sir Edward was foreign secretary. From March, 1912, to June, 1915 he was private secretary to Herbert H. Asquith, then the British premier.

Sir Eric was born on Aug. 17, 1876, a son of the eighth Viscount Strathallen, and is a half brother of and heir presumptive to the Earl of Perth. He became a clerk in the foreign office in 1900 and from 1906 to 1908 was private secretary to Lord Fitzmaurice, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs and continued under various secretaries until 1912, when he became private secretary to Premier Asquith.

Sir Eric accompanied Foreign Minister Balfour to the U.S. in 1917 as a member of a British high commission. In 1904 Sir Eric was married to Angela Mary, youngest daughter of the eleventh Baron Herries. They have two daughters and one son.

GREAT FIRE IN NARVA STARTED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Copenhagen, April 28.—A despatch received here from Reval, Russia, says that there has been a big fire in the town of Narva, eighty-one miles southwest of Petrograd. The conflagration was started by a bombardment of the town by the Bolsheviks. Hundreds of houses were burned and five thousand persons are homeless.

Narva, which lies near the gulf of Finland on the Narova River, has a population of some 20,000. There are numerous textile works in the town and there is a considerable trade in fish. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the old castle and the town hall.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following on the international situation. The revised covenant of the league of nations has finally been adopted at a plenary session of the peace conference. Sir Eric Drummond is to be the first secretary-general of the league, the headquarters of which will be Geneva, Switzerland.

Japan's ambitions for a clause in the covenant dealing with racial equality were not satisfied, and the desires of France for an international police force and limitation and verification of armaments were not fulfilled. Italy, Japan and France withdrew their proposed amendments and it is reported that the league of nations itself later will pass upon the merits of the respective claims.

Incorporated in the peace treaty which is shortly to be delivered into the hands of the Germans at Versailles are two momentous clauses. These are the first secretary-general of the league, and an international tribunal, consisting of five judges, on a charge of a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of

THIEVES IN BERLIN ARE LOOTING OPENLY

Berlin, April 28.—A casual walk thru the streets in the neighborhood of Berlin police headquarters tends to show that there is no exaggeration to the reports tending to show that open plundering in Berlin. Within a stone's throw of Berlin's police headquarters a street hawker was offering a shirt waist for 75 marks.

It bore the trade mark of a well-known department store. Shoes which are selling in the stores for 250 marks a pair were offered for 40 marks. A man who was selling diamond rings had a ring on each finger. He indicated voluntarily where each ring had been stolen.

FINNS TAKE JUNCTION OF IMPORTANT ROADS

Helsingfors, Finland, April 28.—The newspapers report that Finnish volunteers on Saturday captured the town of Lotnanpolto, on the White Sea. This was an important strategic point, being the junction of numerous roads and the railway between Petrograd and the Murman coast, which is now closed to the Bolsheviks. It is assumed that the Bolshevik torpedo boat flotilla at Lotnanpolto was unable to escape owing to the ice.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

Steamer	At	From
.....	New York	Bordeaux
.....	New York	Brest
.....	New York	St. Nazaire
.....	New York	Marseilles
.....	New York	Brest
.....	Boston	Brest
.....	St. Nazaire	New York
.....	Marseilles	New York
.....	Avonmouth	St. John, N.B.
.....	Genoa	New York

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 5).