

FACTORY SITE FOR SALE
 QUEEN ST. WEST, SOUTHWEST CORNER
 MASSEY
 Twelve foot lane in rear. Light on 3 sides.
 4 houses on property. Earning \$1251 per
 annum.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
 45 King Street East, Phone 5450.
PROBS: Local snowfalls or flurries, but mostly
 fair and cold.

Senate Reading Room
 Jan 19-1926
 OTTAWA

The Toronto World

TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 20 1926

40TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,314

FOR SALE
 BUSINESS SITE, QUEEN ST. EAST, NEAR
 YONGE ST.
 46' 6" x 115' to lane, together with 5-storey
 well constructed building adjoining.
 25 x 115.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
 45 King Street East, Phone 5450.

TWO CENTS

Exiled Monarchs Fear Result of Wilhelm's Extradition

DANIELS DENIES CHARGES BY SIMS OF INEFFICIENCY

Separate Investigation Will Be Opened by U. S. Senate Sub-Committee.

ANOTHER ACCUSATION

Washington, Jan. 19.—Charges of Rear-Admiral Sims that the navy department failed to co-operate fully with the allies during the great war will be investigated by the senate sub-committee before which they were made.

This was decided today by the full naval committee, which also authorized appointment of another sub-committee to determine whether there should be an inquiry into charges made by John R. Hathorn, editor of the Providence Journal, that with the knowledge of Secretary Daniels, "Many seamen in the navy have been used for most vile and nameless practices in order to entrap innocent men."

While the senate committee was in session, Secretary Daniels announced that Admiral Sims will be called to make good his charges either before the senate or a naval board.

Simultaneously, Chairman Butler of the house naval committee, announced that Admiral Sims' charges will not be started before that committee to explain statements attributed to him that American naval vessels were "floating dead" in the Atlantic, today, that what he said was that naval ships manned by untrained crews would be death traps in battle.

Inquiry into Admiral Sims' charges will not be started by the senate sub-committee until its present investigation of naval decorations is completed, which probably will be within ten days.

Daniels Denies Charges

Entering a general denial of the Sims' charges against the navy department, Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared that unless a senate investigation of the charges are proven to the satisfaction of the American people, an inquiry will be made by a naval board.

The secretary emphasized that Admiral Sims was not commander-in-chief of the American navy during the war, and that the war was not overseen and directed by him. He was subordinate to Admiral Mayo as commander of the Atlantic fleet, and to Admiral Bingham, chief of naval operations. He said Admiral Sims' duty was to make recommendations to the department and then to obey the orders issued after those recommendations were considered.

Mr. Daniels intimated that there were frequent clashes between the department and Admiral Sims because destroyers were not withdrawn from conveying troops and assigned to duty in the submarine zone and added that it was the paramount duty of the navy to protect American soldiers going overseas.

Declaring that when all the facts were laid bare the country would be proud of the navy's record in the war, Mr. Daniels said Admiral Sims "must be required to establish every criticism he has made of the department."

"When the smoke blows away," the secretary continued, "I am confident that the people will see that the naval administration has been efficient."

To Extend Study of English In the Province of Quebec

Quebec, Jan. 19.—The sub-committee of the Catholic Council of Public Instruction will meet tomorrow under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. Delage, superintendent of education. This sub-committee was formed two years ago and has worked on the revision of the primary curriculum in the province. An extension of the teaching and study of English is provided for and history will be taught according to more modern methods.

NORTH, BIG AS GERMAN EMPIRE, REQUIRES SELF GOVERNMENT

Convention Enthusiast Says Old Ontario Doesn't and Cannot Know North Country, Which is Entitled to Become Province and Develop Resources on Its Own Lines.

Special to The Toronto World.
 North Bay, Jan. 19.—While the committees are harking into shape the agenda for the big convention of the North on Wednesday and Thursday, a few shrewd men are looking over the subjects to be discussed, from the point of view of handling them as distinctive propositions, concerning the north, the people, and the future. There is a background to the convention which sometimes looks like a foreground. Premier Drury and members of the cabinet will be here on Thursday, to listen by day and to be listened to by night. They will no doubt give careful, and perhaps prayerful, consideration to all that is put before them regarding hydro development, reforestation, road systems, immigration, French navigation, municipal taxation, and other first-class concerns.

Big as German Empire.
 But, it is said, after all, the government as a whole is about as alien to this territory as Ontario is alien

EXILES IN SWITZERLAND ANXIOUS OVER DEMAND FOR EX-KAISER

Holland's Reply Will Determine Status of Refugees—Charles Hapsburg and Ex-King Ludwig in Sanctuary There.

Geneva, Jan. 19.—The demand of the allies upon Holland for the extradition of former Emperor William is being given great attention in official and political circles here, as it is believed the result of the demand will determine the status of political refugees in Switzerland, of whom there are many. Former Emperor Charles of Austria and former King Ludwig of Bavaria both are in Switzerland.

It is reported that there also are residing in the country at present a number of persons who expected to be demanded by the allies from Germany.

A state of profound anxiety and astonishment reigns in pan-German circles in Germany over the demand. They argue that if their former chief is extradited nobody will be safe, because the government's hand will be forced.

It is reported from Locarno that former King Ludwig, on learning of the demand for William Hohenzollern's extradition, broke out in a furious temper, condemning the act of the allies as impertinent and impudent.

GERMAN EMPLOYERS MUST NOW ADMIT DICTATION BY COUNCILS OF WORKERS

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The shops council bill, otherwise known as the "exploitation law," one of the most radical pieces of economic legislation since the war, was passed by the national assembly today after five days' acrimonious debate.

The measure affects all places where more than five men or women are employed, excepting newspapers, in which business the councils are not permitted to dictate. The five or more employees elect a steward, who will confer with the workers and the general conduct of the business. The number of stewards varies proportionately to the size of the staff, whose representatives will now be given the privilege of attending directors' meetings, where they will be active voters, although not shareholders.

A foreman or department chief may be forced to quit, regardless of his services to his employer. This feature was stubbornly fought by the big business interests. One of the last modifications of the bill prohibits an employer from discharging a woman and substituting a male employe for reason of sex alone.

The bill does not satisfy the Independents, who clamored for the measure after the Russian pattern, and was especially opposed by both Rightist parties because of its radical interference with the agrarian and big industrial working systems. Socialism is frequently professed among all ranks with regard to the workability of the measure, and clashes between capital and labor, it is feared, will be inevitable.

Owing to its wide ramifications it will be a year or two before its feasibility is established. It is estimated that the membership of the stewards in the shops, councils will exceed 500,000.

RAISING BLOCKADE TO LOWER PRICES

Easier Exchange of Prisoners Also Influenced L. George to Advocate Plan.

London, Jan. 19.—One of the incentives which Premier Lloyd George to put forward a plan to raise the Russian blockade, it is learned, was a private letter from the food controller, George H. Roberts, who intimated that if arrangements could be made to get foodstuffs from Russia, the prices in England which primarily depended so largely on imports for food, would rapidly decrease.

Another influence was a long telegram from James O'Grady, representing the British government in the negotiations at Copenhagen, stating that his negotiations with Litvinoff, the Russian soviet representative, which were subject to several hitched, could be made much easier if the blockade were lifted. That message was delivered to the premier on Friday last.

If Mr. O'Grady has rightly interpreted Litvinoff's desires, it shows that both the Bolshevik and the anti-Bolshevik sections want the blockade off.

Just what foodstuffs are in Russia, where they are and who controls them is somewhat vague, the food ministry announces, but the best information in the hands of the ministry shows that there must be an enormous amount. Controller Roberts' statement that there is a large quantity of wheat in Russia, was declared today to be based on reports which the ministry had received from time to time.

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FOOD SITUATION IN EUROPE SAID TO BE JUST AS GRAVE AS ORIGINALLY REPORTED

Advises Just Received by Canadian Government Tell of Very Serious Condition in Central Europe and of Dire Misery in Austria.

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DOORB, DOORT, AN' DOORN' TH' FARMERS

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Both Man's Man and Woman's Man Is the New President of France

By C. F. BERTELLI.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Radicals, "Reds," and all the various shades of social visionaries will remember the date of Paul Deschanel's election as president of France as the black day of their cause.

The new president has been in parliament for a quarter of a century and has occupied many positions, such as the presidency of the parliamentary committee on foreign relations and the presidency of the chamber of deputies, which office he held when chosen for the highest office of the republic.

Paul Deschanel was born in Brussels 64 years ago, shortly after his father, a professor of literature at the Institute of France, had been ostracized and banished from France, following the coup d'etat of 1851. The younger Deschanel had the distinction of being called by Victor Hugo "the first Frenchman born in exile who, I predict, will attain the highest honors."

Throughout his career Deschanel has shown sterling qualities of patriotism, intelligence and deep knowledge. As lawyer, professor of literature, and a distinguished orator, he devoted his whole life to fighting collectivism in every shape, and particularly radicalism, which lately has taken the form of Bolshevism—to a certain extent at least—in some sections of the French labor movement.

Deschanel was one of the most powerful opponents of Jean Juarres, the philosopher-socialist, whose doctrine came near bringing about a shortening of military service in France as a result of the historic parliamentary debate on the eve of the great war.

By no means a Communist in his political principles, his personal social work among the poor made him the idol of the workmen's quarters of the French capital, which he often visited, mingling democratically with men and women workers and endeavoring with his eloquence to stir them towards a future based upon sound principles, rather than letting them heed the Utopian promises of agitators.

It is Admired By All Parties.

President of the chamber of deputies since 1888, Deschanel achieved the unprecedented feat of avoiding party politics and gaining the respect and admiration of politicians of every party.

In 1891 he made a trip to America, visiting New York and Washington on a governmental mission. On his return he devoted his time to literature until he was made president of the chamber. In 1899 he was elected one of the forty "immortals" by the French academy.

Deschanel's election as president of the republic is being applauded all over France with an outburst of enthusiasm such as has rarely been witnessed before.

Perhaps the main reason for this nation-wide jubilation is that Deschanel is the darling of the French women. He couples with his statesman-like qualities those of a perfect "beau brunnet."

The president-elect is extremely popular with the whole diplomatic corps, owing to his exquisite manners and his wonderful talents as a host. Throughout his career M. Deschanel has been splendidly assisted by his wife, Mme. Deschanel is the daughter of Rene Erice, member of the chamber of deputies and president of the Credit Lyonnais Bank. She married the president-elect when she was scarcely out of her teens, and is today one of the most beautiful and charming society matrons in France. Her personality and tact have won her many friends all over Europe, especially in London, where she is very popular. Both M. and Mme. Deschanel are wealthy in their right. Both are famous for their elegant attire, and their entertainments are noted for their originality and splendor. When the Deschanels make their home in the Elysee Palace it will be for the first time in years open to the younger set of French society.

It is expected their daughter, who is 17, will make her initial bow to society soon after her father takes office. Her brothers, 10 and 15, respectively, are apparently living up to their family traditions, both having splendid school records and being especially interested in literature.

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SIMS' DISCLOSURES NOT ONLY EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN DELAY

Naval Dilatoriness Equaled by Military Sloth in Manning Trenches.

BRITAIN KNEW

Special to The Toronto World.
 Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The charges of dilatoriness in the war made by Admiral Sims against the United States navy department, have caused a good deal of reminiscence talk in well-informed circles here. Those who were behind the scenes knew that there was a good deal of submerged dissatisfaction in London, and at British headquarters in France, with the speed with which the United States did not get into the thick of the fighting. It is now pertinent to lift a couple corners of the veil which has hitherto covered the gloomiest period of the war.

Woe of the Great Smash.
 From a trusted emissary who was in England during the agony of the great German drive for the channel ports, which began on March 21, 1918, and was not stayed until May was well advanced, information was received by the cabinet which created much disquiet. During April the British casualties were into the hundreds of thousands, apart from the virtual annihilation of the fifth army. Boys were being hurled across the channel, and it was touch and go as to whether the Germans could be kept from shelling Dover and Folkestone from the Calais shore. Unless a reversal of conditions could be brought about, it was confessed in London that the middle of July would see the end of all things.

At that time not more than two hundred and fifty thousand United States troops were in the line—after a year of war. Urgent cables were sent to President Wilson, and a few more men across the Atlantic, and after a little while the unexampled agricultural machinery, which would have been more splendid than the way the U. S. threw everything in, but why was it necessary to ask the United States to hurry up, when they had been a year in the war? Admiral Sims tarries light on the situation from the point of view of a naval commander who, from the first, had appreciated the awful gravity of civilization's peril. It can now be said that a power was operating on the military side which, as far as results were concerned, was kindred to that of which the admiral complains.

Proverbial Among the Allies.
 In certain American publications a good deal had been written of the necessity of not throwing the republic's troops into the trenches until they were thoroughly prepared. Up to the great German offensive the deliberateness of the Americans was proverbial among the other allies, who had borne the brunt of the war, and had never been so proud to fight. The letter from London which produced so much effect on members of the Canadian cabinet gave definite evidence of the unrest that was felt in British governmental circles at the comparatively small proportion of fighting Americans. Publicly the forms of cordiality were being observed. Privately there was a feeling which foreboded the way for what is experienced when the invitation to the first meeting of the league of nations is sent out by its creator, the chief of a country which refuses to join the body its own chief brought into being.

In the spring of 1918 the view was expressed in no ambiguous terms that the American strength was being reduced until the Germans, as well as the French and British, would be at the point of exhaustion, and the Americans could then smash in, and spectacularly win the war.

In view of the demand in the United States press for the deepest probe into Admiral Sims' charges, it is being said here that the whole question of the speed of the United States' evolution as a first-class belligerent might as well be looked into—if the British people concerned will tell what they know.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON INDIAN BORDER

British Suffered Severe Casualties in Engagement at Close Quarters.

London, Jan. 18.—News reached London today of a heavy engagement last week on the northwestern border of the United States in which the British suffered severely.

The engagement was fought by the Derajat column, which, while advancing, was met by a force of the Mahsud country, met with strong opposition north of Anhal Dargah and engaged in fighting at close quarters. The British suffered 185 casualties, including 8 British officers killed and 12 wounded or missing, while a large number of Indian officers were killed or wounded.

Sir Adam Beck Much Improved; Sails for Canada in Month

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Adam and Lady Beck have left Bournemouth, where Sir Adam was in a nursing home, under an attack of pneumonia, and will sail for Canada, if the doctor permits, on February 18.