

# The Toronto World

TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 4 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,992 TWO CENTS

**FOR SALE—\$11,000**  
DOUGLAS DRIVE, NEAR ST. ANDREW'S GARDENS.  
Ten rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 sunrooms.  
Lawn, veranda, side drive with solid brick garage. Lot 40 x 138.  
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NEAR CORNER KING AND YONGE ST. STREETS.  
900 square feet.  
Immediate possession.  
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**PROBS:** Mostly fair and mild, followed by westerly winds and colder at night.

## Winston Churchill Outlines British Army Expenditures for Year Partial Patronage System for Appointments Suggested at Ottawa

### DANGER CONFRONTS THE HOUSING BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Agreements for Sale, Under Measure, May Call for Excessive Rentals.

### PREMIER EXPLAINS

Thinks That Housing Companies Will Be Actuated Solely by Philanthropy.

Both finance and philanthropy hold slightly altered positions these days. The discussion in the committee of the legislature yesterday of Premier Hearst's housing bill, showed how the difference works out in practice. The Dominion government loans about \$5,000,000 to Ontario to spend upon the erection of small houses in municipalities that have a shortage of dwelling accommodations. The money is loaned at 5 per cent. The province supplies supervisory service without cost, but when the money is incorporated into housing companies in the municipalities, they are allowed to provide for a return of 8 per cent. Premier Hearst said the persons associated with these housing companies will be actuated solely by philanthropy.

In the city of New York the City and Suburban Homes Co. has some \$10,000,000 of private capital invested in model dwellings, single, duplex, apartments and tenements, through Greater New York, and the charter limits the return to 4 per cent. on the investment. That is not called philanthropy in New York, but only safe business.

The point is this, that the Ontario housing bill in confronted by one danger, viz: that agreements of sale under it may call for excessive rentals, taking into account the size and character of the houses proposed to be erected. Therefore, unless it can be shown that there is need for providing a clear one per cent. over and above the five per cent. that must be returned to the Dominion government, the return to the housing companies should be cut down. The housing companies have no expense to face beyond maintenance. Is not one per cent. more than enough? Is not one-half of one per cent. more than enough? The bill must pass the legislature in the best light.

### DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE.

The discussion of the measure in committee followed. In reply to Mr. Elliott, Premier Hearst gave some information as to the meaning of the word "company" in the act, under which all companies (Concluded on Page 5, Column 3).

### NEW U. S. SENATE TO UPSET LEAGUE

Senator Lodge Reads Enough Names to Make Ratification of Draft Impossible.

Washington, March 3.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, introduced a resolution late tonight proposing that the senate go on record as opposing approval of the constitution of the league of nations as now drawn. He will give notice of immediate conclusion of peace with Germany without waiting the working out of the league plan.

Senator Lodge requested unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the solution, but Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic leader, and Senator Swanson of the same state, joined a simultaneous objection, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Unable to secure consideration of his measure, Senator Lodge read the senate, which will consider the peace treaty, which will consider the peace treaty, which will consider the peace treaty.

The total of 37 is more than one-third of the membership, enough to defeat ratification of the peace treaty for which a two-thirds vote is required. A few senators whose names were on the list, Mr. Lodge read, also had advised him of their support of his resolution.

### BAVARIAN EX-ROYALTY IN AUSTRIAN TYROL

Vienna, March 3.—Former King Ludwig of Bavaria, former Prince Leopold of Bavaria, former commander of the German army on the Russian front, and other members of the former Bavarian royal family have arrived in the Austrian Tyrol. The former king, it is said, intends to live in the Oetz valley. Prince Leopold, others say, will be accompanied by his wife, the former Duchess Gisela of Austria, will live at Reuss.

### ADMITS ATTACK WAS PREMEDITATED

Paris, March 3.—Emile Cottin, who recently shot and wounded Premier Clemenceau, will be tried by court-martial on March 14. Captain Bouchardon, head of the Paris military court, continued his interrogation of the premier's assailant this afternoon. Cottin admitted that the attack had been premeditated for several months and declared that if he had not been stopped he would have reloaded his revolver and fired again.

### MUST CO-OPERATE FOR AERONAUTICS

Former Director of British Air Service Says All Cards Must Be on Table.

New York, March 3.—Co-operation between the great nations of the world in promoting aeronautics was urged by Gen. Livingstone, former director of the British Air Service, in a statement issued here tonight.

"Let us place all our cards on the table so that we can benefit fully from all information that will help in the evolution of flying," said Gen. Livingstone. "America and Great Britain more particularly should get together."

"Personally, I don't think it matters a bit who first crosses the Atlantic in an airship, Americans, French, Italians or British. Very probably the Atlantic will be crossed this year. In fact I think it will be accomplished within the next two or three months. It is precisely the same problem that confronted aviators some years ago in crossing the English channel."

"Great Britain has already established an air ministry that will co-ordinate all the manufacturing and aircraft development. In the natural evolution of things I feel quite sure that within the next five years there will be an air department in America to do the same thing."

### CANADA'S SHARE OF WAR MONEY

To Move Resolution Demanding Portion of German Indemnity.

Ottawa, March 3.—P. R. du Tremblay, of the Laurier-Outremont division, Montreal, wants the Dominion parliament to declare in favor of the payment by Germany of an indemnity equal to Canada's disbursements to the Allies. He will give notice of a resolution declaring that "instructions should be given to Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of this country, to take such steps as he will deem advisable to claim from Germany an indemnity corresponding to the amount disbursed by Canada in the pursuit of this war, that in any case, Sir Robert Borden should be instructed to claim from the British government such amount, to be paid out of the indemnity which the British government might receive from Germany, and that the whole question should be submitted through the proper channels to the peace conference now sitting in Paris."

### A SMALLER CENT PIECE PROMISED FOR CANADA

Ottawa, March 3.—The minister of finance gives notice of a resolution providing for a weight, fineness of the bronze cent. This is necessary in order to make provision for the coinage of a smaller cent piece, it being announced sometime ago that this cent piece was necessary in circulation will continue to be current and a legal tender.

### Lady Patricia Ramsay Cables Thanks to the Dominion

Ottawa, March 3.—The governor-general has received the following cablegram from Lady Patricia Ramsay: "Please convey to the government of Canada my heartfelt thanks for their good wishes and congratulations. (Signed) Patricia Ramsay."

### AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE, ENGLAND TO CONTINENT

London, March 3.—An aerial postal service has been instituted between England and the continent in order to carry mails to the army of occupation. The mails thus carried will reach Cologne in ten hours instead of five days as hitherto. The mails arrive at Folkestone by train and are taken by lorries to the airfield, where the machines are in readiness to load up. Twenty-three bags were taken on the first journey by four machines.

### Huge Airplane as Ambulance Put Thru Tests at Paris

Paris, March 3.—A thousand horsepower airplane was tested this afternoon as an ambulance, conveying surgeons, hospital equipment and wounded.

### MAY NEUTRALIZE A LARGE SECTION OF SAAR VALLEY

France Would Get Production But Politically It Would Be Not French or German.

### WEST BANK OF RHINE Same Process Would Render It Important for German Military Uses.

Paris, March 3.—A new map of Europe is rapidly taking form, and within a week the frontiers of the old states will largely be defined as they are to appear in the peace treaty and the successive documents fixing territorial limits.

First in importance is Germany's western frontier bordering on France, which assumes international significance as a barrier against renewal of the present war. Owing to the issues involved, the final determination of this question is left to the council of the great powers, but in the meantime, the tentative plans have been well advanced by the commission which co-ordinates reports on all frontier questions.

As it now stands, the western frontier comes under three main heads: first, Alsace-Lorraine; second, the great iron and coal regions of Briey and the Saar Valley; and, third, the extensive strip of German territory lying on the west bank of the Rhine from Falkenberg northward.

Return of Alsace-Lorraine. With respect to Alsace-Lorraine, the present tendency is to make reversion of the territory to France without any condition of a plebiscite or otherwise. It is now occupied by military forces under the armistice and there is every prospect that the occupation will become permanent.

The Briey and Saar Valley sections are chiefly important as furnishing iron, steel and coal on which Germany's military power was based, and it is believed that the new line will definitely put an end to any further use of these resources in the west.

Part of the Briey and Saar sections will become French by the return to Lorraine. The main difficulty has been over a large section of the Saar coalfields lying beyond Lorraine and within German territory. The present idea seems to be somewhat to divide the section of that section and leaving it to Germany. According to this plan the northern Saar region would be neither French nor German, but would occupy a position somewhat similar to "the district of Columbia" among the American states.

This and other measures are being considered with the object of "sterilizing" the region, so that Germany could not by a sudden rush, again turn its pretensions to war use.

West Bank of Rhine. Concerning the region along the west bank of the Rhine, the present tendency is toward the same form of "sterilization," which would render this impotent for Germany military uses, without giving it a definite political status to either side. This probably would be accomplished by the same means as in the Saar region, by making the inhabitants independent of conscription or military service to either side and without legislative representation, except some local form of self-administration.

Thus, on broad lines, is the present plan, which, however, is only tentative, pending final action by the council of the great powers.

The plans relative to other frontiers, including those of the new Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Serbia and Greece, and to the expected acquisition in Thrace and Asia Minor, are also nearing completion, so that new Europe will begin to take quite a definite form within a week.

### BRITISH LABOR TAKES A FAVORABLE TURN

Shipyards Men Return to Work Pending Settlement of Hours Question.

London, March 3.—There were further indications today of a favorable turn in the labor situation. The Thames ship repairers who are on strike held a mass meeting and decided to resume work and to negotiate afterwards on the question of an increased wage. The shipyard platers employed by the North Ireland Shipbuilding Company at Londonderry, who had been striking since January 27, demanding a 44 hour week, also returned to work pending a settlement of the question of hours.

The Tyne shipyard workers, who had been striking for eight weeks, also returned to work today in goodly numbers.

### Troop Trains Arrive

Two troop trains carrying men from the Lapland will arrive at North Toronto this morning—about 10 o'clock. The men will be at eleven. As names of the men have not been set in alphabetical order, it will be necessary for those expecting relatives or friends to meet both trains or to phone for further particulars to Adelaide 3180-3181, or North 3416-3417.

### WANTS WORKS OF ART AS PART INDEMNITY

French Academy of Fine Arts Suggests Reparation for Incalculable Damage Done.

Paris, March 3.—As reparation for the works of art destroyed in France by the Germans, it is suggested by the French Academy of Fine Arts, according to The Journal Des Debats, that collections of the former royal families and public museums of Germany and Austria be put in the disposal of the French state, which will select some of these works as a legitimate indemnity. The petition sent by the academy to the government reads:

"The public monuments of twenty cities, cathedrals, museums, libraries and a large number of small churches known as the museums of Germany and the churches of France, have been mutilated or destroyed with the works of art they contained. In order to make up in a small measure for the loss of some of the French works of art which compose our national art treasure destined to serve for the education of future generations, we do not demand that the museums of Germany and Austria be plundered, but only that the works due to French genius which are now in the collection of the former royal families and the public museums of Germany and Austria be put at the disposal of the French state to let it select some works of art as a legitimate indemnity."

Belgium Also. The same can be said regarding the ravelling of the art patrimony of Belgium. The Belgian government has considered sufficient to make up for the destruction of Louvain and the works of art in the collection of the former royal families and the public museums of Germany and Austria be put at the disposal of the French state to let it select some works of art as a legitimate indemnity.

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### H. C. HOCKEN MAKES VIGOROUS ATTACK ON SERVICE COMMISSION

Declares Civil Service Body is Corrupt—Calls for Secretary's Dismissal.

### DEBATE ON ADDRESS Expect That It Will Extend Into the Coming Week.

Ottawa, March 3.—It is believed tonight that there is little prospect of the debate on the address being brought to a close in the commons this week. Ash Wednesday, which falls this year on March 5, is a parliamentary holiday. But even if the house had five instead of only four days at its disposal, there would be but little likelihood of the debate being concluded by Friday. In opposition quarters it was stated tonight that it will be the middle of next week before the list of speakers is disposed of.

The chief interest in the debate today centred in a speech by H. C. Hocken, editor of The Orange Sentinel, who vigorously attacked the civil service commission and declared that the selection of men to fill vacancies in the service before the vacancies are advertised is a common practice of that body. Mr. Hocken claimed that returned soldiers have been discriminated against, and asserted that the secretary of the commission (Mr. Foran) should be dismissed.

Says Afraid of Tariff. J. A. Kitcher, two mountains, agricultural machinery and asserted that the government is afraid to touch the tariff. G. R. Nicholson, Alberta East, said that the country would not stand for the enfranchisement of alien enemies by the wiping out of the war-time election act and P. R. du Tremblay urged the striking of a medal of honor for Canadian soldiers.

At the evening sitting, Major W. D. Cowan of Regina, pressed for the construction of railway extensions in southern Saskatchewan. He thought that one of the cabinet ministers should devote his time to meeting returned soldiers and learning their needs.

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### ESTIMATES HARD TO FRAME EVERY FACTOR UNCERTAIN

Churchill, Introducing Them in British House, Says Arrangements in Peace Treaty Are Unknown—Amount to £287,000,000, But May Be Revised Downwards—The New Army.

London, March 3.—In the house of commons today, Right Hon. Winston Churchill, secretary of war, introducing the army estimates of 287,000,000 pounds sterling, emphasized the difficulties of framing estimates this year, because every factor was uncertain and fluctuating. We were half way between peace and war. We were unable to fix the rate of demobilization. We did not know what arrangements affecting armaments would be embodied in the peace treaty, nor how many men we must keep in the middle east, and on the Rhine, and how long. We did not know whether the Germans would accept our conditions or refuse them, throwing responsibility for the future upon us, and simply degenerate into ruin.

He emphasized the fact that vast areas of Europe and the east were in a state of anarchy, and the allies upon whom rested the responsibility of rehabilitating the world to get to work again, were themselves very seriously exhausted.

To all these difficulties must be added the enormous effort of winding up the war. The present estimates represented a maximum which he hoped it would be possible to revise in a downward direction. He mentioned that the allies were still discussing the exact amount of the contributions to be received from Germany towards the upkeep of their armies on the Rhine.

Mr. Churchill said that already near 1,000,000 officers and men had been mobilized and the process was continuing at the rate of over 25,000 daily. In addition, about 100,000 Canadians had been mobilized in the west home, and it had been arranged that every dominion soldier who had come over should have a chance of one visit to his home before returning to his own dominion.

Other Theatres of War. There were about half a million men in other theatres of the war, in India and north Africa, whence it was physically impossible to release men, although they did not belong to the class retained in his army. In Mesopotamia, Palestine, Caucasus and Turkey the process of release was impeded by difficulties of transportation, but the number of men affected was not very large and was constantly diminishing. He proposed that all men eligible for release but unavoidably detained will be sent home by May 1 should receive an increase in pay until they were discharged. Genuine efforts would be made to give leave to the armies of occupation. Men who had not seen their families for years would be given leave or brought home for good.

Referring to the rapid formation of the voluntary army for home and overseas service he said that enlistment at the rate of 1,000 daily was being well maintained and there were already 45,000 trained men besides 5,000 new young recruits. The task of building up this force was the most considerable because the limits for reconstruction included 514 artillery units, 183 Royal Engineer units and 158 infantry battalions. The men would proceed as formal units to the relief of overseas garrisons.

Release of Rhine Army. Mr. Churchill sketched plans for releasing the Rhine army in case the armistice of occupation had to be maintained during the whole or a part of 1920. He then referred to the arrangements regarding the size and composition of the post-war army, its strategic distribution by the new forms of warfare and its political-geographical conditions, especially what part the army of India would play in the general system of imperial defence; also how the relationship should be maintained between the navy, army and air services. He pointed out the necessity to develop a new type of officer who would make the full class of the province and be drawn from every part of the empire.

Four Stages of Development. Mr. Churchill pointed out four distinct stages of army development which were proceeding at the present time. Firstly—The great armies of the war were demobilizing. Secondly—The armies of occupation of approximately 900,000 men were being formed rapidly under compulsory service. Thirdly—A voluntary regular army for the immediate garrisoning of the empire, formed out of trained men who have re-estimated for from one to four years, is growing at the rate of a thousand men daily. Fourthly—A permanent post-war army to be built up out of new young recruits who, when they reach the age of 20, will be sent east to replace war-time veterans.

In addition to voluntary formations must be found to replace our fourteen territorial divisions. Mr. Churchill expressed the view that the British regular establishment never ought to fall as low as before the war, but we did not know what the other powers were going to do and the final decision on our army system must be deferred.

Referring to the allied forces in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that an allied army of a certain size, about half of which was British, occupied considerable regions of the north of Russia, based on the ports of Vladivostok and Archangel.

### ROBBERS ENTER WOOLWORTH STORE

Succeed in Making Off With Over \$800 in Cash.

The West Toronto branch of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Limited, store at 2576 West Dundas street, was entered, and over \$800 in money stolen from the safe. The robbery is said by the police to have taken place some time after the store had closed at midnight, following the Saturday rush, and before opening time yesterday morning.

The robbery was not known until the safe in the office of the store had been opened, and all of the notes, representing the sales of Saturday, found to be missing. There was several hundred dollars in silver in the safe, but the thief or thieves left this undisturbed. A careful look-over of the premises was made, and the manager was unable to find any other section of the store ransacked. Nor were there any articles missing from any of the counters.

The police were notified and are making an investigation. The safe, according to the persons in charge of the store, was locked Saturday night. It had not been blown open, and was tightly fastened when it was opened yesterday. The police are of the opinion that the safe had been opened by someone familiar with the combination.

An examination of the premises made by the police showed that a window leading from an adjoining building to the store had been pried up with the use of small iron bars.

No Information of Any Default By G.T.P.R. in Bond Interest.

Special to The Toronto World. Ottawa, March 3.—The government has no information of any default in the payment of interest upon its bonds by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Interest upon the bonds of the road, some of them guaranteed with the Dominion government, and others by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of Canada, fell due on Saturday, March 1. If there had been any default it is taken for granted that the government would have been notified.

Are Determined to Overthrow The German National Government

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Berlin, March 3.—The Independent Socialists opened a four-day party convulse in Berlin yesterday. "We cannot resist the temptation," declared the speaker, "to discuss the program, it really marks the opening skirmish against the Weimar government."

The independents and their radical following do not conceal their determination to overthrow the Ebert government. The speaker, who asserted that despite the fact of the national assembly having gone to sleep, the "proletarian revolution is wide awake and marching independent of the leaders and discussing the immediate future political developments in Germany." He added that the soviet principle must be adhered to in the new form of state.

"And we propose to firmly establish it in our revolutionary government," Haase continued. "The principles of Bolshevism cannot be suppressed. They are bound to prevail."

Haase intimated that a second revolution might result in two competing governments, one in Weimar and the other in Berlin, the latter representing the soviet public with which Haase's party purposes to try and overthrow the Ebert-Scheidemann regime.