—BY HARRY MOYER

PARDON TH' INTRUSION MISS,

BUT MAY I HAVE TH' PLEASURE OF ACCOMPANYING YOU TO THE

WOMAN BURGLAR GETS 15 MONTHS

AT FALKIRK, SCOTLANE

RUMMY RHYMES

DIBS AND DABS

TWINS

HE LOVES ME !

HE LOVES ME - NOT !!

MARY and MARIGOLD

MICHIGAN SWEPT BY

ON HOUSING QUESTION

tion Find Problem Thorn

in Flesh.

Associated Press Despatch.

Westminster and Sir Arthur Griffith-

London, Feb. 21.-The cabinet at

ditature for a seat in the House

to add new complications to

decontrol of rents for a period of two

The minister of health in a speech

tainly led the public, including the

Mitcham electors, to believe that such postponement was contemplated, but

candidate in another by-election in

should begin in June, 1924, not June, 1925, as had been the generally ac-

number of such houses will be built. According to this statement the re-

mainder of the decontrolling program

It is generally thought that this

principal plank in his platform.

GARRISON SERGEANTS PLAN

MASK AND SKATING PARTY

The newly reorganized London

holding a masquerade carnival and

THE MONT HORENCY

FOR DINNER TOO!

WAIT'LL THEY TASTE

THIS DAME'S COOKIN'

JONESES ARE COMING

Garrison Sergeants' Association are

cepted belief.

situation became tangled when

on the matter last Friday had cer-

TERRIFIC GALE.

GOVERNMENT WILL HELP UNEMPLOYED VETERANS

Minister of Labor Replies to Queries at Ottawa-Motion on the Franco-Canada Treaty Passes-Motherwell's Agricultural Item Finally Indorsed.

STATES 6,181 BEING ASSISTED IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Advertiser by a Staff Correspondent.

tranquility has been recorded for the House of Commons. In the afternoon yesterday the house discussed the Franco-Canadian trade treaty, and Mr. Fielding, who explained its provisions

Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton. When it had been satisfactorily dis-posed of, the estimates were tackled for the first time, and the minister of liture, after laboring heroically for more than three hours to convince rural embers of all parties that he was simultaneously wise, even-handed, just, generous and economical in the manage-ment of his department, got a single

item through.

The preliminaries when the house opened were brief. The speaker read a letter from Mrs. J. A. Stewart, expressing gratitude for its message of condolence, and Mr. German introduced a bill to permit mining companies to pay dividends out of capital, which he declared was much more innocuous than it looked on the surface.

There were some motions about comnittees, and Mr. McMurray interrogated the government about the unemployment situation in Winnipeg, where he declared 6,181 persons were now receiving relief. Of this number 1,500 were being helped by the Dominion government, but the mayor of Winnipeg contended the assistance was inadequate.

Will Ald Veterans.

Mr. Murdock in reply stated that the government had decided in the early winter that conditions did not warrant a general unemployment scheme. Lately, however, representations had been made about the distressful conditions of many returned soldiers, and on Feb. 3 the Dominion government had agreed to cost of relief for workless

Payments under this authority had been made retroactive to Jan. 1. Mr. Woods wanted a more effective unemployment scheme, but the premier would

give him no encouragement. After the redistribution bill had got its second reading without any opposition, Mr. Fielding introduced the preto a bill embodying the French treaty. He began with a review of world trade conditions, and held that as long as the United States clung to their present policy, outlets elsewhere must be sought. He gave a warning, however, that too much business should not be expected from Europe. Then he gave a sought consumed the rest of the day. historical account of our commercial relations with France, which had been the subject of a treaty as far back as a certain garrulous looseness of tongue, 1893. In the negotiation of treaties with France the British ambassador had alknows his business, gave an interesting 1893. In the negotiation of treaties with France the British ambassador had always given his cordial co-operation, but

representatives. Both Gave Notice.

The last Franco-Canadian treaty had been terminable at a year's notice on had secured the consent of his coleither side and in 1920 both sides had given the requisite notice. But in 1921 Sir George Foster had secured a temcountry the minimum tariff on many commodities, but, being terminable at four months' notice, it was unsatisfac tory, and when the French consul at Montreal had suggested a new, permapent treaty, the government had em-

The minister of finance then outlined the provisions of the new treaty, which has already been made public. simplest way would have been an ex-French ministry could not agree to this had to get the benefit of the most-favored nation treatment now accorded France on many commodities. Hitherto the United States, which was Canada's chief competitor in many lines, had list of grievances against the departpossessed advantages, but they had now

France pursued a policy of preferences

WILL URGE PRESIDENT

TO STOP FILIBUSTERING

Administration Senators Fear

Ship Subsidy Bill Will

Be Strangled.

Washington, Feb. 21.-President

Harding is to be appealed to today

ship subsidy bill but is tieing up

the hands of the filibusterers, some

mit it to be dropped, or to whip into

line the filibustering senators. As most of these are Democrats, how-

ever, Harding has about as much power over the filibuster as the

wholly powerless administration lead-

over to some compromise, or the ses-sion will die in the worst tangle and

The decision to go to Harding was reached last midnight, after a session

lasting twelve and a half hours in

ership of the senate itself. Either the administration must yield, the filibusterers must be won

jam in the last decade.

other important legislation.

With the situation completely in

treaty, but good commercial relations Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Another day of policy, and the French government, while bargaining keenly, had acted in a generous spirit.

Chaplin Suspicious

Mr. Chaplin of Lincoln was suspicio of the effects of the treaty upon nascent dustries at St. Catharines and in with his usual lucidity had to face Quebec, and also upon the wine indus-some criticism and interrogations from try of the Niagara Peninsula, and Sir lenry Drayton was critical becau es. laces, velvets, fans and feathers

were all given the lowest rate.

Where would the real tollers of Camada benefit, and what has become of the Liberal doctrine that luxuries should be taxed when the duty on woolens was left at 29%, while that on laces was rought down to 15 per cent?

Mr. Fielding retorted that as France

chiefly produced luxuries, they were the only material available for bargaining. As for the peril confronting Canadian industries from the preference to France, Sir Charles Tupper had evinced similar forebodings about the British preference in 1897, and they had come

his predecessor in the Conservative leadership, and held that unnecessary concessions by way of lower duties of luxuries which threw the Canadian fiscal system out of joint had been paid to secure equality of treatment with the United States. The excise duty on wine would have to be reduced in fairness to our native wine producers, and other complications would arise.

The French are retaining their preferential reservations, and this fact im-paired the value of the treaty. Mr. Fielding retorted that in his view every tariff change which reduces taxation is wine, and Mr. Duff had his fears for our

When Mr. Meighen charged that the effect of the new tariff was to cancel many of the benefits of British prefer ence, he became involved in a sharp exchange with the finance minister, wh repudiated any responsibility for the plank in the Liberal platform promising increase in the British preference to per cent of the general tariff. After Mr. McMaster had commended the treaty, the resolution passed and the bill based on it received its first read-

account of the work being done on the he real work had been left to Canada's experimental farms, most of which he year, and explained that as many very useful activities had been hindered or suppressed through lack of funds, he leagues to this extra expenditure for

industry.

He wandered around a variety of subjects ranging from state-owned cows with amazing milk records, to the size face a multitude of queries and not a few complaints. Some of the Tories with urban seats, like Joseph Harris and David Spence, were hostile to the in-Leader and Mr. Coote, were in such an ical mood that they moved reduce the vote to its old level. Fielding, however, gave his

cally all the rest of the Progressives perimental farms, the amendment was

Donald Sutherland ventilated his usua ment of agriculture, and there was some criticism of Mr. Motherwell's live stock echemes, but the minister was ver for her colonies, and these could not be interfered with. Mr. Fielding was not disposed to exaggerate the amount of

Inch Collars Located.

New York, Feb. 21.-The steamer Berengaria was held up fifteen minutes yesterday to await trunks containing the size 18 collars, the 48inch-chested shirts and other apparel

Associated Press Despatch.

mented when his trunks did not aradministration senators planned to rive. Sir Ashley Sparkes, head of the ask President Harding either to sur-Cunard Line, who happened to be at ing trunks were found.

GEE CLARICE

THAT WAS A

PUNK DINNER

WE HAD LAST

NIGHT!

Sir Eric's Laundry Delays Ocean Liner

Berengaria Held Up Until 18-

"Where will I be able to buy linen the pier, took compassion on him and that "B"

skating party on the Wolseley Bar-racks rink on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The band of the Royal Canadian Regiment will be in attendance to stop the spectacular filibuster that of Sir Eric Geddes, one of the pas- and as the event will be a public one it is expected that an immense crowd will be in attendance. One of the features of the evening will be a big enough to fit me?" Sir Eric la- race of ten laps for warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants of the garrison, who are in possession of membership cards, and for which a special prize is being given. The fact that "B" Company of the R. C. R. ordered the ship held until the miss- will be in London at that time will KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES

YES, IT'S TOO

BAD BELLA-

DONNA IS ILL

THIS NEW GIRL

IS TERRIBLE!

Pa Gets Sarcastic

READY "OR DINNER IS

SERVED "?

COMPLICATIONS ARISE Local Veterans Question

WE WINTER NOT IN TROPIC LANDS

BECAUSE WE NEVER GET OUR HANDS

UPON SUFFICIENT KALE!

AWAY FROM SNOW AND HAIL

Candidates in British By-Elec- While Sympathy Is Expressed For the Natural Resentment of France at Germany's Duplicity, Project Is Declared To Be Economically Unsound.

> French occupation of the Ruhr Valley?

Boscawen, minister of health, in his Are they with the poilus as they were in reality back in grim The combined assistance and leader- going through Montreal. of Commons as a representative of war days? Or is it with alarm and ship of the United States and Eng-condemnation that they regard the the Mitcham division of Surrey are condemnation that they regard the finding the housing question a sad invasion of Germany by a war- and contentment. thorn in the flesh, and every day scarred nation, thirsting for the revenge to which it believes itself en-

seems to add new complications to the situation. Until yesterday after-noon it was believed that the dif-ficulties had been adjusted by a de-cision, which it was understood the government had taken to postpone all titled. Of fourteen returned men interviewed by The Advertiser in this regard, nine expressed stern disapproval of French policy, while the remainder were inclined to support the measures of President Millerand in demanding his pound of flesh from

the heart of the Fatherland. Make Germans Pay.

"Let France go ahead and emas-East Willesden, announced that it had been decided that decontrol of rents culate her enemy," said Colonel William Coles. "Since 1870 she has suffered the hardship of a tyrant's heel. Territories were wrested from her A final statement has now been issued by the minister of health saying it is proposed to decontrol the rents of the two higher categories Now she has a mortgage on Germany and Germany won't pay. But France will make her pay—make her suffer as France has suffered. Why don't the Germans take their medicine as France took her's?

of houses in June, 1924, when it is hoped there will be such activity of the building trade that a sufficient "The Allies made a poor business of Germany's defeat. The fruits of victory were within their grasp, but they failed to take them. I favored strik ing Germany from the map and divid-ing her into small states under the latest announcement has not improved the election prospects of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who has been making the housing problem the mandate of the principal European powers. France is justified in striking terror into the heart of Germany The only means of settling her debts is by relinquishing her potash and coal properties, and France has every just man's support in her effort to

wrest victory from the industria sections of her adversary." Means Hardship.

Lt.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, forme C.O. of the 142nd Battalion, deplored the action of his erstwhile com-rades. Every day of French occupation, he declared, would mean ntold hardship for the world. Great Britain's colonizing success was built as merely a method of solving the on toleration and the golden rule. France's policy is pathetically short-sighted, and would result in havoc for herself and Europe.

How do returned soldiers view confronting the languishing people of Europe lay in American intervention.
He believed Europe's salvation and ultimate prosperity rested in proporrestoring humanity to sound health

Paves Way for War.

"If the peace of Europe and resultant return to normalcy by the world's trade are to be brought about, or France from future.

He said there were two representatives of the Canadian government railways at the meeting, but he did not remember their names. Another invasion and a measure of prosperity to Germany are necessary. The first but he could not remember any discan be obtained by Britain and the United States giving France definite assurances of protection in case of invasion. The second can be realized by following the British plan of givby following the British plan of giving Germany a stated amount to be paid in the way of a reparations moratorium. The third, an incentive in the way of a withdrawal of troops, according as the indemnity is paid. France will gain by that much more than by her occurration of the Rich than by her occupation of the Ruhr, which is uncertain in results, very

mans, creates a new Alsace-Lorraine question, and thereby paves the way for futures wars." Sympathizes With France.

costly to her, and by making Fre

men out of many thousands of Ger-

Lt.-Col. Ibbetson Leonard gave hearty indersation to the French invasion, but stated that it would be iseless to deprive Germany of her sympathy was with France. If Ger-many had emerged victorious, she would have bled her enemies of their ife-blood, and the assault of France was but an iota of what Germany

Harold Clarke, manager of the with Canadian troops in France and Italy, described the French invasion

unemployment problem.
"France's attitude will never bring the results she expects," he stated. dispute. "Temporarily, the invasion will form Major W. H. Kippen was equally emphatic in his condemnation of French action. Although he could see her point of view and syympathized with her aspirations, he believed she would live to everlastingly regret the her point of view and syympathized thing she gets, but peace and prosperity of Europe is a far more essential thing than revenge. If France would live to everlastingly regret the rash advice that impelled her to an invasion of stricken Germany. The only solution to the immense problem

Turn to Page 10, Cciumn 8.

Associated Press Despatch.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 21.—Trial of the 22 alleged Communists arrested following the Bridgeman raid last August and charged with violating the Michigan syndicalism law, has been set by Judge Charles E. White

ISSUES A THREAT TO SHIPS' AGENTS

Telegram Produced by Wolvin Before Royal Commission in Winnipeg.

AMERICA DISTURBED

U. S. Railways Disturbed by the Volume of Grain Transported by Way of Montreal.

Special to The Advertiser. Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 21.-"Nye Jenks working for another cargo, Chicago-Buffalo, trying to write their insurance. I am getting very tired of trying to uphold the situation of the vessel broker. We are in a wonderful position to break every vessel agent on the lakes, and I want you to notify all Winnipeg agents, that if one of them produces a boat to load at Chicago, that I am absolutely through, and will do business for nothing until every one of them are out of the game, which you know I can do, and will do. Solicit them all. Show them this telegram and

tell them I mean every word I say.'
(Signed by L. H. Wolvin). Such was the telegram sent May 26, 1922, from Chicago to his Winnipeg office by L. H. Wolvin, a copy of which he produced today before the royal commission here investigating transportation of grain on the Great Lakes.

Witness was being questioned by H. J. Symington, K.C., counsel for the commission, respecting shippers writing their own insurance, a ques tion which he said had been a vexed one for some time, brokers always having insisted it should be they who wrote the insurance. And as the Nye Jenks firm in Chicago were trying to do the same thing, he sent the wire, the American firm, endeavoring to obtain tonnage at Winnipeg, when they had failed at Chicago and

Giving details of the meeting of Canadian and American Railway officials and Canadian steamship company representatives in New York, May 4, 1922, witness said the meeting Wisdom of Ruhr Movement was called because American roads were disturbed over the big volume of grain going by way of Montreal, and thought they should cut their "east" rates from Buffalo, so they might get a bigger share of the busi-

Mr. Symington asked Wolvin if the American roads intimated their intention at the meeting to reduce their rates, and witness replied that he understood they did. He further stated that Canadian railway representatives said they did not want a reduction in rates, and asked steamship officials to say why grain was spip officials to say why grain was going through Montreal.

Liberal party, and compet the supporters of the league to vote against their party."

Lord Robert said he considered Mr. Lord Robert said he considered Mr. Lord Robert plans to sail on the feels that he has been the victim of the malice of political enemies and is anxious to vindicate his honor by contesting the by-election, but if he is liable to the heavy disfranchise-was in no way a mission. He said. Shipping representatives, therefore,

explained that Montreal was not a water and rail route, but an allwater and rail route, but an all-water route, and that was the reason that business was going that way, and a reduction in rates would make very little difference in the amount

meeting of steamship officials was held in Toronto the following July, but he could not remember any discussion having taken place regarding rates. The principal tonic of the courts of law can attempt to interpret the courts of law can be considered to the court of law can be considered to the c meeting of steamship officials was ing rates. The principal topic of inversation was the coal situation.

REGULARS IN THE FIELD

Artillery Fighting With Poles Reported Along Grodno-Vilna Frontier.

By GEORGE WITTE.

pecial Cable to The London Advertiser and Chicago Dally News, Copyright. Berlin, Feb. 21.-Artillery fighting ability to pay reparations by despoiling her industries. He did not like to take issue with Lloyd George and Bonar Law, but declared his entire Frankfurter Zeitung. Frankfurter Zeitung. After the irregular troops on the

Lithuanian side had opened fire they were relieved by regular troops whereupon the Poles answered by ringing machine guns and field guns into play. There were many dead and wounded on both sides, a despatch from Warsaw to the Frankfurt paper says. It adds that the Lithuanians seem determined to settle the Vilna question once and for all by the same methods as in the Memel

FACE COMMUNIST CHARGE.

By POP MOMAND





GEN. LORD RAWLINSON. Commander-in-chief of the Indian army, is putting into effect a plan whereby native officers will be placed

Johnson May Believe Forced To Give Up Political Career.

DELAY BY-ELECTION awyers Hope For Relief From the Disenfranchisement

Penalties.

Special to The Advertiser. Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The refusal of the supreme court to reverse the decision of the two Saskatchewan judges in he Moose Jaw election trial has not come as any surprise to people who had studied the case. After the very severe comments which the trial judges had made upon R. M. John-son's evidence, no interference with the main verdict could have been ex-pected. What Mr. Johnson and his lawyer hoped for was a relief from the disfranchisement penalties to which he is now exposed, but the supreme o'ourt did not touch this ques-

Dr. Clifford Reason, who had much experience during the war in both France and Germany, expressed his clauses which railways will obtain.

and a reduction in rates would make the proper interpretation of some clauses in the 2st, and there is held to be room for argument both in favor of and against his disfranchisement. But the difficulty is that as the supreme court has neglected this ques-tion, no other authority can tackle tion, no other authority can tackle it for the present. The chief electora officer can only administer a statute pret its real meaning. Therefore, the exact position of Mr. Johnson cannot be defined in one way. He can contest the seat at a by-election, and it he wins it a defeated opponent can challenge his eligibility on the ground that he had been automatically disfranchised by his offense at the previous election. If the court decides against Mr. Johnson, then his opponent would step into the seat. Obviously under such circumstances a fresh candidature on Mr. Johnson's part entails too grave risks for his part entails too grave libbs to his party to encourage or even tolerate it, and his political career seems destined to be closed for some years. There is considerable sympathy for

> FEARS EXPENSES LARGE SECURING HOSPITAL FUND

his plight, but the Progressive party

annot afford to run the risk of

single individual.

Associated Press Despatch. London, Feb. 21.-The appeal for 500,000 on behalf of all the hospitals in London, it is understood, has will sail for the United States about sition of the money is concerned. What is troubling some hospital was spent in commissions and salar. ies to organizers of the campaign.
The money was properly spent, of course, but it is felt that this expense has swallowed up a certain amount of money that would have gone to individual hospitals in any

These critics urge that huge cominese critics arge that nage com-bined appeals defeat their own ob-ject, for while the public will sub-scribe in response to this pressure they are inclined to resent it, and may not give their ordinary small offerings in the following years.

MAIL BANDITS SECURED \$200,000, KILLED DRIVER

Associated Press Despatch Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.-Libert bands, stocks, securities and other valuables totalling more than \$200,000 were in the registered mail stolen week ago from a First National Ban automobile by bandits, who shot and killed the negro chauffeur, Sam Mc-

BRITAIN HOPES TO REDUCE EXPENDITURE £80,000,000

Associated Press Despatch. London, Feb. 21.-The governmen opes to be able to reduce its ex-cenditures this year by £80,000,000, penditures this year by Landon, out, according to the Dadly News.

Half of this amount is being saved by the automatic lapsing of certain expenditures entailed by the war,

CECIL MENTIONED FOR THE CABINET

British Politician Says Governa ment Supporters Compelled To Vote "No."

FAVORED MEASURE

Could Not Censure Government Without Withdrawing Confidence.

Associated Press Despatch. London, Feb. 21.-Rumors of possible cabinet changes are discussed prominently in the morning newspapers, but nowhere is there definite in command of the majority of his confirmation or indeed much to suggest that they are more than speculative gossip. In some quarters it is asserted that any reconstruction of the government in the near future is

Lord Robert Cecil's name comes to the front in the discussions, but coupled with the reports as to the political future of this champion of the league of nations, are son definite denials, that he is likely to be invited into the cabinet. Lord Rob-ert's position regarding the league, which came into prominence in the recent debate in the House of Commons, is explained by himself in an interview published in the Westmin-

ster Gazette. This statement amounts to a plea. that Lord Robert, as a Conservative, could not vote against the government on what was practically of censure. He regretted that as a result of Monday's division his position would be construed, although erroneously, as against intervention by the league in the reparations ques-

"The government's supporters were practically compelled to vote against the policy to which they were not opposed," Lord Robert is quoted as saying. "As we had no reason to withdraw our confidence in the government we were unable to uphold a vote of censure against it." Lord Roberts deplored the fact that

France would undoubtedly misconstrue the defeat of the amendment, whereas the truth was that a great majority of the House favored speedy settlement of the reparations issue by the league

by the league.

"The whole thing was a party manoeuvie," he said, "whereby it was hoped to reunite the two wings of the Liberal party, and compel the supporters of the league to vote against their party."

is liable to the heavy disfranchise-ment penalties which are imposed by however, that if requested to do so, he would give his views on the league of nations and other questions.

Regarding the reports that he was about to enter the cabinet, Lord Robert said: "The admirable gentlemen who are circulating the story know a great deal more about it than I do I have heard nothing of it, and my trip to America bears out this state

Denied by Press.

Recent widespread rumors that here would be changes made in the Bonar Law ministry shortly, elicited emphatic and manifestly inspired denials from the Conservative

"Premier Bonar Law and Sir Robert Horne were chatting together last night," one well-informed newspaper correspondent writes, "but friends of the late chancellor of the exchequer say definitely that he does not sire to immediately resume minister-

With regard to Austen Chamberlain it is pointed out that though the ex-leader of the government in the House of Commons assisted the government with his vote in the division in the House on Monday, it is understood that he is making arrangements to go to the south of France to take a course in the baths there, as recficing a safe western seat, and the omm grave loss of prestige which would ensue for the sake of the career of a ommended by his doctors a long time

Would Not Approve. The Morning Post, which repre-

sents the die-hard section of the Conservative party, goes further, and says Conservative opinion would in no wise approve of Mr. Chamberlain's return as party leader. As to Lord Robert Cecil, if the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily

News is well informed, Lord Robert the middle of March in the interests of the league of nations, of which he is an ardent advocate, and this would dispose of any question of immediate joining of the ministry. The talk of reconstruction, therefore, may be dismissed, as at any rate premature. With reference to Premier Bonar Law's health inspired reports declare that he is bearing the strain of hard work and the grave responsibilities of his office very well. Now that the debate on the address from the throne is finished he will be able to leave more of the work of the House to the heads of departments, and this will afford him some measure of relief. Speeches by him in the House give him little or

no anxiety, it is said. "DOPE" GIVEN TO BOYS TO CREATE THE HABIT

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.-Scores of school children of El Paso, some as young as 12 years, are being taught the use of narcotics, the federal grand jury reported yesterday. Seventy-seven indictments

"We find that one boy has stated to officers of the law that he has 20 companions of about his same age

companions of about his same age who are drug users.

"Another boy discloses that there are 40 of his companions using narcotics," the jury's report said.

"Peddlers of drugs are giving it away to some children to create narcotic addiction, thus enlarging the demand for their illicit traffic. Several girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty confined in El Paso County clinics are found to be drug

how complete was their grip on the tion forces, but they could tie their hands, and this they did with comic regularity throughout the evening. A recess was taken at 11:30 p.m. until 11 o'clock this morning to permit two measures to be taken. One was the

pt to arrange a compromise.

GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE.