FOR SALE
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The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 20 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,980 TWO CENTS

EMPIRE'S EXISTENCE DEPENDS ON NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY

Senate Reading Room
Jan29—12876
SENATE P O
OTTAWA

PARLIAMENT TO GUARD LYING-IN-STATE OF ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

Members of Both Houses to Keep Watch Beside Laurier's Bier.

TRIBUTES STILL COME

Messages From All Parts of Empire Continue to Arrive.

(By Correspondent of The Toronto World.)

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Today hundreds of people visited his late residence, where tonight Sir Wilfrid Laurier sleeps amid a wilderness of flowers. They included many senators and members of the house of commons, who are already here for the opening of the session and to attend the funeral. While the remains lie in state in the chamber of the house from Thursday night till Saturday morning members of parliament will in turn keep watch and ward beside the casket.

Little is being said for publication respecting the choice of a floor leader for the session, but there is much quiet discussion among the parliamentary followers of the dead chieftain and other prominent Liberals now at the capital. While nothing has been definitely settled, there seems to be less outspoken opposition to the choice of Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Whoever is selected will naturally be expected to open the debate on the address in behalf of the Liberals. The debate, however, will not begin until Wednesday. The house will not sit on Monday, and Tuesday's sitting may be devoted to the delivery of eulogies by the members upon the life and public services of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

All Trains to Stop.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—As a tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway has directed that at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday when the funeral is scheduled to start, every train on the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall stop and every activity thruout the system shall cease for one minute.

Australia's Sympathy.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The acting prime minister received today the following cablegram from Hon. W. A. Watt, acting prime minister of Australia, expressing the commonwealth's sympathy in the death of Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Government and people of Australia deeply regret the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which has brought to a close a long and outstanding career of eminent empire statesmanship. In this portion of his Majesty's Dominions he was held in the highest esteem

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).

REFUSAL TO SIGN TERMS MERELY USUAL BLUFF

London, Feb. 19.—The report that the German cabinet had decided not to sign the renewal of the armistice is the subject of comment in the London newspapers. They call the action of the German government a "comedy," and say that it was well staged. The newspapers say that Germany has always had faith in the policy of threats, and hold talk, and that the failure of this attitude in the war has not prevented her from continuing it in defeat.

The papers declare that the allies have no intention of imposing upon Germany terms comparing in severity with those Germany imposed on Russia and Rumania a year ago. The Times, in editorial, points out that The Frankfort Zeitung and The Vorwaerts of Berlin, last year rejoiced in the terms which bound Rumania to Germany.

SIR RODOLPHE FORGET DIES IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Sir Rodolphe Forget, ex-M.P. for Charlevoix, died at 10.30 tonight at his residence, Ontario avenue, in his 58th year. He had been ill for five weeks.

Sir Rodolphe, who was taken seriously ill about ten days ago, and had been in a critical condition for the past week, took a turn for the worse yesterday, and Archbishop Bruchesi was called in and administered the last rites of the church. This morning Sir Rodolphe had been reported very critical and low.

ARCHANGEL MAILS.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The British postoffice has advised the department here that the transmission of parcels to troops at Archangel has been suspended. Letter mails for Archangel and letter and parcel mails for Murmansk may still be forwarded.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From
Canopic	New York	Liver., Brest
United States	New York	Copenhagen
La Touraine	New York	Havre
Ortega	New York	Liver., Cette
Pocahontas	Newport News	Brest
Prinz Juliana	Boston	Liverpool
Calabria	Naples	New York
Monmouth	Avonmouth	St. John

GERMANS CANNOT REALIZE THEY ARE TO BLAME FOR WAR

Maximilian Harden in Interview Says They Still Cling to Belief That They Were Attacked — Excuses Violation of Belgium—Kaiser's Share in Guilt.

Brussels, Feb. 19.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft of Berlin, in an interview in Le Soir of Brussels, declares that the German people were misled as to the cause of the war. They believed at the outbreak that Germany was in the right and even believe now that the right was on their side.

Emperor William, Harden declared, was drawn into the war against his own wishes, but once hostilities began it was he who kept alive national hatred and was responsible for the methods of warfare for which the world would never forgive Germany.

"Our people," said Harden, "did not know and do not now know. They loyally believed that right was on their side. If they had not, they would not have fought and suffered as they did. They believed in a coalition against Germany. They did not understand that Great Britain, France and Russia had no other object than to protect themselves against the adverse designs of the Kaiser.

Excuses Violation of Belgium.

"They did not understand that the violation of Belgium was a crime which turned the enlightened universe against Germany. They are still certain that if Germany had not invaded Belgium, Great Britain and France were ready to do so. Personally I do not think France ever thought of such a thing, and if she had Great Britain would not have permitted it.

"But it was an old idea of the kaiser's. In one of his outbursts he once said to Leopold II.: "If there is war I shall go thru Belgium. If she resists, Belgium will not exist any longer.'

"It is the 30 years of reign of William II. which carried responsibility for the war. It is the preaching which has poisoned youth. It is the spirit of militarism that has been soaked into the people.

"Kaiser Wilhelm was drawn in himself, perhaps, against his own sentiments. He was not warlike, he was not even courageous, and I knew that he did struggle to conquer his personal feelings before he could be brought to sign the mobilization decree.

Kept Hatred Alive.

"But once war was declared, it was he who kept alive the national hatred. It was he who used methods of war for which the world will never pardon him. Believe me, it causes me terrible pain to have to admit this."

When the interviewer pointed out to Harden that no protests against Germany's methods ever were raised in Germany, Harden declared that even now not only the actors in the tragedy hesitate to admit Germany's guilt, but that persons who have lost relatives in the war, desire to cling to the belief that they have suffered their share in bereavement in a good cause; they think it would take away from the dignity of their grief if they recognize that the cause for which the cognize that the cause for which the fought was criminal.

GERMANS WHINE OVER TERMS AND TALK OF BOLSHEVISM

Banker Says He Would Rather Turn to It Than Live Burdened by Enormous Taxes--Can Pay No Indemnities Now and Must Have Trade to Do It.

Special to Toronto World and N. Y. Tribune, Copyright.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The latest armistice has caused much depression of spirits in Germany, and it is complained on all sides that the foe is still driving an even harder bargain against Germany, which she is unable to resist.

The concession regarding tonnage is regarded as a special hardship, in view of conditions attached. In reserving the right to dismiss the 30,000 German sailors, it said that the allies are willing to expose the young German democracy to increased dangers, since the addition of that number of men to the already long list of unemployed in cities, must inevitably fan the flames of Bolshevism.

These are views that are most generally expressed, and may fairly be taken as reflecting the despondent and distrustful state of the German mind at this moment. Financiers regard the new terms as a foretaste of even harder financial exactions than hitherto were expected.

Speaking in this connection today, Director Guttmann, of the Dresdener bank, said, "If I am to live burdened with such enormous taxes as make life itself a burden, then I prefer to turn to Bolshevism. The victory of the allies will prove a questionable one indeed if they make the terms too heavy financially. I have good connections thru which I learn what the Bolshevists want and I assure you they are using their influence to make the peace terms the hardest possible for Germany, speculating that Bolshevism then would overspread the world. Give us food and you can still save the situation in Germany.

Can Pay Nothing Now.

"It will be a big country again. I mean economically, not politically. Then we will be able to pay our indemnities, but we will not be able to pay a farthing now and shall not be until we earn something. Co-operation between Germany and the victors as partners, but not as slaves and masters, would open great opportunities for America and England to do a very profitable business here.

"American and English capital could in that case be profitably employed in Germany, just as had been expected in Russia. I do not speak of France in this connection, because the French people are too mad for revenge. The United States and England can have no interest in seeing Germany made a desert."

The correspondent called attention to the fact that there were no signs that the German people had repented for the part they had played in the war.

"As to what you say of repentance," said Guttmann, "many silly and cruel things were done on our side, but we are not the ones who need to repent at a moment when our children are starving by the thousands four months after we stopped fighting, and when German prisoners still are being detained in France. Must we alone repent at a moment when we, a now non-resistant people, are not even allowed to catch fish in the Baltic since British ships entered it?"

POLICE BENEFIT FUND ELECTION

Constable Elected Chairman—Committee Consider Equalization of Pensions.

The inaugural meeting of the police benefit fund was held yesterday afternoon in the city hall, and the newly-elected officers installed for 1919. Chief of Police Grasett took the chair until the members had chosen their chairman. One feature of the election yesterday was that 12 of the 15 officers are members of the police union. Policeman W. Idle, of Markham street, was elected chairman. This is the first year in many that a constable has been selected as chairman of the fund. All of the representatives of the 11 police stations are union men.

Patrol Sergeant Langtry, of Davenport station, was elected vice-chairman, and David Gordon, of Court street, secretary of the union, was selected as secretary of the benefit fund. Chief Grasett is treasurer of the fund.

The treasurer's report for 1918 was presented and showed that the fund had $800,000. The committee had under consideration a motion for the equalization of pensions. It was claimed that under the present system of granting pensions the officers draw the large pensions, which the men claim are paid for by the constables. One suggestion was to have the pensions on a percentage basis, whereby every man would pay in the same amount and go out on the same pension irrespective of the rank which he held on the force.

NEW INCOME TAX IS EXPECTATION

Government Likely to Enact Measure During This Session.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—A new income tax measure following the lines of the recent United States legislation, with a stiff revision upwards on all incomes over four thousand dollars, is likely to be the government's principal revenue legislation for this session. The income tax legislation of 1917 has brought in about eight millions of revenue for the past fiscal year, and the business profits tax has aggregated for the three years of its operation, some $65,000,000. Whether or not the business tax will be renewed this session is still problematical. Some members of the government including, it is said, the finance minister, are in favor of keeping it on for another year, despite the understanding of last year that it was not to be renewed. A definite decision in this regard has not yet been reached.

Must Raise More.

But in regard to the income tax there is good reason to believe that a new measure of stiffer taxation on large incomes will be brought down. The government must raise more money—a hundred millions more per year at least—in order to meet the interest and pension bills of the war. The first recourse will be by increasing the income tax, which will probably be made high enough to yield three or four times the amount realized for the present fiscal year

PRESENT LEGISLATURE WITHOUT A MANDATE FROM THE ELECTORS

Its Life Extended by Playful Arrangement Between Machine-Made Leaders.

THE RIFT IN THE LUTE

United Farmers and Labor Men Refuse to Be Bound.

The Ontario legislature meets on Tuesday next. It may become known as the "contract assembly." It assembles by virtue of a compact entered into between Premier Hearst and the ex-leader of the opposition, N. W. Rowell. Mr. Proudfoot, in Mr. Rowell's behalf, made the proposal in the legislature on March 8, 1918.

In the light of the circumstances of the contract Premier Hearst's own position must be scrutinized. He succeeded the late Sir James Whitney by no form of precedent. Sir James Whitney's cabinet and followers were merely passed in Indian file thru a private car and told to "sign here." The paper they signed was Mr. Hearst's qualification for the premiership of Ontario. There was no party caucus even.

Mr. Rowell was then leader of the opposition. But a day came when he went to Ottawa and he left Mr. Proudfoot to take his place in a caucus that was told by The Globe and The Star what to do.

Extending the Legislature.

When Mr. Proudfoot was opposition leader an act extending the duration of the present legislature was assented to; that was on March 26, 1918. It came upon the public without notice. When Mr. Proudfoot proposed it, he professed to speak without previous consultation with Premier Hearst. But it was part and parcel of the contract between Mr. Rowell and the premier that the latter should appear reluctant to assent. And so the game was played. When Mr. Proudfoot rose to speak he lauded Mr. Rowell as Ontario's evangelist of Union government. When Premier Hearst responded the first thing he said was that it was not "good politics" for him to listen to the patriotic pleading of his opponent. And like the lovely lady whispering that he should really not consent, he consented on the distinct understanding

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4).

SMALL FACTORY SITES HAVE MANY APPLICANTS

E. L. Cousins, industrial commissioner for Toronto, stated yesterday afternoon that a large number of applications had been received from various parts of the province, and also from residents of the city for small factory sites. Having this fact in mind, he had decided to call all the important real estate men into conference to devise ways and means by which the applicants might be satisfactorily considered. Ex-Controller John O'Neill was among those invited to this conference, which is to be held at the city hall tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. Mr. Cousins pointed out that the harbor commission had one or two sites vacant, but that many of the applicants for various reasons might desire to locate in outlying sections of the city, and that the real estate interests were most conversant with the most desirable locations for such applicants in the desired sections of the city.

WIDDIFIELD'S MAJORITY OVER THREE HUNDRED

Beaverton, Feb. 19.—Complete returns of yesterday's by-election in North Ontario show that W. J. Widdifield, the U. F. O. candidate, was elected by 324 majority. The poll not heard from last night was Rama No. 43. The vote there has now been received, and gives Widdifield 32 and Cameron 12.

WHY THE DECLINE?

A well-defined rumor is circulating to the effect that the blind-pig market for whiskey in Ontario has taken on a somewhat easier tone during the past week or so. Where good Canadian rye was lately quoted at $40 per case, it is stated that the price has dropped to $35. The more law-abiding citizens, who are not in the "know," are at a loss to explain the drop. They wonder if the holders of stocks are apprehensive of a more open market later on, which would lessen the value of the whiskey they have on hand, or if there has become noticeable an easing-off in the risks attending the trade, the dealers having thus been compelled by the dictates of conscience to reduce profits accordingly. On the other hand, it is thought by some that keen competition has brought about the reduction.

A NEW EVENT IN FUR SELLING.

In an announcement made last Thursday, the W. & D. Dineen Company admitted having over-bought in furs and proclaimed a heavy reduction in prices to lessen their stock by at least thirty thousand dollars. The event has proved most popular and visitors to the showrooms are thoroughly convinced of the genuineness of every bargain offered. The W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, manufacturing furriers, Cor. Yonge and Temperance streets.

WILL NOT DELAY THE CONFERENCE

All Matters of Importance Can Be Referred to Clemenceau For Consideration.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The absence of M. Clemenceau from the main conference, even if for short periods, would be deeply regretted by all his confreres, but nevertheless views on all matters of importance can be referred to him with only slight delay. M. Clemenceau has been a driving force heading the work of the peace conference to the highest degree possible. He said after the attack that he hoped this occasion would serve as a spur to other statesmen to come to the task of the settlement of all outstanding problems.

CHURCHILL EXPLAINS BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY AND DEMOBILIZATION

Are Obtaining Recruits for New Army at Rate of Over Thousand a Day.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

Will Be Asked to Do Best to Keep Places Open for Men Retained.

London, Feb. 19.—Winston Churchill, secretary for war, paid a high tribute to Premier Clemenceau in a speech which he made today at a luncheon at the Mansion House on the subject of demobilization and the army of occupation.

"Before we come to the business which forms the reason for this gathering," he said, "I am sure you would wish me to express sentiments which everyone feels of detestation against the outrage attempted upon Premier Clemenceau by some vile hand and our great satisfaction and relief that, so far as we are at present informed, he is in no serious danger.

"There is no living man, perhaps for many years there has been no man, who has more fully embodied in his own personality the valiant soul of the French nation struggling against odds and determined to be free. He has animated not only the brilliant nation of which he is the political chief, but all who have been brought in contact with him in every part of our grand alliance thru this struggle and today he represents as much as anyone does the verile, manly, sober, sane qualities which are greatly needed at the present time, not less needed now that the fighting has stopped than they were in the days when actual firing was proceeding upon the front."

The object of the meeting, said Mr. Churchill, was to ask the employers thruout the country to do their very best now to reassure the men who had to be retained in the army that they would keep their places open for them, as they had not been doing in the past.

"We have introduced a new scheme for the organization of the army appropriate to the immediate situation under which we propose to retain about 900,000 men for the defence of the British and allied interests during 1919," he continued. "We are letting go three men out of every four serving with the colors on November 11 last year when the fighting stopped,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

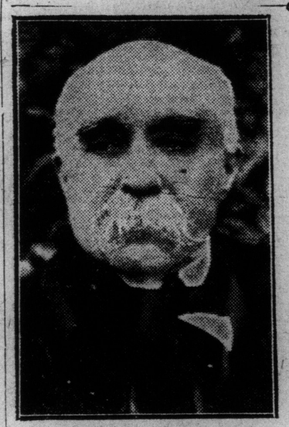
POST-WAR PROBLEMS FEATURES OF SPEECH

Government's Sessional Program Will Also Include Prohibition and Housing Measures.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Following a reference to the international situation resulting from the conclusion of an armistice with Germany, the speech from the throne will lay down the government's sessional program. Chief among its features will be measures in regard to reconstruction, measures to deal with post-war problems, schemes of soldier settlement on the land discussed at the provincial conference.

There will probably be reference to new franchise legislation. Prohibition and the necessity of validating legislation in regard thereto, will be intimated, and there will be reference also to measures of the government in regard to housing, to extension of the Canadian National Railway system and to the shipbuilding program, to the success which has attended the government financial measures, especially in regard to the war loans and the establishment of credits to cover purchases of grain and other foodstuffs in Canada.

FRENCH PREMIER WOUNDED BY ANARCHIST ASSASSIN



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU
Who was yesterday wounded by anarchist in front of his residence.

Seven Shots Fired, But Only Three Took Effect---Most Serious Wound is in the Shoulder, But Has Not Injured Spine or Penetrated Lungs--- Condition is Satisfactory.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Premier Georges Clemenceau, characterized by Lloyd George as "France's grand young man," was attacked today by an anarchist, Emil Cottin, known as "Milou." Seven shots were fired, three of which struck the premieh. One bullet lodged in the muscles of the shoulder, penetrating deeply, but, so far as is at present known, not injuring the spine or penetrating to the lungs. Two bullets bruised the right arm and hand, while two other bullets are reported to have passed thru the premier's clothing.

At the time of his attempted assassination, M. Clemenceau had just left his home to drive in a motor car to a conference with Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, and Col. Edward M. House of the American peace delegation. The bleeding profusely, M. Clemenceau was able to return to his home.

As the first shot struck the automobile, Premier Clemenceau leaned forward and began to open the door. It was in this clearly visible position that Cottin fired the shots which took effect. The premier continued this movement to open the door, which he did with his wounded arm. The chauffeur stopped the machine and the premier stepped to the roadway. The police agents already were struggling with the premier's assailant.

Said it is Nothing.

After getting out of the automobile, the premier, without a glance in the direction of Cottin, started to walk toward the front door of his house. Before he reached the door, a number of persons came running up to assist him.

"It is not serious this time," said the premier, in reply to a sympathetic inquiry.

Leaning on the shoulder of one of the domestics of his household, the premier walked up one flight of stairs to his bedroom. M. Clemenceau sat down on the big armchair and began to joke with the servants, who were in tears, saying:

"Ce n'est rien" (It is nothing).

No Bones Shattered.

After temporary aid had been given M. Clemenceau, Profs. Gosset and Tuffier of the University of Paris were hastily summoned and had a hurried consultation. They decided upon an X-ray examination. One of the surgeons said that perhaps it would not be necessary to remove the bullet and no bones were shattered and no important blood vessels had been touched, altho the wound was quite deep and bled profusely.

Upon emerging from his car M. Clemenceau passed his wounded hand over his face, leaving the face smeared with blood, and this was the reason for the first report that he had been wounded in the head.

Premier Clemenceau was quite cheerful in spite of occasional fits of coughing. He said to members of the household that he thought he knew his assailant. He had seen him last evening when entering his home, but the man had slunk away.

Henry Moulin, a barber's assistant, who wa sthe first to seize the assassin, described his experience in a somewhat flustered manner: "I kept running after the murderer," he said, "but as I ran I was greatly puzzled what to do with him once I reached him. But when I saw him fling his revolver away, it gave me courage, and I ran faster, closing in on him, I took one good swipe at him and a couple of kicks before a detective arrived."

Moulin is a strong youth of about 16. He seemed very proud as he posed for photographs, and blushed as girls cheered and kissed him for his bravery.

Policeman Coursat, who was wounded in the right eye, said:

"The bullet which struck me went thru the limousine, as I was directly in line with the assassin, who was rushing towards the premier's car.

"This man surely was not a Frenchman, his whole appearance is much like the Nihilists who are familiar on the left bank of the Seine."

Huge crowds gathered around the premier's house, and kept repeating: "This is a Russian." Despite the fact that they were informed that the premier's assailant was French, they refused to believe it.

Marshal Foch arrived at the premier's residence about 10 o'clock, and took a seat in an adjoining room to await developments. The marshal had a few words with the premier, and reported M. Clemenceau as saying:

"I have dodged bigger ones than that at the front."

Condition Satisfactory.

Latest reports from his attendants are to the effect that his condition was satisfactory and that he was cheerful thruout the day despite occasional fits of coughing.

For the present it has been decided by the surgeons that the extraction of the bullet may not be necessary and arrangements have been made for the taking of radiographs of the injured parts.

Cottin, whom the police believed to be a somewhat harmless person associating with anarchists and aiding in their propaganda, declared that he had planned to kill the premier because M. Clemenceau "was the enemy of humanity and was preparing for another war."

Second Arrest Made.

A second arrest in connection with the shooting was made by the police. The prisoner, named Dreyfus, protested his innocence and said that he

CITY WILL BUILD HOUSES IN SPRING

Three Hundred Model Houses to Be Erected for $1,000,000.

The civic housing commission is expected to undertake operations just as soon as their appointment has been approved by the city council, and building will start early in the spring. Altogether three hundred houses can be built with the $1,000,000, but only one hundred will be erected at first. These houses are to have a frontage of 25 feet, the land will cost about $500 and the houses $2,500, making the property worth $3,000, which will be paid off by the purchasers, $300 down and $25 or $30 in monthly instalments.

One of the members of the commission said he had seen a number of plans already, but none had quite suited him. It is the intention of the committee to carry the interior of the houses as much as possible, to break the monotony. He also stated that the commission would be responsible to the city only, and not to the provincial commission.

From Province.

A fund of $1,000,000 is to be raised for the housing problem, and of this amount the commission will secure $150,000, and the remaining $850,000 will be raised by the city borrowing from the provincial government, they securing the amount from the building fund provided by the Dominion government. It is not known yet whether a company will be formed to do the building or whether the commission will retain direct control.

It is estimated that there is 875,000 feet frontage of vacant land in Toronto scattered thruout the districts. This will all be available, as it is not intended that one district only should have all the houses to be built by the commission. These houses will not be for rent, but for sale.

In lending the money to the provinces for this work, the Dominion government makes the following provisions:

(1) Each province must prepare and submit to the federal government for approval a general housing scheme. Among other things this should include a schedule of minimum standards in regard to grouping of houses, provision of open spaces; sizes and types of housing, rooms, provisions of light, ventilation, heating, lighting, materials, etc.

(2) The cost of dwellings is set according to type, size and construction, and each province will fix its own maximum, altho the provincial maximum must not exceed the maximum amounts fixed by the federal government. For detached or semi-detached dwellings of four or five rooms, exclusive of bathroom or summer kitchen, the federal government sets the maximum at $3000, and for six or seven rooms a maximum of $3500. For detached, semi-detached groups of three or four duplex dwellings or more costly construction the maximum amounts are set at $4000 and $4500.

Twenty Years to Pay.

(3) The money may be advanced for building houses on sites owned by the provincial government or municipalities, housing societies or companies comprising groups of citizens associated together to promote good housing, or owners of lots for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupancy.

(4) The federal loan will be repayable by the province over a period of twenty years at five per cent. interest, but provided that in order to encourage the erection of more durable buildings and to bring the financial terms within reach of a large number of workers, the period may be extended to thirty years.

Ex-Kaiser Again Suffering From Affection of the Ear

Amsterdam, Feb. 19.—The former German emperor has suffered a recurrence of the serious affection of the ear for which he was recently treated, according to advices from Amerongen.