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SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 8 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,996 TWO CENTS

CANADIANS KILLED IN RIOTS AT WELSH CAMP

STORM SIGNALS IN LEGISLATURE WHEN H. H. DEWART SPEAKS

But Premier Hearst Had His Lightning Rod Up in Jiffy.

OUTBURST AVERTED

Who Are Private Detectives Doing Business in Ontario?

The air of the Ontario assembly is charged with electricity, and a few bolts flew straight across the floor at the opening of yesterday's sitting. Premier Hearst had his lightning rod up in a jiffy, and Deputy Speaker Crawford was spared the ordeal of intervention in what looked like a savage outburst.

H. H. Dewart on a question of privilege referred to The Ottawa Evening Journal which had referred to his championship of the returned soldiers' interest by saying there might not have been so many soldiers if he (Mr. Dewart) had his way, and The Daily News, Toronto, in an editorial, said he (Mr. Dewart)) was willing to leave the soldiers without reinforcements on the firing line.

Mr. Dewart continued: "I would not refer to this matter and give the editorial views of this decadent journal a publicity that it could never obtain thru its own circulation department—were it not for the fact that the government organizers have occepted it as a mouthpiece and intruded its unwelcome presence by the thousands into homes where it would never have otherwise been seen. Besides it is intended to affect the minds of some returned soldiers who have not been in touch with what has really transpired in Canada. I have already referred in this house to the close connection that has hitherto existed in this country between the sheet in question, the nickel company and Frank Cochrane, the master of the administration.

Premier Hearst, rising, said, while perfectly willing that Mr. Dewart should have the fullest opportunity for explanation and correction of the journals referred to, he did not think he should go beyond the rules.

Mr. Dewart: I quite understand the premier's sensitiveness——

Premier Hearst: Now, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Dewart: I will leave the matter by saying that my influence for the returned soldier is more potent than any of the nickel-plated patriots who stand behind this highly-subsidized sheet.

The Housing Bill.

The house resolved itself into committee on the housing bill, and several amendments were made, in line

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 2).

HOCKEN CONSIDERS CALL FOR INQUIRY

Ottawa, March 7.—H. C. Hocken, member for West Toronto, declared tonight that he had under consideration a request for investigation into appointments made by the civil service commission. "I have not yet definitely made up my mind," he said, "but I think I could show that Mr. Maclean admitted all the charges I made."

In replying to Mr. Hocken's charges in the house this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Maclean expressed a willingness on the part of the government to accede to a request for inquiry.

MAETERLINCK MARRIED IN FRENCH VILLAGE

Nice, March 7.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian playwright, several days ago married Renee Dahon, a young woman of Nice, it became known today. Maeterlinck has been a resident of Nice for the last ten years.

The marriage took place at Chateau Neuf-de-Contes, a small village twelve miles from Nice, with the strictest privacy. Only four villagers were present as legal witnesses.

It crowns a romance which commenced eight years ago. Maeterlinck is fifty-eight years old, and his bride twenty-four. Maeterlinck was divorced from his former wife, Madame Georgette Le Blanc, five weeks ago.

Washington Establishes Credits Of Over Eight Billions for Allies

Washington, March 7.—The treasury today established new credits of $18,000,000 for the Czecho-Slovaks, $40,000,000 for Belgium, $100,000,000 for France and $20,000,000 for Italy, making a total of $8,841,657,000 credits for all the allies to date. The Czecho-Slovaks' aggregate credits now amount to $35,000,000 while Belgium has obtained from the United States, $338,145,000; France, $2,517,477,000, and Italy, $1,405,000,000.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Mongolia	New York	St. Nazaire
Mexican	New York	St. Nazaire
El Occident	New York	Bordeaux
Parisian	Boston	Gibraltar
Essequibo	Portland	Liverpool
Frankburn	Havre	St. John, N.B

PREMIER BORDEN BACK BY APRIL 1

Ottawa, March 7.—It is stated here tonight on excellent authority that Sir Robert Borden will be in Ottawa by April 1.

COUNCIL TO REVISE PACTS ESTABLISHING STATUS OF BELGIUM

Proposed Revision Will Restore Country's Sovereignty and Eliminate Neutrality.

NOW SCRAPS OF PAPER

Interallied Military Commission to Be Appointed to Probe Laibach Incidents.

Paris, March 7.—The report of the commission on Belgian affairs, charged with investigation of the differences between Belgium and Holland, was submitted to the council of the five great powers today. It advises that the three treaties of 1839, establishing the status of Belgium and Holland, be revised by the council, as they are now "useless and disadvantageous to Belgium."

The three treaties are identical, except as to the signatories. Belgium and Holland signed one, and Holland and Belgium each signed one with Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Three of these powers have disappeared, and the treaties have become "scraps of paper," which Germany violated by invading Belgium.

The proposed revision of the treaties will restore Belgium's complete sovereignty and eliminate her neutrality, which afforded no protection, and is now distasteful. Holland will be summoned before "the big five" shortly to discuss the revision of the treaties.

The Official Statement.

The official statement dealing with today's session of the supreme council, issued this evening, says:

"The supreme council met today at three p.m.

"Information was given as to the interruption of the negotiations at Spa, regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet, and Mr. Lansing submitted a proposal in regard to the German cables.

"At the request of the Italian delegates it was decided to appoint an inter-allied military commission to inquire into the incidents at Laibach (35 miles northeast of Trieste).

"The discussion of revictualing the states formerly included in Austria-Hungary was continued and completed.

"Mr. Lloyd George addressed the council in regard to the military terms of preliminaries of peace with Germany.

"The next meeting will take place tomorrow at three p.m."

Consider Territorial Questions.

The commission for the study of Rumanian and Jugo-Slav territorial questions met today and continued its consideration of the questions presented, it was officially announced this evening.

The claims set forth by the Albanians include Tchamara to the south, as well as the Albanian territory annexed to Montenegro and Serbia.

Should the conference accept the proposal, the Albanians say they are willing that the mandate be extended to northern Epirus, claimed by both Albania and Greece, under such conditions that the population will be able to manifest its aspirations without restraint.

Jugo-Slav Frontier.

A member of the Italian peace mission said today that the Jugo-Slav frontier would probably be opened on Monday, thus permitting the immediate victualing of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania. Negotiations are now being conducted between Serbia and Italy, he asserted, to adjust the differences which led to the clash at Laibach and the discontinuance of the railway service.

The Italian government, according to the speaker, "expects that the Serbian government will disclaim responsibility for the affronts offered Italy, and will declare that the situation was purely local and not controlled by the Serbian government."

FLEW 664 MILES IN FOUR HOURS 33 MINUTES

New York, March 7.—Major Reuben F. Fleet and Capt. Earl F. White flew today in a battleplane equipped with a 400-horsepower Liberty motor from Dayton, Ohio, to Minola, N.Y., thru snowstorms and high wind, a distance of 664 miles, in four hours and 33 minutes actual flying time, it was announced at the Aeronautic Association here tonight.

The flight was made at the rate of 135.8 miles an hour. The men were compelled to ascend to a height of 10,000 feet and find their direction by compass because of snow, wind and fog, which caused them to go 100 miles off their course, it was asserted.

ALL IMPORTANT BUILDINGS HELD BY BERLIN TROOPS

Number of Dead and Wounded in the Recent Fighting Exceeds 400.

ATTACK ON ALL SIDES

Very Little Coherent Opposition by Republican Guards and Spartacans.

Berlin, March 7.—All the important buildings in Berlin are in the hands of the government troops this afternoon and a good prospect of maintaining order is assured. The number of dead and wounded in the recent fighting exceeds four hundred.

Government troops began an attack from all sides on the centre of the city and made brilliant progress. The attack was for purpose of relieving police headquarters. A column from the west progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

The casualties were largely among spectators who, despite all warnings, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized coherent opposition by the republican guards and Spartacan marines. They were caught by surprise without efficient leadership and were unable to check the attack of the well-disciplined government forces.

To Disarm Guards.

The government has decided to disarm the republican guard and the "People's Marine Guard." The government took this step because of the impossibility of distinguishing between those who are loyal and those who are not and also because of the general unreliability of the organizations. The two forces number 16,000 men in Berlin. A part deserted the government early in the fighting, largely, it is said, because of the constant bickerings with the overnment's volunteed troops.

A force of Spartacan sailors, armed with mine-throwers broke into a temporary prison in the Hausvogtei Platz, across from the Reichbank, this morning and took out military prisoners, but finally kept them in custody.

WILL SUPPLY GERMANY IF SHIPS YIELDED

Supreme Council Tentatively Approves Plan for Settling Dispute at Spa.

Paris, March 7.—The council of the great powers took action today toward relieving the rather acute situation created by the interruption of the negotiations regarding the taking over of German ships and supplying Germany with food.

Final action went over until tomorrow, but meantime at a conference between David Lloyd George, the British premier, M. Clemenceau, the French prime minister, and Colonel Edward M. House of the United States peace delegation, a resolution drawn by Lord Robert Cecil, member of the British peace commission, was tentatively approved for adjusting the affair. This resolution provides that on the delivery of the ships the allies shall undertake to revictual the Germans until the next harvest, payment being made in coal, potatoes, nitrates and other products which Germany has and the Allies want.

An agreement reached between the British, French and American members of the council leads to the expectation that the council will accept the settlement and that the negotiations at Spa will be resumed.

WILSON IS OPPOSED TO SINKING GERMAN FLEET

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson is opposed to the sinking of the surrendered German fleet. In a letter to Representative Fuller of Massachusetts, dated March 1, and made public tonight, the president said the proposal to destroy the ships "seems to me like the counsel of those who do not know what else to do." He added that the question of disposition of the vessels would be considered further on his return to Paris.

Swiss Official Recognition Of Newly-Established Kingdom

Paris, March 7.—The Jugo-Slav committee in Paris informed the Associated Press today that the Swiss government had officially recognized the kingdom of the Serbs, Croations, and Slovenes. The Swiss government did not recognize any formal boundaries, pending the decision of the peace conference.

Germans Recapture Riga And Defeat the Bolsheviki

London, March 7.—German troops on the Baltic coast have severely defeated the Bolsheviki and have recaptured Riga, according to a report received by The Telegraph.

Returning Soldiers

Troops from the steamship Cassandra will arrive at North Toronto Station at 9 o'clock this morning. A list will be found on page 5.

The Essequibo arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon with many officers and men for Toronto. They are listed on page 7.

DOCTOR SAYS WOMAN DIED AS RESULT OF ANAESTHETIC

Inquest Into Death of Mrs. Ginty Surrounded by Mystery.

ACTED AS POISON

Woman's Nervous System and Heart Affected by Treatment.

There was considerable mystery in the air when the adjourned inquest into the death of Martha Ginty was continued at the morgue last evening. At the preliminary hearing of the case, it was stated that there had been a great number of deaths from anaesthetics in the hospitals.

Mrs. Ginty died in the General, March 1, after taking an anaesthetic preparatory to an operation of the skull. Last night Coroner W. A. Young presided at the inquest in place of Coroner G. W. Clendenan, the appointed coroner to conduct the investigation. Dr. Clendenan conducted the sitting last Saturday, and no reason was given at the inquest for the changing of coroners. It was learned, later, that Dr. Clendenan was an uncle of Dr. Gilmour, the surgeon who performed the operation on Martha Ginty.

Objection was raised on behalf of Mr. Higgins, driver of the car that injured Mrs. Ginty, in a motor car accident, to Coroner Clendenan presiding, and the doctor handed the case over to Dr. Young. Mr. R. T. Harding's appearance as counsel still remains a mystery to those who attended the inquest. Mr. Harding cross-examined several witnesses, and altho pressed by the press as to who he represented, Mr. Harding would not say. The only answer given by him was "I was asked to bring out several points by a party concerned." Neither Coroner Young, nor Mr. Snider, crown representative, could say who Mr. Harding represented. It was stated that he was appearing for the General Hospital, and Coroner Young and Mr. Snider both remarked, when the inquest was enlarged until the 17th, that they would ask Mr. Harding to give the name of the party on whose behalf he was appearing.

It is unlikely that the number of deaths from anaesthetics in the Toronto hospitals will be gone into. When T. Phelan, barrister, questioned one of the witnesses regarding a statement in the press as to the number of deaths from anaesthetics, Coroner Young remarked "that it was too broad a field to go into."

Mrs. Ginty sustained a fracture of the skull when she was run down by a motor car on Christmas eve. She remained at home until her attending physician, Dr. Fawns, decided that an operation was the only way in which the injured woman's life might be saved. She was removed to the General Hospital, and an operation performed by Dr. C. Gilmour, a surgeon returned from overseas.

Dr. Fawns testified that the woman's pulse was not any too strong, but thought her condition favorable enough to stand the anaesthetic. Prior to the removal of the patient to the hospital a spinal puncture was made and fluids that had accumulated there were removed.

Died From Anaesthetic.

Dr. Fawns stated that in his opinion Mrs. Ginty died as the result of the administration of the anaesthetic.

Dr. Gilmour corroborated the evidence of Dr. Fawns. Death, he said, had been caused by the anaesthetic, aggravated by shock. The anaesthetic, he said, would act as a poison on the nervous system, including that of the heart. There was a depressed bone in the skull, and the operation was performed for the purpose of removing it. Mrs. Ginty died before the doctor had finished the operation. When the doctors found the woman's heart had ceased beating they at once applied artificial respiration for one hour, without success.

Dr. W. J. Defrie, who administered the anaesthetic, denied that the woman came to her death as the result of the anaesthetic. He said that death was caused from debility. Before administering the anaesthetic he examined Mrs. Ginty's heart and found nothing abnormal. Witness said he then administered ethol-chloride, followed by ether. Mr. Phelan asked the doctor if it were true that doctors were having trouble with impure properties. Dr. Defrie replied that four years ago trouble was experienced with the quality of ether. The same firm were still supplying the doctors, and he was sure that the difficulty previously experienced had been overcome.

The inquest will be continued on the 17th.

FATAL RIOTS BY CANADIANS AT WELSH MILITARY CAMP

Admiral Beatty at play. Having secured Britain's mastery of the seas, the doughty successor to Drake and Nelson can turn his thoughts to lighter affairs. Here he is seen skating at his country home near London, where he enjoyed a game of hockey with the other members of his family the day this photograph was taken.

Several Hundred Malcontents, Many of Foreign Extraction, Looted Stores and Fought Troops Sent to Intercept Them---Fatalities Estimated at From Eight to Twenty-Seven---Order is Restored.

London, March 7.—From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed and from twenty-five to seventy-three wounded in rioting during the past three days at the Kinmel military camp at Rhyl, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool the riot was started by about 200 malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed while other men who had seen less service were being sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday when the cavalry was called out but was forbidden to use its arms.

Troops from Chester intercepted the rioters in their march upon Abergele, near Rhyl, and also prevented a threatened raid on the latter place. Five men were killed and forty injured in the course of this fighting, it is reported.

V.C. Officer Trampled to Death.

There was further promiscuous shooting early Thursday morning, but at no time was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said. An unnamed major holding the Victoria Cross and believed to be from New Brunswick is reported to have been virtually trampled to death while attempting to defend the officers' quarters against great odds.

The Daily Mail says that the Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops, and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

The Canadian officials have informed the war office that they do not desire any increase in shipping facilities as a consequence of the outbreak, as they do not intend to be coerced by the action of the rioters. It is stated that twenty or thirty of the ringleaders, most of foreign extraction, have been arrested by the Canadian authorities, co-operating with the civilian police. It is understood that these men will be brought to London and lodged in the Bow street station.

Later Thursday numbers of the men paraded Rhyl. They made noisy demonstrations, but committed no damage.

Beginning of Outbreak.

The outbreak began Tuesday night with the signal cry, "Come on, Bolsheviki," uttered by a man said to belong to the Canadian forces. A large number of men then wrecked the stores building and thousands of loaves of bread were trampled into the mud. The woman's auxiliary quarters were then rushed and the women's clothes carried off. The rioters seized stores of ammunition, fired on the officers' quarters and then began a march in the direction of Abergele, but were held up.

A staff officer flew from the war office in London by airplane and addressed the men, undertaking that their grievances regarding demobilization and pay, which caused the outbreak, should be immediately removed. He declared that 10,000 men would be away by the week after next, and that four transports would be placed at the disposal of the colonials.

Official Statement Issued.

Canadian military headquarters in London today issued a statement with reference to the riot by soldiers at Kinmel Park. The statement says the disturbance was entirely due to the delay in getting the men back to Canada. It was impossible to keep the promises given the men, the statement adds, owing to the shortage of vessels to convey them home.

The authorities, however, the statement adds, do not regard the rioting as justified, and the offenders, many of whom already are under arrest, will be vigorously dealt with.

A number of civilians took part in the disturbance and twelve of these also have been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities.

In the course of the trouble three rioters and two sentries were killed and twenty-one persons were wounded, including two officers, according to the statement.

General Turner Goes to Kinmel.

In the house of commons this afternoon William Tyson Wilson, M.P. for Lancashire, asked Lord Edmund Talbot, representing the government, for a statement regarding the incident reported at the Kinmel camp at Rhyl, Wales. Lord Edmund replied that he had no further information.

The gravest view was taken on the news when it reached Canadian headquarters in London. General Turner, chief of staff, went immediately to the Kinmel camp, where he addressed the men, returning to London today.

The Evening Standard says it learns that the Canadian authorities in London this morning estimated that five persons had been killed and nineteen wounded in the rioting. The report that a major with the Victoria Cross had been killed while keeping insubordinate troops from the officers' mess was denied, the newspaper adds.

TARIFF COMMISSION, SAYS EX-MINISTER

Hon. George P. Graham Foreshadows Demand for General Revision.

Detroit, Mich., March 7.—In an interview here today, Hon. George P. Graham, former minister of railways and canals, referred in optimistic terms to the future of Canada, commercially, industrially and politically. Speaking of the pending tariff changes, he said.

"Canada has never really had a completed survey made of the factors entering into the tariff question. The United States has a regularly constituted tariff commission that supervises this important matter. Canada has neglected this duty. In 1917 a committee of ministers inquired into the situation, but since that time, no readjustments, based upon an intelligent understanding of the circumstances has been made.

"In dealing with this question, which affects every class of people in the dominion all must be considered. Views of the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, workingmen, and in fact of every section of the people, will probably be heard and the findings based on the greatest leeway possible, consistent with the greatest good to all.

For Cheap Implements.

"The farmer is an important factor that must be considered. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, and if we are to provide for immigration and settlement of our untilled land in the northwest, we must provide some inducement to settlers from the old countries. Then, too, if implements are made cheaper, the cost of production will be lowered, and this in turn will ultimately affect the consumer to his advantage.

"In election of 1911 when the tariff question was the issue, strong objections were made to liberal policy of free interchange of wheat with United States. We were defeated, but during war time, the Union government, realizing the advantages of this arrangement, provided necessary legislation to bring it about, gave the western farmer three markets instead of two for his produce, and we in the eastern section of the Dominion, would not know any change had been made. It was a wise policy, and in the stress of war time the Union government was brought to a realization of its fundamental benefits."

Mr. Graham was reluctant to discuss the possibility of his candidacy as a successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declaring a leader would be selected at the Liberal conference to be held shortly.

DUNLAP HATS.

The Dineen Co. are sole Canadian agents for the sale of the great American Hat made by Dunlap & Co. of New York. The spring styles have just arrived, and if you require the latest style in a Derby Hat see the new arrivals at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

"CANNOT SEE EUROPE STARVE AND FEED OURSELVES TO FULL

British Food Minister Says Food Situation in the Great Areas of Europe is Nothing Less Than Tragic.

Newcastle, Eng., March 7.—George H. Roberts, the food minister, speaking here today, said that he could state on absolutely unimpeachable authority that the situation with regard to food conditions in great areas of Europe was nothing less than tragic.

"It is not too much to say that Rumania is starving; that Serbia is starving; that Austria is starving, and that Germany is starving," he declared. "Ever since the armistice was signed the allies have been doing what they could to relieve the situation, and food should be, or is being, sent to all the countries I have named. But it is not enough, and the question now arises whether we shall be able to get sufficient food to those countries in time to prevent a catastrophe.

"The supreme council in Paris is straining every nerve to meet the situation. I am going over to Paris on Monday to attend the meetings of the council, and I pray it may be possible for us to take such emergency measures as may stave off the impending disaster.

"Clearly we cannot complacently watch Europe starving and feed ourselves to the full. That is not the spirit of this nation, which, thru its unselfishness, won the war. We are going to help, and if helping means that the situation here does not improve as rapidly as it otherwise would, this country, I am sure, will not grumble. As soon as the people realize the appalling seriousness of the situation which is developing in Europe, they will be the first to call upon the government to intervene."

MINES ARE ALL RIGHT, BUT FACTORIES DESTROYED

Paris, March 7.—Most of the iron mines in the rich Briey coal basin are in good condition, and can be worked again as soon as arrangements for employing men are made, according to the report of a commission which has been making a study of the mines. But nothing remains of the gigantic manufacturing organization allied with the mines in pre-war days. Factory buildings, which, it is said, will take years to reconstruct, were razed by the Germans, and the machinery was destroyed or removed.