

FOR SALE
YONGE ST. NEAR BLOOR.
 Latest Hotel, containing twenty rooms, built on high ground. Lot 44' x 125', 20' to lane.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
 24 King Street East. Main 6450.

FOR SALE
 FACTORY SITE—QUEEN ST. WEST, SOUTHEAST CORNER MASSEY. Twelve-foot lane in rear. Light on three sides. Six houses on property carrying \$1,250 per annum.
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
 24 King Street East. Main 6450.

North Bay Convention Tells Government of New Ontario's Needs
Provincial Treasurer Foreshadows a Popular Subscription

ONTOARIO PLANNING TO RAISE MONEY BY DOMESTIC LOAN

Important Announcement by Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer.

NEW SUCCESSION TAX
 Hamilton, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Domestic loans in Ontario were forecasted by Hon. Peter Smith, provincial treasurer, here today. Mr. Smith also announced that new sources of revenue would be found for the province, and that there would be a change in the succession duties tax. He also declared the intention of the U.F.O. government to make the moving picture theatre a real educational factor, and to regulate the tax on amusements, so that those who could afford it would pay it. Mr. Smith said the condition of the financial market and the exchange situation might lead the province to undertake to raise money from among its own people. The succession duties tax would be revised, he said, so that those who were worth \$100,000 or more would be affected more than the less wealthy.

Biggs Tells Road Policy
 Hon. F. C. Biggs, minister of public works, who with the provincial treasurer was a guest of honor at the banquet of the Westworth Milk Producers' Association, after referring to the production of milk and the price charged, which he did not consider exorbitant, spoke at some length on the government's road policy. He said that the government's road policy was to build roads that would be of benefit to the province, and that the government would be glad to see the municipalities having a say. But there were other things that the southern found to be peculiar to the north, like the change in the airplane service and the evils of sulphur smoke. To hear of the sulphur smoke was to get a new line on agriculture.

SAFELY TRANSFER ALL PASSENGERS
 Transport Northern Pacific Takes Off Those on Board Disabled Powhattan.

New York, Jan. 22.—All the 271 passengers on board the disabled army transport Powhattan have been transferred to the transport Northern Pacific and are on their way to New York. The transfer of the passengers was effected late today under good weather conditions and without any accident occurring. Captain Randall of the Powhattan signalled to the steamer Lady Laurier that he thought it advisable to transfer the passengers to the steamer Northern Pacific. The tow was immediately halted and preparations were made at once to transfer the passengers. The Powhattan's boats were swung out and the United States destroyers were signalled to come in closer to the transport and play their powerful searchlights on the gangways and the ship's boats. It was after 7 o'clock before the first boatload left the side of the Powhattan. The transfer of the passengers was a great difficulty.

AGREE TO SETTLE BIG POWER ACTION
 Ontario Power Co. Will Pay \$510,000 and the Government \$280,000.

WANT DEFINITE ANSWER TO DEMANDS BY TUESDAY
 Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has a membership of approximately 200,000, will ask the railroad administration for a definite answer by Tuesday to its demands for a general wage increase of about 40 per cent. The demands were presented July 31, 1919. President Wilson requested the men to wait a "reasonable time" until the government had an opportunity to reduce the cost of living.

Holland's Refusal to Extradite Ex-Kaiser Forwarded to Allies
Certain That Document Explains Why Netherlands Cannot Accede to Demand for Surrender.

The Hague, Jan. 22.—The reply of a Dutch government to the demand of the allies for the former German emperor was sent this morning to the Dutch minister at Paris. It probably will be delivered to M. Clemenceau tomorrow. So far as can be learned there is no doubt the demand will be refused, with an explanation of the position of the Netherlands.

Own Country Alone Can Ask
 London, Jan. 22.—The Standard reports that Holland's reply with regard to surrender of the former German emperor says it is impossible to grant extradition at the call of a third country, if his own country does not demand extradition.

SITUATION THROUGHOUT RUSSIA SHOWS A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
 Gen. Denikine Helped by Friendly Population and Swollen Rivers—Bolshevik Advance in Siberia Has Slowed Down—Letts Regain Much Territory.

London, Jan. 22.—The position of General Denikine, anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, at all appearances is somewhat better, according to the war office summary of the situation. The inevitable pause has occurred, which must follow any long and rapid offensive such as has been conducted by the Bolsheviks in south Russia. The further course of the operations will probably favor the side able to make the best use of the time at its disposal for reorganization. This matter will be easier for General Denikine, who is nearer his base and resources than the Bolshevik, who have gone deep into enemy country and depend for supplies and equipment on partially destroyed railways. Much depends upon the support afforded Denikine by the population at his rear. Reports seem to indicate that he still commands their full confidence and loyalty. However, his losses of material in the recent retreat are bound to have a grave effect on future operations. Meanwhile the river Don is so swollen by heavy rains as to render it difficult for the Don and Caucasus armies have thus gained a valuable respite, which will be used fully in reforming and raising further reinforcements should they be available to replace the casualties of retreat. Moreover, the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and Kuban forces to rally whole-heartedly around the government and afford full support to Denikine. The Bolshevik advance in Siberia appears to have slowed down. The allied high commissioner has received a message from Admiral Kolchak at Nizhny Novgorod, stating that he is remaining where with the ministers of his suite, whose fate he intends to share.

IN WEST RUSSIA.
 In west Russia the Letts, since the opening of their offensive on January 4, have retaken a stretch of their own country about 40 miles in depth and captured 18,000 prisoners and considerable material. Sixty miles of Lettish territory still remain in the Bolshevik hands. The Bolsheviks have concentrated strong forces of troops for the defence of the important junction of Rishitsa and are also counter-attacking the Lettish line along the Pskov railway, where they have been repulsed with heavy losses. The Letts have not succeeded in checking the Lettish advance in the centre. The tension between the Poles and Lithuanians continues, but only small armed encounters between partisan bodies have occurred. In the Caucasus the Bolshevik advance down the western shore of the Caspian appears to threaten Petrovsk, the base of the volunteer fleet. In Trans-Caspia, the Bolsheviks have not yet captured Krasnovodsk, as reported. They have penetrated as far as Yagman, but are held up by volunteers, who occupy strong positions, while the Bolshevik flanks are exposed to fire from the sea. Bolsheviks at Kabul. A Bolshevik mission is reported to have arrived at Kabul, Afghanistan, and to have been received with great ceremony. Two emissaries from Constantinople are also said to be at Kabul. Shafiq, the Mesopotamian leader, has adopted an attitude of defiance towards both the British and Arab governments. He is calling in loans advanced by the Mesopotamian administration to the people and sending agents far within the frontier to stir up trouble. A band of tribesmen attacked Albu Kemal on Jan. 11, but was beaten off by the British. British airplanes caused heavy casualties. One plane picked up a wounded British officer and carried him 240 miles to a hospital.

SPOTTED FEVER IN GALICIA.
 Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—Spotted fever is making increased ravages in eastern Galicia, according to reports received here, which declare there are more than 100,000 cases of the disease and that 10,000 deaths have resulted.

CONFIDENCE VOTE
MEMORIAL DEFEAT FOR FRENCH CABINET

Majority Was Overwhelming, But 300 Deputies Abstained From Voting.

FALL IS PREDICTED
 Paris, Jan. 22.—Amid tumultuous scenes in the chamber of deputies today the recently formed cabinet of Premier Alexandre Millerand received a vote of confidence, 272 to 23. The vote was considered a moral defeat for the government, however, as more than 300 deputies abstained from voting. The reluctance of the deputies to vote on the question of confidence recalled a scene in the chamber in the '90's when the minister of Alexandre Ribot was overthrown three hours after its formation. The vote of confidence was taken on the demand of Premier Millerand, following a savage attack by Deputy Leon Daudet, editor of L'Action Francaise on Jules Steeg, minister of the interior. M. Daudet demanded the right to interpellate the government on M. Steeg's appointment to the ministry. He declared that Steeg was an accomplice of Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, who was banished following his conviction on charges of communicating with the enemy, and of Joseph Caillaux, former premier, who is soon to be held bottled up, but all the combined might of the allied fleets could not save our commerce from attack and destruction by submarines, and only those who suffered under the sky of the nation engaged in war could know how narrowly England escaped starvation in spite of her mighty armada.

ASQUITH'S RETURN WILL BE WELCOMED
 Absolutely Safe Seats—Have Not Been Many With Independent Liberals.

OPPOSED BY LABORITE
 London, Jan. 22.—Now that ex-Premier Asquith has been officially adopted as the Liberal candidate for Paisley, common opinion is agreed that the contest will be the most momentous since the general election. Asquith's return to the house of commons would find a welcome amongst well high every section, particularly by those Liberals who are still persuaded that the experiences of the moment require the maintenance of the coalition government. Considering his eminence, it is rather remarkable that Mr. Asquith has had to remain so long outside. When Mr. Balfour, for instance, was defeated at Manchester, a perfectly safe seat was found him almost at once in the city of London. That such a course was not adopted in Mr. Asquith's case can only be ascribed to independent Liberalism possessing just now so few seats deemed absolutely secure. Mr. Asquith's selection last night for Paisley, however, only became the unanimous choice of the local caucus after some hesitation. The caucus also had before them the name of J. C. Watson, advocate of Edinburgh, and a native of Paisley. Mr. Asquith secured a majority of 18 on the first vote, and the second vote gave him the unanimous adoption. Opposed to Labor. As already cabled, Mr. Asquith will not be officially opposed by coalition headquarters in London, but local Unionists are suspected of being eager to bring out a candidate. J. M. Biggar, Co-operative and Labor candidate, has already opened his campaign, placing in the forefront of his program a levy on capital. Although some socialists oppose his candidature, he is certain of an almost solid Labor vote. In the meantime, the Ashton by-election, caused by the resignation of Sir Albert Stanley to the peerage, pursues a rather lively progress, due mainly to the spiritfulness with which Lady Defreze, better known as Vesta Tilley, noted vaudeville artist, is canvassing for her husband, Sir Walter Defreze, Coalition candidate. The National Federation of Discharged Soldiers have declined to support W. C. Robinson, Laborite, because certain trades unions, notably the Engineers, are alleged to have declined to allow employment of disabled men. The soldiers' vote here may turn the election. It is understood that the women's vote, which is pretty heavy, will be divided among all three candidates. Polling is fixed for Jan. 31.

NITTI BACK IN ROME
 Rome, Jan. 22.—Premier Nitti has returned to Rome. The reassembling of the chamber has been postponed from Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.

J. F. ORDE, K.C. TO SUCCEED BRITTON
 Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 22.—J. F. Orde, K.C., Ottawa, has been appointed to succeed Judge Britton on the supreme court of Ontario.

HUGE SUBMARINE CRUISERS AND AERIAL DREADNAUGHTS WILL FIGURE IN NEXT WAR

Former French Minister of Marine Predicts That Surface Vessels Will Be Relegated to the Scrap Heap—Will Mount Guns of Heaviest Type.

BY VICTOR AUGAGNEUR
 Former French Minister of Marine, Special Cable to The Toronto World. Paris, Jan. 22.—Inasmuch as the league of nations has proven a practical failure from its very inception, and the freedom of the seas still remains in the possession of that nation which holds in least the most formidable naval forces, the marine experts of the world are already considering the re-extension of sea armaments. The most far-sighted of these naval technicians are devoting their researches in large part to the development of the submarine cruiser on the one hand and the aerial dreadnaught and destroyer on the other, for the naval conflict undoubtedly will be determined under the sea and in the air. The great war proved the soundness of the theory I have always advanced, that the heavily armored surface battleship has lived out its day of efficacy. The appearance of the submarine soured the death knell of the heavily armored surface battleship. There was no decisive sea conflict in the course of the last war. Naval tactics were devoted to the effective blockading of enemy ports and the destroying of enemy commerce on the high seas. England proved the absolute mistress of the waves, it is true, to the extent that the German surface fleet was held bottled up, but all the combined might of the allied fleets could not save our commerce from attack and destruction by submarines, and only those who suffered under the sky of the nation engaged in war could know how narrowly England escaped starvation in spite of her mighty armada. The Aerial Dreadnaught. In the next war only one arm will prove quasi-effective against the submarine, and that is the aerial dreadnaught, carrying depth bombs and protected against enemy aircraft by hordes of tiny planes, armed with batteries of machine guns and manned by highly-trained flyers. Below the curling waves will prowls mammoth under-water destroyers, capable of crossing and recrossing the Atlantic on a single load of fuel. They will mount cannon of the heaviest type and will be as big as the present dreadnaughts, from five to eight hundred feet in length, fitted with electric sound detectors, wireless signaling apparatus, oxygen generators, powerful and accurate range-finders and formidable batteries of cannon and torpedo tubes. They will be absolute mistresses of the deep, able to go and come at will, capable of voyages as extended as any naval unit now in existence. Their power and speed will measure up to that of any enemy. They will defy pursuit. Transport and Cargo Boats. Not only will the offensive type of submarine be a factor of predominating weight in the conflict, submarine transports and cargo boats will also enter the naval lists. For in the next war no surface troop transport or cargo vessel will be under water, excepting that protected by a fleet of submarines. The effective use of submarines will be in the face of the submarine menace. The future coast defence of a nation will be assured by swarms of airplanes which will scour the seaboard from end to end in search of the submarine enemy. Airplane depth bombs, not forts and sixteen-inch rifles, will keep the ports of the nation engaged in war quiet. Air traffic will be fully for any nation to build a single super-dreadnaught. All naval programs devised to enhance a nation's power on the surface of the ocean are destined for the scrap heap. The nation which seeks to retain or increase its prestige as maritime power must concentrate on this moment, on the building of submarines and naval airplanes.

STERNBERG CAUGHT BY LOCAL POLICE
 Alleged Leader of New York Crooks Will Be Extradited.

Traced to Toronto after committing a series of burglaries in New York, Benjamin Sternberg was arrested here last night in a downtown hotel by Detective-Sergeant Crowe of the local police force, assisted by Detective-Sergeant Doherty of the New York Detective Bureau. With the arrest of Sternberg, the New York police believe they have captured the leader of a gang of clever thieves who were responsible for a number of burglaries from New York for shops, to the extent of \$50,000. Six other alleged burglars have been apprehended in New York by the police of that city. Some of these have been convicted and are awaiting sentence, while the others are held pending trial. The gang is alleged to have operated in four burglaries, which occurred in the months of October and November of last year, and several of the men were captured at various intervals from the date of the first robbery. Eluded Police. One of the members of the gang was a woman, who was also captured, and who awaits trial on a charge of receiving. From the first the New York police suspected Sternberg of being the leader of the gang, but he eluded the police successfully and reached Toronto. Perhaps the richest haul the gang made was on Nov. 30, when they are alleged to have broken into an exclusive for establishment in New York. On this occasion the burglars entered the building by way of the skylight, and bound and gagged the watchman on duty and escaped with their loot. The watchman was not discovered by the police until about 24 hours had elapsed, when they took up the pursuit. They made an attempt to locate Sternberg, but without result. He was later traced to Toronto, where he was living under the alias of Harry Davis in a downtown hotel. Davis, or Sternberg, did not resist arrest, although he denied to the officers that he was the man they were looking for. He will be taken back to New York by Detective-Sergeant Doherty, and will go on trial in that city.

GOVERNMENT SCORED BY G.V.V.A. EXECUTIVE
 Dominion Officers of Veterans Call Financial Aid "The Charity Dole."

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—(By Canadian Press.)—Warm condemnation of the government's system of granting financial aid to returned soldiers, which was referred to as the "charity dole," was made at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans' Association this afternoon. Members representing all the provinces in the Dominion were unanimously of the opinion that the government scheme did not adequately meet the present situation. A resolution to be presented to parliament was drawn up, giving expression to the feelings of the executive. Inter-Association Conference. A conference is to take place between officers of all chartered organizations of returned soldiers of Canada, including the Grand Army of Canada, the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, etc. Strong representations are to be made without delay to some of the departments of returned men engaged in temporary capacities. The policy of the post-office department was particularly deplored in a resolution which contended that this action of the government, "tended to increase discontent and unrest among the returned soldiers in the Dominion."

EGYPTIANS ATTACK AN INDIAN PATROL
 Cairo, Jan. 22.—Renewed disorders occurred last evening at Assiut, 15 miles from Cairo. Rioters attacked an Indian patrol company with revolvers and bricks, killing a corporal and wounding two privates. The troops killed one and wounded several of the rioters.

BOWMAN AND MILLS ADDRESS GATHERING OF NORTH ONTARIANS

Mills Favors Iron Bounty—Bowman Expects N. Bay-Soo Line by Fall.

DRURY NOT PRESENT
 North Bay, Ont., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The parliament of the north ran two years today; first at purely northern request, second, by a double-tree with two cabinet ministers of the second whipletter. Premier Drury didn't come because of the Hulton adventure. But Messrs. Bowman and Mills turned up. A local leader after some interview had occurred in the private car told the convention that Mr. Biggs was in town instead of Mr. Mills, which shows that there is a confusion of modesty about the government. Ministers don't show themselves enough or the public doesn't sufficiently study the public illustrations. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Mills are of the north and were unfeignedly welcomed, but the north glints best like its own crystallized snow when it runs along at its own gallop. The convention passed a resolution of all of them practical, and some of them broadly applicable to the proposed issuing of a license to municipal officers instead of thru oily political appointees, and the request that the government appoint no officials to draw salaries and spend money furnished by municipalities without the municipalities having a say. But there were other things that the southern found to be peculiar to the north, like the change in the airplane service and the evils of sulphur smoke. To hear of the sulphur smoke was to get a new line on agriculture. Flight by Airplane. The airplane can become an economic Barkis on a cost basis of 50c a mile for the transportation of two passengers and 300 pounds of freight. The Barker-Bishop Company seem an able flyer to say they are prepared to establish a route from North Bay to Moose Factory, about 670 miles, with hydrocasts at New Liskeith and Coburne. The lakes, of course, are to be the starting and alighting fields. For obtaining real knowledge of the country, the flyer has the footman and canoe beaten. A railway is wanted to James Bay. One traveler says the right route is here; another proposes it there. The flyer goes up, photographs the region, and you could make a map on which you could lay your rails with scientific certainty. A flyer is the only truly efficient freight carrier. Speeding at an altitude of 6000 feet can locate an outbreak 12 miles on either side, a strip 24 miles wide of an area of 2000 square miles per flight hour. To those who advance the idea of government subsidies as necessary as they are for other public services. The convention was keen on testing the alpine possibilities. Sulphur Smoke Farmer. The sulphur smoke farmer is a by-product of the nickel trust in the Sudbury region. He aims to live on damages obtained from sulphur fumes by panics whose roasting gives off so much sulphur that surrounding vegetation is killed. But the greedy extraction of sulphur fumes without the Canadian farmer who moved a resolution favoring the settlement of claims for damages by sulphur fumes by arbitration instead of thru the courts said he did not cut enough off \$5 acres of grain to winter one team. In 1916 he sued ripened in his locality. Some claims taken to the courts in 1915 were still outstanding because the mining companies can carry appeals to higher courts and were the farmer. Then in suits before the courts the mining companies bring impressive expert evidence as to the cause of stunted grain and wither grass disease and so forth. The government once promised high class expert evidence on the farmers' side. When he appeared he was a youth who graduated at Guelph three months previously and had never seen a sulphur stricken crop. One Lady Speaker. Sulphur brought the only lady speaker of the convention into action. Mrs. Soutar used to live in the poison belt. She drew warm applause when she said it was up to the government to compel all mine owners to use a system reported to be operated by the British-American Company, which takes the sulphur from the ore before roasting. The chairman had said this company had control of this process. Her competitors couldn't do it. In this objection the lady swiftly brushed aside. Humanly requires the elimination of the sulphur nuisance and prevention of its possible effects. It is the government's business to compel the general use of every appliance that prevents destruction. A gentle-faced lady, but mighty strong on compulsion, the convention was mighty strong with her. Empire of Wealth. One more especially interesting characteristic is worth noting. They often speak of this empire of unexampled wealth. A resolution carried unanimously, defining the frontier of New Ontario, which may surprise a few oldsters of the south, is the result of the government's recalculation of its frontier in quite an imperial fashion. You have been accustomed to thinking of New Ontario beginning at Lake Nipissing, one hundred miles from Lake Ontario. But the men of the north this morning far-

MICHIGAN MEN'S OASIS LOOKED FOR IN KENT
 Chatham, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—Large quantities of "booze" which are reported to have been hauled from Chatham into Dover township during the past few weeks, has started a search for the effect that that section of the county may be an oasis for Michigan men with parched throats. Large consignments of liquor are said to have reached certain points in the township, in the opinion of many, are too great for "personal consumption," which happenings have given color to the theory that large portions are finding its way to Michigan over the ice routes from various points on the Dover township coast of St. Clair. The police have information that a sleighload of "booze" was seized yesterday, the value of which is estimated at eighteen hundred dollars.

ITALY IS PUTTING DOWN STRIKE WITH IRON HAND
 Rome, Jan. 22.—The police at Florence yesterday arrested the entire committee of strikers and occupied the streets surrounding the chamber of labor. Troops with armored cars were also distributed at strategic points throughout the city. At Milan more than 100 strikers have been arrested for obstructing and attempting to prevent other railway men from working. One freight train was abandoned in the open country by the crew.

DUTCH PORTS MENACED BY A SERIOUS STRIKE
 The Hague, Jan. 22.—A serious strike is threatening the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, where the transport workers and sailors are demanding a higher standard of wages. The decision regarding a strike, which is considered inevitable, will be taken within the course of this month. The workers concerned at Rotterdam number 15,000.

EGYPTIANS ATTACK AN INDIAN PATROL
 Cairo, Jan. 22.—Renewed disorders occurred last evening at Assiut, 15 miles from Cairo. Rioters attacked an Indian patrol company with revolvers and bricks, killing a corporal and wounding two privates. The troops killed one and wounded several of the rioters.

EGYPTIANS ATTACK AN INDIAN PATROL
 Cairo, Jan. 22.—Renewed disorders occurred last evening at Assiut, 15 miles from Cairo. Rioters attacked an Indian patrol company with revolvers and bricks, killing a corporal and wounding two privates. The troops killed one and wounded several of the rioters.