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AVENUE ROAD HILL, DISTRICT PRE-FERRED.  
Desirable residence: \$150 month.  
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FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 14 1919

VOL. XXXIX—No. 14,002 TWO CENTS

**FOR SALE**  
\$42,500  
MODERN RESIDENCE ON AVENUE RD.,  
BETWEEN HEATH AND LONSDALE.  
13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, trunk-rooms. Garage with chauffeur's quarters over. Lot 24 x 130.  
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**PROBS:** Northwest winds; fair and cold; light local snow at night.

## 58TH BATTALION ON WAY TO TORONTO

Ottawa, Ont., March 13.—The militia department announces that among the units and drafts which embarked on the steamship Baltic on March 12 are two for Toronto—the 58th Infantry Battalion, 31 officers and 657 men, and the Canadian Mounted Rifles, 10 officers, 373 men. The 58th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Galt, commander, left Exhibition Camp, Toronto, for overseas service during the winter of 1918-19.



A glimpse of the reception tendered the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax as they marched thru the streets of that city. This was the first battalion to return to Canada as a unit.

## WITTY SPEECH, ARCHAMBAULT PUTS "PEP" INTO DEBATE

**Commons Hears Suggestion of Yellow Star for Possessors of Liquor.**

### MILLING PROFITS

**Declares They Were Abnormal for War Time, and Gives Figures.**

Ottawa, March 13.—An amusing speech by Joseph Archambault, of Chambly-Verchères, today broke the monotony of the continued debate on the address. Mr. Archambault kept the house in constant merriment, government supporters enjoying his shafts scarcely less than the opposition. If total prohibition were adopted, argued Mr. Archambault, then there should be an order-in-council to compel hypo-crites to wear a badge with a yellow star for every case of liquor in their cellars, and Mr. Archambault related a laughing house how he recently spent a week in Toronto one Sunday. He emphasized the profits made by large milling companies in war time and the continued high cost of living. He had also a long series of questions to ask the Hon. Mr. Calder, declared that Mr. Calder's political faith was "torquism with a Liberal veneer," and referred to Sir George Foster as having deflected "the In a voice trembling with pathos and tears."

During the afternoon, Mr. McQuarrie, of New Westminster, criticized the granting of the "right of priority" to Columbia fishing licensees to citizens of foreign countries. Another British Columbia member, Dr. Bonnell, of East Kootenay, strongly supported the proposed department of public health as a means of helping the fight against tuberculosis. A further western man, Mr. Henderson, of Macdonald, Manitoba, thought that as the government had been elected to deal with the war, there was an obligation to deal with war issues, such as reconstruction and reparation.

Col. Peck, V. C., will continue the debate tomorrow afternoon. It is expected that the bill will be followed by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

**Criticizes Fisheries.**  
Mr. W. G. McQuarrie said there was great dissatisfaction in British Columbia with regard to the fisheries, and "it would be a good thing for the minister of marine and fisheries to give the matter his serious consideration." On the Fraser river there had been, he said, a falling off. The total last year was 206,093 cases, which was below normal and he described the situation with regard to salmon as alarming. He stated that the great majority of the fishing licenses in British Columbia were issued to Japanese, and a great part

(Concluded on Page 6, Column 3).

## FOUR PEACE PACTS ARE NECESSARY; GERMANY FIRST

**French Delegate Says Treaty Cannot Be Ready by March 20.**

### WILL REGULATE TRADE

**Greeks and Armenians Send Petition Protesting Against Turkish Rule.**

Paris, March 13.—Captain Andre Tardieu of the French peace delegation today held his usual weekly conference with the newspaper correspondents. Four treaties will be necessary, one each with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Captain Tardieu explained, and these, he said, probably would be signed together. The armistice with Germany, being the most important, would be signed first, the others will be drawn along similar lines and will place a limitation of armaments upon the other central powers, but there was less hurry about framing these, Captain Tardieu added.

As to the signing of peace would permit Germany to resume commercial activity, Captain Tardieu said the financial and commercial sections of the treaty will contain important provisions. It will regulate trade, but that shipping will be resumed under certain reservations. Answering an inquiry whether the Germans would be permitted to come to Paris to sign the peace treaty, Captain Tardieu said it was not certain that the Germans would be permitted to Paris—that the conference had not decided this point.

**Object to Turkish Rule.**  
The peace conference commission on Greek affairs yesterday heard the representatives of Thrace, M. Wamravs, a former deputy in the Turkish parliament, and A. Antoniadis, an engineer. Mr. Antoniadis told the commission of a preponderating Greek position in agriculture and in authority in Thrace. The Greek and Armenian patriarchy at Constantinople have sent a petition to M. Venizelos to be presented to the peace conference. Demand is made that the Armenians no longer be compelled to live under a Turkish government, and it is declared that the Greeks and Armenians will not submit to such a government.

The petition asks that Greeks be allowed to live in Armenian territory in case they cannot be in the limits of their own country. The Armenians ask for the formation of a great Armenia with access to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and say they would like to see Thrace, Constantinople, Smyrna and the sanjaks of Comedea and Biglia incorporated in Greece.

Hope is expressed that the united Greeks and Armenians may become a factor in the peace, progress and civilization of the near east.

## DANCED IN STREETS WHILE WOMEN MURDERED

London, March 13.—According to a London wireless dispatch received tonight there has been no important change in the situation in Berlin during the past 24 hours.

The Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that on demand of the majority socialists a prohibition against dancing has been issued in Berlin. The dispatch adds that during the week while women and children were being murdered dancing revells in fancy dress were engaged in on the streets.

## BRITAIN IN FOREFRONT OF AERIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Seeley in Commons Introduces Estimates for 66,500,000 Pounds—Eight Thousand Enemy Planes Shot Down—Will Keep 102 Squadrons Out of 200 for Defence.**

London, March 13.—During the war 8,000 enemy airplanes were shot down by the British air force, while 2,800 British machines were missing. Brig.-General J. E. B. Seeley announced in the house of commons today in introducing the army's air estimates of £66,500,000. General Seeley said that if the war had continued the estimate would have been £200,000,000.

When the armistice was signed, he added, England was turning out 4,000 airplanes a month and had 200 squadrons in commission compared to six at the beginning of the war. General Seeley said it was intended to keep 102 squadrons "for defence" out of the country, would not rely so much on the number of machines as in remaining in the forefront of aerial development. Air forces, he added, would be maintained in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Archangel and the Near and Middle East. He pointed out that the political officer at Bagdad was despatched yesterday to inspect the air force in Iraq. He also pointed out that the political officer at Bagdad was despatched yesterday to inspect the air force in Iraq.

## FRANCE TO MEET HUGE DEFICIT

**Yearly Budget Will Be Three or Four Times as Great as Before War.**

Paris, March 13.—Louis Klotz, the minister of finance, began his eagerly awaited speech in the chamber of deputies today, on the financial situation, by denying that he had made the statement that France had become richer since the war. From the fiscal point of view, there had been more resources created, the minister conceded, but it would be absurd to say that any country with departments in such a condition as the invaded departments of France, had become richer. The yearly budget, M. Klotz announced, would be three or four times greater than before the war, the deficit to be met being 21,750,000,000 francs. M. Klotz gave striking figures of war expenditures. He said that more than thirty-nine billion francs was spent for artillery and eleven billion for the pay of troops. The total expenditures of the ministry of war were one hundred and nineteen billion francs, while the navy department spent only six billion francs.

According to M. Klotz, it would be relatively easy to meet the ten billion franc deficit of 1919, by an increase in direct taxes, an income tax, receipts from the liquidation of war stocks and a revision of the law governing the transportation of troops over French railroads, by charging the allies for transportation, as the French are charged. The railroad deficit, the minister said, would be 4,000,000,000 francs.

**Tax on Capital.**  
Concerning the tax on capital proposition, M. Klotz said the French capitalist taxpayer would not be called on to pay one cent of additional taxes until Germany's indemnity figures to France were settled and guaranteed. But even should Germany pay completely for damages and the restoration of the devastated provinces, M. Klotz said, this would not balance future budgets after 1919. The tax on capital, the minister asserted, was destined to reach war profiteers.

## TO RESTORE TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK HARBOR

**Reported That Government Will Commandeer Fleet Manned by Union Crews.**

New York, March 13.—Commandeering by the government of a fleet of harbor craft sufficient to restore traffic in New York's street-bound harbor to normal conditions has been decided upon by officials of the army, navy and United States shipping board, according to apparently well authenticated reports tonight.

If the boats are taken over by government agencies they will be manned by union crews operating under a basic eight-hour day on the wage scale recently agreed upon with the railroad administration. James L. Hughes, federal conciliator, who has been seeking for a settlement of the strike for several days, issued the following statement: "The army, navy and shipping board have arranged to put the railroad administration wage scale and working conditions into effect and negotiations are progressing favorably towards complete and satisfactory settlement which will restore normal conditions and serve the interest of the general public."

## GERMANY AND POLAND HAVE STRUCK A SNAG

**Posen, March 13.—The inter-allied mission to Poland is making satisfactory progress in its negotiations with the German delegates here so far as the regulation of domestic questions between Germany and Poland is concerned. The military issue, however, is somewhat more complicated and the German military delegates have gone to Germany to hold a conference with Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding them.**

## BOLSHEVIK EXECUTE RELATIVES OF OFFICERS

Stockholm, March 13.—All the relatives and officers of the 86th Russian Regiment which went over to the White Guards against the Soviet government, have been executed according to a despatch from Petrograd. The executions were ordered by the military revolutionary committee of Petrograd.

## GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Weimar, March 13.—The German delegates to the peace conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister; Dr. Eduard David, majority Socialist and first president of the national assembly; Dr. Max Warburg, Dr. Adolph Mueller, minister to Switzerland; Professor Walter M. A. Shuecking, of Marburg University, and Herr Gelsberg, minister of posts and telegraph in the Prussian ministry.

## Two Million and a Quarter Tonnage Will Be Surrendered to Entente

Berlin, March 13.—The mercantile fleet in German harbors, the disposition of which will be decided at an early date at the food shipping conference at Brussels, consists, according to German figures, of 723 steamers, of 1,988,700 gross tons, and 138 sailing vessels of 52,600 tons. The sailing craft and some of the smaller steamers will, however, be left by the Entente to Germany for the coastal trade.

## HEARST NICKEL ARMOR DINTED BY SAM CARTER

**Member for Guelph Says Sudbury Starves, While U. S. Treasury Fattens, and Claims O.T.A. Injustices Are Due to Government "Jumps."**

As a social crusader without any strings Sam Carter of Guelph broke a lance yesterday against the nickel armor of the Hearst government, and as he foretold the attack right up to the position of the premier the body-guard broke and took cover. For the second time during the session the house displayed excitement, the other occasion being the anti-prohibition speech of Colonel Machin.

Sam Carter also denounced the administration of the O.T.A., and said the contempt of justice witnessed all over the province is directly due to the fact that the government has the "jumps," and the attorney-general has allowed the law to degenerate into a deplorable social scandal. Mr. Regan (South Wentworth) resumed his speech on the budget, he hoped for a day of larger confidence between capital, labor and agriculture.

Sam Carter was cheered by the Liberal's on rising. He made a kindly reference to the late Mr. Johnston of Belleville. He reiterated his prohibition convictions. His position in the house he described as between the upper and nether millstones of the parties.

W. C. Chambers: You are there yet. Mr. Carter: Thank God I am not likely to be ground down between them. (Applause). The true democracy without justice and there is no just ice, at least in regard to the administration of the temperance law in Ontario. The newspapers are partisan. Liquor has again begun to flow, and the government having lost three or four elections has the jumps.

Col. Price (Toronto): In what by-elections have you been? Mr. Carter: I did not interfere in the by-elections. Labor in Ontario will, he said, support prohibition. The farmer is almost to a man in favor of prohibition. The women will make the government more jumpy. "I would remind the attorney-general that there can be no greater evil in a country than when law is not enforced." (Applause).

Mr. Carter said the government has directly interfered with the administration of justice in Guelph. From Sudbury he quoted a newspaper's exposure of liquor traffic in the express companies. He read a long report on the responsibility of the government for a class of men who live on law breaking. There are not more than a few efficient O. T. men in the whole province. He had found abundant evidence of drinking in Toronto. Before the Dominion stepped in, the express companies had "cars" running daily from Montreal. No record was kept of the shipments, in Pembroke, the people were loudly complaining. The military authorities had to threaten to put the law of bounds, before the license authorities were roused. He had spoken to the attorney-general to store law and order, and respect for justice, but to no purpose.

A member on the government side of the house laughed. Mr. Carter: Ah, you laugh. But let me tell you what you laugh at. Guelph is a law-abiding city, but during the operation of this law, four murders have occurred. Premier Hearst: I failed to catch the name of the author of the report. Mr. Carter: I will send it over to you.

## WILSON'S FOOT AGAIN IS ON FRENCH SOIL

Brest, France, March 13.—President and Mrs. Wilson, and the party which came with them from the United States, disembarked from the George Washington here at 9:45 o'clock tonight. They left for Paris at 11 o'clock.

The numerous decorations had been hung out to welcome the return of the president. His reception was entirely without ceremony. The presidential train is due in Paris at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning.

## INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF RHINE NAVIGATION

Paris, March 13.—An official statement, dealing with today's session of the committee on the international regime of ports, waterways and railways, says: "The commission on the international regime of ports, waterways and railways, met this morning at 10:30 at the ministry of public works, in parliamentary session. The commission continued the discussion of provisions relative to the international regime of Rhine navigation, to be inserted in the preliminaries of peace. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m."

## DIVERGENT VIEWS ON RESPONSIBILITY

Fate of Ex-Kaiser and Other Heads of States Hangs in the Balance.

Paris, March 13.—There is a divergence in the views of the members of the commission investigating the responsibility for the war on several important points, according to The Temps. As to whether the German emperor and other heads of enemy states should be brought to trial, is a question on which a division of opinion exists, while the matter of an international tribunal or military tribunals for the judging of those charged with violations of the rights of nations during the war has not been settled. The American delegates have opposed an international tribunal, pointing out that the United States was not a belligerent during the whole period when such violations were committed. A possible solution has been under consideration—the appointment of military tribunals composed of officers of different nationalities.

## MEXICAN OIL BILL IS UNSATISFACTORY

**Fails to Take Into Consideration Vested Rights of Foreigners in Land.**

Washington, March 13.—The oil land legislation is of great interest to Great Britain, the United States and France, as it will affect vast property holdings of their nationals. The pending petroleum bill, upon which the United States did not have time to act after the measure was submitted by President Carranza, is regarded in official circles here as unsatisfactory in that it merely grants licenses to oil companies to operate their productive wells and thus fails to insure title to their undeveloped lands held in reserve for the future.

Officials said today the proposed law failed to recognize vested rights which Great Britain, the United States and France specifically insisted upon in notes sent to the Mexican government early in the year. The rights to property purchased in Mexico under the old constitution were recognized until 1917, when the new constitution declaring all minerals belonged to the government and denying the right of foreigners to own land in Mexico became effective.

Some high officials believe that because of the new feeling of co-operation now evident on both sides of the Rio Grande the objectionable features of the oil bill will be eliminated by the Mexican congress.

## GIRL MOTOR BANDIT GETS TWELVE YEARS

Philadelphia, March 13.—Twenty-year-old Florence Duke motor bandit and stool-pigeon of highwaymen, was today sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for aiding automobile thieves. She was offered a clemency extended by the judge provided she would reveal the names of her accomplices. She was notified that the young woman had confessed to stealing between twenty-five and thirty motor cars. On one occasion she drove a car and piloted four highwaymen to the truck, and assisted in the hold-up of a man. When but fifteen, Florence Duke eloped from her Massachusetts home with a youth who is now serving a ten-year sentence in this state.

## Spent 26,000,000 Francs For Shells and Projectiles

Paris, March 13.—France spent 26,000,000 francs for shells and projectiles during the war, Senator Lucien Hubert told the senate army commission yesterday. He said that 1,500,000,000 francs were spent for extra material for use by the artillery.

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