WANTED FOR BUYER
RESIDENCE ON THE HILL.
Price not to exceed $35,000. Containing parlor, living room, kitchen, servants' dining-room and sitting-room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

The Toronto World

WAREHOUSE SPACE FOR RENT
S. E. Corner Duke and Frederick Sts.
Eleven thousand square feet. Good elevator and shipping facilities.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

PROBS: Southwest winds; mostly fair and milder.

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 12 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,972 TWO CENTS

BRITISH PREMIER CALLS FOR AN END TO LABOR STRIFE

Senate Reading Room
1Jan20—12376
SENATE P O
OTTAWA

"If all classes of the community are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the stability, security and freedom of industry, no section of the community, however powerful, shall be allowed to hold up the whole nation."---*Lloyd George.*

ASSEMBLY INCLUDES CLAUSE FAVORING OPEN DIPLOMACY

Will Be Effective as Soon as Germany is Partner in League of Nations.

ELIMINATE SECRECY

Independents Want Fatherland at Once to Carry Out Constitution Provisions.

Weimar, Feb. 11.—The national assembly unanimously adopted a provisional constitution at 6 o'clock this evening, after a three-hour wrangle between the independent Socialists on one hand, and all the rest of the house on the other, over one single point—the question of secret agreements.

Altho the independents lost in their contention that Germany should pave the way for the entire world in going definitely on record in favor of open diplomacy agreements, they rose belatedly to make the acceptance of the constitution as a whole unanimous, despite the inclusion of the clause they had opposed.

This paragraph—a part of the sixth clause of the constitution—reads as originally conceived and now accepted:

"As soon as the German empire is represented in the league of nations, with the aim to exclude secret agreements, all agreements with the nations allied in the league must have the acquiescence of the national assembly and the state commission."

The state commission corresponds to the federal council, or second chamber.

Want to Bind Germany.

The Independents sought to have this clause altered so that Germany might unequivocally go on record as legally bound to enter into no secret agreements, regardless of what other states may do in the future. The fight in the assembly on this point raged during both second and third readings, led by Dr. Hugo Haase and Dr. Cohn for the Independents, and Herr Landsberg, Dr. Dernburg and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for the government and other parties.

Dr. Dernburg, in supporting the clause as it was finally adopted, said that it was impossible for Germany to hope to make agreements with other nations if they adhered to secret methods, while Germany, by its constitution, was in duty bound to publish all the terms in detail.

Dr. Haase replied that one of the great objects of the revolution had been the elimination of secrecy. He contended that Germany could well afford to lead the way to peace by the path of openness, no matter what others did, and as an evidence of the sincerity and genuineness of her reform.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau assured Dr. Haase that he would never make a secret treaty or agreement, but Dr. Haase replied that there was no assurance how long he would be in power. He ridiculed Dr. Dernburg's assertions.

During the debate, Herr Cohn, acting as spokesman for the Independents in demand that "republic" be substituted in some dozen places for "empire."

He concluded with an appeal for the construction of the constitution in such a manner of wording as to leave no possible doubt in any mind that the monarchy was banished forever. Unless this were done, he added, "revolution, which is nourished by lack of raw materials, will live again." The speaker concluded by warning his hearers to "remember the past and make a new government, and do not make the mistakes of the old."

The assembly elected Friedrich Ebert president of the German state by a vote of 277 out of 379 votes, a majority of 102. Herr Ebert accepted the election. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

Germans Leaving for Treves To Discuss Further Armistice

Paris, Feb. 11.—Mathias Erzberger and the other members of the German armistice commission were preparing to leave Weimar today, according to despatches received here, for Treves to carry out negotiations for a renewal of the armistice.

BRITISH MAILS.

British and foreign mails via England will be closed at the Toronto General Postoffice as follows:

Regular ordinary mail at 6.00 p.m. Wednesday, February 12th, 1919.

Supplementary ordinary mail at 6.00 a.m. Thursday, February 13th, 1919.

Regular ordinary mail at 6.00 a.m. Friday, February 14th, 1919.

Supplementary ordinary mail at 11.00 a.m. Friday, February 14th, 1919.

Registered mail at 5 p.m. Wednesday, February 12th, 1919.

Registered mail at 12.00 midnight, Thursday, February 13th, 1919.

Supplementary registered mail at 10.00 a.m. Friday, February 14th, 1919.

Parcels post mail at 4.00 p.m. Wednesday, February 12th, 1919.

Another Victory Loan This Fall

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—Judging by the government's lavish program of expenditure for this year, which parliament is asked to vote, there will have to be another large final ("Victory loan" of some hundreds of millions floated next autumn. The prospective expenditure of at least eight hundred million dollars is contemplated.

The items are as follows: For military expenditure, demobilization charges, pay, transport, etc., 275 millions; for ordinary domestic expenditure, 175 millions; for shipbuilding, 60 millions; for public works, capital expenditure, 20 millions; for railways (betterments, new equipment, branch lines, etc.), 60 millions; to meet deficit on operative government lines, pay guaranteed bond interest, etc., 25 millions; gratuity pay to soldiers on discharge, 75 millions; pensions, 50 millions; good roads, five millions; housing scheme, five millions; vocational training, two millions; interest on national debt and sinking fund, 70 millions; advances to soldiers for land purchase, implements and stock, five millions.

The total revenue from taxation will, it is estimated, be about 300 millions for the year.

Another half billion addition to the national debt is in sight for the first reconstruction year.

Returning Soldiers

Three trains of returned soldiers from the troopship Carmania will arrive in Toronto today. The first will come in at North Toronto Station at 11.30 a.m., and will carry the men whose names appear in the recently published list under the initials A to J. Time of the arrival of the other two trains from the Carmania has not been announced, but information can be obtained by phoning this morning to Adelaide 3180 and 3181 or North 3416 and 3417.

On Page 4 of this issue will be found a list of men who have arrived on the troopship Tunisian. These will arrive at the Union Station at 12.35 p.m. today and most of them will be accompanied by their wives and children.

Many motor cars will be needed to take these men to their homes and volunteer motorists are asked to meet these trains whenever possible.

EX-ALDERMAN ARCHIBALD GOT WHISKEY FROM POLICE

Inspector Pogue Admits Giving Confiscated Liquor to Son of Ex-Deputy---Sensational Results of World's Exposure.

It was proven at the police investigation in the city hall yesterday afternoon that whiskey had been taken from Pape avenue division by a police inspector and given to ex-Alderman Garnet A. Archibald, son of the former Deputy Chief of Police David Archibald. The probe was brought on thru the publication exclusively in The World recently of an article by Ida Webster, one of the paper's writers, who called upon Chief Grasett to investigate the facts surrounding the disappearance of 60 bottles of whiskey seized by the police.

Ex-Ald. Garnet A. Archibald.

Nearly five months elapsed before the board of police commissioners learned of the whiskey being taken away. Ida Webster investigated the allegations, the facts of which warranted the publication of the story, which so far has implicated several prominent men.

The police commissioners, at private consultation Monday night, decided to hold an inquiry into the charges. Yesterday afternoon it was opened in the women's court room, city hall, and the press were admitted to the meeting, which in itself was an unusual thing, as it is almost invariably held behind closed doors.

Deputy Chief Summoned.

The statement was made that ex-Deputy Chief Archibald's name had been used by his son, Garnet, to secure six bottles of whiskey, and, altho Garnet Archibald denied that his father was in any way implicated in the case, the commissioners demanded that the former deputy chief be summoned to give evidence. When this decision was reached, T. C. Robinette, K.C., representing Police Inspector Pogue, who at the time was in charge of Pape avenue station, asked that the hearing be enlarged until Thursday until Mr. Archibald, senior, is on hand to testify. Pogue is the inspector who admits giving Archibald the whiskey. He also admits giving a bottle to a police sergeant.

Garnet Archibald, under oath, made the statement that he had received

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 3).

SIR ROBERT BORDEN EXPECTED IN MARCH

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Official advices as to the return of Sir Robert Borden from overseas are still lacking here, altho it is expected that he will be back early in March. The prime minister's movements depend on developments at the peace conference, and on the work of the committee (of which Sir Robert is a member) appointed to consider delimitation of boundaries of Greece and Rumania. Sir Robert is also British representative on the allied delegation to meet Russian representatives on Princes' Island, Sea of Marmora, should the suggested conference take place.

Present for Session.

With the imminent return to the United States of President Wilson, it is felt here that there is every probability of Sir Robert Borden being in Ottawa for a large part of the session. In that event, it is likely that one, or perhaps two, of the Canadian ministers now overseas, would remain there to watch Canadian interests. Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. Arthur Sifton are suggested in this connection.

TO PUNISH AUTHORS OF TURKISH HORRORS

Governor of Diarbekir is on Trial at Constantinople for Part in Armenian Massacres.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks has begun in Constantinople. The leader of the Turkish officials being tried at present is Keimal Bey, governor of Diarbekir. The prosecutor, in opening the trial, declared it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

UNION WILL SIFT POLICE EVIDENCE

Policemen who will give evidence before the royal commission will be examined this afternoon by the executive officers of the police union. The executive has called a meeting in Sons of England Hall at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Statements to be submitted as evidence by the union to the commission will be formulated and submitted before the men are called to the witness box.

Notices were sent out to the different stations last night requesting the constables to appear before the executive.

WILSON TO SAIL SATURDAY.

London, Feb. 11.—President Wilson will sail from Brest for New York, February 16, according to Reuter's Paris correspondent.

CANNOT COMPETE IN SHIPBUILDING

Find Canada Handicapped Owing to the Excessive Costs.

Special to The Toronto World.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Further information gleaned from marine department figures as to present shipbuilding costs in Canada on account of government orders emphasize the fact that unless contractors are willing to cut down profits very materially, with proportionate reductions in costs of raw material and labor, Canada cannot compete with other countries in shipbuilding except at the expense of the general taxpayer. This will probably be the government's reply to the Toronto deputation which is coming here on Thursday to ask for further government orders for the Toronto yards. The fixed price for steel plates is $83 per ton as determined by the government's bargain with the Dominion Iron and Steel company, conditioned upon the production in Canada of steel plates for shipbuilding. The cost of steel plates in the United States is now down to about $63 per ton, while in Great Britain it is very considerably lower.

Labor Costs More.

Shipyard labor costs in Canada are fully 80 per cent. higher than in Great Britain and about on a parity with United States rates. The average cost per ton of the fifty million dollars' worth of vessels now ordered by the government is $200 as compared with $95 in Great Britain. The per ton cost in the United States is said to be variable according to locality, size of ships, etc., but there is good reason to believe that it averages considerably lower than the present Canadian figure, and the tendency across the line is now downwards.

GERMANY TAKING MEASURES TO RE-ESTABLISH HER ARMY

Declared That Danger on Frontiers From Bolsheviki and Poles Warrants Conscription of Men Under Thirty-Five.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Conscription of various classes of men up to thirty-five years of age, will shortly be decreed, according to information given the correspondent. Authority in this direction, it is expected, will be given the government by the national assembly in the near future, and it is understood that Gustav Noske, who is mentioned for the post of minister of national defence, will proceed forthwith to adopt the measures needed to re-establish the army and put it on an effective footing.

The recruiting of volunteers, which has been proceeding in haphazard fashion during the past few weeks, and which has been stimulated by the Spartacan riots, and is chiefly financed by private sources, has failed, according to the information, to achieve practical results. The contemplated emergency action has now been hastened by the increasing menace of Poland, and more urgent need for forestalling an anticipated Bolshevik invasion.

The chaos at present prevailing in Germany's military organization, due to demobilization and disorganization of all authority and discipline, which is being accentuated by the domineering rule of the revolutionary soldiers' councils, has brought the nation to a point, it was stated, where it is now virtually incapable of hastily mobilizing an equipped force of even the modest dimensions required for such an apparently small task as defending the German-Polish frontier.

Will Need Effective Force.

If the Bolshevik danger becomes more than a mere spectre, as it now seems to be, it would require an army of ample size to strike a quick offensive blow. Both these fronts aggregate 2000 kilometres, and military men express the opinion that it will require a large fighting force to defend the frontiers, and also regain the territory already "usurped."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has indicated that it would require four well-equipped army corps to solve the problems on the eastern border. It is estimated that these corps would aggregate 200,000 men.

The Bolshevik are now near enough the German frontier to be able to bombard Lyck, Eydtkuhnen, Tilsit, Memel, and other points with average long-range guns. In addition to the military activities of the Poles, who daily are reported to be becoming more emboldened, Germany is also forced to reckon with the Czechs. Both these fronts are now projecting themselves into German territory like two ugly wedges.

Pay Will Be Largely Increased.

Weimar despatches indicate that Minister of War Reinhart has succeeded in impressing upon all the political factions in the national assembly, except the Independent Socialists, the inevitable need of tackling the problem without waste of sentiment. The system of recruiting to be adopted is said not yet to have been determined on, and a like situation exists also as regards the size of the draft to be made. It has been pointed out that the individual pay in the new army will be from ten to twenty-four times greater than formerly, as the revolutionary situation has set new standards, both with respect to a daily wage and the privileges accorded common soldiers.

TEN-DAY PERIODS MAY BE LIMITS OF THE ARMISTICE

Proposal Before Supreme Council to Give Allies Better Hold of Situation.

FOR MILITARY FORCE

Society of Nations Commission Hears French Delegate on International Army.

Paris, Feb. 11.—A proposal to change the allied armistice policy and greatly shorten the armistice periods is understood to be before the supreme war council. This proposal calls for the limiting of the armistice periods to about ten days, at the end of which time new terms would be imposed on Germany.

The sentiment is expressed by many in attendance on the peace conference that this would give the allies a better hold on the situation and enable them to meet the constantly changing conditions. No intimation is given as to the attitude of the supreme war council in the matter.

Society of Nations.

The session of the commission in the society of nations today was a protracted one, which lasted until 3.35 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that among other subjects considered was the project for an international military force, urged by Leon Bourgeois of the French delegation. M. Bourgeois' contention, it is said, was that such a force should be instituted and also that it should be stationed in France, as France was the strategic centre of Europe and the nation most immediately threatened.

Several new amendments to the draft were presented today, making further consideration necessary, and the commission adjourned for two day, during which time the committee will make every effort to have the draft perfected for presentation at the next meeting of the commission. There is a wide difference of views regarding some of these proposals, and this is causing apprehension of failure to complete the plan as expected.

The official communication says:

"The eighth meeting of the commission on the league of nations was held at 10.30 o'clock this morning at the Hotel de Crillon. The meeting was devoted to the consideration of a number of amendments to the draft, which had been submitted after a discussion had developed the sense of the meeting. The several amendments were referred to a drafting committee, composed of M. Larnadeau, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Venizelos and M. Vesnitch, who will meet at the Hotel Majestic tomorrow morning.

"Two articles were added to the draft.

"The commission will meet again at 10.30 Thursday morning at the Hotel de Crillon, when the draft will be subjected to its second reading."

The supreme council at this afternoon's session heard the Belgian delegates, MM. Hymans, Van den Heuvel and Vandervelde, who set forth the various claims of their country. The next meeting will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Regulation of Labor.

Two important features of the British and American labor program have been accepted by the commission on international labor legislation, and will form a part of the whole project of international regulation of labor which will be submitted to the full peace conference. These are the prohibition of child labor under sixteen years of age, and the uniformity of seamen's wages.

ALIEN LICENSE ORDER TO BE RECONSIDERED

Consuls representing different allied aliens, appeared before the police commissioners yesterday afternoon, protesting against the action taken by the board in refusing to grant licenses, to others than naturalized citizens.

After hearing the remarks of the American consul, Chinese consul, Italian consul, and reading a communication from the Belgian consul at Montreal, the commissioners decided to reopen the case. The commissioners after a brief conference, in Crief Grasett's office, prior to the liquor probe in the court room, agreed to approach the board of control on the matter. It was thru representations of the board of control that the decision was made, refusing licenses to any person, unless they are either British subjects or become naturalized Canadians.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From
Leviathan	New York	Brest
Carmania	New York	Liverpool
Bergensfjord	New York	Christiania
Metapan	New York	Brest
D. D. Abrussi	New York	Marseilles
Caserta	Genoa	New York

WILL FIGHT PRUSSIANISM IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Lloyd George Declares That No Section Shall Be Allowed to Hold Up Entire Nation---Plenty of Employment if Confidence Given to Those Who Will Start New Industries.

London, Feb. 11.—The King opened parliament in semi-state today. Much of the usual ceremonial was dispensed with, because the court is in mourning for Prince John.

Both houses of parliament, with peeresses and state officials, assembled in the house of lords, where the King read his address from the throne, but only military uniforms and civilian clothes were worn by the peers and peeresses, without robes. Almost the entire diplomatic corps was present.

The King and Queen drove to Westminster in a six-horse landau, with the court officials following in four carriages.

After the members of the house of commons debated the address, William Adamson, leader of the Labor party, spoke in behalf of that party on the industrial situation, which he declared was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself.

Premier Lloyd George, in discussing the general situation, declared that no section of the community, however powerful, should be allowed to hold up the whole nation, and he announced the determination of the government, in case such action was necessary, "to fight Prussianism in the industrial world exactly as we fought it on the continent of Europe."

War Conditions Responsible

If industrial unrest continues, the consequences will be grave to trade and industry, Premier Lloyd George declared. The government, he said, would agree to any kind of an investigation into the causes of the unrest.

Special war conditions, the premier thought, had contributed to the unrest. Among these conditions were the strain of four years of war and the fear of unemployment.

The premier said that bills would be introduced next week dealing with housing, health, the revival of rural life, land settlement for soldiers, land reclamation and afforestation.

Mr. Lloyd George said there would be plenty of opportunities of employment if confidence was given those responsible for starting industries and unless the cost of production went so high that it reached the purchasing power of the community or put the country out of the world's markets.

Discussing housing conditions, the premier referred to overcrowding in many districts which had been aggravated during the war by congregating in already drowned areas. The government would do its best to alleviate such conditions. Hours of labor, he said, already have been fixed in industries involving 3,000,000 persons.

Before the war, the premier said, Great Britain exported more than one billion tons of goods and it was computed that half the cost of the goods was wages. The difference of a few shilling on a ton of a commodity like coal, he added, might deprive the country of hundreds of millions of pounds and might throw hundreds of thousands out of work.

Will Fight Prussianism.

Before the war the railways were making profits of fifty millions, according to the premier, but their expenses were now increased by ninety millions, largely in wages. To reduce the hours of labor while paying the same wages, he contended, would be to increase unemployment.

Referring to "demands put forward not to obtain fair conditions, but to overthrow the existing order, to destroy the government," the premier declared:

"I say in all solemnity on behalf of the government that we are determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world exactly as we fought it on the continent of Europe.

"If all classes of the community are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the stability, security and freedom of industry, I am prepared to say, with full knowledge of the consequences, that no section of the community, however powerful, shall be allowed to hold up the whole nation."

The premier made an appeal that the victory won by battles should not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks' frenzied strife.

League of Nations' Progress.

Progress on the formation of the society of nations was very satisfactory. He said he hoped that a report would be issued soon by the commission appointed to consider responsibility for the war and enemy outrages.

The premier, in answer to a question, said that the British representatives, like the others, would sign the treaty of peace provisionally, and that the treaty would be presented to parliament for ratification. If the house of commons chose to repudiate it, the house was all-powerful.

The peace commission on indemnities, the premier said he hoped, would issue its report soon.

The premier declared that the conference had made progress beyond the

FEARS A RENEWAL OF THE OFFENSIVE

French Press Uneasy in View of Continued Demobilization of French Army.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The demobilization of the French army has not been suspended, contrary to persistent rumors, but is proceeding on schedule, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by a French official.

Since Marshal Foch's announcement before the armistic commission that the Germans could mobilize 2,000,000 men in 6 weeks, there has been a feeling of uneasiness expressed by the French public. Pessimistic views have been openly discussed as have also been apprehensions of the renewal of the German offensive. The newspapers had commented upon the situation in a manner such as to call for frequent blanks in their pages, due to censorship.

SOLDIERS THREATEN TO SEIZE LAND

Returned Men in Calgary Demand Immediate Action by Government.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—With land lying uncultivated around them, the season of the year rapidly advancing, and idleness using up their hard-earned savings, the returned soldiers in the prairie provinces are becoming impatient at the inactivity of the government in dealing with the land question.

To such a degree has their impatience grown that they threaten to take over the land themselves if the government at Ottawa does not supply them with it. Mr. C. G. McNeil, Dominion secretary of the G. W. V. A., has received a copy of a resolution passed by the land committee of the G. W. V. A., of Calgary, threatening to take possession of all desirable government lands within 30 days unless action is immediately taken.

This resolution was carried unanimously at a meeting of 300 returned veterans, all farmers, at Calgary last week-end. The only way to satisfy the men, it is said, is for the department of the interior to order a re-inspection of all cattle leases with a view to their occupation.

As a result of a conference of mayors of the prairie provinces, called to formulate a scheme of reconstruction for western Canada to be submitted by a delegation to Ottawa, to the repatriation committee, which was held in Regina on Saturday, Captain E. C. MacKenzie, president of the Alberta G.W.V.A., is in Ottawa as a representative of the veterans of the west to find out the intentions of the government.

Captain MacKenzie declared that if the government did not make it clear that immediate action would be taken in getting returned soldiers on the land, and in undertaking general reconstruction work, he and other delegates would return to the west, attend another convention arranged to hear their report, and come back to Ottawa again with a delegation five hundred strong.

Putting It Over the Labor Party.

Stoort: They Laborites o' St. Catharines are complainin' o' th' way we Hairst papers are misrepresentin' their meetin's in th' election noo on.

Josephus: But did you see how The Star makes the workingmen think they have a fine candidate in Longdon—all a preface to what follows; namely, that he hasn't a chance of election, and, therefore, that the fair-minded voter might as well save himself the trouble of going out to cast a ballot for him—a sort of glad floral tribute at a funeral.

Stoort: Fa did it fur ye, Joseph?

Joe: Donald Hunt, the eulogist, sonneteer and trick writer that Wesley and I have developed out of a good little Sunday school boy.

Stoort: When is the funeral, Josephus?

Joe: We never announce it until the corpse is ready, and sometimes a mistake happens at political obsequies.

Stoort: It's me that seen mony a chestin' o' that kind!