

Circulation Last Week

261,507

Daily Average, 44,525

55TH YEAR. No. 22295

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, LONDON, CANADA. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1919. 96 COLUMNS

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LITHUANIA GOES DRY

SUPREME COUNCIL IS RE-CONSIDERING THE "SECRET SESSIONS" DECISION

ELABORATE CELEBRATIONS WILL MARK INAUGURATION OF THE VERSAILLES PEACE CONGRESS

Troops Will Be Drawn Up To Receive Delegations — President Poincaré To Be President at Opening Session — Delegates To Sit Around a Horse Shoe Table.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The inauguration of the peace congress on Saturday will be carried out with ceremonies befitting such an occasion. A detachment of troops will pay honors to the arriving delegates, and the French foreign minister, who will receive the various delegations, will be seated at the head of the table. The meeting will begin at 3 o'clock sharp.

The plenipotentiaries will sit around a horseshoe table, the middle part of which will be reserved for officers. The delegations will be grouped by states in alphabetical order, as they appear in the Armistice. The German delegates will sit at one end, the American delegates at the other, then those of the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan in the order named. After them will come representatives of other states, also seated alphabetically.

Poincaré to Preside. When all are seated, President Poincaré will enter and take the presidential armchair to make the opening address. It is understood that "his" will be a strategic epoch ending so gloriously for the Entente, and which for four years upheaved the world. It is expected also

to refer to the immense task of universal reconstruction which must be the work of the conference, and the high ideal of justice which will be observed during the deliberation of the peace congress. He will then conclude by declaring the session open and will withdraw. Premier Clemenceau will take his place in the chair as chief of the French delegation, being his right as the congress is meeting in the capital of France. He will request the assembly to elect officers, which, besides a president, will include vice-presidents and a general secretary. Regulations for the congress will then be read. It is expected they will be ratified as they stand, after which will be made public.

Ambassadors to Attend. Formal invitations to attend the first sitting were sent out last night by the French delegation to ambassadors and ministers of various countries. These invitations announce the number of delegates to be present from each country, and ask the diplomats to transmit invitations immediately to the person or persons chosen to attend.

GOSSIP LIKELY TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR NEWS IF SECRET PLAN STANDS

Paris, Jan. 15.—The decisions of the supreme council as regards both publicity and representation announced last night are freely criticized in the French newspapers of this morning. Le Journal, commenting on the question of representation, after pointing out that the British and American delegations have fifteen votes out of the total, ask why, if the British dominions are represented separately, the French colonies and protectorates not similarly represented.

DESTRUCTION OF BOLSHEVISM AND CREATION OF AN ARMY RUSSIA'S GREATEST NEEDS

Admiral Kolchak, Supreme Governor of Omsk, Proclaims an All-Russian National Election at the Earliest Practicable Moment.

Omsk, Central Siberia, Monday, Jan. 13.—(By the Associated Press).—The destiny of Russia can be decided only by a national constituent assembly. Whether the form of government be monarchy or the most radical republic does not concern the present Government. It is the duty of the present Government to secure the restoration of the Russian nation, and the restoration of the Omsk Government to the Associated Press today.

Admiral Kolchak, confirming his statement that the people are given a chance to register their desires in the presence of the correspondent of a historic document proclaiming an all-Russian national election at the earliest practicable moment. Later he informed representatives of the Entente powers that the Trans-Siberian railway to be turned over to an international administration.

Admiral Kolchak then proceeded to justify the coup by which he gained control at Omsk.

Admiral Has Bronchitis. The interview took place in the close-guarded official residence overlooking the frozen Irish river. Admiral Kolchak is smooth-shaven, and there is melancholy in his determined features. He appears to be about 60 years of age. He was suffering from bronchitis, which he contracted by assisting on reviewing troops, while without his coat, because so many insufficiently clothed soldiers were passing. He gives the general impression of a man of power and of iron will.

Power Is Temporary. He considers that a directorate over the country was not feasible, first, because the military situation demanded that power be placed in the hands of one man, and second, because members were partisan and used their influence to disorganize the army. He pointed out that different dictators in history were usually military leaders, who proclaimed themselves dictators. He, on the contrary, was chosen by his colleagues for the sole object of leading Russia through her crisis. He is determined that civil matters entirely to colleagues. His power is temporary, and when order is restored he will be dismissed, he will, he says, retire and leave everything to the representatives of the people.

Friends of Admiral Kolchak give him the title of "constitutional dictator." He said that if Russia is to be saved, it would be to co-operate with responsible leaders like Gen. Denikin. Discussing the international situation, he explained that there were three clearly-defined groups in the country. First the people supporting the Government in its efforts to reconstruct Russia along constitutional lines, and with suitable help, America and the Allies, to annihilate Bolshevism; second, the reactionary element, which is avowedly striving for the restoration of the monarchy; and third, the revolutionary socialists who might at any time fall back into Bolshevism.

Favors Intervention. Asked if he favored allied and American intervention, he said: "I was just setting that. Russia today is terribly disorganized and needs financial, economic and industrial help from America and the Allies, but especially re-arms, munitions, and clothes for the gallant army which is suffering from

lack of essential garments. Concerning intervention east of the Urals, I would prefer the aid of American, English and French troops, for fighting necessarily, but for the moral effect, the aid of the Entente powers is essential. The aid of America and the Allies backing them in their cause, the fight against Bolshevism will be easier won.

Would Save Russia. "This would not be intervention in Russia, but the saving of the nation. My present army of 200,000 men is sufficient to conquer the Bolshevists if well supplied with munitions."

Discussing Gen. Semenov's declaration yesterday that Semenov was a local leader who was unimportant, but added that the powers had intervened and that the controversy is now an international question. He said that postponement of a settlement is embarrassing to the Entente, and would leave the line of the Trans-Siberian railway, he could do anything he liked.

MISTAKES BOOSTED NEWSPRINT PRICES

Publishers' Counsel Points Out Errors in Computation On Weights.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—W. N. Tilley, publishers' counsel, today presented to the paper control tribunal his accountant's computation of additions to cost of newsprint per ton due to including crumpled paper in total cost, but not including their weight in the amount by which these costs are divided to get cost per ton. Mr. Tilley said that Laurendeau had not been included in the following four months. The mistake in these figures had boosted costs \$1.15 per ton, which would be 75 cents when spread over all six months in the Booth mill on a Laurendeau wrapper basis, cost had been boosted \$1.68 per ton by the same method of calculation.

Dealing with the allowance for stumpage, that is, for the value of timber cut, George H. Montgomery, next counsel, said it would be impossible to arrive at the value of limits and the exact amount which leased crown limits had cost the holders. Some dated back to 1842. The stumpage basis was a fair one to go on. He challenged the statement that limits are renewed by natural growth as fast as they are depleted by cutting.

DEMAND WAGES ADVANCE. London, Jan. 16.—The South Wales Miners' Federation, which demanded on Wednesday that the Government do mobilize all miners in the army, also decided by a majority of more than two to one to demand an advance of 30 per cent over present wages other than war wages.

BLOOD POISONING CAUSES DEATH OF COL. "BOB" LOW

Underwent Operation When Stricken Suddenly Wednesday Afternoon.

BUILT CAMP BORDEN

Attained National Fame For His Ability in the Construction Business.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Col. Robert S. Low of the firm of Bate & McMahon, one of the best-known Ottawa builders, died at the Protestant General Hospital early this morning, after undergoing an emergency operation. Col. Low was stricken in the afternoon and taken to the institution in a critical condition. The operation was resorted to late last night, but all efforts to save his life were futile.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at the central station, whence the body will be sent to Halifax for interment.

The late Col. Low came into prominence in connection with several big engineering works which he had carried out while with Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

And these were the building of Camp Borden, where he attained national fame as a builder, and later the reconstruction of Halifax, where his executive ability was the means of providing the people of the devastated area with temporary homes in a very brief period.

This may be taken as a fair sample of the views expressed by most of the great engineering works which he had carried out while with Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

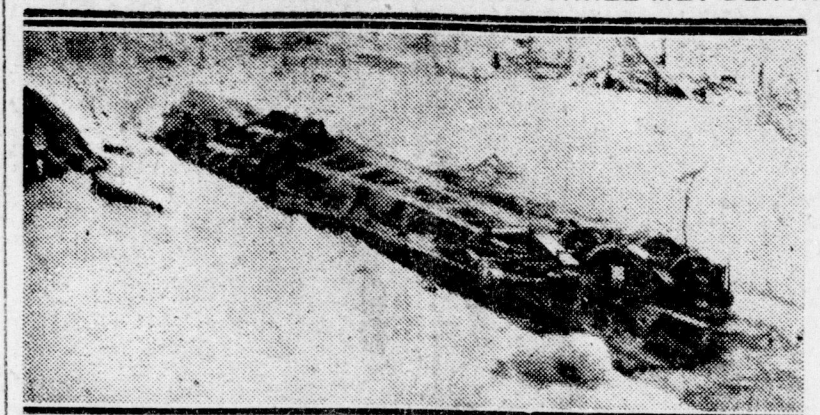
Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

Col. Low was married to Miss Bertha, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. Borden, of the firm of Bate, McMahon & Co., the Ottawa contracting company.

WRECK OF TROOP TRAIN IN WHICH THREE MET DEATH



When an N. T. R. troop train, carrying turned men from Toronto military district, was derailed, and one coach turned over completely, while thirteen others piled up in the ditch, Sapper R. B. Donald, of R. R. No. 3, Thedford, Ont., was on board, and escaped without injury. He happened to have the camera with him, and took the above picture, which shows the overturned coach. The view was taken just after the rescue work was completed. There were fifty-seven persons injured.

1,500 Canadians Mourned As Dead Are Located In Germany

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Fifteen hundred Canadian soldiers who were reported as missing and presumably dead have been located in Germany since the armistice was signed, says the Ottawa Journal. "Many of these soldiers have been missing since the battle of Ypres, and have long since been given up as dead. The German authorities have never reported their names and their mail was never received."

"A report on the whole question is being prepared, but it is presumed that these prisoners must have been brutal and cruel, or else where the German officers were particularly brutal and cruel, or else the men were recalcitrant and the Germans in retaliation refused to report them, contrary to all war regulations."

"While the discovery of these 1,500 missing soldiers, long since given up as dead, has brought joy to many homes, it has resulted in tragic complications in a number of cases. Reports have been received at Ottawa already of a number of cases where wives of these soldiers who were reported missing and later dead, have remarried."

"One western hero of Ypres, has discovered that his wife, after waiting for two years, has remarried. It is possible that legislation may have to be introduced to straighten out these tangles."

FOCH TELLS GERMANS OF CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR EXTENSION

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—The allied commander-in-chief, Marshal Foch, arrived in Treves yesterday for the meeting with the German armistice delegates.

LITHUANIA TO BE GOVERNED BY THE POLES

Administration Is To Be Carried Out To Protect Small Republic.

London, Jan. 16.—The Polish Government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania to protect the country from the Bolsheviks, according to a telegram from Warsaw today. The action was taken at the request of the president of the Lithuanian republic.

PORTER RECOGNIZED "WIFE" AND FARMER PAYS STIFF FINE

Good Memory of St. Thomas Hotel Employee Proves Disastrous to Couple.

"HUSBAND" MIXED DATES

Girl in Case Was Requested Some Time Ago To Leave London.

(Special to The Advertiser.) St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when St. Thomas, Jan. 16.—The old saying that "A liar needs a good memory" was very strongly borne out when

UNITED STATES GOES DRY ON JULY NEXT UNLESS PRES. WILSON RESCINDS MEASURE

Nebraska Makes the Thirty-Sixth State To Ratify Federal Prohibition Amendment—Regarded by Prohibitionists as World's Greatest Piece of Moral Legislation.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The United States today completed the executive process of voting itself dry. When word was flashed over the wires that the 36th state (Nebraska) had ratified the prohibition amendment, prohibition leaders declared that the accomplishment was the greatest piece of moral legislation in the history of the world.

The amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages becomes effective one year after the date of its formal ratification. Meanwhile, the nation goes dry July 1 next, by presidential proclamation, as a war measure, unless the president rescinds it before that date.

Congress passed the resolution submitting the amendment to the various state legislatures in the midst of the seething preparations for war in 1917. The Senate adopted the resolution August 1 by a vote of 65 to 20, and the Lower House on December 17 by 282 to 123. The Legislature of Mississippi was the first to ratify taking this action on January 8, 1918. Fourteen other states took similar action during that year, the last of them being Louisiana, which ratified on August 8.

On the fall elections the wet or dry question was paramount in most of the remaining states, but the vote left no doubt that the United States was destined to be the first great nation to veto liquor. The ban on vodka in Russia was never completely effective, nor did it interfere materially with the consumption of more expensive liquors by the nobles. The Russian revolutionaries now state that the Bolsheviks have restored the vodka traffic.

MICHIGAN FIRST TO RATIFY AMENDMENT. Michigan, having by a state law made itself dry in 1918, was the first state to ratify in 1919. The Legislature having acted rapidly. Five states ratified yesterday, bringing the number up to 35. Other legislatures worked at feverish speed to the 36th, with Nebraska and Minnesota contesting in the lead.

Meanwhile a distillers' committee, through Levy Mayer, chief of the counsel, announced that 22 states the constitutions require a referendum vote of citizens in order to ratify a constitutional amendment. Mr. Mayer today named these states, as follows: South Dakota, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Washington, North Dakota, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana and Utah. In California court action has already been taken to restrain the governor from certifying the action of the Legislature to Washington. Every resource of the distillers, with \$1,000,000 available, will be employed in a heroic effort to save their businesses. It is said. An important meeting of the distillers' committee will be held at New York on January 28, when it is planned to adopt a detailed program.

NATION MAY GO DRY IN FEW MONTHS; POSSIBLY NOT FOR MORE THAN YEAR

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—National Texas, author of the resolution, that the country would go dry one year from today. Other students of the question held that ratification would not be completed until one year from formal certification of the 36th state.

Possibility of a different date in the calculations of the effective date of the amendment, the first state to ratify the amendment, was said to have certified its action to the state department. The amendment was affirmative vote of the amendment was taken more than a year ago on January 8, 1918.

VENIZELOS ARGUES CLAIMS OF GREECE WITH U. S. PRESIDENT

The Grecian Premier Declares That Wilson's Principles Support Claims.

Paris, Jan. 16.—(By the Associated Press).—President Wilson received Premier Venizelos, Greek premier, and Labros A. Coromilas, Greek minister to Italy today. During a long conversation the Greek premier presented arguments in support of Hellespontine claims in the war settlement, which M. Venizelos said were based on the principles laid down by the president himself.

It was recalled by the premier that at the beginning of the war the principles demanded that Greece occupy Northern Euboea with the understanding that if at the end of the war the occupation of Northern Euboea was not possible, the Greek government should exceed the limits of Northern Euboea.

Regarding Thracian M. Venizelos said that the Greek government was fully admitted, even by the Bulgarians. He said this was demonstrated in 1912, when Greece and Bulgaria collaborated against the program of the committee of union and progress in Turkey. Under that agreement, it was pointed out, the interests of Greece in Thrace were fixed as six times those of Bulgaria.

EXPLOSION ON OIL TANKER FOLLOWED BY \$1,000,000 FIRE

One Workman Dies in Effort To Save Himself From Flames.

JUMPED INTO RIVER

Nine Other Foreigners in Hospital as Result of Serious Burns.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—A million dollar oil fire at the docks of the Atlantic Refining Company resulted today from an explosion of oil aboard the tanker Raold Amundsen. The interior of the cargo of oil was destroyed. The flames spread to the loaded tanker Copenhagen and it also was badly damaged.

One workman jumped into the Delaware River to escape the burning oil and was drowned. Nine others were taken to hospitals seriously burned. One or more men of all nationalities were killed.

An official of the Atlantic company is authority for the statement that the loss on ships, barges, docks and oil will be at least \$1,000,000.

ANOTHER STEAMER IS REPORTED IN DISTRESS

Vessel Sends Out S. O. S. Signal for Assistance.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Wireless S. O. S. signals were picked up today from the steamer Anshiro Type in distress with wrecked steering gear, in latitude 39 degrees and 23 minutes, and longitude 66 degrees, 8 minutes, or about 175 miles southeast of Newfoundland. Assistance has been sent from Philadelphia naval district.

Weather Notes. The general weather conditions are again becoming unsettled. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the Maritime Provinces, but continues unusually high in the Western Provinces, Ontario and West Quebec.

England Will Help Save Europe From Famine and Chaos

George H. Roberts, New British Food Controller, Outlines Plans For Future.