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Senate Reading Room 11am-1:30pm SENATE P O T T A W A

"Our navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one; and that is why we do not mean to give it up." ---Lloyd George.

EUROPE AWAITING IMPORTANT SPEECH BY U. S. PRESIDENT

Expects to Gain More Definite Idea of His Exact Position. TO VISIT WASTE AREAS Paris is Expected to Give Him Tremendous Welcome on Arrival.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The address which President Wilson will make to the American troops, probably as soon after his arrival in France as possible, is expected to be one of the most important delivered during his stay in Europe, and is being looked forward to by Europeans, who hope to gain from this a more definite idea of the president's exact position regarding numerous vital points. It is considered that the president will make this speech at the American front, but at what place has not yet been determined. The president, it is announced, will visit the devastated districts in France, and, also the present plans are tentative, all depending upon his personal wishes, the trip may take him into former German territory. Visits to Metz and Strasbourg are extremely probable. President Wilson will lunch with the president of France on Saturday, soon after his arrival. The plans for Sunday have not yet been made known. On Monday the president will hold a reception in the Paris City Hall, to which a host of officials have been invited. The Associated Press is in a position to state definitely that President Wilson will visit Italy, but no date has been fixed. A hundred invitations or more for the president to visit various places in France and the allied countries are being received daily. Naturally these are being held pending the coming of France's distinguished guest. It is hardly likely that the president will attend a great number of functions in Paris, as he will unquestionably need all the time possible to attend to the business which brings him to Europe.

Claim Returned Soldiers Get Apathetic Welcome in Quebec

Quebec, Dec. 11.—Sir Lomer Gouin is in receipt of a letter from Mr. William H. Moore, the author of the celebrated book "The Clash," wherein Mr. Moore quotes a letter received from a repatriated soldier, who regrets that Quebec shows so much apathy to the returned soldiers. This letter says that after the warm welcome a repatriated soldier gets in the maritime provinces he feels a cool atmosphere in Quebec. "And it would be such a welcome home," says the repatriated soldier, "if I got up and showed some attention."

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE OPENS

Three Great Meetings Will Be Held, One of Them in Toronto.

TO UNITE ON PROGRAM

Proposal for Union to Reclaim Church Property in the War Zone.

Atlantic City, N.J., Dec. 11.—A great pan-Presbyterian conference opened today with delegates present from the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Southern Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, with the object of uniting on a reconstruction program for the Presbyterian Church. On the opening session it was decided to hold three great meetings, setting forth what the Presbyterian Church has accomplished in the war as a preliminary to the new movement of reconstruction. One of these meetings will be held in Toronto, another in Philadelphia and the third in some southern city yet to be named. The proposal has been made that all the churches of the faith unite their energy and their resources generally for the reclamation of church property in the war zone.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS. Letters and registered matter only will be closed at the general postoffice as follows: Regular ordinary letter mail, 6 a.m. Dec. 13, 1918; supplementary ordinary letter mail, 2 p.m. Dec. 13, 1918; regular registered mail, 12 midnight Dec. 12, 1918; supplementary registered mail, 1 p.m. Dec. 13, 1918.

Twelve Spies Were Shot In the Tower of London

London, Dec. 11.—During the war twelve spies were shot in the Tower of London, according to the report now current. Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who at one time was a resident of Omaha, was the first to be executed. Two women spies were sentenced to death, but both were reprieved, the sentences being commuted to long prison terms. One of the women, Lizzie Werthe, regarded as very dangerous, was tried in company with a man named Rowlands. Rowlands was executed. The couple made frequent journeys between London and Rosyth, Scotland, and obtained information regarding the movements of the British fleet. This information, however, it is declared, never reached Germany. The other woman spy was Eva de Bournouville, who is now undergoing penal servitude for life. One spy hanged himself in Brixton prison, while many others convicted of espionage escaped the extreme penalty.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN TRADE

Reconstruction of Areas in France, Belgium and Serbia Makes Need.

(Special Cable From John W. Dufoe). London, Dec. 11.—The largest immediate opening for Canadian trade and industry is in relation to the reconstruction of devastated areas in France, Belgium and Serbia. This is in the general charge of the comite internationale de revittement, which is a reconstitution of the international war purchasing committee. Canada is to be represented on this by Mr. Lloyd Harris.

A preliminary survey shows that for Belgium and France there will be urgent need for large quantities of the goods: outer garments, all kinds of cheap, durable material, denim, truck, boots and shoes, stoves, burners, soft coal, simple cooking utensils, cheap household furniture, especially iron beds and ready-made houses, knocked-down. Apart from clothing, a part of which can be supplied by Britain, these supplies can only be obtained in available time from Canada and the United States. The reconstruction committee will have to determine the extent of supplies needed and finance their purchase wherever they can be obtained, and arrange for the shipping and provide for their distribution. The methods are not worked out, but it is expected that whatever proportion of total supplies is allotted to Canada will be purchased on the Canadian Government to advance the credits to cover a proportion of these purchases, perhaps fifty per cent. In the first instance, this vast volume of buying will be done by the allied governments, but ultimately the debt will be liquidated from Germany's payment for the reconstruction of areas devastated by her armies.

EX-EMPEROR DECLINES TO INCRIMINATE HIMSELF

London, Dec. 11.—William Hohenzollern will not make any statement as to his efforts to prevent the outbreak of war in 1914, according to the Amerongen correspondent of the Express. The correspondent has finally succeeded in having submitted to Herr Hohenzollern questions as to his pacific attitude before the war and his steps to prevent hostilities. Count von Bentinck, the host of the former emperor, received the correspondent after the questions had been laid before Herr Hohenzollern and is reported to have said: "The Kaiser much appreciates your message and thanks you. He says: 'Tell him, if there is any possibility of my becoming a defendant, I prefer postponing anything I have to say until that time. In addition, I do not desire in any way to compromise any member of the government as it existed at the time of the outbreak of the war.'"

FRENCH WILL TAKE CARE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Paris, Dec. 11.—In the chamber of deputies today Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, gave an oration on the visit of President Poincare and representatives of the government to Alsace-Lorraine. It is said that in the visit to the reconquered territories the president and his party had lived through the greatest hours men had ever known. The speaker insisted that there should be unanimity of sentiment with regard to Alsace and Lorraine, and that the populations of the two states should be informed that France was determined to do everything necessary for their future welfare. Premier Clemenceau reiterated the sentiments of M. Deschanel. He added that what had taken place in the last few days had exceeded the greatest and noblest things in French history. The chamber voted that the speeches of M. Clemenceau and M. Deschanel should be posted throughout the country.

STEAMER ARRIVALS. From Steamers: ... At York ... From Canopic ... Boston ... Liverpool ... Southampton ... New York ... Adriatic ... New York ... Liverpool ... Ascanius ... New York ... Liverpool ... Calmar ... New York ... Liverpool ... Teledors ... New York ... Liverpool ... United States ... Copenhagen ... New York ... Dominion ... Liverpool ... Montreal

HOLLAND TO REFUSE GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR THE EX-KAISER

Premier Says He Came as Private Individual, After Renouncing Throne. RIGHT OF SANCTUARY. Would Rather He Had Chosen Any Other Place for His Refuge.

The Hague, Dec. 11.—The former German emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland, and therefore his return to Germany cannot be demanded, according to a statement made today by Jonker Beerenbreek, in the lower chamber of parliament, during a debate on the visit of the former emperor to Holland. would have preferred that the former emperor had not chosen Holland as a refuge, but that he came as a private individual after renouncing his throne, without direct or indirect notification of his intended arrival.

SPARTACANS' VOTE IN BIG MINORITY

Ballots at Chemnitz Cast by Labor Show That They Have No Footing.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—"A fortnight ago, Dresden; today Chemnitz! The people speak plainly," says Vorwarts, commenting on the result of the elections in Chemnitz to the soldiers' and workmen's council there, the majority socialists having polled 78,500 votes as against 6600 by the independent socialists. In Dresden the old party polled 117,566 votes as compared with 8440 for the independents. Vorwarts points out that not a single vote by a capitalist was polled, the only votes being those of laborers. The Voessische Zeitung declares that the Spartacans have no footing among the people.

An article in Vorwarts attacks Adolph Hoffman, one of its former editors and an independent socialist, for voicing a threat to disperse the national assembly when it is called. The newspaper believes it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to secure a majority in the election. If such a wonder happens, it says, "then it will be an expression of the will of the people to combat which we would not choose the Russian method of employing the Social Democratic method of enlightenment, so that the next election would have a better result."

GLYNES A PEACE DELEGATE.

London, Dec. 11.—John Robert Glynnes, former food controller for Great Britain, will be one of the British representatives at the peace conference, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Second Canadian Force Arrives at Vladivostok

Vladivostok, Dec. 11.—The second unit of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, consisting of 30 officers and 400 other ranks, including a squadron of mounted police, arrived today on the steamer Mont-eagle. General headquarters have been established here. Units of the British and Canadian Red Cross have been organized with Vladivostok as the base for military and civilian relief.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS AND THE REVOLUTION

A Resume of the Political Situation in Great Britain, and the Outlook Facing the Party to Come Into Power.

LLOYD George's coalition government will be sustained in the voting on Saturday—probably by an overwhelming majority. But it will not be a well-cemented party; rather loose in texture and in views. The government and parliament will likely be very amenable to public opinion, and for weeks after the election and while parliament is in session and for some time after the press and public meetings will influence its action more than the government or leaders. The public will be seeking a decision on each war settlement question as it arises, and many super-questions will be up. Even the prime minister and his colleagues will have their ear to the ground all the time. But the Labor party will be well represented in the house and have a definite, far-reaching platform, very democratic, and highly organized as to action. They will put up question after question, policy after policy to the government. They may refuse to hold office in the administration. They will present constructive legislation of a surprising character and put it up to the house week after week, backed by closely reasoned argument, the result of much study. After the excitement of the war subsides it will be the Labor party that will have the ear and some of the criticism of the country. No matter, therefore, what classification of the members the wisecracks may make next week no great light will flow therefrom. What the public and press will watch are the speeches and courses in the house of ministers and others on the democratic proposals made in the house by the Labor party and the progress of any stripe. So don't bank on what the correspondents and party whips say, but watch the working of public opinion on the proposals of the new democracy.

WILL NOT GIVE UP THE NAVY; LLOYD GEORGE IS EMPHATIC

Secretary McAdoo Claims It Would Eliminate Unsettled Conditions Under Which They Must Be Operated.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Continuance of government control of railroads for five years, or until Jan. 1, 1924, was recommended today by Director-General McAdoo in a letter to the chairman of the senate and house inter-state commerce committee. This extension would give railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period. It would give the government a chance to study the merits of the railroads and their terminal facilities which would improve the efficiency of the transportation machine. It would also give the government a chance to study the merits of the railroads during the five-year period so that the financing of these improvements could be successfully carried out. It would offer the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control, and the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem. Congress does not extend the time for government control, said Mr. McAdoo, the railroad should be returned to private management at the earliest possible moment.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS ADVOCATED FOR FIVE YEARS

Stockholm, Dec. 11.—According to The Dagens Nyheter, the formation of a new Russian Government in Stockholm is contemplated. It is asserted that this government will be headed by former Premier Alexander Fedorovich Troppoff, who is said recently to have arrived here. Prince Vladimir Volkonsky, former assistant minister of the interior, Baron Taube, and Senator Jassidko also are mentioned as members of the new cabinet, which it is declared the emperor will support, and which temporarily will govern on matters of state in Stockholm while awaiting the fall of the Bolsheviks.

RUPPRECHT ATTEMPTING TO RESTORE HIS HOUSE

Paris, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Temps from its Geneva correspondent says that a German newspaper in Switzerland announces that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, accompanied by several high personages of the former Bavarian kingdom, is now at Corre, in the canton of Grenchen. The newspaper, the correspondent adds, says Rupprecht is preparing to attempt the restoration of the house of Wittelsbach, the ruling house of Bavaria.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IN COMMAND OF COSSACKS

London, Dec. 11.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolavitch, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is now in command of a force of Cossacks in southern Russia, according to a Russian wireless message received here today. His staff headquarters is at Katerinovka Station, southeast of Ekaterinostav.

No Foodstuffs for Germany Till Councils Are Dissolved?

Copenhagen, Dec. 11.—According to reports from Berlin, the entente governments intend to refuse to send foodstuffs to Germany until the military and political councils are dissolved, and the reports add, will reserve the right to march into Germany.

PRUSSIAN GUARD REFUSED TO DISARM AT BERLIN

Copenhagen, Dec. 11.—The Prussian Guard entered Berlin Tuesday and was welcomed by thousands of people. Outside the city the guard was met by representatives of the independent socialists, who vainly invited the troops to disarm. Commenting on this incident, one paper says that the guard thereby placed itself at the disposal of the counter-revolution.

THE GIFT SEASON.

The gift season of the year is with us once more, the joy time of the year, when it is the custom to give gifts to bestow gifts on friends and relatives. With many people it is a hard problem to decide on a gift that will be suitable and useful, too. Our old Canadian winter makes the suggestion of something in furs a most pleasing one. The Dineen stock of personally selected imported and rare Canadian winter makes the suggestion of something in furs a most pleasing one. Every garment bears the Dineen stamp of quality, which is a sure guarantee that it will prove an acceptable gift. Store will be open Friday and Saturday evenings.

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Has Kept England Free From Invasion for Centuries—Conscription to Be Abolished When Emergency Has Passed.

London, Dec. 11.—Premier Lloyd George, today at Bristol, said the British Military Service Act was passed in order to meet a great emergency. When that emergency was past the need was past and the act would lapse. He added there was no intention to renew it. Whether Great Britain would require conscription in the future in any shape or form, Lloyd George said, depended, not upon the opinion which he now expressed, but upon the peace terms which were made. Continuing the prime minister said: "What drove us to conscription was the existence of conscript armies on the continent that inevitably rushed the world into war. They could not have great military machines there without tempting the men at the head of them to try their luck with those machines. The Germans always felt there was nothing to resist their perfect military machine. 'If you want a permanent peace; if you want to prevent the horrors of this war being repeated, you must put an end to conscript armies on the continent of Europe. The first thing to do is to prevent the repetition of blunders of the past by making it impossible to have those great conscript armies in the future.'"

RETURNING TROOPS BY A NEW SYSTEM

Ottawa Announces Soldiers Will Have Discharge Papers Made Out in England.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—A new system of returning soldiers to their homes in Canada, which will, it is hoped, eliminate the delays and difficulties met with heretofore, has been adopted by the militia department, and will be in operation early in the new year. Under the system at present in operation, soldiers on landing are given two weeks' furlough. The department allowed the men to return to their homes, but it was necessary at the expiration of the furlough for the men to report for medical examination before being discharged. The new system provides for the issuing of all papers before the men set sail for Canada. Before leaving Europe being discharged, and will be in operation early in the new year. Under the system at present in operation, soldiers on landing are given two weeks' furlough. The department allowed the men to return to their homes, but it was necessary at the expiration of the furlough for the men to report for medical examination before being discharged. The new system provides for the issuing of all papers before the men set sail for Canada. Before leaving Europe being discharged, and will be in operation early in the new year. Under the system at present in operation, soldiers on landing are given two weeks' furlough. The department allowed the men to return to their homes, but it was necessary at the expiration of the furlough for the men to report for medical examination before being discharged. The new system provides for the issuing of all papers before the men set sail for Canada. Before leaving Europe being discharged, and will be in operation early in the new year.

Right to Demand Whole Cost.

He emphasized his remarks on this point as follows: "First, as far as justice is concerned we have an absolute right to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany. 'Second, we propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany. 'Third, when you come to the exacting of it we must exact in such a way that it does not do more harm to the country that receives it than the country that is paying it. 'Fourth, the allies are in exactly the same boat. We shall put in our demands all together, and whatever they are they must come in front of the German war debt.'"

Ex-Emperor Held Responsible.

With regard to the former German Emperor, the premier said: "There is absolutely no doubt that he has committed a crime against international right, and there is absolutely no doubt that he ought to be held responsible for it so far as the European allies are concerned." The premier said he hoped that America would take the same view when President Wilson arrived as to the demand that would be put forward on the part of the European allies "to make the Kaiser and his accomplices responsible for this terrible crime."

Referring to a letter said to have been written by a British general to a French general, in which the British officer was quoted as saying it was proposed to establish a British national army of 20 divisions based on conscription, he said that "the cabinet would not touch this until after the elections and then not until this league of nations conference has been discussed at the peace conference." Premier Lloyd George declared: "The cabinet never heard of the scheme. So far as the cabinet is concerned it is purely an expression of the opinion of some general."