

THE WORLD EAGER FOR LASTING PEACE THAT HONOR, JUSTICE AND RIGHT MAY PREVAIL

President Wilson Praises the Allied Armies and Says it Now Rests Upon Others to See That Lives Were Not Lost in Vain—There Must Be a Powerful Group of Nations, an Overwhelming One, to be the Trustees of the Peace of the World—Londoners Mightily Pleased With President's Utterances.

London, Dec. 28.—President Wilson made his last public appearance in London. Officials of the city of London presented him with an address of welcome in the ancient Guild Hall, where other famous Americans, including General Grant and former President Roosevelt have been received. Afterward he was the guest at a luncheon in the Egyptian Hall of Mansion House. The drive from Buckingham Palace and return was witnessed by immense crowds. The day's official events were not limited to the two functions in the city. The President received and spoke to various delegations, which presented addresses at the American Embassy, and tonight he dined at the Premier's residence in Downing Street with the members of the cabinet. After the dinner he entrusted to Carlisle, whose tomorrow he will visit his mother's birthplace. On Monday he will be in Manchester, the great Midland commercial centre. The President will make an oration in the "Free Trade Hall" at Manchester, which holds four thousand persons, and another speech at a luncheon where other delegations will be present. The President's two speeches, that at Guild Hall, a formal oration having as its text that the world is eager for a lasting peace of justice and right.

and that at the Mansion House, of a mellower tone—were not disappointing to Londoners. That is saying much, as the President's prestige as an orator had awakened high expectations. The phrase from the President's speech at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace—"there is a great tide running in the hearts of men"—has already gripped the headlines of the papers and pervaded their editorial columns. The text of President Wilson's speech at the Guild Hall this afternoon is as follows: "Mr. Lord Mayor: We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which most impress me as I stand here. The address which I have just heard seems most gloriously and graciously conceived, and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of the voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard. I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by this reception, and I beg to assure you, Sir, and your associates of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of what I may call a great body of circumstances." (Continued on page 2)

INTERNATIONAL COURT TO TRY HOHENZOLLERN FOR CRIMES URGED BY DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

One Time Minister to Netherlands, Now Chaplain in Navy, Addresses Soldiers and Sailors in New York.

New York, Dec. 27.—The late Kaiser should not be assassinated, but should be tried by an international court and if convicted he should be punished, declared Lieutenant Commander Henry Van Dyke (a naval chaplain) before an audience of soldiers and seamen and their friends in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. "It would be absurd and horrible to give a martyr's crown to a criminal," stated Dr. Van Dyke, and "the boys," as he addressed the audience, "don't you think so, boys?" he asked in a conversational tone. Of course we can talk about boiling in oil and all that kind of stuff in the Bible, but it comes down to brass tacks, as we say in the navy, we had better leave the punishment to judicial courts. "I may say in passing that the execution of kids down through history has not as a rule resulted favorably. Often the result has been a worse king in the place of the one executed. And fortunately you and I have not the duty of sitting on that bench. We want to see righteousness vindicated tearfully. "If Germany is penitent, if she makes reparation and restitution, she may be forgiven, but her offences must not be forgotten. There is no command in the Holy Bible to forget." The Lieutenant Commander was fresh from a tour of all the navy stations in the United States. He wore his uniform. It was not the same Rev. Henry Van Dyke, doctor of divinity, who preached in the Brick Church twenty-four years as pastor. It was not the Henry Van Dyke, professor in Princeton University. It was not even Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands. It was Commander Henry Van Dyke, of the navy, and with the boys uniform. He told them he had learned "many things." His vocabulary was not that of "Little Rivers" or any of the other literary gems of which he is the author, it was Chaplain Henry Van Dyke, with a vocabulary full of slang and also strong language.

The chaplain was loudly applauded when he started. "Good evening, boys," he said. "I am glad to be here to talk to you. I have travelled about thirty thousand miles as a navy chaplain, and that is going some." And I have had a "bally" good time, and I have learned a lot of things, and my vocabulary has been very much enriched. "Fiery Cross of Righteous War." "I have tried to carry the fiery cross of a righteous war with me. I have been ten times through the submarine, that is not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. And I have found out that our American boys are all right. They did their whole duty in a way the Germans are going to remember for some years to come. "Germany has capitulated. The sword which was made in heaven has been beaten down the sword which was forged in Potsdam and made in hell. We knew we could win, but we did not know how long it would take. "No anemic, white blooded, cold footed pacifist did one thing to win this victory. It was won by our boys and whether they live to see the victory or whether they entered eternity by Christ's way—through sacrifice." Dr. Van Dyke said it was his belief that every one who had given his life for the cause of liberty, democracy, justice and righteousness in this war "has through the merits of Jesus Christ entered into eternal peace." "I believe this is true, although I may not be able to give you any theology for believing it," he added. For League of Nations. "Oh, I am thankful when I think of the military and navy men who are going to take part in this peace conference, for I believe they will be far less inflammatory than some civilians and editors." (Continued on page 2)

Russia's War Casualties Now Total 9,150,000 Men According to Returns

Copenhagen, Dec. 26, (by the Associated Press).—Russia's war casualties total 9,150,000 men, according to a telegram received here today from Petrograd. Of this number 1,700,000 were killed. The disabled men number 1,400,000, while 3,600,000 other soldiers were wounded. The Russians taken prisoner total 2,500,000. Estimates of the Russian casualties in the war, made last week by the Russian Information Bureau Director, A. J. Sack, in New York, figured the total at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life." Figures compiled by the Cologne Gazette and published November 25 placed the total German casualties at more than 6,000,000. Of this number it was estimated that about 2,000,000 were killed. The French soldiers killed in the war, according to a statement made in the French Chamber of Deputies on December 20 by Lucien Vailin, a socialist Deputy, number 1,400,000. Italy lost 500,000 men in killed or dead of wounds. A statement to this effect was made in Paris December 1 by Salvatore Barabesi, one time a member of the Italian Cabinet, who accompanied King Victor Emmanuel on his trip to the French capital. The British army official losses in killed total 658,704.

STORM BREAKS IN FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Some Time Evident That Opponents of Premier Clemenceau Were Determined to Obstruct Voting of the Budget.

FRANKLIN BOULLON STARTED THINGS

Since Thursday Government Has Maintained Obdurate Silence, Refusing to Answer Enquiries.

PICHON ANSWERS ENQUIRIES TODAY

While He Was Reading Clemenceau's Instructions Pandemonium Broke Loose on All Sides.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The storm which has been threatening in the French Chamber of Deputies for the past four days, broke this afternoon, when Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, amid violent interruptions by the Socialists and counter demonstrations by the government supporters, outlined France's peace terms. The minister declared that France is absolutely in agreement that peace should be given to the proceedings of the peace conference. He announced that intervention in Russia was inevitable, but that it would be of a defensive character so far as French troops were concerned and that offensive operations were undertaken it must be by Russian troops. It had been evident for the past week that the opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way the voting of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms either through Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the pandemonium would do so before Monday.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, of the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head, however, in a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's policy. Since Thursday the government bench has sat in obdurate silence, refusing to reply to any queries, but when M. Pichon ascended the tribune this afternoon he was ready to answer. He declared: "First, that the government was in accord that the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, that the secret was abandoned to the Socialist Deputy, Marcel Cachin, of last Friday, when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether France was ready to give up the League of Nations, and he now was working towards its effective realization, thus replying to the interpellation of the socialist, M. Bracke. "Third, that the government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to fix the peace-terms frontiers to guard against a future attack, thus replying to M. Franklin-Bouillon. "Fourth, that the government does not desire the questions of diplomatic representation of the Vatican arise at the present moment. "Fifth, that intervention in Russia is inevitable. "Upon Pichon's intervention M. Pichon explained, reading from instructions issued by Premier Clemenceau to the General Commanding, that such intervention was not offensive for the time being, but defensive in order to prevent the Bolsheviks from invading Ukraine and the Caucasus and western Siberia. In the future offensive intervention might be necessary to destroy Bolshevism. Such an operation must be carried out by Russian troops, of which 100,000 were at the present time at Odessa. "While M. Pichon was reading M. Clemenceau's instructions, pandemonium broke loose on the Socialist bench. "The war is beginning anew," they shouted. "M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, threatened to have one of the most unruly of the Socialist members ejected. M. Pichon weathered the storm calmly. He refused, promptly, to answer whether the French government was prepared at the present time to make public the names of its delegates to the peace conference. The chamber must give the government its confidence, he said. "The chamber was again in an uproar, in which it was noted that others joined with the Socialists. "There were three sessions today, and two have been held every day this week. But only one vote on strict party lines was taken. This was on Friday, when the government did not lose any strength, in spite of the widely advertised onslaught of its opponents. "Honolulu, Dec. 29.—A Tokio cable to Nippy Jiji here, today, says that the Japanese War Department has announced that half the government troops in Siberia will be withdrawn soon.

Demobilization To Be Speeded Up

London, Dec. 28.—(British Wireless Service)—Sir Edward Kemp, Minister for the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, says that by the end of January 55,000 soldiers will have returned to Canada. These are made up of 15,000 in November, 20,000 in December, 10,000 in January. These officers and men have been drawn from the various branches of the service in France since the 1st July. Of the 20,000 to be returned in January, 17,500 will come from France. After February 1, the rate of return to Canada will reach approximately 30,000 per month. It is understood that the British War Office has agreed to the demobilization of two divisions of the Canadian corps at an early date.

PATHETIC SCENE AT HALIFAX

Father and Daughter Laid to Rest in Same Grave—Carnegie Arrives Too Late to Dock—Two Hundred and Fifty Lamps Not Working.

Special to the Standard. Halifax, Dec. 29.—The funeral of George E. Davison, and his seventeen year old daughter, who yesterday were buried in the one grave in Camp Hill cemetery, was a pathetic scene. Rev. Dr. Allen Simpson, of New Glasgow, who more than forty years ago became minister of the church at which the funeral was held, was present, and remarked that the scene was the most solemn he had witnessed in that cemetery in those forty years. Mr. Davison many years ago was a well known commercial traveler, and for a long time since then has been an important member of the staff of A. & W. Mackinlay of this city. It had been evident for the past week that the opponents of Premier Clemenceau were determined to obstruct in every possible way the voting of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms either through Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the pandemonium would do so before Monday.

THE CARMANIA AT HALIFAX

Sir Arthur Pearson, London Publisher and Founder of School for Blind, Among Passengers—Here to Help Blinded Soldiers.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 29.—The Carmania, with returned soldiers arriving from overseas service, and a number of returned soldiers, arrived at Halifax this morning at eight o'clock. Sir Arthur Pearson, the London publisher and founder of the School for the Blind, is among the passengers. He is here to help blinded soldiers. The Carmania is a large passenger liner, and is being chartered by the government to transport returned soldiers from overseas. Sir Arthur Pearson is a well-known philanthropist, and is the founder of the School for the Blind in London. He is also the author of several books on blindness. The Carmania is expected to stay in Halifax for several days, during which time Sir Arthur Pearson will be holding a series of lectures on blindness. He will also be visiting the various institutions for the blind in the city.

PERM CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

Paris, Dec. 29.—Russian troops have captured Perm from the Bolsheviks, taking 18,000 prisoners. M. Pichon, the foreign minister, made this announcement in the Chamber of Deputies today. Perm is the capital of the government of Perm, and is the starting point of the northern Siberian railway. It is a depot for goods sent to and from Siberia, and the chief prison depot for on transport of convicts under exile to Siberia.

To Protect the Kaiser

Berlin, Dec. 28.—A league for the protection of the personal liberty of the Kaiser has been formed, and will issue an appeal to the former advisers of the ex-emperor as well as diplomats, with whom he was associated, to submit all possible documents to prove the Kaiser's innocence of the outbreak of the war. Prince Henry of Prussia, who was proposed for President of the league, suggested Von Hindenburg for the post.

WOMEN RALLIED TO THE SUPPORT OF COALITION

Liberals Seek Consolation in the Fact That Hardly Fifty Per Cent. of the Electorate Polled, But the Result is Emphatic.

GREATEST LANDSLIDE IN BRITISH POLITICS

In Scotland, Stronghold of Liberalism, Its Candidates Went Down Like Nine Pins, Coalition Getting Huge Majorities.

LONDON SOLD FOR COALITION

Labor Leaders Sound on the War Were Elected Everywhere by Large Majorities.

London, Dec. 29.—(By J. B. F. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent)—Labor secured one striking victory in St. Helens, where the "Dopkers" candidate, James Dixon, turned Crigby Swift from what had always been regarded as a safe seat. The electorate would have nothing to do with the innumerable national candidates, such as discharged soldiers, nor was it ready for women members of parliament, these being beaten everywhere. But on the assumption that women cast a heavier home vote than men, they must have rallied almost en masse to the support of the coalition, whose huge majorities can hardly otherwise be explained. The Liberals seek consolation in the fact that hardly 50 per cent. of the electorate polled, but the result is so emphatic that it clearly demonstrated the decision of the people that the coalition who did most to win the war was the best qualified to undertake the difficult task of reconstruction. The Sunday papers here agree that this was the greatest electoral landslide in British political history, surpassing those of 1832 and 1906. The coalition block numbers 470, comprising 332 Liberals and 137 Conservatives and 10 members, pledged to the support of Lloyd-George, who in addition, can rely on the support of 46 independent Liberals and 10 Conservatives. His normal majority was about 350, swelling to 400 if the Sinn Feiners decline attendance. The coalition won a total membership of 373, having an absolute majority in the House. Discussing the result the Observer says: "The remnant of official Liberalism could be brought to Westminster in a secret vote, representing a number forty. By a besotted personal vendetta against a man whose only offense against Liberalism was that he knew how to win the war, it has brought its misfortunes on itself." Even in Scotland, the historic stronghold of Liberalism, its candidates went down like nine pins, the coalitionists rolling up huge majorities. Contrary to expectations its losses swelled the figures of the coalitionists rather than those of labor, whose total of 65 members represents but half the number anticipated. Labor leaders, identified with the party, were everywhere defeated, but, on the other hand, the leaders who were sound on the war were elected by thousands of a majority. In the House of Commons, made by Henderson and his party in committing the party to an unpopular cause. The coalition has gone solid for the coalition, only four independent Liberals, and two coalition labor members being returned. The results are equally satisfactory in the House of Lords. Yorkshire, which is traditionally Liberal, of 46 members all but ten support the coalition, and only one Asquithian Liberal was returned, while in Lancashire not a single Liberal is returned.

UNION OF QUEBEC MUNICIPALITIES

Object is to Promulgate the Welfare of the Urban and Rural Municipalities of the Province.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 29.—At a fully attended committee meeting of Municipal Executives, held on Saturday in the law offices of Messrs. Campbell, Union, and Gauthier, it was decided to recommend a union of Quebec municipalities be formed, to promulgate the welfare of the urban and rural municipalities of the province. The committee, which was appointed by a convention of municipalities of the province, recently called together, is composed of Mayor Bonnard of St. Hyacinthe, the president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities; Mayor Babin, of Outremont; Mayor Thurber of Longueuil, Alderman R. Ryan, of Three Rivers, Alderman R. Proulx of Pointe aux Trembles, Frederick Wright, and Aug. Angers. The first convention of the new union will be held in the early part of the year, when vital questions touching the municipal conditions of the province will be taken up.

SWEEPING VICTORY OF LLOYD GEORGE AND ASQUITHIAN ROUT FEATURES OF BRITISH ELECTION

Not a Coalition Minister Defeated and Most of Them Re-elected by Extraordinary Majorities—Majorities of Over 10,000 Quite Common Among the Coalitionists, While Pacifists in Every Case Were Ignominiously Defeated—Labor Fared Badly, But Were More Fortunate Than the Asquithians—Asquith's Defeat a Surprise.

London, Dec. 29. (By the Associated Press)—The broad features of the election results announced yesterday are the sweeping triumph of the Lloyd-George coalition, the complete rout of the Asquithians, the Pacifists, the women candidates and the victory of the Sinn Feiners. That the coalition government would be victorious was a foregone conclusion, despite the rumblings of rumor between the polling and the counting of the votes that labor would make a most free to one had never been contemplated, even by the most sanguine coalitionists. And since coalition as it now operates is distinctly more conservative than liberal in its composition and tendencies, this result of the first election under the extended franchise and with the participation of millions of women voters is most suggestive. Of fourteen women candidates only one will be entitled to sit in the House of Commons, namely a Sinn Feiner, Countess Markievicz, who was elected for St. Patrick's division of Dublin city. But the Sinn Feiners refuse to sit at Westminster the House of Commons will, as hitherto, be composed entirely of males. All the other women candidates, including many of the foremost in the women's movement, were rejected by their constituencies. Christa Pankhurst came nearest to being elected, being defeated only by a narrow majority by a laborite. The Sinn Feiners, as expected, not only swept Ireland, but gained their seats with enormous majorities, leaving the Nationalist representation in the new parliament a bare seven members. John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, was defeated by E. DeValera, Sinn Feiner, for East Mayo by a majority of over four thousand. Joseph D. White, however, defeated DeValera at the West Belfast seat. DeValera also was a candidate in the South Down constituency. A prominent feature of the pollings, revealed by the count, is the impressive smallness of the polls compared with the registered number of electors. No figures are yet available as to what extent the army and navy voted. It should also be noted that the defeat of the Asquithians, especially by the former minister, in most cases can be attributed, in part, to split votes in three cornered constituencies. Not only has no coalition minister been defeated, but most of them were re-elected by extraordinary majorities. For instance, Premier Lloyd-George's majority is about 12,000; Winston Churchill's 15,000, and Andrew Bonar Law's 13,000. (Continued on page 2)

UNITED STATES PAID TWENTY FOUR BILLIONS FOR WAR WORK

Senate Committee on Appropriations Has Compiled Figures to Show Just What Congress Provided for Prosecution of War Against Germany.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Senate committee on Appropriations has compiled figures to show just what Congress provided for the prosecution of the war against Germany. The appropriations and contract authorizations amount to \$55,087,256,031.11 for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919. This includes authorizations of loans to the Allies up to \$10,000,000,000, of which \$8,464,542,702 have been extended. The war-making departments were specifically authorized by Congress to enter into contracts aggregating \$11,435,117,055.50, for which no appropriations were made. With the loans authorized to the Allies these contract authorizations total \$21,495,117,055.50, which may be deducted from the actual cost of the war to the United States. While some of the contract authorizations have gone through, these will be more than offset by cancellations. Representative Shirley of Kentucky, chairman of the House of Appropriations committee, recently informed Congress that out of the total appropriations and authorizations, probably \$15,000,000,000 would be saved. On the basis of Mr. Shirley's figures, another \$4,000,000,000 ultimately will be clipped off the American war bill. This would leave an apparent total of \$33,523,138,955.51. Further large reductions will be made through the sale of surplus property of various kinds and salvage from war material no longer required by the government, for which there is no direct commercial market. For example, the Shipping Board has announced its determination to sell a considerable number of wooden steamers and small steel ships. Chairman Hurley is now endeavoring to arrange the sale of such craft in Europe. Of cash appropriations for the War Department the bulk was allotted for the production of ordnance and quarter-master supplies. Of course, hundreds of millions went to the pay of the army in this country and France. The larger portion of navy appropriations went to ordnance supplies with new construction in second place.

TORONTO SOLDIERS CONFIRM REPORT

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Toronto soldiers who reached this city today, after crossing on the steamer Northland, confirmed the reports of shocking conditions on board that vessel complained of by the men when they departed at Halifax on Thursday. They "all told similar stories of bad sanitation conditions, insufficient of poor quality, and profiteering ships stewards.

Montenegro Aims Outlined Clearly By King Nicholas

Paris, Dec. 29.—King Nicholas, of Montenegro, speaking to the Associated Press today, said: "The aspirations of Montenegro are in common accord with those of the other peoples of the same race—to become a part of the Jugoslav confederation, but preserve its autonomy, independence and customs. Montenegro wishes Europe to make it possible for it to have its own intellectual life, although maintaining cordial and fraternal relations with neighboring peoples. Montenegro might be called the dean of the Jugoslav peoples. It was first to insure its independence, fighting for five centuries against Muslin oppression for the liberty of itself and its neighbors. "Montenegro has never ceased to shed its blood and in the beginning of the great war showed its solidarity with Serbia's cause. In 1914 the whole Montenegro population took up arms. It provided 45,000 soldiers, which, considering the number of its inhabitants, is the largest proportion of men given by any nation during the struggle. Every Montenegrin citizen from 18 to 65 years of age is a soldier. "Montenegro was nearly exhausted by the sacrifices it made during the Balkan war, in which it lost 12,000 men and almost all its war material. The new war constituted a new series of privations. Our dead on the battlefields number about 10,000, the number of prisoners is as yet unknown, and many succumbed to starvation and exposure." When asked for his opinion on the proposed League of Nations and other subjects likely to come before the peace conference, King Nicholas said: "I hope that I can live long enough to see such a plan realized. As to freedom of the seas, Montenegro is interested only indirectly. I have not as yet studied the matter sufficiently to give a positive view on such a complex subject. I think the right of self-determination should be granted to each nationality. It is a principle from which the entire world may expect peace and happiness, if applied without restrictions and reserve."