

FOR SALE  
NORTHEAST CORNER,  
YONGE AND GERRARD STS.  
50 x 111 ft.  
35000 per foot.  
Apply  
M. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
35 King Street East, Main 5450.

# The Toronto World

STORE FOR LEASE  
FOR TERM OF YEARS:  
420 1/2 Yonge Street  
Between College and Buchanan, Store  
17 x 50 feet, A-1 condition. Large display  
window. Immediate possession.  
Apply  
M. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
35 King Street East, Main 5450.

MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 30 1918

VOL. XXXVIII—No. 13,928

TWO CENTS

## BRITISH PEOPLE GIVE LLOYD GEORGE MAJORITY OF 420

### French Foreign Minister Promises Publicity at the Peace Conference

#### ALL THE POWERS ARE IN ACCORD ON PEACE BASIS

President Wilson has now become acquainted with the viewpoint of British. DELEGATION UNNAMED Will Be Done Now That Result of Election is Known, Says Lloyd George.

London, Dec. 29.—Premier Lloyd George, in receiving American newspaper correspondents at his residence at 7 o'clock last night, said that the conferences with the president had brought about an agreement on general principles. The premier said he felt assured that matters which had been agreed upon between America and England would prove of the greatest assistance in the work of the peace conference.

Practically an understanding has already been reached between the various powers regarding the admission of the various nations to the peace conference itself, said the premier. In his conference in Paris with the premier of France and Italy, President Wilson had become acquainted with their views, and he had now also acquired a knowledge of the British standpoint.

"And," continued the premier, "I am assured that all these powers are in accord on the basic principles of the peace which will come before the conference. At any rate, it will be certain that America and England will be found working in complete harmony in the conference."

At the close of his address, answering a question as to when he expected the British delegation to go to Paris, the premier replied that owing to the necessity of clearing up the general election and other pressing business, it could not be before the end of the first week of the new year.

The newspapers were received after a long conference, the premier and Secretary Balfour had with President Wilson this afternoon. In an informal talk, the British premier warmly welcomed the American newspapermen to England. He expressed gratification that he had been able to meet them, and spoke unreservedly of the important role newspapermen had played in the promotion of the ends that all had at heart and in furthering the intimate friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

The premier said that owing to the elections it had not been possible as yet to organize the British delegation to the peace conference, but he would proceed immediately, now that the result was known, to take up the matter with his colleagues. At the present time, he added, could be stated that only two members of the delegation had been selected definitely—meaning himself and Foreign Secretary Balfour. Touching on the report coming from the United States that Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, would be one of the delegates, the premier pointed out that it was impossible, as the chancellor was the government leader in the house of commons, and his presence would be needed at home.

#### TO PROTECT FRANCE AGAINST ATTACK

No Soldiers or Forts Within Forty Kilometres of the Rhine.

Paris, Dec. 29.—In the course of the discussion of provisional credits in the chamber of deputies today, Henry Franklin-Bouillon, former minister of missions abroad and vice-president of the foreign affairs committee of the chamber, said the question of Alsace-Lorraine and the Sarre Basin, according to the committee on foreign affairs, formed one problem for settlement.

"It cannot be admitted," said M. Franklin-Bouillon, "that we should take back the mines of the Sarre that Pussia stole from us in 1871, as she stole Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. On the other hand, the commission is opposed to the making of men citizens against their will."

The speaker declared that the committee was unanimous that the land on the left bank of the Rhine must be used no more for enemy concentrations against France. "Not a soldier nor a fort" must remain on the left bank of the Rhine or in a zone forty kilometres from the right bank.

Concerning Russia, the speaker said he thought intervention necessary, but that it should not be purely militaristic.

"Our allies should contribute to this intervention on a larger scale than we," the speaker continued, "because of our sacrifices. We could participate by giving a staff of officers and volunteers with high pay."

#### STORMY SCENE STAGED IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Pichon, Replying to Queries, Says France is in Full Accord With Publicity at Peace Conference—Defensive Intervention in Russia.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The storm which has been threatening in the French chamber 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 full publicity 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 if 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 working of the budget of 10,500,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1919 unless the government stated its peace terms either thru Premier Clemenceau or M. Pichon. But it was not expected that the government would do so before Monday.

M. Franklin-Bouillon, the committee of foreign affairs, brought matters to a head, however, by a violent attack on M. Pichon and the government's foreign policy. Since Thursday the government bench had sat in obdurate silence, refusing to reply to any queries, but when M. Pichon ascended the tribune this afternoon he was read to answer.

Replies to Queries. 1. That the government was in accord with the utmost publicity should be given to the peace conference, thus replying to the interpellation of the socialist deputy, Marcel Cachin, of last Friday, when he asked Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the peace conference and the discussion given full publicity.

2. That the French Government had adopted the principle of a league of nations and is now busy working to carry out its effective realization, thus replying to the interpellation of the socialist, M. Braque.

3. That the government does not desire any annexation, but reserves the right to discuss the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, to guard against future attack, thus replying to M. Franklin-Bouillon.

4. That the government does not think that the question of diplomatic representation of the Vatican arises at the present moment.

5. That intervention in Russia is inevitable.

Upon Russian 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, the Caucasus and Siberia. In the future an offensive intervention might be necessary in order to destroy Bolshevism. Such an operation must be carried out by Russian troops, of which 100,000 were at the present time ready at Odessa.

While 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, however, 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. The chamber is holding a session this evening, as the budget must be voted before Monday, December 31, by both the chamber and the senate. There were three sessions today, and two have been held every day this week. But only one vote on strict party lines was taken. On Thursday, Friday, when the government did not lose any strength, in spite of the widely advertised onslaught of its opponents.

#### APPROXIMATE DATE HAS NOW BEEN SET FOR CONFERENCE

Exchanges Indicate Agreement for Assembly Between January 9 and 14.

MORE OPTIMISTIC

Due to Wilson's Statement That Leaders Are Agreed on Main Principles.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The sentiment of peace congress circles after another week of conferences is distinctly brighter, and a spirit of optimism has taken the place of the pessimism which had prevailed in some quarters. This is due to private advices from London showing that the political exchanges now going on there have been equally satisfactory as the public demonstrations.

One of the primary questions considered in these exchanges has been the convening of the conference at an early date as possible. The American delegation has been quite insistent that it shall begin not later than Jan. 9. The exchanges today indicated an agreement for the assembly of the congress between Jan. 9 and 14.

Even the latter date would be acceptable to the Americans. It is announced, as assured, a reasonably early opening of the discussions. The pessimism previously existing in some quarters was due to the serious views held on the "14 points," but the president's statement that the allied leaders agree with him in the principles therein laid down, has largely removed the first impressions.

The president's statement is echoed in all the allied quarters here. Premier Clemenceau, who joined in the declaration that the conferences he has had show an entire agreement on the principles, said:

"A meeting was held in Col. Edward M. House's residence tonight of all the American interests, including food, shipping, the army, navy, treasury and war board. Thus far Herbert C. Hoover, Edward N. Hurley and the other heads of the various branches have not participated, but the meeting tonight foreshadows a united commission."

#### CARMANIA, WITH TROOPS, ARRIVES AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—The Carmania, with returned soldiers, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, and the president of the town and of the town council decided she should not dock until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. A military band and the citizens' reception committee were on hand at four o'clock, ready to give a welcome to the home-coming. The steamer had been announced to dock at that hour.

Carmania's passengers, including Mr. Arthur Pearson, the London publisher, and the founder of St. Dunstan's school for the blind, Sir Arthur, returned to Canada to assist in securing reforms in the treatment of blinded soldiers.

#### BRUTAL EXECUTION OF CZAR'S FAMILY

Were Placed in Small Room and Jabbed With Bayonets

All Night.

Paris, Dec. 29.—In the course of his speech in the chamber of deputies today, M. Pichon, the foreign minister, arguing the necessity for intervention in Russia, related details of the brutal execution of the whole Russian family. The members of the former Russian emperor's family were placed as prisoners in a small room and jabbed with bayonets through the night. The next morning revolver shots ended their misery.

This information, said M. Pichon, had been received thru Prince Lvoff, the former Russian premier, while he was on a visit to Paris recently.

#### PADEREWSKI TO HEAD REPUBLIC IN POLAND

London, Dec. 29.—According to despatches from Dantzig and Posen, coming by way of Berlin, it is proposed to proclaim a republic in Poland. Ignace Jan Paderewski as president.

Paderewski's entry into Posen, says the Zeitung Am Mittag, resembled a triumphal procession. The houses were lavishly decorated, the members of Polish associations lined the streets and the band played Polish airs which the crowds sang with enthusiasm. Soldiers carrying rifles marched in the procession.

#### COALITION MAJORITY ALMOST FIVE TO ONE

#### LLOYD GEORGE COMMANDS ABOUT 420 OF A MAJORITY

Complete Return of British Elections Showing Standing of the Various Parties.

London, Dec. 29.—Complete returns for the election of the new parliament give the following results:

Coalition Unionists	334
Coalition Liberals	127
Coalition Laborites	10
Unionists	46
Asquithian Liberals	37
Laborites	65
National Party	2
Independents	5
Socialists	1
Sinn Feiners	73
Irish Nationalists	7

All Coalitionists with the Unionists and National party may be regarded roughly as supporting Lloyd George. The only opposition will be formed by the Asquithian Liberals, Laborites and Independents. The Sinn Feiners have announced their intention of not taking their seats in parliament.

#### WILSON VISITS MOTHER'S HOME

Delivers a Short Speech From Pulpit of Church in Carlisle.

Carlisle, England, Dec. 29.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, came to Carlisle today in a rain and a cold penetrating mist to visit the girlhood home of his mother. But the warmth of the greeting of the people of the town and of the throngs of strangers from the surrounding country more than offset the dreariness of the weather. Large crowds lined the streets and cheered the presidential party lustily as it drove from the station, where the president was received by Mayor Bertam Carr and local notables, to the Crown and Mitre Hotel, where the president signed the freeman's roll.

The president visited Annetwell where the site of his late grandfather's chapel was pointed out to him, and the house in Cavendish place that was built by his grandfather. Later he attended service in the Lowther Street Congregational Church. Here, during the services, the Rev. Edward Both, pastor of the church, requested the president to come into the pulpit and address the assemblage. This the president did, delivering a short speech, in which he touched simply but eloquently on his mother.

During the morning President Wilson inspected documents dealing with the residence here of his grandfather. He then attended service in Woodrow, and then drove to the Salvation Army Hall, where once stood the building that was the president's maternal home. From here he visited the English House in Warwick road, built by his grandfather, and where his grandfather taught school and the president's mother also lived for a while. The president remained here for ten minutes and proceeded to the Lowther Street Congregational Church.

After the services the president drove back to the Crown and Mitre Hotel. Here he remained until 1 o'clock, when he drove to the station. The long program of the day was carried out with the single exception that the president had not intended to speak in the church.

#### GREETED AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester, Dec. 29.—President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted on their arrival here at five o'clock this afternoon by thousands who filled the streets to overflowing on the half-mile journey from the station to the official residence of the lord mayor and by many more thousands who were packed together in the huge square in front of the town hall.

The president greeted and chatted briefly with the lord mayor and other officials. He then inspected the British guard of honor under Lieut-Gen. Snow and E. and G. Companies of the 182nd American Regiment from Liverpool.

The President and Mrs. Wilson spent the evening quietly as the guests of the lord mayor. The president had no engagements and made no speeches.

#### STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Niagara	New York	Bordeaux
Emp. of Britain	Liverpool	New York
Montserrat	Cardiff	New York
Olympic	Southington	Baltimore
Guiana	New York	Demerara
Carthage	New York	Bordeaux
Archie	New York	Liverpool
Sherman	New York	Marseilles
Sixola	New York	Bordeaux

#### Greater Than Most Sanguine Followers of Lloyd George Dreamed—Ministers Elected by Huge Majorities -- Pacifists in All Cases Ignominiously Defeated.

London, Dec. 29.—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 all along the line.

That the coalition government would be victorious had been a foregone conclusion, despite the rumblings of rumor between the polling and the counting of the votes that labor would make an unexpected showing. But at that David Lloyd George would command completely an overwhelming majority in the new house in the proportion of almost five 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 tribune 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 14 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 as 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. Christiana Blackburn came the 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 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. De Valera, Sinn Feiner, for East Mayo, by a majority of over 4000. Joseph Devlin, however, defeated de Valera for West Belfast seat. De Valera also was a candidate in the South Down constituency.

A prominent feature of the polling revealed by the count is the comparative smallness of the polls compared with the registered number of electors. No figures are yet available as to what extent the army and navy have voted. It should also be noted that the defeat of the Asquithians, especially the former ministers, 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 18,000.

Majorities well over 10,000 were quite common among the Coalitionists. On the other hand, the pacifists were defeated in every case, ignominiously. The rejected candidates in this group included Philip Snowden, James Ramsay MacDonald, William C. Anderson, who was member for Attercliffe division of Sheffield; Arthur Henderson, the Laborite; Robert L. Outwater, who was proposed for president of the league, suggested Von Hindenburg for the post.

#### TRANSPORTATION THE ISSUE.

Among the surprises of the election was the defeat of Herbert H. Asquith, the former premier. He is rejected in company with most of his ablest lieutenants, including Sir John Simon, former home secretary; Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer; Walter Runciman, former president of the board of trade; Herbert Samuel, former postmaster-general; Chas. F. Masterman, former minister of the Duchy of Lancaster and others.

Labor fared badly in the election, the more fortunate than the Asquithians. They had expected to elect at least one hundred members, whereas they have only approximately seventy-five, of whom ten are Coalitionists. Even this, however, is a much larger representation than Labor had in the old parliament.

A remarkable feature in the returns is the enormous majorities received by the winning candidates in some constituencies and a dearth of small majorities.

Under the provisions of the new franchise act every candidate who fails to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled in his constituency forfeits his deposit of £150 sterling. More than 180 candidates are victims of this rule.

Analysis of the Vote.

It is difficult to compare the results of this election with that of 1910.



ts,

9.95  
velveteen,  
ars. No

\$7.95  
wanted  
s. Today,

9.95  
lities

Tweeds  
ures, club  
eds.  
find this  
is sale too  
tailored,

5.  
did value,  
avy coated  
with

All-  
to 36, at

il-finished  
table all-

check pat-  
6-button

et and  
20.00.  
2.89  
b, form-  
\$2.89  
ns—Ad-  
Today,  
—Body  
00. To-  
erns and  
e. Sizes  
orted all-  
shoulder.  
day

without