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TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 14 1919 VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,943 TWO CENTS

GERMANY MUST REIMBURSE DEVASTATED COUNTRIES NOW

War Council Resets Armistice Terms | Laurier Liberals Frame Party Platform

WILSON'S POINTS FOR LEAGUE BASIS UTTER NONSENSE

Theodore Roosevelt, in Posthumous Editorial, Criticizes Stand of the President.

NO CLUE TO INTENTIONS

Recommends Present Alliance Should Be Continued—Admit Others Later.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—An article on the league of nations, the last contribution that Col. Theodore Roosevelt prepared for The Kansas City Star, appeared in that newspaper today. The editorial was dictated Friday, January 3. The article follows:

It is, of course, a serious misfortune that our people are not getting a clear idea of what is happening on the other side. For the moment the point as to which we are foggy is the league of nations. We all of us earnestly desire such a league, only we wish to be sure that it will help and not hinder the cause of world peace and justice. There is not a young man in this country who has fought, or an old man who has seen those dear to him fight, who does not wish to minimize the chance of future war. But there is not a man of sense who does not know that in any such movement if too much is attempted the result is either failure or worse than failure.

In Stage of Rhetoric.

The trouble with Mr. Wilson's utterances, so far as they are reported, and the utterances of acquiescence in them by European statesmen, is that they are still absolutely in the stage of rhetoric precisely like the fourteen points. Some of the fourteen points will probably have to be constructed as having a mischievous sense, a small number might be construed as being harmless and one or two even as beneficial, but nobody knows what Mr. Wilson really means by them, and so all talk of adopting them as basis for a peace or a league is nonsense, and, it the talker is intelligent, it is insincere nonsense to boot. So Mr. Wilson's utterances give us absolutely no clue as to whether he really intends that at this moment we shall admit Russia, Germany, with which, incidentally, we are still waging war, Turkey, China and Mexico into the league on a full equality with ourselves. Mr. Taft has recently defined the purposes of the league and the limitations under which it would act, in a way that enabled most of us to say we very heartily agree in principle with his theory, and can, without doubt, come to an agreement on specific details.

Use Existing League.

Would it not be well to begin with the league which we actually have in existence, the league of the allies who have fought thru this great war? Let us at the peace table see that real justice is done as among these allies, and that while the sternest reparation is demanded from our foes for such horrors as those committed in Belgium, northern France, Armenia and the sinking of the Lusitania, nothing should be done in the spirit of mere vengeance. Then let us agree to extend the privileges of the league as rapidly as their conduct warrants it to other nations, doubtless discriminating between those who would have a guiding part in the league and the weak nations who would be entitled to the privileges of membership but who would not be entitled to a guiding voice in the councils. Let each nation reserve to itself and for its own decision, and let it clearly set forth questions which are non-justiciable. Let nothing be done that will interfere with our preparing for our own defence by introducing a system of universal obligatory military training modeled on the Swiss plan.

Stick to Monroe Doctrine.

Finally make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of an international Meddlesome Matty. The American people do not wish to go into an overseas war unless for a very great cause, and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to undertake the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans or in central Europe or in a war we do not approve of. Moreover, the American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their thresholds. But let the United States treat Mexico as our Balkan peninsula and refuse to allow European or Asiatic powers to interfere on this continent in any way that implies permanent or semi-permanent possession. Everyone of our allies will with delight grant this request if President Wilson chooses to make it, and it will be a great misfortune if it is not made.

I believe that such an effort, made moderately and sanely, but sincerely and with utter scorn for words that are not made good by deeds, will be productive of real and lasting international good.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamers.	At	From
Parisian	Liverpool	Boston
Corsican	Liverpool	St. John

LIBERALS TO COME OUT FOR A LOWERED TARIFF

Party Convention Committee Sets Up Platform on Nine Basic Resolutions.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—As a preliminary to the general convention of Eastern Ontario Liberals, which will be held at St. Patrick's Hall here tomorrow afternoon and evening, a committee composed of two delegates from each of the twenty-three constituencies of the district, passed tonight a series of nine resolutions embodying the various principles agreed upon.

Thru its first resolution "unfaltering confidence," is placed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, and congratulations are tendered to him on the fact that "thanks to his moderation and wisdom, the ranks of Liberalism are rapidly reuniting," and that "in the conflict that lies close at hand, between the forces of progress, and the advocates of class privilege and reaction the Liberal Party, with strength renewed, will again lead the van in asserting the rights of Canadian democracy."

For Returned Men.

In its second resolution, the association pledges itself "to insist and make sure that soldiers and sailors shall have the first claim upon the consideration of parliament as they already have upon the gratitude of the Canadian people, that none of those who have served in the forces shall be allowed to fall into distress either from lack of employment or from any other defect in our social organizations, that those who have been incapitated from following their occupations shall be freely assisted to train themselves for new employments, and shall be further assisted by the state in every practical way to establish themselves as producers, or in business or as wage-earners, that the pensions from the government to disabled men shall be sufficient in amount to secure a satisfactory standard of comfort, and that the pensions fund shall be generously and sympathetically administered."

On the question of industrial reconstruction the association stands for the introduction into the government of industry of the principle of representation whereby the interests of labor and of the community may be considered in industrial control. "To democratize the government of industry," says the resolution, "is the task ahead."

The committee stands for the repeal of the war times election act.

Demands Tariff Reform.

The tariff resolution which is the most extensive of all the motions, recapitulates the stand of Liberals on the tariff since the resolution of the national convention of 1893, outlines the reductions, and the articles placed on the free list from 1896 till 1911, sets forth Liberal resolutions since

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2).

PREMIER BORDEN OUTLINES WORK OF PEACE CONFERENCE

London, Jan. 13.—On the eve of his departure for Paris, Premier Borden gave out the following statement to the Canadian Associated Press: Delays in connection with the formal opening of the peace conference have been unfortunate but unavoidable. It is anticipated that the approaching conversations at Paris, between the representatives of the allied nations, will greatly expedite the proceedings of the conference whenever the formal sessions begin.

In many parts of Europe, the structure of organized society has been either wholly or partially destroyed. It will be necessary to establish firm foundations upon which to erect the new social order. In Russia, terrorism and anarchy, posing in the guise of liberty, have succeeded for the moment in oppressing the people who are unable to utilize their freedom for the purpose of equal opportunity and orderly government. There is danger that the fanatical spirit thus aroused may spread to those in other nations who lack food and employment. The present disorders in Germany are not without significance in this respect. Difficult is the task that confronts the allied nations in restoring peace, in providing adequate safeguards for its continuance, and in composing the disorders of the world that task will be undertaken with a resolute spirit and with full determination to crown its purpose with such fulfilment as will make victory more than a momentary triumph of arms. For more than four years the conflict has been waged, and now in the peace conference comes the sternest test of all—the test of the spirit, the vision and the capacity of the world's democracy in their efforts to control and dominate the forces of ambition, greed and passion, which have imposed the curse of war upon humanity thruout all the ages.

$100,000,000 Fund For Mission Work

New York, Jan. 13. — Plans of 14 Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada to unite in a $100,000,000 campaign for home and foreign missionary work were outlined at a dinner of home and foreign mission board representatives here tonight by Dr. Earl S. Taylor, director-general of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Movement and chairman of a committee of 20 representing the allied denominations.

The plan, as drawn up by the committee of 20, will be presented to the foreign mission conference, the home mission council, the council of church boards of education, the Sunday school council and the federation of women's home and foreign missionary boards for adoption, Dr. Taylor said.

A national central committee of 100 would head the organization, with the local forces organized by states, cities and other local groups.

ARE HOLDING HOGS FOR DEFINITE NEWS

That the reported cancellation of Canadian bacon and lard contracts is having its effect upon the Toronto market was evidenced by yesterday's lack of trading except in the case of last week's contract hogs and a few loads brought in locally.

From up country points there were in round numbers about 2,500 hogs bought last week, sold at last week's quotations, 18 1-4 fed and watered, and 17 f.o.b., but outside of this a few farmers' hogs sold at 16 1-2 off wagons. Drovers and shippers at country points are being advised to hold their hogs until the situation clears. A cable one way or the other would settle the price.

Ontario's G.W.V.A. President Makes Pensions Protest

Brantford, Jan. 13.—This morning an open letter addressed to Sir Thomas White, acting premier, was forwarded by Capt. (Rev.) J. E. Jeakins, president of the Ontario G. W. V. A. The letter calls for a revision of the pensions awarded to disabled soldiers, which, at best, are in some cases inadequate, in view of what the soldiers had given.

"But when an attempt is made to reduce these pensions, to cut them off entirely," continues the memorial, "and without any warning, it is time that an emphatic protest were made against such gross injustice."

NATIONAL GIFT TO THE PRINCESS

Lady Borden Suggests Wedding Present From Canada to Patricia of Connaught.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—In a letter which she has addressed to the wife of the lieutenant-governor in each province, Lady Borden suggests a national wedding gift to Princess Patricia of Connaught.

"It should, I think," Lady Borden remarks, "be distinctly Canadian, and furs have been suggested as appropriate." The letter reads: "The announcement of the engagement of Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia of Connaught has been received with much pleasure and satisfaction thruout the Dominion. During the period of her residence in Canada her royal highness, by her charm of manner and her kindly and unaffected interest in their welfare, became greatly endeared to our people, and it would seem most fitting that they should, upon the occasion of her marriage, be afforded the opportunity of offering a national wedding gift as a testimonial of their appreciation and regard. It would seem to me, that this might take the form of a "silver shower," made up of contributions from all who may wish to take part in sums from the smallest up, so that the participation may be as widespread as possible and from all classes of the community. Donations would, of course, be entirely voluntary and spontaneous. The arrangements for the shower would, I think, be most appropriately made thru the wives of the lieutenant-governors of the several provinces, who would exercise their own judgment and discretion as to the best mode of drawing the matter to the attention of the public within their respective provinces. I suggest that the list might be left open for a period not longer than one month from a date to be fixed later, after definite information is at hand as to the date of the wedding. I shall be most grateful if you will kindly write me expressing your views as to the proposal which I have outlined, also any suggestions which you may be good enough to make as to the form which the gift should take. It should, I think, be distinctively Canadian, and furs have been suggested as appropriate."

AERIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY FORMED

Will Finance Flight From Australia to London, by Way of Bagdad.

Melbourne, Jan. 13.—A company has been formed under the name of the Aerial Service, Limited, of Australia, to finance an aerial transport flight from Australia to London. The voyage will be made by way of the Dutch East Indies and Bagdad.

POLISH CLAIMS PROVE A PROBLEM

Entente Divided Between De Facto Government at Warsaw and National Council.

Paris, Jan. 13.—In undertaking to place upon the program of business for the inter-allied peace conference the subject of plans for the protection of Holland from the invasion of the Bolshevik, the supreme council finds itself embarrassed by the conflicting claims for recognition of the Polish national committee in Paris, headed by R. V. Dmowski, on the one hand and the present de facto government at Warsaw under Gen. Pilsuduski. This government was the creation of the Polish people themselves, while the Polish national claim has been largely supported by the Poles in America and has among its members some of the most eminent Polish leaders.

M. Dmowski contends that the Warsaw government is not representative, because it inherits its powers from the Germans and is exclusively Socialistic and popularistic. General Pilsudski charges that the other party is reactionary, anti-Semitic and unacceptable to the people at large.

The French Government has refused to recognize the Warsaw government until it reaches an agreement with the national committee. In order to avoid the impression that the entente is endeavoring to impose a government on Poland, from the outside, it is believed that it may be necessary to await the approaching elections on Jan. 26 to demonstrate which party has behind it a majority of the Polish people.

One factor which may hasten action by the entente governments is an indication of an attack by the Poles upon eastern Germany in advance of the determination of title to that section of German Poland.

Waiting for Unity.

The Polish national committee in Paris today received the following telegram from Warsaw:

"National bloc parties have been formed in Poland, comprising all the political parties, including peasants and workmen, and representating all the political grouping in the three divisions in Poland with the exception of the Socialists.

"Ignace Jan Paderewski is making every effort to realize a notional council, to include the Polish Socialist party, from which Andreas Moraczewski's government emanated. The supreme people's council of Posen originally proposed convening such a council, to which the Socialists now are the only obstacles withholding their consent to replacing the present one party government by a national coalition ministry."

SPARTACANS MAKE A FINAL STAND

Vacate Boetzow Brewery and Gather Forces at Silesian Railway Station.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The Spartacan forces, it is now learned, withdrew from the Boetzow brewery during Saturday night, and prepared to make a last stand in the Silesian railway station, on the east bank of the Spree, southeast of the former royal palace.

Among the various Bolshevik nests which have been cleaned out by government troops is the office of the Russian Bolshevik telegraph agency, "Rosta," which served as Bolshevik propaganda headquarters and also had a large part in handling the Russian money furnished the Spartacans. Long lists of members of the Spartacus group and of anarchists were found. The personnel of the agency, which was composed mainly of Russians, made a brief resistance, but was easily overcome and arrested.

The Taegliche Rundschau says that the report that Rosa Luxembourg, one of the Spartacan leaders, had been arrested is untrue. The paper says she went to Hamburg two days ago in an automobile.

Prince of Wales Returns From Visit to Americans

Coblenz, Jan. 13.—The Prince of Wales, who has been visiting the American area of occupation as the guest of Major General Dickman, returned to the British sector this afternoon. He said good-bye to Gen. Dickman at a luncheon at which he was the guest of Major General Hines in the castle of the Prince of Wied at Neuweid.

HASTY SOLUTION IS IMPRACTICABLE

Will Be Long Time Before Definitive Peace is Established, Says London Times.

London, Jan. 13.—The Times, in an editorial today on the peace conference, says the magnitude, number and character of the questions to be determined make a hasty solution impracticable.

"The next stage after the allied conference has agreed upon the terms of a preliminary peace," says The Times, "will be to present them to the enemy for acceptance. Germany may be expected to protest and haggle over them, as she did with those of the armistice, but it will not be to her interest to waste much time in a vain show of struggling against the inevitable.

"When Germany has agreed to and ratified the preliminaries, the allies will have to consider and discuss a definitive peace, and this again will have to be accepted and ratified by her. A long time, it is plain, must elapse before all these steps can be taken and a definitive peace finally concluded.

"The procedure regarding a league of nations has the obvious merit of furthering the despatch of business. This particular question fills so large a place in the hopes of democracies that it must almost certainly come up for consideration at once. Upon the broad principles all the allies and the Americans are agreed, and the sooner they record their formal sanction of it the better."

Within Scope of Present League.

The Daily Mail, commenting on the fact that the league of nations is expected to have an early place in the discussion, says the discussion of the past month has carried the idea of a league of nations very much farther.

"We have," The Daily Mail continues, "such a league now in existence in the twenty-one peoples who combined to 'make the world safe for democracy.' The aim of statesmenship is to adapt the machinery which this league has provided and already possesses to wider needs. There is almost universal agreement on the desirability of that aim

"Unless we start from that kind of league, or from a lasting association of the four great powers—America, Great Britain, France and Italy—we shall be unable to arrange the subordinate but special terms of each people in the right perspective. It must co-ordinate the policies of various states and it must also be a self-denying league, in absence of which, indeed, no future settlements are possible."

British Brides of Canadians Are to Come in Thousands

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Altho full particulars are as yet unavailable, it is established that by far the greater majority of the 50,000 soldiers' dependents still to come to Canada are the wives of Canadian fighters married in Great Britain since the outbreak of the war, many of whom will see the shores of the Dominion for the first time when they come with their soldier-husbands between now and the end of August, when it is hoped by the government that overseas demobilization will have been completed.

ARMISTICE RENEWAL TERMS ARE SETTLED

PARLIAMENT TO MEET THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Parliament has been called for Thursday, February 20. The necessary order-in-council was passed today, after consultation by cable with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues overseas.

WILL FLY IN MAY ACROSS ATLANTIC

General Brancker Predicts That Airplane Will Soon Be Driven Like Automobile

London, Jan. 13.—Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as master-general of personnel in the air ministry, to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with The Daily Express today, asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

The Evening News today says that it has been officially declared that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big program of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The aircraft will have a large lifting capacity, and will be able to make between 60 and 70 miles an hour. They will carry crews of 25 men.

CUNARD BUYS STEAMERS.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Cunard Steamship Company has purchased from the British Government six cargo steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 29,734, it was announced here tonight. The purchase price was not made public.

Is There a Restaurant Combine?

The World has had a number of readers direct its attention to the charges that obtain in our downtown restaurants, and that some of them with establishments in Detroit and Buffalo charged more here than across the lines. The World send men to these two American cities to investigate Childs, Bowles, Thompson, etc. The reports show that the prices were pretty even all round except that Childs charged five cents more in Toronto than in Buffalo for standard orders.

In fact, the prices were so uniform that it looked as if there was a combine on prices all round. Now that the cost of foods is easing up in many directions isn't it about time that these enormous money-making institutions should revise their prices? Or let their patrons try bread and cheese for a couple of days.

Supreme War Council Will Demand Immediate Restitution of Material and Machinery Stolen by Germans From France and Belgium.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The supreme council of the peace congress resumed its sessions at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the French foreign office, with the distinguished gathering of yesterday augmented by the presence of Japan among the great powers represented, and a notable gathering of military, naval, economic and financial representatives of the various powers.

Those present included Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour for Great Britain; President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Gen. Bliss and Herbert C. Hoover for the United States; Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Finance Minister Klotz, Minister of Commerce Clementel, Minister of Reconstruction Locheur, Marshal Foch, Major-Gen. Weygand and Admiral de Bon, for France; Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy and Viscount Chinda and Ambassador Matsui for Japan.

All the members of the Versailles war council also attended, including Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, the British member.

Two Distinct Stages.

The proceedings today were divided into two distinct stages. The first, the morning meeting, was presided over by Marshal Foch, when the military, naval and economic authorities reached an agreement on new terms for the armistice expiring on Jan. 17. The United States was represented by Major-General Bliss, Admiral Benson and Herbert C. Hoover; Great Britain by Gen. Sir Henry Wilson; France by Marshal Foch, Gen. Weygand, his chief of staff, M. Klotz, minister of finance, and M. Leygues, minister of marine, and Italy by Gen. Robilant.

The agreement is said to have been complete, embracing finance terms whereby Germany must restore the sums taken from the cities and towns in devastated regions; military, whereby Germany must restore the guns taken and promptly deliver rolling stock and locomotives, and economic, whereby food relief will reach the famished regions. It was this program, completed in the morning, which confronted the council when it convened at 3 o'clock. As the statesmen gathered, it was seen that their ranks were notably increased by the two Japanese delegates, Viscount Chinda and Ambassador Matsui, while Gen. Bliss, Mr. Hoover and Rear-Admiral Grayson accompanied President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, with Bernard M. Baruch and Edward N. Hurley later added to the American representation.

Session Was Protracted.

The British forces were similarly increased, by Andrew Bonar Law and Gen. Wilson, while France, besides Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon had its ministers of marine, commerce, finance and reconstruction and Admiral de Bon, chief of the French naval staff.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, was the only absentee, having been called to Rome, but Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, was present with Gen. Robilant. The meeting was held in M. Pichon's private office as the large Salle de la Paix, with its huge horse shoe table, still awaits the gathering of the full delegations. The session was protracted, with indications that the new terms of the armistice, with their military, economic and financial phases were receiving very full discussion.

At five o'clock Marshal Foch and Gen. Weygand, M. Klotz and the various military experts filed out of the conference room, while the members of the inter-allied supreme council settled down to a discussion of the diplomatic questions involved in the conference program, the first subject taken up being the representation of the nations at the peace conference.

The session of the war council closed about 6.50 o'clock.

Official Statement.

An official communication issued after the adjournment of the supreme war council today says:

"The meeting reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed on January 17. This included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply and provision for the restitution of material and machinery stolen from France and Belgium by the Germans.

"The meeting also continued its discussion of procedure. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the supreme war council on Wednesday at 10.30, and that the first full session of the peace conference will take place on Saturday (January 18) at 2.30, at the foreign office."

A Difficult Question.

The armistice question, as taken up by the supreme council yesterday, proved a more difficult one than was anticipated, and as this was the prese-

HAMILTON SEEKS TO BE FREED

And Allowed to Grow Into the Industrial Centre of Southern Ontario---Get Into the Game Before Toronto.

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—People of Hamilton and Hamilton district are realizing the value it would be to them in the way of development of that district if the Cataract power and traction muddle were cleared up once for all, and that along with it the Dominion Government took over the Grand Trunk Railway and made Hamilton what is used to be in the old "Great Western" days, the railway centre of southern Canada.

If the power and traction muddle were cleaned up by the Ontario Government or Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric, this city would have a better street railway and a better radial connection than any other portion of the province; and in regard to the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, a new station and a new line thru the city for all the railways would immediately follow, convenient both for passenger travel and for the development of industries by way of consolidated yards, joint sidings and the other advantages of consolidation.

It is believed here that the best place in Canada for building the new equipment needed by the Grand Trunk when it is electrified is in this city, and thousands of workmen would be employed here on this work alone. An immense amount of money will have to be spent by the Dominion in building modern engines, cars and modern trucks for cars when electrification comes about, and no place is so well fitted for such work, nor is there such another centre for labor to concentrate on from every quarter of the continent, as here. The labor men are anxious to see the strangle hold put on Hamilton by the Gibson traction interests and by the Grand Trunk removed. Some of the people here think that there would be in the west end of Hamilton and in the direction of Toronto just as much development industrially as the east end has developed, were a change of this kind to take place. It would also follow if Hamilton took on this new growth that a big new harbor would be established in Burlington Bay, and perhaps a car ferry established between Hamilton and the south shore of Lake Ontario. There are thousands of acres in the immediate vicinity of Hamilton that can be turned into immense industrial plants once the clique of holdbacks are made to give up their grips and give the town and neighborhood a chance to grow, such as it never had before. Besides the Hamilton people are beginning to see quite rapidly that if they get cleaned up on power and traction before Toronto they will have the first chance of getting a lot of new American industries that are looking toward settlement in Ontario. Toronto seems to be doomed to two fares and to be without radials into its centre for at least three years and to have to wait for ten years before it will have a system of underground tubes.

HYDRO IS PREPARED TO CONSIDER EXTENSION

Sir Adam Beck Talks of Possibility of Taking Over Radials Running Out of Hamilton.

London, Ont., Jan. 13.—Sir Adam Beck today refused to discuss a report re the effect that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission may take over the Cataract Power Company, now serving Welland, St. Catharines and Hamilton, as well as its associated enter-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2).