CAN'T CLINCH PURPOSES OF WAR UNLESS LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS FORMED

So Declares Ex-President Taft at St. Thomas—War Was Fought To Bring German People Back To Sanity.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 21.—"It has been said that we were fighting the Hohenzollerns, and that the German people were to be excused on the belief that the Hohenzollerns were their leaders. We know that this is not true. It has been proven that Germany was suffering from a disease in the head and we were fighting to bring them back to sanity. We were, as it were, performing a surgical operation. Our instrument has been a very persuasive one, a club, and we are now watching over them. If they require a second application of the same instrument we are here to apply it."

Amid wild applause from an audience that filled the First Methodist Church to the doors, thus spoke William H. Taft, ex-president of the United States, in a brilliant address tonight on the subject, "Clinching the Results of the World War."

Was at His Best.

Mr. Taft, who is known throughout the continent as one of the finest speakers of his land, was at his best, and the frequent bursts of applause showed beyond a doubt that his arguments went home in the minds of his listeners.

His statement that he is getting to be an old man brought laughter from those present, for, in appearance, even to his characteristic chuckle, he has not altered in the least since his last visit to this city many years ago.

In opening his remarks Mr. Taft dwelt briefly on the old joke about national airs being so unpopular among the people of the various countries. He said that in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," St. Thomas people did better than an American audience could have.

He thought that the peace conference might well consider a revision of the national airs before closing. He had heard the air of the British National Anthem used to the words of the German anthem in the Philippine Islands.

League of Nations.

His opening question was "What does a league of nations as it is talked of today consist?"

The speaker doubted very much if any of those sitting at the peace conference in France could tell themselves. At least, he did not think that it was what they thought it to be. In 1915 from three to four hundred gentlemen in the United States began dreaming of universal peace, and they supported a system of arbitration between Britain and the United States for the purpose of arranging a league of nations to enforce peace. The war had proved so destructive that it was thought a proper time to formulate plans in advance for a mechanical meeting of international action to prevent war and make future wars impossible. There were many clauses in the constitution to be drawn up, but no judgments were to be enforced.

England Advanced It.

England later formed a plan for such a league of nations, but she added in the plans a scheme for disarmament and the enforcement of the judgments of the court. France later did so, and her platform practically corresponded to that of Britain.

"That," said the speaker, "is all that it known of a league of nations. But cannot clinch the purposes of this war unless a league of nations who won this war is formed.

"We might here ask ourselves the question what was the purpose of this war, and in answer, as far as the United States is concerned, it was first for the purpose of establishing her rights on the seas, but she afterwards realized that it was for a higher and nobler purpose and that it involved a world interest.

Regrets Late Entry.

"We regret as we look back," said the speaker, "that we were not into it sooner. (Applause). We might have saved many lives, but it is past and gone. (Loud applause). Germany under Bismarckian rule had demonstrated that she had a high military strength. She realized that she had applied science to the military art, and they began to believe that Germans were super-men. They soon began to suffer from what we would term a swelled head, and naturally they were doomed for a fall. Like so many others to whom success has come they soon began to associate themselves with God and believe that he needed them in his work. (That is, those who had any thoughts for God). They said, God needs us and our kulture to further His aims.

"They were taught to apply kultur,—German kultur—by force, without consideration for decency in military regulations, international laws or honor. Kultur was introduced everywhere. It was inculcated in the school children and was preached on the public platforms and in the university classes. It was preached by the professors. The result we have seen.

"They say we were fighting for the Hohenzollerns. What we have been doing is fighting the German people, and we have administered a surgical operation to bring back their sanity.

Freedom of Seas.

Speaking of the freedom of the seas the speaker said that no country could be expected to give up her self-assurance until it had been proven that it was possible to rely upon the administration of a league of nations. Churchill did not alarm Mr. Taft when he denounced Bryan's stand in regard to this some time ago. (Applause.) He did not wish it to be inferred that any nation would wish to be burdened with heavy armaments unless they were necessary for their own protection. That had been the idea of the vicious Germans.

There would be the geographical clauses to a constitution to be drawn up by such a league of nations. Finland is to become a republic. The Baltic provinces were also to become a separate republic, while Poland, Ukraine, Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, and, later, Palestine, Armenia and the Caucasus nations would all want to be self-governed. It would be a launch on a very troubled sea, with six or seven new republics, which had never had the least experience in self-government. In this respect, we must realize that it took hundreds of years to introduce a people's government and make it a success in America.

Self-Government Best.

Perfect peace, of course, would depend on those in charge of making the necessary concessions, but he would say that self-government by the people was the best form of government possible.

There was considerable laughter when the speaker vividly drew a picture of a presidential election. One side would find it impossible to find a virtue of any kind.

Self-government in the United States had been a success because the majority ruled, and both the majority and the minority were good winners or losers.

He recalled the time when he had been sent to Cuba to settle a small revolution over an election. He jokingly remarked that he had camped between the minority and the majority, and had finally called the United States army and navy.

"In the present conference, it was a matter of launching six or eight Cubas, the purpose being to hem in Germany on all sides to prevent her from going to Russia or proceeding through Asia to the Persian Gulf.

"There would be great opportunity for quarrels. War is now raging in the Ukraine and in other small prospective republics. We fought this war to have peace," declared Mr. Taft, amid applause, "and now we are forming ten new states that will make possible a far worse war than ever before. Somebody has to draw the line between Austria and Serbia, and they will have to be careful. I would not relish the job," he declared with a chuckle.

Treaty Necessary for League.

"The league of nations would have to have a treaty and that treaty would be as long as the moral law. It had taken 125 years to construct the United States constitution, of which Gladstone had said it was the finest document of its kind. Chief Justice Marshall had spent twenty-five years in constructing, and many thanks were due him for the coloring of it. But today at Washington there is a body of black-robed judicial looking men who are still constructing and revising it. Then there would be the question of police, courts of international law would be instituted and councils of conciliation and compromise would be appointed. They might not be necessary, but must nevertheless be there.

Mr. Taft said that as a father and now a grandfather he had learned that it was not necessary to use the parental hand in forcing training on the youngster, but the presence of that hand stimulated that training. Policemen in a town might not be doing anything, even in St. Thomas there was a police force, and the economical government might advise the reduction of them, but the police while not apparently doing anything were like Milton had said "they also serve who only stand and wait." (Laughter).

Speaking of the British Government he declared that theirs had been so successful through the fact that they had no architectural system, they merely added and adopted whatever was needed.

In conclusion he said that the sea is now a bond between England and America, and that if a war started in Europe again it would be their duty to take an active part in it. The sea was no longer a barrier, but a bond.

Ex-President Taft was given a royal reception when he arrived in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon from London. He was met by the city council reception committee, with a parade of automobiles and conveyed to the city hall, where he delivered an impressive and stirring address to the children of the city school and several hundred citizens who lined the sidewalks and main thoroughfare.

He then made a visit to the interior of the city building, and finally reached the library auditorum, where he viewed an exhibit of war trophies under the auspices of the Humane Society.

He then visited the rooms of the Great War Veterans, where he met some of the returned soldiers, and was finally left at the Grand Central Hotel by the committee. Mr. Taft is in the city under the auspices of Stanley Oliver, organist and choirmaster of First Methodist Church, who has in the past been instrumental in bringing some of the finest talent in the United States and Canada to this city. Mr. Oliver has arranged for a course of lectures, and while this is not the first of the series, he still has some very good speakers who will visit this city later.

LIBERALS DEMAND FULL INVESTIGATION INTO C.N.R. DEAL

Central Ontario Association Is Formed at Enthusiastic Meeting.

LOYALTY TO LAURIER

Newly-Organized Body Goes On Record With Important Resolutions.

[Special to he Advertiser.]

Toronto, Jan. 21.—With associations formed in Western, Eastern and Central Ontario, the Liberals of this province are now fully organized. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's followers in the central district of the province formed an association at a convention in St. George's Hall, Elm street, this afternoon, when the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, W. E. N. Sinclair, Oshawa; vice-presidents, W. D. Gregory, Oakville; R. R. Hall, Peterboro; N. C. Hocken, Otter Lake; Aniey Chew, Midland; W. H. Wright, Owen Sound; W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville; Mrs. Samuel Bues, Milton; honorary secretary, W. H. Adams, Toronto; treasurer, Frederick Hogg, Uxbridge.

Ten delegates were present from each provincial riding, as follows: Dufferin, Durham, Durham East, Durham West, Grey North, Grey Centre, Grey South, Halton, Muskoka, Northumberland East, Northumberland West, Ontario North, Ontario South, Parry Sound, Peel, Peterboro East, Peterboro West, Simcoe East, Simcoe West, Simcoe Centre, Simcoe South, Victoria North and Victoria South

Fealty To Laurier.

A series of resolutions was passed, beginning with a declaration of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and fealty to his leadership of the Liberal party, and touching on a number of the political questions looming up for discussion at the next session of the Dominion Parliament.

Among them was one demanding the immediate repeal of the war-times election act, which, according to the resolution, "in passing it parliament descended to the lowest depths of partisanship."

Another resolution was with reference to the proposed league of nations, which the convention pledged itself to support to its utmost.

Harmony Between Races.

One of the resolutions appealed for harmony between the different races and creeds in the Dominion, and referred to "the example of our honored leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose life has been devoted to promoting Canadian unity," and suggested a "democracy in industry" by the holding of conference between employers and employees with a view to straightening out any differences which might arise.

The resolution of confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as follows:

"Whereas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been for over forty-seven years in public life and has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him during the fifteen years he was prime minister of this country; and,

Era of Prosperity.

"Whereas, through the whole fifteen years of his administration the Canadian people were prosperous and contented, and by reason of his moderation, good judgment and love of justice, peace and harmony, unity of national purpose prevailed among all classes and in every province of the Dominion; and

"Whereas, his high character, his great experience, and his sound application of the true democratic principle of 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people' lead us to put our trust in him, instead of Sir Robert Borden and the advocates of class privilege and autocratic rule that surround him,

Opponent of Autocratic Rule.

"Now, therefore, this convention of Central Ontario Liberals desires to place on record the confidence of its members in the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the foremost exponent in Canada of Liberal and democratic principles and the chief opponent of autocratic rule."

Other resolutions, in brief, were as follows:

"That in all bodies where the nations of the world are called into conference Canada must hereafter be represented, as of right, and by delegates who shall be on an equal footing with all others present;

"That in the making of treaties Canada should have the right to negotiate directly with any other country;

Cut Free of Privy Council.

"Our courts must have full power to deal with and finally dispose of all matters brought before them for adjudication;

"We demand that no more titles, hereditary, or otherwise, be conferred upon Canadian citizens.

"Whereas the Dominion Government has purchased $60,000,000 of common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway and has assumed the payment of its debts and liabilities, amounting to over $475,000,000, while the company was charging a lots on its 1916-17 operations, and

Liberal-isms

Expressed in Platform of the New Central Ontario Liberal Association.

Admission of farm implements free of duty.

Laurier is the chief opponent of autocratic rule in Canada.

Canada should be on equal footing with other nations of the world.

Canada should have right to negotiate treaties directly.

Canadian courts should have power to finally dispose of matters.

No more titles for Canadian citizens.

Full probe of C. N. R. deal and disclosure of all beneficiaries.

Full and liberal provision for soldiers and sailors.

Adequate pensions for disabled soldiers widows and dependents of the fallen.

Equality of pensions regardless of rank.

Abolish granting honorary military titles to civilians, and annul those granted.

Repeal order-in-council by which new crimes were created, extraordinary penalties imposed and trial by jury denied.

disclosure to the people of the company's affairs and without informing the Canadian people of the real price that was to be paid for this undertaking, therefore, be it

Probe C. N. R. Deal.

"Resolved, by the Liberals of Central Ontario, that a full investigation be held to probe the affairs of the Canadian Northern Railway, to find out and make public all the facts relating to the negotiations for the sale and purchase of this road; the names of those who benefitted directly or indirectly, by the sale and purchase of this road; the names of those who dealt in its London securities before the unexpected purchase of the road was announced, and all surrounding facts and circumstances in any way relating therto.

"That the outstanding duty of both Parliament and the people of Canada is to make full and liberal provision for the soldiers and sailors;

Adequate Pensions.

"That adequate pensions should be provided for disabled soldiers, and for the widows, children and dependents of those who have given their lives in Canada's defence.

"That none of the soldiers or sailors should be neglected or permitted to suffer through unemployment by any defective social organization.

"That there should be absolute equality in the granting of pensions and no regard to distinction paid to rank or any other consideration save that of disability suffered by the soldier in the service of the country, and,

"That the system of granting honorary military titles to civilians should be at once abolished and all titles heretofore granted annulled.

"Upholding the rights of the individual citizen to be secure from an accusation of crime and from the trouble, expense and anxiety of a public trial, before being indicted by a grand jury and demanding the repeal of the order-in-council by which new crimes were created, extraordinary penalties imposed and trial by jury denied."

That farm implements and other articles used for farming purposes be admitted free of duty, and that machinery required for other productive industries be admitted free.

Tariff Reforms.

Advocacy of enlarged facilities for increased export of Canada's products and a demand for the immediate removal of the war tax of seven and a half per cent and five per cent respectively on imports; a resolution moved by J. R. Lindsay and seconded by R. C. McCullough, protesting against any embargo against the export of hogs.

Loud applause greeted the declaration in the resolution on soldiers and sailors which called for equal pensions and the abolition of honorary military titles. W. H. Wright of Owen Sound, who moved its adoption, said, "It is incomprehensible to me why an officer, who has been in every way, during the war, given better treatment, should be given a larger pension than a private, who has suffered all the hardships of life in the trenches."

W. T. R. Preston thought the resolution should go further and declare the cancellation of the commissions of officers "who swanked about London and never went to the front."

W. S. Ormiston of Uxbridge seconded the resolution.

Following is the resolution dealing with tariff and taxation, the adoption of which was moved by W. F. W. Fisher of Burlington, and was seconded by A. E. Annis of Orangeville:

Canada's Indebtedness.

"In 1910 the public debt of the Dominion was $335,000,000, and the annual interest payment thereon was $12,535,850. The annual ordinary expenditure was $79,411,747.

"It is now announced by the Government that at the end of the war the public debt will be two thousand million dollars. The interest charge alone on this will be over $100,000,000 annually likely to exceed $40,000,000, and the total expenditure for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the army in the field, may approach $400,000,000. Canada's external indebtedness, public and private, is probably greater per capita than that of any other country. We have to pay on it alone a sum estimated at $200,000,000 annually or more than $600,000 for every working day.

"To meet this enormous indebtedness and outlay and pay for our necessary imports, we must increase our exports to the fullest possible extent. Our greatest industry is the farming industry, and our greatest exports are the products of the farm. We must endeavor by all the means at our disposal to secure for them the widest possible markets. We also export largely the products of our forests, mines and fisheries. We must encourage the development of all these industries and the production of all articles for which profitable markets exist abroad. We should especially encourage the production of livestock and of those mineral and other products which are peculiar to Canada.

Admit Free Implements.

"With this object in view we should admit farm implements and other articles used for farming purposes free of duty. We should also admit duty free the machinery required for other productive industries. The tariff should be so framed as to impose the least possible burden upon the farmer and laboringman. We advocate the immediate removal of the war tax of 7½ and 5 per cent, respectively, on imports."

The resolution regarding the purchase of the Canadian Northern, moved by R. R. Hall, Peterboro, and seconded by W. H. Johnston, Havelock, ran thus:

In supporting his resolution Mr. Hall said that C. P. R. stock which sold at 220 before the war dropped to 157 on the declaration of war. Although it paid 10 per cent all through the war, still Canadian taxpayers are being called on to pay face value for $147,000,000 in unsecured C. N. R. bonds, a property that was falling behind at a rate of about $10,000,000 a year.

"These bonds, I am told, were being line was taken over," said Mr. Hall. "Who profited by the difference between 37 cents and $1?"

Adieu, Privy Council.

Mr. Gregory, in dealing with the proposed abolition of appeals to the privy council, said that the late Premier Whitney once proposed in the Legislature to abolish such appeals, but the proposal was not pushed. Later on the premier was knighted, and nothing more was heard of the proposal.

A resolution on industrial problems was moved and seconded by Dr. E. L. Denard, Owen Sound, and seconded by E. H. Cleaver, Burlington. It said in part:

"We recommend the holding of conferences between employers and employees, at which there may be an exchange of views and a statement of difficulties, and each side may thus be enabled to see things from the other's standpoint. Let us have democracy in industry as well as in government."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The following casualty list was issued today:

Infantry.

Ill.—J. A. Davis, Holstein.

Repatriated.—H. N. Williams, Ilderton.

Mounted Rifles.

Repatriated and Wounded.—H. C. Moore, St. Marys.

Machine Gun.

Wounded—F. O. Ford, Clinton.

Died.—R. Walker, Markdale.

Forestry.

Ill.—A. Howard, Ingersol.

VALENCA SURRENDERS TO THE MONARCHISTS

Paris, Jan. 21.—Valenca, a small town on the Minho River, in Northern Portugal, surrendered to the Monarchists this morning, according to advices received from the Spanish town of Tuy, across

"IRISH PARLIAMENT" LASTS JUST 90 MINUTES BUT PROCLAIMS AN IRISH REPUBLIC IN THE INTERVAL

Evacuation of Ireland by British Garrison Is Demanded—"Glorious Resort To Arms in 1916" Is Mentioned.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—(By Associated Press).—The Sinn Fein assembly met at the Mansion House this afternoon. The assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read, announcing the establishment of an Irish republic and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrison.

A large proportion of the audience consisted of women. The number of young priests was conspicuous. One of the popular figures arriving first was Father O'Flanagan, who recently was dismissed from his parish by the bishop on account of his political activity.

There was a brief demonstration when the delegates advanced down the centre aisle to begin the session, the people standing on their seats and applauding them.

The youthfulness of the Sinn Fein leaders was their most noticeable characteristic. There were hardly a half dozen grey heads in the group. Count Plunkett, member of Parliament, and one of the leaders of the party, introduced in a few terse sentences Charles S. Burgess, a young man who acted as chairman and who made a short address which was much applauded.

Most of the members of the party crossed themselves frequently during the prayer of the Rev. Father O'Flanagan.

The roll call was made in English. It included all the members of the parliament elected from Ireland to the British Parliament. Naturally a majority of these men failed to respond, as they are in prison.

Mention of the name of Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulsterites, was the cause of much merriment during the session.

The most striking feature of the program was the reading of the declaration of independence. First in Irish, with the delegates standing, and afterwards in English and French. "Ireland's address to the free nations" was read. It concluded with an announcement of the "complete independence of the Irish republic against the arrogant pretensions of England, founded in fraud and sustained only by an overwhelming military occupation."

The meeting lasted only ninety minutes. The address to free nations began:

"The nation of Ireland, having her national independence, calls through her elected representatives, in parliament assembled, upon every free nation to support the Irish republic by recognizing Ireland's national status and her right to vindication at the peace conference."

It declared that Ireland was radically distinct from England in race, language, customs and traditions, Ireland, it said, was one of the most ancient nations of Europe. She had preserved her national integrity and vigor intact through seven centuries of foreign oppression and never relinquished her national rights, which she had defiantly proclaimed every generation throughout the era of English usurpation, "down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916."

Soldiers Home THE SALVATION ARMY Coming Campaign

The Emergency Call

Many organizations are willing to assist a *deserving* case. The Salvation Army is *ready* to assist in *any* emergency. That is why the Salvation Army's need for funds at this time must meet with whole-hearted response.

With the repatriation of 300,000 soldiers, notwithstanding all that the Government is planning to do to meet the needs of the men, countless problems will arise, problems of human need, problems that must be met and coped with AT ONCE. They are not things that can wait.

That is why the Salvation Army Emergency Homes are centres of such steady activity. When an emergency arises in the home of a soldier who has done his bit, there must be prompt response, however difficult the individual problem. Here are a few typical cases:

Husband, a discharged soldier, goes to another town to work. Fails to send money home. Salvation Army finds family helpless with hunger and cold. No coal in house. Family all removed to Emergency Home, where in tiny, two-room suite, sufficiently furnished and warm, they can exist in something approaching comfort until the breadwinner can help them.

In an adjoining suite may be a mother and children on the way to rejoin father in another city. A missed train connection or any one of a hundred mishaps leaves them stranded for the night.

A room in a Salvation Army Emergency Home is seldom vacant for more than a few hours at a time, and with the crisis arising from the difficulty of re-establishing so many soldiers into civilian life, there must be no cessation in the work for lack of funds.

Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

GENERAL CAMPAIGN, January 19 to 25 :: LONDON CITY CAMPAIGN, February 11 to 15

And the Emergency Home work is just one small part of the work for which the fund is needed. The Salvation Army must provide comforts for the boys over there awaiting transportation home. The Salvation Army Hostels from France to Vancouver must be ready at all times to receive and entertain returned men. The soldier must be helped back to civil life; he needs a job; perhaps he returns to find his wife sick, and a friendly hand needed in the home now and then. The Salvation Army visitors find ample opportunities for service, and they are instrumental in holding many a home together.

The soldier's child has the right to be well born, and there will be many an ex-soldier heartily glad that his wife can benefit by the attention of doctors and trained nurses at the Salvation Army Maternity Home.

Many of the boys will return to happy homes, homes well provided for. Difficult as it may be for even these men to accustom themselves to the old ways of living, their problem is simplicity itself compared with that of the soldiers and their families that the Salvation Army will be called upon to help.

And this help MUST be forthcoming. Our returned men must not be left to drift. It is the personal problem of the nation to-day, and every thinking man and woman is thoroughly grateful that there is an organization equipped to meet the crisis—an organization trained for this very work—an organization whose work is founded on sacrificial service—whose every ministration is prompted by such a love as that of the Good Samaritan.

Let your offering on behalf of the Homecoming Soldier be a measure of your sense of obligation to those who died for you on the battlefield.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

YOUR HEALTH

Constipation is responsible for most ailments. When the bowel becomes clogged biliousness, indigestion, kidney ailments, impure blood, rheumatism and kindred ills result. You need Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills—Nature's remedy for constipation, at once.

Don't suffer another day. Don't be a victim of indigestion or liver troubles. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills stir up the liver, stimulate digestion and regulate the bowels.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope; they are just a natural remedy, pleasant and easy to take.

LADIES! DARKEN YOUR GREY HAIR

Use Grandma's Sage Tea and Sulphur Recipe and Nobody Will Know.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, grey hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is mussy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the grey hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.