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SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30 1918

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"GERMAN EMPEROR GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENCE FOR WHICH HE SHOULD NOW BE HELD RESPONSIBLE"

Lloyd George Announces Opinion of British Jurists on Bringing of German Emperor to Justice for Invasion of Belgium, Saying That If Somebody Does Not Take the Responsibility for the War, There Is One Justice for the Poor Wretched Criminal and Another for Kings---Premier Foreshadows British Policy at Peace Conference, Including Making Germany Pay Damages To Limit of Her Ability.

POINTS IN LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

British jurists definitely conclude that in invading Belgium the kaiser was guilty of an indictable offence for which he ought to be held responsible.

The price of victory was not vengeance, nor retribution, but prevention.

People who acted in the way the Germans did merited punishment for the damage inflicted.

Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

It was not proposed to allow Germany to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon England, wrecking British industries.

Britain would hold the persons responsible for the war for two offences against the law of nations: First, these men deliberately caused a great war, and, secondly, they devastated the lands of others and their submarine warfare was rank piracy.

The premier means to see that the men who did not treat British prisoners with humanity are held responsible.

The investigation will be stern, fair, impartial, and will go to the final reckoning.

Newcastle, England, Nov. 29.—In a speech delivered here this evening Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British Government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom, and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German emperor was guilty of an indictable offence for which he ought to be held responsible.

Lloyd George said that the victory of the entente allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men, and that it would be a lesson to anybody who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

Price is Prevention.

"We are now approaching the peace conference," the premier continued. "The price of victory is not vengeance nor retribution. It is prevention. First of all, what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores; to whom we gave equal rights with our own sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against security, to spy upon it and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict, not punishment, but damage and injury upon the land that had received them as guests? Never again."

Lloyd George said that the interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

Germany Must Pay.

The second question was the question of indemnities, the premier added. In every court of justice thruout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," said Lloyd George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."

The premier, in defending the Unionist members of the cabinet, said he would trust those men who for two years had helped him to carry out great and progressive measures until he saw a better reason that he did now for suspecting them.

Asked 'What about free trade?" the premier said: "I am prepared to examine every problem, to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."

Responsibility for War.

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Somebody has been responsible for a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not anyone to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

Lloyd George declared that there were two offences against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate causing of the great war. Another is the outrage upon international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships, but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that has never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy, and the pirates must receive the punishment.

No Stain on Britain.

"I mean to see that the men who did not treat our prisoners with humanity are to be made responsible. I want this country to go to court with a clean conscience, and she will do so. There is not a stain on her record. We will not be afraid to appear before any tribunal.

"Now, these are the things which we have to investigate. We mean that the investigation shall be an impartial one, a perfectly fair one. We also mean that it shall be a stern one, and that it shall go on to the final reckoning.

"We have got so to act now that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world; which has arrested the course of civilization, and in many ways put it back; which has left marks on the minds, upon the physique and the hearts of my friends in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now, just, fearless and relentless, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

LEADERS OF ALLIES TO EXAMINE PEACE TERMS IN LONDON

Premiers and American Representatives to Meet Early in December.

TO OPEN CONFERENCE

Allied Leaders to Agree First on Principles of Treaty.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The French premier, M. Clemenceau, will arrive in London Dec. 1. He probably will be accompanied by Marshal Foch, and together they will meet Lloyd George and the British ministers. Premier Orlando of Italy and Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and Col. E. M. House of the American delegation to the peace conference will be in London at the same time.

The premiers of the allied countries and the representatives of the United States are to examine into the peace situation during their visit to London.

To Settle Broad Policy.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy are expected to attend the peace conference as representatives of their governments, but, like the president, may not remain thruout the conference. The general understanding here is that present plans are to have the conference first agree to the broad principles of the treaty and leave the working out of details to further sittings.

This would enable the president and the entente premiers speedily to return to the capitals of their respective countries so as to give their personal attention to affairs of state.

FEAR BARGE SUNK AND CREW LOST

Was Towing Steamer in Two Sections, One of Which is Missing.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 29.—Fears that the bow section of the steamer Northwest, which parted company with the stern section, and the barge Schoolcraft, which was towing both sections from the upper lakes to Montreal, has foundered in Lake Ontario and its crew perished became real tonight when the crew of the Rochester life saving station aboard the Schoolcraft and several tugs returned to Rochester harbor late tonight and reported that an all-day search had been fruitless. The tugs and schooner searched the lake in a sixty-mile circle about the spot where the missing section was towed by the Rochester lifesavers on Wednesday. The crew on the section at that time declined assistance.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM THE JAIL FARM

Norman J. Cowie, who was committed to the jail farm for two years less one day, on a charge of manslaughter arising out of the death of Sara J. Livingstone, who was killed by a motor car driven by Cowie, at Bloor and Palmerston avenue, escaped from confinement at the institution yesterday, and up to an early hour this morning had not been recaptured.

Cowie was sentenced two weeks ago by Justice Riddell, who imposed an unusually light sentence in view of the prisoner's previous good conduct and unimpeachable standing.

British Reach German Border From Lupen to Luxemburg

London, Nov. 29.—"Our advanced troops reached the German frontier along the whole of the front from just north of the Duchy of Lexemburg to the neighborhood of Lupen," says the British official communication issued today.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Of the Imperial Munitions Board to Be Disposed Of.

A World reporter asked one of the officials of the imperial munitions board what was to be done with the extensive transport service doing duty in connection with the various flying camps, a regular fleet of automobiles, motor trucks, buses, motorcycles.

He said that these and a lot of other stores would have to be disposed of after the disbanding of the Royal Air Force, and that arrangements to that end were now under way. Several large manufacturers and dealers are willing to negotiate in a large way for this outfit. Some of the makers of certain of the trucks think they ought to be given an opportunity of protecting their own market when the dispersal takes place.

TO SETTLE PROCEDURE FOR ARRESTING KAISER

London, Nov. 29.—The actual procedure to be followed in demanding the surrender of the former emperor of Germany to the allies will be discussed in London, according to The Daily Express. Premier Clemeneau of France will arrive here Sunday with Marshal Foch.

The British and French governments, the newspaper adds, have reached a decision regarding their right to make the demand on Holland.

DEMAND THAT KAISER FORMALLY ABDICATE

London, Nov. 29.—The Berlin government, according to a news despatch received from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company, has sent a telegram to the German emperor, now in Holland, demanding the formal abdication of himself and the crown prince.

BRITISH FACTORIES BEGIN PEACE WORK

Munition Plants Start Manufacturing Articles of Commerce.

TO SUPPLANT IMPORTS

Germany to Lose Markets Open to Her Before the War.

London, Nov. 29.—F. G. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of munitions, in a statement regarding the turning over of munition factories to the production of peace materials, says that the problem facing the British manufacturers is not nearly so serious as that which confronted them when they were asked to turn from peace to war production.

Three munition firms at Leicester and Nottingham and three at Loughboro are taking up the manufacture of hosiery needles, imported from Germany before the war. Another Leicester munition plant will produce hose suspender fittings, also formerly imported from Germany. There are several cases where manufacturers who were producing airplane motors will make engines for motor cars, while one concern which made shells is turning to the manufacture of shoe machinery.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne an airplane firm will take up the manufacture of house furniture and will give work to 5000 persons, while another factory in the same town will change from the making of guns to the building of locomotives—a new industry which will give employment to 5000. A firm at Burnley, which was manufacturing guns, will make electric fittings; a Sheffield plant from the manufacture of shells will turn to the making of files and springs, employing 1000 workmen. A plant which has ceased the manufacture of copper bands for shells will turn out dairy utensils, while another, which was engaged in assembling airplanes, will devote its activities to the making of iron valves.

A Birmingham firm is changing from the production of fuses and airplane parts to the manufacture of motor accessories; at Matlock another firm is arranging to make cream separators, now largely imported.

WILSON WILL HEAD PEACE DELEGATION

Other U. S. Members Include Lansing, House, White and Bliss.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson personally will head the American delegation to the peace conference. This was announced officially tonight at the White House. The other members of the delegation will be:

Robert Lansing, secretary of state.

Colonel E. M. House.

Henry White, former ambassador to France and Italy.

General Tasker Bliss, former chief of staff of the army, and now American military representative on the supreme war council at Versailles.

The White House, in announcing this, says:

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had, until a day or two ago, been under discussion."

NEW ENGLISH HATS.

There is a large new shipment of Men's Hats just received at Dineen's from across the water, and will be on sale today. It includes those special lines of Henry Heath of London, England, and Christy & Co. of the same city. Heath is maker to His Majesty. Hats to suit every pocket book and in every accepted style. Also a new shipment of Borsalino Hats. Dineen Co., Ltd., 140 Yonge street.

GERMAN EMPRESS JOINS HUSBAND TO PARTAKE OF EXILE

Augusta Victoria Arrives at Maarsbergen in Raw Weather.

PLENTY OF BAGGAGE

Kaiserin Brings Plenty of Packages From Imperial Cellars.

Maarsbergen, Holland, Nov. 29.—In the raw, misty weather of a November morning, Frau Augusta Victoria, wife of the once German emperor, arrived here yesterday from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amerongen Castle.

Arriving here the ex-kaiserin was handed over to Count von Bentinck the host of the German emperor, by the captain of the rural gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted her from Zevenaar, the Dutch frontier station, to her destination.

Augusta Victoria's looks belied the rumor of severe mental and physical prostration. She put on a brave attempt at a smile when she arrived here, but the drawn corners of her mouth betrayed the effects of her recent trials. Also she shuddered a little on encountering the raw air outside her car.

The baggage of the ex-empress, enough to warrant the assumption of a prolonged stay, consisted of a number of wicker baskets, and boxes, probably containing wine, marked "imperial cellars."

The ex-empress wore a plain dark tailor-made velvet dress and a hat and veil which offset her abundance of silver hair.

The train will return to Germany with Count Platen, Major Hirshfeld and Count von Moltke of the former emperor's immediate entourage, whose baggage included many untidy cardboard boxes which are piled up on the station. There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind when the ex-kaiserin arrived.

After the arrival of Augusta Victoria at Maarsbergen, the next train to stop was crowded with Scottish soldiers on their way home from captivity in Germany.

Affecting Meeting.

Amerongen, Holland, Nov. 29.—The meeting between the former emperor and empress is declared to have been affecting.

Altho eye-witnesses describe the scene as "surely worthy the painter's brush," no description of the reunion of the once kaiser and his empress has become public.

The ex-emperor is surrounded by a band of trusty retiners, who may be relied upon to keep their mouths closed. The arrival of his wife caused little excitement in the village and no display of the gendarmerie, as there were very few persons at the station to witness her debarkation from the train.

MUST ENTER GERMANY TO RECOVER PRISONERS

Paris, Nov. 29.—Deputy Fernand Merlin in the chamber of deputies today, during a lively debate in which he deplored German treatment of prisoners of war, urged the government to proceed into Germany and bring back prisoners in automobiles.

"In the face of Germany's systematic default," said Deputy Merlin, "we must not abandon our unfortunate prisoners. We must penetrate into Germany and not alone control the prison camps, but care for the prisoners and repatriate them, bringing them back by the use of medical automobiles."

MANY WAR CONTRACTS NOT LEGALLY BINDING

Washington, Nov. 29.—The government's maturing program for cancelling big war orders with the minimum of disturbance to business conditions was thrown into confusion today by a decision of Comptroller Warwick of the treasury department that thousands of orders placed by telegram, telephone or mail, are not legally binding, and that consequently they may not be recognized thru the negotiation of terminating contracts without special legislation by congress. Officials estimated that hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts are involved.

At the same time, Secretary of War Baker announced that the war department will direct its own cancelling of contracts "in a spirit of fairness and helpfulness to all concerned."

Two Hundred Submarines Destroyed by British Navy

London, Nov. 29.—It is announced that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the course of the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated to have been 360.

OVER A MILLION HINDUS RECRUITED DURING WAR

London, Nov. 29.—The following figures referring to the Indian army have been given out: Strength of army at the outbreak of the war, 239,561. During the war 1,161,789 were recruited, of which 757,747 were combatants. The number of men sent overseas was 953,374, of which 33,051 were killed, died of wounds or are missing, 59,296 were wounded and 9092 were taken prisoner. The majority of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

CANADIAN FORCES TO OCCUPY MAINZ

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—It is understood that the Canadian army which is invading Germany will occupy the German fortress of Mainz. It is believed the Canadians will make this fortress their headquarters until the peace is signed.

UNION OF HEARTS ARISES FROM WAR

Britain and France Create Identity of Interests in Alliance.

APPRECIATE IDEALS

Two Peoples Learn to Esteem Each Other in Conflict.

Paris, Nov. 29.—At the dinner given at the Elysee Palace in honor of King George, the King, in proposing the health of President Poincare, said:

"It is difficult for me adequately to express the great pleasure that I feel in being your guest here tonight in this fair city of Paris, and in the midst of the great nation with which during past years, I and my people have mingled our sorrows and our joys, and are now triumphantly crowned by overwhelming victory over the common enemy.

"We can all remember the repeated and desperate efforts made by the German armies to reach and capture this great capital; but thanks to the bravery of the splendid French army, and the loyal co-operation of the allies, the aims of the enemy have been defeated, and by the skilful direction and strategy of the distinguished Field Marshal Foch, the troops of the invader have been hurled across the frontier, and compelled to sue for peace.

"Mr. President, I congratulate you and the noble French nation upon the great victory that has been achieved, in which my generals and armies are proud to have taken part. In the life and death conflict in which our nations have been together engaged for civilization, and for right against the methods of barbarism and the forces of destruction, the French and British peoples have learned in unity for purpose to appreciate each other and their respective ideals.

"They have created a union of hearts, and an identity of interests that, I trust, will ever grow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization.

Fifty Thousand Have Died Of Influenza in South Africa

Cape Town, Nov. 29.—Viscount Buxton, governor-general of south Africa, said today that the number of deaths from influenza among Europeans and natives of South Africa was estimated at 50,000.

COME-BACKS AND CUT-OUTS OF THE WAR.

Four years ago the Atlantic passenger trade was closed down with a bang; and from that day until a week ago the steamship passenger agents in Toronto had an expensive holiday. Now they are coming back: their offices have taken on new life, and the public are dropping in to enquire of sailings, to book passages, to talk of steamer trunks and steamer rugs, and all that kind of thing. The war wasn't a profiteering game for everybody.

But, if there are come-backs, there are cut-outs. For months the residents of York Township have been wakened early by the startling, unmuffled throbs of the airplanes from the flying camps. All of a sudden these have gone out of business, and peaceful hours obtain. Three weeks ago and you could count a dozen of these birds in the air in a five-minute survey; now they have, like the Arabs, silently stolen away.

And the munition business has suddenly lost its pep, and profit. The munition workers, that were like bees in a hive, will be as scarce as the dodo. And those little, motor-driving girls, that handled the street buses of the air forces, are going into the banks to be tellers and ledger-keepers, and putting away for a memorial their jaunty little caps.

But the soldier returned from the war is to fill the stage for some time on. And the military policeman will be the terror of the night to the evil-doer.

URGE RECIPROCITY WITH UNITED STATES

Platform of Western Farmers Announced---Favor Government Ownership and Reduction of Tariff---Taxation Suggested as Means of Revenue.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—That the reciprocity agricultural agreement between Caenada and the United States be accepted by Canada is one of the planks in the farmers' platform decided on by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, now in session here. In announcing their platform today the farmers pointed out that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 is still on the statute books of the United States, and if ratified by Canada would go into effect at once. The farmers' platform embodies:

A demand for a league of nations as an international organization for peace.

Opposition to any attempt to centralize imperial control and to any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet.

An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

Reduction of the customs duties on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half of the rate charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports which will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

Reciprocity With United States.

That the reciprocity agreement in 1911, which shall remain on the statute books of the United States, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

That all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.

That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

To obtain revenue for the government these expedients are advocated:

By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

By a sharply graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

The council urges that it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise due judgment to secure the well-being of the returned soldier and his dependents. It urges that demobilization should take place only after return to Canada, and that every precaution should be taken to secure the release first of men who are most entitled to it, to release men as it found possible to place them in employment. Certain recommendations are made regarding vocational training, insurance for disabled soldiers.

The council recommends the settlement of returned soldiers on the land and the assistance of settlers at the public expense for such soldiers as are fitted by training and experience to be farmers. It also deals with land settlement, land prices and the formation of co-operative agencies in agriculture to ensure the marketing of foodstuffs at lowest prices.

The council recommends public ownership and control of railway, water and air transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power and of the coal mining industry.

Other Resolutions.

It demands the immediate repeal of the War Times Election Act, the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada, reform of the federal senate, an immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of contributions and expenditures, both before and after election campaigns, by all candidates; the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace, and the immediate restoration of the right of free speech; the setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control; proportionate representation; the establishment of measures of direct legislation thru the initiative, referendum and recall, and the opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men.

Future deliberations of the council will deal with matters of education and the languages to be used in schools.

LAURIER SOUNDS CALL TO LIBERALS

Asks Association to Send Delegates for Conference Prior to Convention.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is communicating with the Liberal association of each province asking them to select representatives to consult and confer with him and the other Liberal members of the house of commons. It is expected that delegates will be present to the number of about 120, as follows: Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 34; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 10; British Columbia, 10.

Sir Wilfrid will ask that these delegates consult and advise with himself and the other Liberals of the house for a number of days, so as to make a survey of the immediate and pressing conditions of the country, and to set out plans to deal with these as well as submit an outline of the procedure to be followed in assembling the national Liberal convention at a date to be selected after the delegates and members of parliament have opportunity to consult the local associations.

BIG CONTINGENT TORONTO-BOUND

Eleven Hundred War Veterans Will Likely Arrive Sunday Night.

Fourteen hundred officers and soldiers are now en route to Toronto, but up to last night none of the names of the returning war veterans had been received in Toronto. Eleven hundred and thirty-seven of them were on the transport Aquitania, which docked at Halifax on Thursday.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission and Toronto military headquarters expect the lists of names will reach Toronto this morning and be available for publication today.

This first contingent of 1137 overseas men is expected to reach Toronto on Sunday evening or Monday morning. The definite time of the veterans' arrival will likely be reported to Toronto some time today. Thousands of telephone enquiries for information about the returning men were made to military headquarters yesterday. The London and Kingston districts, it is stated, have already received the names of their home-coming troops.