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\$21.50, for

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residence containing parlor, living-room,
kitchen, servants' dining-room and sit-
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OTTAWA

LONDON'S STRIKING RAILWAY MEN GO BACK TO WORK

Australia's Premier Criticizes Conference's Decision on German Colonies

MUST STOP GERMANY DECLARING HERSELF INSOLVENT DEBTOR

Chairman of French Budget
Commission Advises Custom
Tariff Guarantees.

APPOINT TREASURER

Recommends That League of
Nations Follow Example of
Financial Institutions.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Germany is making
utmost effort to have the allies be-
lieve that she is nearing bankruptcy,
declared Raoul Peret, chairman of the
budget commission of the chamber of
deputies, and former minister of justice,
in discussing today the financial
problems facing the peace conference.
The first measures of the conference,
along financial lines, he added,
should be to take measures to prevent
Germany from declaring herself
an insolvent debtor or a bankrupt
state. "Then," M. Peret continued,
"we should immediately fix the
amount of our account against Ger-
many, which she must be made to
pay to the full limit of her financial
ability without consideration for her
feelings. It will be time enough then
to decide about the method of pay-
ment."

"I do not believe that Germany at
the present time is in a position to
pay a large amount in cash. We
must not demand from her a too
heavy payment now so as not to
place her in a position where she
might argue that we have strangled
her and killing the goose that is to
lay the golden eggs.
"Whether the instalments we shall
demand from Germany are thirty,
thirty or fifty billions of francs year-
ly, depends entirely upon our deci-
sion, after an investigation as to what
amount Germany will be able to pay.
These payments would be guaranteed
by customs tariffs decided upon at
the conference, reserving for our-
selves the right to raise our armies
should Germany fail to meet her
obligations.
"Will Be Means of Coercion.
"This would be a means of
coercion because I do not believe that
we should occupy Germany with a
military force until her debt is paid.
It is my opinion that once our armies
of occupation return from Germany,
all measures should be taken to make
reconciliation unnecessary.
"I believe in the creation of a finan-
cial society of nations and that all
expenses incurred by each nation
should be put in common and an inter-
national tax levied upon all units
of such debts are paid. Neutrals should
be included in this financial society
of nations, especially those neutrals
who profited by the war.
"If a society of nations is formed,
a treasurer should at once be ap-
pointed by the creation of a financial
society of nations. The solution of
the problem, to my mind, is the
foundation of a financial society of
nations in which all the expenses of
every belligerent opposed to Germany
shall be compiled into one sum. An
inventory of Germany's resources
should then be made and she should
be made to pay by every man she can
get together. Then there should be
international taxation, including the
neutrals, to make up the balance."

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feelings. It will be time enough then
to decide about the method of pay-
ment."

NOTABLE THROG FILLS WEIMAR

German Political Leaders Are
Gathered for the National
Assembly.

Weimar, Feb. 6.—Weimar is filled
with the most notable throng that
probably ever assembled in the beau-
tiful little German city. Some 2,000
German political leaders, ranging in
repute from such well-known men as
Chancellor Ebert, Philipp Scheide-
mann, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau,
the foreign secretary, and Matthias
Erbberger, to the humblest and hith-
erto unknown figures from every corner
of the former empire, have been
gradually gathering here for the open-
ing of the first German national as-
sembly.

Special trains have been pouring
into Weimar until the city is
filled to overflowing. Yet so there
and careful had the arrangements for
the assembly been made that virtually
everyone who arrived had been given
accommodations by nightfall on Tues-
day. Each person not only had his
living quarters definitely assigned to
him in advance, but his eating place
as well.

One of the Berlin newspapers has
established for the sessions of the
national assembly the first regular
airplane delivery inaugurated on the
continent. The morning and noon
editions of this newspaper are deliv-
ered at Weimar two hours after pub-
lication.



Canadians are these days likely to forget that we still have a war on our hands. Here is a reminder. It is a truck-load of Red Cross comforts for Canadian soldiers in Siberia, photographed just as it was leaving the King street headquarters of the society on the first stage of its long journey to Asia.

AUSTRALIA NOT SATISFIED WITH MANDATORY SYSTEM

Premier Hughes Says She Wants a Settlement Which
Will Ensure Safety and Guarantee Policies—Confer-
ence, Not League, Should Make Peace Terms.

Special Cable to Toronto World and
New York Tribune.
By WADE CHANCE.
(Copyright.)

Paris, Feb. 6.—Premier Hughes of
Australia received her today at the
Hotel Majestic, headquarters of the
British peace commission, and asked
him if Australia was satisfied with
the mandatory scheme of governing
the former German colonies and island
possessions. Australia claims full
control of all the islands lying below
the equator, except Samoa, and that
part of New Guinea which is a Dutch
possession.
"You put to me a difficult question,"
Mr. Hughes replied. "This arrange-
ment can hardly be regarded as satis-
fying because it is provisional and so
uncertain. I am unable, of course,
to tell you the nature of the arrange-
ment, but may say it is one that has
within it many possibilities. One of
these would be reasonably satisfactory,
also it would still fall short of what
Australia confidently expected. But
as the agreement is provisional, in
the sense that no one is able to say
just how and when it will apply to
Australia, or indeed, anywhere else,
and as it contains other possibilities
which Australia would not accept or
entertain for a moment, my answer
must be that although the arrangement
is not to my liking, it can hardly be
absolutely no assurance that it will.
"Speaking as a citizen of an advanced
democracy and voicing the opinions
of fellow-Australians, it can hardly
be a matter for surprise that we view
the present situation with considerable
apprehension.
"I am most heartily in favor of a
league of nations, but its function
should not be to make the terms of
peace, but to see that these terms
are carried out after they are made
by the peace conference. The trouble
is that the peace conference is the
most representative gathering of na-
tions which the world has ever seen,
and to which the people of the world
look for righteous and permanent
peace. Instead of exercising those
functions for which it was formed, it
seems to be inclined to hand over the
settlement of various problems as they
come up to a body which does not yet
exist and whose character and func-
tions have yet to be determined, a
body whose very existence has to run
the gamut of the world's criticism,
a body which will be subjected to
severe scrutiny by all legislative bodies
and by all peoples before it can be
firmly established.
"I want to put the matter shortly.
What Australia wants is a settlement
of the Pacific Island question by the
peace conference. She wants a set-
tlement such as she is entitled to have,
one that will ensure her national
safety and guarantee her industrial,
social and racial policies. This is
what we want, and we want it now.
"We prefer not to accept the man-
date principle, but if compelled to do
so, it is imperative that we must make
the same laws and have over the new
territories the same power as we ex-
ercise over Australia. Nothing less
will satisfy the Australian people."

Paris, Feb. 6.—Two railway coaches,
recently handed over to France by
Germany, played a most important
part in a puzzling accident on the
Paris-Metz railway line last night, in
which five persons lost their lives.
Sixteen persons were injured. Train
No. 47, bound for Metz, had just en-
tered the tunnel at Nanteuil when
the passengers occupying the two
coaches handed over by Germany be-
gan to experience trouble in breath-
ing and strong obnoxious gasses be-
gan to fill up the coaches.
The passengers smashed the win-
dows, but as soon as fresh air came
in contact with the gasses the coaches
became a mass of fire. The passen-
gers, in terror, fled to the tracks
in the dark tunnel. A train going in
the opposite direction crashed into
them and five were killed.
Of the sixteen injured, all of whom
were treated at the hospital at Char-
teau Thierry, eight suffered only
from the effects of asphyxiating gas.
An official statement given out by
the railroad company says:
"The fire in the coaches was not

Coaches Surrendered By Germans Are Filled With Asphyxiating Gas

When Passengers Broke Windows Flames Burst Out—
Five Killed in Wreck in French Tunnel.

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with the most notable throng that
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tiful little German city. Some 2,000
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lication.

BRITAIN HAS LOST HALF HER TONNAGE DURING THE WAR

Destruction of Shipping Was
Seventeen Times as Large as
That of United States.

MUST REBUILD MARINE

One Item Due to United
Kingdom in War Bill Apart
From Other Nations.

London, Feb. 6.—In urging that im-
mediate steps be taken to rebuild the
British merchant marine, Archibald
S. Hurd, the naval writer, in an arti-
cle in The Daily Telegraph says
that although the United Kingdom was
not invaded, Great Britain has paid
for victory in the loss of more than
9,000,000 tons of shipping, ten times
as much as that lost by either France
or Italy. The British losses were 17
times as much as that of the United
States. He says:
"When the war came the vast vol-
ume of British merchant shipping was
placed at the service of the state and
became the principal target of the en-
emy's naval forces. The result was that
approximately half the tonnage under
the British flag was destroyed.
"The figures show the total losses in
gross tonnage of merchant
steamers sustained by this and other
countries during the war:
"The United Kingdom and Dominions,
9,955,668; the United States,
591,033; Belgium, 105,081; Brazil,
31,379; Denmark, 245,302; Holland,
229,041; France, 807,777; Greece, 434,
675; Italy, 861,438; Japan, 270,032;
Norway, 1,171,760; Spain, 237,862;
Sweden, 28,600.
"The British tonnage sunk, there-
fore, was more than 10 times as
much as that lost by France and Italy
and 17 times as much as that lost by
America.
"We depend on shipping for almost
all that we require. Virtually
all of our remaining ships need to be
overhauled which means that they
are handicapped in trading and it is
doubtful some are worth the ex-
pense of restoration. In effect we have
to build the whole of our mercantile
marine as soon as we can.
"That is one item in the war bill due
to us as a maritime nation and our
case is separate from that of other
countries which are not islands and
are not pivotal points of maritime
empire. Moreover, the above figures
do not exhibit the value of the cargo
graves and the number of lives destroyed
or the inestimable injury caused by
our withdrawal of ships from distant
trading routes in order that we might
help our allies and transport over
the Atlantic a majority of the Ameri-
can troops which turned the scale on
the western front."

Returning Soldiers

Over four hundred soldiers who ar-
rived at Halifax on the troopship
Baltic yesterday morning are now on
their way home, and will likely ar-
rive here Sunday or Monday. Their
names will be found listed on Page 7
of this issue.

THIRD OF TASK NOW COMPLETED

Commission on League of Na-
tions Adds Four Small Na-
tions to Its Numbers.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The commission on
the league of nations announces that
it has reached an agreement on the
general principles which underlie the
draft of the proposed league, and
have decided that four of the smaller
powers shall have representation on
the commission. An official com-
munication issued this afternoon
says:
"The commission on the league of
nations held its third meeting last
night. Appreciable progress was
made in the consideration of the
draft. It was further unanimously
agreed, in accordance with the deci-
sion of the conference at the Quel-
d'Orsay yesterday that representa-
tives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Po-
land and Rumania should be asso-
ciated with the commission in its
deliberations.
"In their second and third ses-
sions the commission has covered
practically one-third of their task.
They have discussed those articles
of the league which relate to the
formation of a league of nations
and the objects which would safeguard
the constitution of its chief
organs and the qualifications for mem-
bership in the league.
"While the decisions of the commis-
sion with regard to each article are
provisional many apparent difficulties
have already been solved and a gen-
eral agreement has been reached on
the principles which underlie the whole
draft. It is therefore to be expected
that the remaining articles will be
covered quickly."
Presented Claims of Arabs.
Prince Feisal, son of the King of
the Hedjaz, and commander of the
Arab forces in Damascus, presented
the case of the Arabs to the supreme
council this afternoon. The supreme
council will reassemble tomorrow
afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
The international labor commission
of the peace conference at a meeting
today, decided that all states which
are members of a society of nations
shall be members of the international
labor legislation committee. The meet-
ing, which was presided over by Sam-
uel Gompers, drafted and adopted the
first two articles of an international
convention on labor.
To Institute Research.
On motion of Trustee McLennan,
permission was granted to the Bureau
of Municipal Research of Toronto to
visit the schools with a view to mak-
ing a survey of the educational needs
of Toronto and that the bureau have
access to all the records of the board
for the same purpose.
The principal of the Central Tech-
nical School was authorized to pre-
pare a plan for the erection of a suit-
able memorial to the school's pupils
who died on active overseas service
and for the raising of the necessary
funds.
Estimates for this year's expendi-
tures in the supply department, or
the maintenance account, totaling
\$1,000,000, were presented to the
board of trustees.

FREER METHODS SCHOOL TEACHING

Board of Education Passes
Radical Motion at Last
Night's Session.

On motion of Trustee Noble, the
board of education last night declared
that in its opinion the teachers in the
schools should be given permission to
use their own methods of teaching and
class management, and prepare their
pupils to think rather than prepare
their examinations.
Trustee Bell withdrew his motion
calling for the striking out of sections
1 to 20 in bylaw No. 81, which, in ef-
fect, aimed at taking away the pow-
ers of Superintendent of Buildings
Bishop.
Trustee Noble moved "that in the
opinion of this board each principal
should be given a free hand to run
his school as he may see fit as re-
gards the mode of assembling and
dismissing the pupils, length and
number of class-room periods, length
and number of recess periods and any
other new ideas which he may wish
to try out in his school, all such to be
with consent of the inspector. It was
referred to the management commit-
tee.
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PADEREWSKI'S PARTY GOT FIFTY PER CENT. OF VOTES

Paris, Feb. 6.—The elections in
Poland for members of the consti-
tuent assembly resulted in the list
headed by Premier Paderewski and M.
Dmowski, obtaining fifty per cent. of
the total votes. The Polish Socialist
party got fifteen per cent. and the
remainder went to Jewish candidates.
According to a telegram from the Polish
official news agency to the Polish
committee in Paris.
Of 485,000 eligible voters, 220,000
voted. There were twenty-one non-
nationals present and a system of
proportional representation was used.
Results from outside Warsaw, the tele-
gram adds, are not yet complete.
PIONEER FUR HOUSE.
It is genuineness and quality that
count in furs, and the purchaser has
to rely very much on the integrity of
the furrier to secure the class in fur
garments, sets and fur pieces, that
will preserve their appearance, as be-
coming accessories of dress from one
season to another. Dineen's are the
pioneer furriers of Ontario. There
are furriers who have been longer
established in the Province of Quebec,
but west of Montreal or Quebec, Di-
neen's is the oldest fur house. Every
piece of fur is guaranteed, but aside
from the guarantee, every Dineen
article is made up with unstinted care
from selected skins and pelts. W. and
D. Dineen, Company, Limited, corner
Yonge and Temperance streets.

BRITAIN MADE BIG LOAN TO HEDJAZ GOVERNMENT

Paris, Feb. 6.—Great Britain loaned
£22,000,000 monthly to the Hedjaz Gov-
ernment to enable it to take an active
part in its war against the Turks,
according to a letter from Alexandria
published by The Temps. The letter
adds that £105,000 monthly was paid
to Prince Feisal, son of the King of
Hedjaz, and a leader of the Arabian
armies, who is now in Paris.
STEAMER ARRIVALS.
From
Steamer. At From
Gentooer. Liverpool. New York
Italia. Gibraltar. New York

SETTLEMENT IS REACHED IN LONDON RAILWAY STRIKE

City Not So Demoralized
Since Air Raid Week—
Thousands of Commu-
ters Prevented From Go-
ing to Business—Many
Meetings Held.

London, Feb. 6.—The Union of
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen
issued notices at midnight ending the
strike. Secretary Binley said all
the men would be at work early Fri-
day.
He added that if consideration had
previously been given to the phys-
ical disabilities of the men working
in continuous service the strike
never would have occurred.
Arrangements which had been
made for a national strike at noon
Friday, have been canceled.

THREAT TO CENSOR LONDON PAPERS

Electrical Trades Union Demands
Articles Be More Sympa-
thetic to Strikers.

London, Feb. 6.—The Elec-
trical Trades Union has ad-
dressed a letter to the News-
paper Publishers' Association
informing that organization
that unless the newspapers
controlled by the members of
the association are more
sympathetic towards the
strikers in published articles
the trades unions employed
in newspaper offices will be
called upon to act as censors
and to deal with articles which
give offence to the strikers.

CEMETERIES FOR CANADIAN FALLEN

War Graves Commission De-
cide on Immense Plots in
France and Belgium.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Canadian soldiers
who gave up their lives for their
country on the battlefields of France
and Flanders will lie, as they fought,
together facing the line they died to
hold. Comrades in life, they will be
comrades in death.
The imperial war graves commis-
sion has issued its report to the
various governments of the empire,
the following memorandum on which
is issued by the militia department
here:
"Among other matters which were
discussed by the Imperial War Graves
Commission were two important ques-
tions. First, the bringing into cem-
eteries of bodies buried in isolated
graves on the battlefield, and second-
ly, the exhumation of bodies, whether
in isolated graves or in cemeteries,
in order to transfer them to their native
countries.
"The commission recognized the ex-
istence of a sentiment in favor of
leaving the bodies of the dead where
they fell, but in view of the actual
conditions, regarded it as imprac-
ticable. Over 150,000 such scattered
graves are known in France and Bel-
gium. These will shortly be restored
to cultivation, or possibly be afford-
ed and the bodies cannot remain
undisturbed.
"The commission resolved to apply
to the French Government for per-
mission to gather these bodies into
cemeteries as close as they may be
to the place where they lie.
"Adopt Our Dead.
"With regard to the removal of
bodies to their native countries, the
commission were aware of a strong
desire in a small number of cases
that such exhumation should be per-
mitted, but the reasons to the con-
trary appeared to them overwhelm-
ing. The empire had gratefully ac-
cepted the offers made by the gov-
ernments of France, Belgium, Italy
and Greece to provide land in per-
petuity for our cemeteries, and to
"adopt" our dead. The commission
felt that a higher ideal was embodied
in these war cemeteries in foreign
lands, where those who fought and
fell together, officers and men, lie to-
gether in their resting place, facing
the line they gave their lives to
maintain."

U. S. Shoemakers Can Start On Even Basis With British

London, Feb. 6.—At a conference
today between British manufacturers,
British importers and representatives
of American shoe manufacturers, an
agreement was reached by which
American and British firms dealing in
boots and shoes can start competi-
tion on a fair and equal basis. De-
tails will be arranged later. The
conference was arranged by the American
chamber of commerce in London to
discuss the new import restrictions
of the British Government.

CAPITAL OF SAXONY SCENE OF GRAVE RIOTS

Paris, Feb. 6.—Serious disorders have
occurred in Magdeburg, 70 miles south-
west of Bulex, capital of the pro-
vince of Saxony and one of the strong-
est fortresses in Germany, according
to Berlin advices. Soldiers and sail-
ors, armed with grenades and ma-
chine guns, broke down the doors of
the courthouse, liberated 160 prisoners,
smashed shop windows, pillaged shops
and trained machine guns on the in-
habitants. The government troops are
vigorously attacking the revolution-
ists.

WILL COAL COME DOWN?

Deputy Fuel Administrator Har-
rington announced yesterday that
word had been received from the
United States authorities that the
embargo on anthracite coal had been
removed.
Coincident with the announcement
also comes the rumor that hard coal
has been reduced 55c a ton at the
mines. Local dealers, however, pro-
fess to know nothing of the reduc-
tion.

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