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BRITISH NAVY TAKES OVER SURRENDERED SUBS

Land Settlement Schemes for Soldiers Germany Warned To Treat Prisoners Better on Pain of Going Without Food

VERSAILLES PREPARES FOR PEACE DELEGATES

All Countries Which Declared War Against Germany Including Siam, Haiti and Montenegro, Will Send Delegates—Voting Strength of Delegations Will Furnish Big Problem for Settlement.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The City of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon part of the Chateau de Versailles, once occupied by Marie Antoinette.

The waters of the Grand Canal, which also were camouflaged in order to avert airplane raids, are being restored to their natural condition. "The hall of mirrors," where William I proclaimed the German Empire, and where the peace treaty doubtless will be signed, is one of the first places to be made ready to receive the plenipotentiaries. M. de Notche, conservator of the palace, is in charge of the preparations.

The practical details of the congress, such as the countries to be represented, the size of the delegations and the voting strength of the countries, are the subject of much discussion in diplomatic quarters. It is the general belief that the countries to be represented will include all which declared war against the central powers, and those states which were formed as a result of the war, the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs.

Besides Japan, the eastern countries will include Siam and China. The presence of China probably will have a bearing on the future of Kiaochow, which has undergone a change since China declared war on Germany, thus canceling the lease whereby Germany held Kiaochow before Japan occupied the port at the outset of the war.

The size of the delegations doubtless will be left to the various countries, but voting strength will not be dependent upon the size of the delegation; however, the same voting strength for all countries is considered open to objection, as giving Haiti, Montenegro and countries of that size the same strength as Great Britain, France, the United States and the other great powers.

"These are among the practical details which will be adjusted before the sessions are opened. After the adjustment among the allies, it is probable that the representatives of the central powers will be called in for the arrangement of preliminaries. It is expected that all the central powers will be represented, for while armistices were separately signed with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, it is not anticipated that separate congresses will be necessary.

It is believed that the final conclusions will be embodied in two treaties, the first one to be concluded early covering the essentials, and the second covering the larger general questions after a more thorough discussion.

ENEMY INFLECTED FOURTEEN BILLION DOLLARS' DAMAGES

Conference on Reconstruction Has Thus Estimated Franco-Belgian Losses.

CANADA NEEDS HOUSES

Great Demand for Raw Materials, Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 20.—Belgium will need raw materials, machines and railway equipment; France will need a million plows and other agricultural machines, and England and America and all the other nations which have been opposed to Germany will need tens of thousands of houses.

These, in brief, were the immediate construction needs of the principal allied nations as stated by their representatives here tonight at the opening session of the National Municipal League conference on reconstruction.

Belgium's loss from German occupation was placed by Prof. Paul Van Denven of the Belgian Embassy at between four and six billion dollars. The nation has plenty of labor, he said, but looked to America for machines and raw materials.

Lieut. Maurice Boyer, of the French high commission, estimated that six hundred million days of labor would be required to reconstruct the devastated portions of France, whose losses from German occupation he estimated at ten billion dollars. It will take two years to rehabilitate the coal mines for working, he said, and 1,510,000 cattle taken from French farms must be restored.

Thomas Adams of Ottawa, Canada, declared that Canada would have to build 30,000 houses, England 47,000 and America 250,000 houses annually to meet the demands for homes.

GERMANY WARNED TO CEASE CRUELTY TO WAR PRISONERS

Shocking Lack of Organization in Release Noted by Britain.

THREATS OF REPRISALS

Government at London May Stop Enemy Provisioning as Punishment.

London, Nov. 20.—In any question of provisioning Germany the British Government will be obliged to take into account the condition under which British prisoners in Germany are being released, unless the cruel treatment which such prisoners are receiving is discontinued, the German Government was warned in a wireless message today.

The message sent by the British Government reads:

"Information reaches his majesty's government of a shocking lack of organization in the release of British prisoners in German territory, and of their return march on foot, miserably clothed, without food or transport, and with no escort or guides, to the allied lines, with the result of lamentable suffering and heavy mortality.

"His majesty's government cannot tolerate continuation of this cruel treatment and must insist on adequate arrangements being made, in all the above respects, by the German authorities, whom the responsibility lies. Otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of revictualing Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population.

"His majesty's government are ready to lead all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to prisoners' camps where they are not otherwise forthcoming, and are addressing allied commanders in this sense:

"Please acknowledge receipt."

MOST IMPRESSIVE SIGHT SEEN AT SURRENDER OF SUBMARINES

Twenty German U-Boats, First of Batch, Hand-Over to Harwich Forces, Under Admiral Tyrwhitt—Eighty More Due for Delivery This Week.

WINDOW LIGHTING ON MONDAY NEXT

Sir Adam Beck Announces Rescinding of Prohibitory Order.

The order affecting the lighting of windows has been rescinded by Sir Adam Beck to W. C. Miller, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association.

London, Nov. 20.—The following account of the surrender of the first batch of 20 German submarines, which was accomplished this morning at sea, is given by an eye-witness of the incident. More than 80 other German submarines are to be handed over to the allied naval command before the end of the week.

After steaming some 20 miles across the North Sea, the Harwich forces, which consisted of five light cruisers and 20 destroyers, were sighted. The flagship of Admiral Tyrwhitt, the commander, was the Curacao. High above the squadron hung a big observation balloon.

The squadron, headed by the flagship, then steamed toward the Dutch coast, followed by the Coventry, Dragon Danat and Centaur. Other ships followed in line with their navigation lights showing. The picture was a noble one as the great vessels, with the moon still shining, plowed their way to take part in the surrender of the German U-boats.

Soon after the British squadron started, the "paravanes" were dropped overboard. These devices are shaped like tops and divert any mines which may be encountered, for the vessels were now entering a mine field.

Almost everyone on board donned a lifebelt, and just as the red sun appeared above the horizon the first German submarine appeared in sight.

Twenty Seen in Line.—Twenty German submarines were seen in line, accompanied by two German destroyers, the Tibania and the Sierra Vedrana, which were to take the submarine crews back to Germany after the transfer.

All the submarines were on the surface, with their hatches open, and their crews standing on deck. The vessels were flying no flags whatsoever, and their guns were trained fore and aft in accordance with the terms of surrender.

A bugle sounded on the Curacao, and all the gun crews took up their stations, ready for any possible treachery.

The leading destroyer, in response to a signal from the admiral, turned

and led the way toward England, and the submarines were ordered to follow. They immediately put on the surrender had been accomplished. Each cruiser turned, and, keeping a lookout, steamed toward Harwich. On one of the largest of the submarines, which carried two 5.9 guns, 23 officers and men were counted on her deck. The craft was estimated to be nearly 300 feet in length. Its number had been painted out.

Near the Ship Wash lightship, three large British seaplanes, followed by an albatross, were observed. The Harwich forces and the seaplanes and airship made a most impressive sight.

Carrier.—One of the submarines was seen to send up a couple of carrier pigeons, and once a signal was flashed from the admiral that it had no right to do this.

When the ships had cleared the mine field and entered the war channel, the "paravanes" were hauled aboard. On reaching a point some 20 miles off Harwich the ships dropped anchor and Capt. Addison came out to the harbor and the German crews were transferred to the transports which will take them back to Germany.

As the boats went through the gates, the white ensign was run up upon each of them with the German flag underneath.

Each German submarine commander at the transfer was required to sign a declaration of the terms of the vessel was intact, that its torpedoes were unloaded, and that its torpedo heads were safe.

Orders had been issued forbidding any demonstration and these instructions were observed to the letter. There was complete silence as the submarines surrendered and as the crews were transferred. The event, an historic one, and the first portion of the German submarine fleet is now in the hands of the British navy.

TWO RHINE TOWNS IN FRENCH HANDS

Saarbrücken, in Coal Region, Also Occupied in Allied Advance.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The official statement on the advance of the French troops says:

"Our troops today, moving on their left, beyond Givet, pushed their advance posts on the line of Wancennes, Promettes and Massauville. Eight thousand allied prisoners were concentrated at Givet, and important war material was found there, including batteries, tanks and machine guns.

"Further east, we occupied the towns of Neuf-Brisach and Etzheim, where our entry was greeted with great manifestations of sympathy.

"The line reached by the heads of the columns today is marked by Lorraine, Longier, l'Église and Hahy la Vieille.

"In Lorraine we pushed forward detachments to St. Avold, Eberbach, Forbach and Sarrebruck (Saarbrücken).

"In Alsace our troops have reached Obernai, southwest of St. Raabourg.

"On the left bank of the Rhine, we have occupied Neuf-Brisach and Huningue St. Louis (Huninguen). Everywhere there were joyful manifestations evidencing the attachment of the populations to France."

ITALY'S BIG OUTLAY ON RECONSTRUCTION

Rome Government Plans Spending Seven Hundred Million Dollars on Program.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Italy has embarked on a definite reconstruction program, and nearly three and a half billion lire (\$700,000,000) has been appropriated to carry it out, said an official despatch today from Rome.

Measures have been adopted to permit all war factories to resume peace production immediately.

One billion eight hundred million lire has been designated for railway reconstruction, one billion for public works and drainage of harbors; five hundred million for other works of public utility, and one hundred million to cope with the situation created by the large number of unemployed.

The despatch also quotes Food Commissioner Crippi as saying that because of the addition of nearly five million people to Italy's population by reason of the Austrian evacuation, further restriction on food rations will be necessary. The large stock of food supplies accumulated will be insufficient, Commissioner Crippi believes, in view of this addition to the population, along with the feeding of about 900,000 Austrian prisoners in Italy and the numbers of Austrians who are addressing daily as the army of occupation complete their task.

PLANS TO SETTLE SOLDIERS ON LAND

Meighen's Scheme, Presented to Conference of Premiers, Provides for Small Payment Down and Loan to Provide Accommodation.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Provinces other than the prairie provinces have specifically defined their attitude in regard to the transfer of western natural resources. In a memorandum which they submitted to the interprovincial conference this afternoon, they requested that in the event of natural resources being transferred by the Dominion Government to prairie provinces, other provinces be given additional subsidies from the federal treasury. The question now lies before the Dominion Government for decision.

The memorandum was drafted at a meeting of provincial premiers preceding the regular sitting of the conference. Hope had been expressed that all the provinces would agree on a common basis for submission to the conference. This course was not adopted, however, and following was submitted to the conference on behalf of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

While there is no specific mention in the memorandum, it is understood that British Columbia delegates also claim that they should receive from the Dominion Government the railway belt land in that province with retention of their subsidy in lieu.

Land Colonization. Day was spent in discussion of problems of land colonization. At the morning sitting, Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, submitted a comprehensive scheme for bringing undeveloped land—especially land held for speculative purposes—under cultivation. It was followed in the afternoon by Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior, who outlined plans for giving additional aid to returned soldiers desirous of settling on the land. In a sense, the latter scheme is a development of the first.

Under Mr. Calder's scheme money would be lent by the Dominion to the provinces for purchase of privately owned undeveloped land. Intending settlers purchasing from the province must be prepared to furnish twenty per cent. in cash, or easy terms are to be granted to the settler for payment of the balance. In addition it is proposed that the federal government shall advance to the returned soldier, on loan at an ordinary rate of interest, up to \$1,500 for the purpose of establishing a home and purchasing the necessary equipment and stock. There may also

be deferring of interest for a short time. In addition the scheme provides for a further loan of \$1,000 when the soldier, by reason of the development of his property, is in a position to offer security for it. The general aim of the scheme is to assist the returned soldier to purchase a farm and to set him up in business.

Plans for Soldiers. Mr. Meighen recounted the work already accomplished in this direction by the soldiers' settlement board created last session. He said that loans aggregating \$1,239,680 had been approved. Some 162 loans were under consideration. Since completion of the settlement regulations, 275 soldier entries had been granted.

"The limitations under which the board has operated from the point of view of available and suitable Dominion lands," Mr. Meighen went on, "have been greater than were anticipated. The board is convinced that there are not sufficient areas of available Dominion lands left, to enable a scheme of soldier settlement to be carried out, adequate to the anticipated requirements of those soldiers who will desire to settle upon Canadian lands, and who will be, with or without special training, reasonably qualified to do so.

Plans for Training. Plans were also outlined for giving a great training to returned soldiers. In development of the general land settlement scheme it was suggested that a federal board be created, comprising the minister of immigration and a representative from each province. The further suggestion was made that a social welfare should be established in connection with the department of immigration and colonization.

It is expected that the conference will conclude its work tomorrow afternoon. Hon. Frank Carvell, minister of public works, is presiding.

BRITISH FOURTH ARMY TO HOLD RHINE REGIONS

London, Thursday Morning, Nov. 21.—General Rawlinson, in an order of the day, dated Nov. 11, says:

"The fourth army is ordered to participate in the occupation of the Rhine districts. I ask you men from all parts of the empire when on German territory to show the world that British soldiers, unlike those of Germany, do not wage war against women and children. I rely on your maintaining the army's fair name."

BRASS BAND AND SWORDS FOR TROOPS IN SIBERIA

Word reached Toronto last night that Brigadier-General H. C. Blokford, C.M.G., commander of the infantry brigade of the Canadian expedition to Siberia, is now homeward bound from Victoria to Toronto.

To relieve the monotony of winter life in Siberia a military brass band is being sent from Toronto district to Russia to entertain the Canadian troops. If any difficulty or delay is met in organizing this band, the military plan to send to Russia the band of the Canadian railway troops. They will be able to do this because of the other members of the railway corps being demobilized.

Swords, it is also announced, will be worn by the officers of the Canadian force in Siberia. The reason is that the authorities expect a "show" of force will have a great effect in calming Russian conditions.

ENORMOUS FOOD SUPPLIES FOUND IN KAISER'S CASTLE

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—According to Berlin advices enormous stores of foodstuffs were found in the castle of the German ex-emperor in Berlin. A member of the soldiers' and workmen's council is authority for the statement that there was a great variety of foodstuffs found, the value of which normally would be several hundred thousand marks.

THE ROSEDALE AND LEASIDE PROBLEMS.

Mayor Church, Colonel Roly Harris and Hon. Mr. Carvell ought to get together and frame up a street car service to the military hospitals, the clearing station, the government railway yards at Leaside, and to the aviation camp that should be made a section of the hospital service. We are sure R. J. Fleming could put in the service in a rapid way if he got the order. Weather conditions are favorable if taken advantage of at once.

TURK BRUTALITY TO WAR CAPTIVES

Over Three Thousand British Prisoners Reported Dead.

London, Nov. 20.—A "white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, issued today, says that of 16,583 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all counted at Kut-el-Amara, so it is certain they passed living into Turkish hands, but no word has been heard from them.

SAME TRICKY AGENTS TO REPRESENT GERMANY

Paris, Nov. 20.—Taking United States Senator Borah's declarations on publicity in connection with the discussions at the peace conference as a text, The Temps says editorially:

"Publicity will have great advantages if it averts the irritating propaganda containing the germs of future wars that secret treaties have implanted at certain points in Europe. Berlin, we shall find arriving as German representatives the same tricky, shameless agents who collaborated in the preparation of the war and drew up the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties. If the negotiations are secret they will strive to imitate Tatyevich if they are public they will draw inspiration from Trotsky."

EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS TO BE RAISED IN U. S.

Plans of American Treasury for This Year to Embrace Further Big Loans.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary McAdoo and members of the capital issues committee today agreed that the committee should continue to definitely its functions of supervising the issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes, as a measure of rationing capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time he agreed to take up questions of relaxing their past strict regulations to permit the floating of bonds for public improvements by states, counties and municipalities, and to facilitate the construction of buildings in regions where materials and labor are available without detracting from more essential government projects. In other words, the committee now intends to work out a systematic program for permitting the financing of enterprises which will take up the slack in industrial and labor fields caused by cessation of war activities.

TO MOVE PROHIBITION AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Suggestion Made at Columbus Meeting to Further Crusade Against Saloons.

Columbus, O., Nov. 20.—The peace conference as a means of spreading the prohibition movement into countries as yet untouched by anti-saloon forces was advocated here tonight at the worldwide conference on prohibition, being held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Rev. P. A. Baker, national superintendent of the league, addressing the meeting, said that "somehow prohibition sentiment must make itself felt at the peace table," but he did not indicate just what means might be adopted to further the purposes of the organization.

William Jennings Bryan declared the sale of intoxicating beverages on the continent of North America is nearing its end rapidly and that when prohibition has become effective in the United States and Canada officials of other nations should be invited here to note the results, which, he believes, will be most convincing and effective in some advancement of the conference's aim of international prohibition.

HOMAGE PAID ALLIES BY FRENCH CHAMBER

President Wilson Named in Motion of Having Deserved Well of Humanity.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The chamber of deputies this afternoon at the opening of the sitting paid homage to President Wilson, who was proclaimed as "having well deserved of humanity." The same honor also was rendered to the allied nations and their chiefs.

Rene Renoult, president of the parliamentary army committee, made an eloquent speech in recommending the adoption of the motion, which was voted unanimously and amid the greatest applause.

In moving the motion, M. Renoult spoke in glowing terms of all the allies, especially Belgium, Serbia, Great Britain and Italy.

Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, and most of the members of the cabinet, were present when M. Renoult introduced the motion, which follows:

"Article I.—President Wilson and the American nation and the allied nations and the chiefs of state at their head have well deserved of humanity.

"Article II.—The text of the present law shall be engraved permanently on all city halls and schools of the republic.

BOLSHEVIKI IN VIENNA PLACED UNDER ARREST

Over 800 Men Discharged.

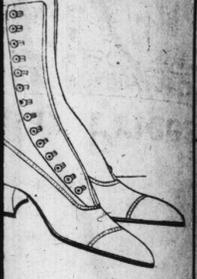
London, Nov. 20.—Several hundred persons have been arrested in Vienna on charges of conspiring with the red guards to proclaim a Bolshevik government, according to advices received by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The alleged conspirators, among whom was Paul Friedlander, leader of the communistic party, also planned to occupy the government buildings and arrest the cabinet.

TO CONFER LEGION OF HONOR UPON QUEEN ELIZABETH

Paris, Nov. 20.—Official announcement was made today that the French Government had decided to confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. It was announced also that Prince Leopold, heir-apparent to the throne of Belgium, would be awarded the war cross.

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