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weight cotton... \$1.25

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Corsets,

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unbonded skirt... \$1.25

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PROBS: Light winds; fair and mild.

LEADERS OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

Program of Meetings Outlined by Clemenceau--League of Nations to Head List at the Next Gathering--Responsibility of Authors of War Will Be Given Early Consideration--Regulations of Procedure Announced.

ELECTION MOBS FIGHT IN STREETS THROUGHOUT GERMANY

Deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg Make Impression in Provinces.

RIOTING AT LEIPZIG

Airmen Fly Over Berlin and Bombard the City With Pamphlets.

London, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place today in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the national assembly.

At Leipzig a mob is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the democratic party and to have conducted the evening edition of the Leipzig Tageblatt.

Airmen were flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by all the political parties, it is reported.

Will Not Hold Assembly. Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—Local organizer of Berlin says it learns the Ebert-Scheidemann government has finally decided not to hold the national assembly for which elections are going on today.

Spartan Leaders Killed. Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—Four Spartan leaders who were arrested during the recent disorders in Spandau were shot and killed by soldiers when they tried to escape on Friday night.

A German government wireless message received in London Saturday said Philip Scheidemann, the German foreign secretary, had announced that the German government had decided to convene the national assembly February 16.

GENERAL STRIKE APPEAL PROVES A FAILURE

Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—The appeal issued by the Independent Socialists of Berlin for a general strike in consequence of the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartan leaders, proved unsuccessful, according to a despatch from the German capital.

MARKET FOR HOGS IS STILL UNSETTLED

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards at 10 o'clock last night totaled 6500 head of cattle, indicating that the farmers are beginning to unload pretty freely. The run of hogs is about 2200. This is only an average delivery, and indicates nothing very striking either one way or the other.

Since Friday morning the run of hogs has been around 2300 head, and today's fresh receipts will be about 2200. This is only an average delivery, and indicates nothing very striking either one way or the other.

World last night that the hog situation was if possible more unsettled than ever, and he could not say what the market would open at this morning. All the buyers share this view.

CANADA'S DELEGATES HAVING A BUSY TIME

London, Jan. 19.—The Weekly Dispatch Paris correspondent states that the British overseas delegates have had a very busy week in connection with Premier Lloyd George. Questions of the league of nations, and freedom of the seas will be considered by all delegates at full conferences.

NEW ARMISTICE TREATY WAS SIGNED SATURDAY

London, Jan. 19.—The extension of the armistice treaty was signed at Treves Saturday afternoon by State Secretary Erzberger, says a German government wireless message.

The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 20 1919

FOR RENT \$7,000 PER ANNUM SHOWROOM AND GARAGE. N. E. Corner Bay and Temperance Sts. With three floors over. In good condition. Good heat. Immediate possession. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King Street East. Main 5450.

ANOTHER BANK MERGER ANNOUNCED AT OTTAWA

Banks of Nova Scotia and Ottawa Amalgamate Under the Name of the Former Institution.

Announcement was made in an Ottawa despatch yesterday of the amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, which was founded in Ottawa 45 years ago.

The Bank of Ottawa will lose its identity except insofar as that a number of the directors of that bank will join the board of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which will rank fourth among the banking institutions of Canada.

The Bank of Nova Scotia divided its assets at the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum, and that of the Bank of Ottawa at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Bank of Montreal: Capital stock, \$18,000,000; reserve, \$16,000,000; total assets, \$55,412,546.

Bank of Commerce: Capital stock, \$15,000,000; reserve, \$16,000,000; total assets, \$44,910,000.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Capital stock, \$12,911,700 (new issue of \$2,000,000 soon to be made); reserve, \$14,000,000; total assets, \$47,512,282.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Capital stock, \$10,500,000; reserve, \$17,000,000; total assets, \$23,400,000.

The inactivity of Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Ottawa shares in the market during the past week indicates that there was no "leak" with respect to the negotiations.

On Friday last a small block of Nova Scotia shares sold at 25 1/2 on the Toronto Exchange, and on Wednesday last Bank of Ottawa shares came out at 20 1/2. While there has been an appreciation in the market value of the shares of both banks during the past few weeks, it has been less striking than in the case of several other bank shares.

The basis of the amalgamation is that the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, whereby an amalgamation has been arranged of these two important institutions.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—An agreement, subject to ratification by the shareholders, has been entered into by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, whereby an amalgamation has been arranged of these two important institutions.

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KING LOSES YOUNGEST SON

Prince John Dies in His Sleep at Sandringham After a Long Illness.

London, Jan. 19.—Prince John, youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham last night. He had been ill for some time. An official bulletin issued this evening says:

"Prince John, who since infancy has suffered epileptic fits, which lately had become more frequent and severe, passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5.30 p.m. Saturday."

The prince was possessed of exuberant spirits. He was the prime favorite of all classes and the idol of the servants and tenants at Windsor. It is said that he was the favorite brother of Princess Mary, who loved to be with him. The prince was born at Sandringham July 12, 1905.

BY DEMOBILIZATION END RESTLESSNESS

Repatriate Troops by End of July—Canadians Decline 2 Divisions for Germany.

London, Jan. 19.—"We are eager to get on with demobilization to save the restlessness which the men are showing," declared General Turner to the Canadian Press today.

The latest reliable estimate here is that all Canadians will be repatriated by the end of July. Men are being returned from France to England at the rate of a thousand daily. They are sent to Kimmel Camp, Wales, and thence go for transport to Liverpool.

Forestry and railway troops are chiefly being returned from France at the present time. At Ripon in Yorkshire, there is now another large camp for Canadians occupied mostly by drafts sent from Canada during the last stages of the war.

"They Want Canada." Bramshott Camp will be occupied by a Canadian fighting division whenever it leaves France. A good many members of the Canadian forces will desire limited time for demobilization in England, and also the general policy for troops to be discharged in Canada only, the authorities will grant discharge here for men born here and having no dependents in Canada.

We understand that the imperial authorities have invited the Canadian and Australian army to provide two divisions each, for continuing the army of occupation, but this invitation has not been accepted. Our information from the corps across the channel is "every afternoon is a holiday. Mornings are devoted to physical drill. It is not a bad life, but everybody is dead tired and anxious to get home. Even England has little charm for them; they want Canada."

MILITARY PROTECTS BERLIN ELECTORS

Majority Socialists Have Advantage in Monopoly of Buildings for Posters.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The election campaign has been worked out in an energetic manner, measured by German standards. The majority socialists have a certain advantage in their monopoly of all the public buildings, railway stations and the like, for election posters. They are even having their literature printed in the government printing office and distributed by government officials, soldiers in automobiles, and even by airplanes.

The Spartacus ticket is headed by Herr Eichhorn, former chief of police, who recently fled the city and for whom the police are vainly searching. The bourgeois leaders are generally confident that they will obtain a safe majority. The votes of the women are expected especially to strengthen the Christian people's party, as the clerical party is now known.

Also a state of siege has not been declared, a situation amounting virtually to a state of siege exists in Berlin. The government has taken all military measures needed to protect the voters and safeguard the elections.

If any of the 1800 polling places in Berlin are compelled to close as a result of interference, it is planned to repeat the election eight days hence under military protection.

As the system of proportional election has been adopted, the counting of the ballots will occupy nearly a week.

Alsace-Lorraine will not participate, but electing in German territory in Posen now occupied by Poles, will be held, if necessary under the protection of troops.

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HISTORIC WORLD CONFERENCE IS OPENED IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Regulations to Guide The Peace Conference

Paris, Jan. 19.—Following are the peace conference regulations, which were made public officially today:

Section 1. The conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminary of peace, and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers with general interests, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent powers with particular interests, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam and the Czechoslovak Republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the dominions, including Newfoundland and of India may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall be subject to the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation: (Concluded on Page 7, Column 5).

CREATE NEW TRIBUNAL TO TRY EX-EMPEROR

Noted French Jurist Claims That He Cannot Be Punished as Chief Offender, But as an Accomplice.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Some points in the report to which Premier Clemenceau referred yesterday, when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German emperor, were made today.

The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaudie, dean of the Paris Law Faculty, and Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, professor of rights of nations in the same faculty.

The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view if the crimes committed by the German Government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German emperor, what tribunal should judge him, and whether his extradition could be demanded.

The authors of the report give a long argument against the bringing of the ex-emperor before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded, but his hand did not execute. They say that he was not the principal offender, and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider the Hague arbitration court founded at the 1893 conference incompetent to try the emperor, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entirely new jurisdiction must be created, which should be the first instrument of a league of nations, and in which should appear exclusively the states which fought Germany.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former German ruler cannot be refused, as he is not a political refugee. The report says: "It is anti-judicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law, not political crimes."

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penalty is possible against a nation any more than against a company, but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

Cannot Escape Responsibility. "The emperor in the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is president of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not enter. The emperor's sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be injudicious in the highest degree to allow the emperor to escape responsibility for his actions; his responsibility for the war for which under the constitution, the decision belonged to him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality, which was willed by him; his responsibility for acts of terrorism by his troops, which he willed and ordered."

The report quotes a letter from the former emperor to the late emperor of Austria in the early days of the war, in which the German emperor wrote: "My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged, must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing."

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may be prolonged for years."

"Despite all my repentance, I have had to choose the first system." The words "my" and "I" are italicized. "Does not recognize irresponsible suits, even at the summit of hierarchy. It brings a state down from its pedestal and makes it submit to the rule of the judge."

"There can, therefore, be no question of saving from the judge a man who is at the summit of hierarchy, either by the application of internal or international law."

BOLSHEVIK FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED MITAU

London, Jan. 19.—Mitau, the capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviki, according to a German wireless despatch received here today.

The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and supplies of ammunition.

After the Germans evacuated Mitau, fire broke out, destroying a great number of houses in the centre of the town.

TO CONTINUE IN ARMY UNTIL JOBS TURN UP

Capetown, Jan. 19.—The South African Government's demobilization scheme contains important provisions regarding unemployment. Discharged soldiers who cannot find employment may enlist in the South African defence force, remaining there until employment is found for them. They will be paid as South African rates. Pay with maintenance allowances. The same procedure will be adopted as far as possible with South Africans who joined imperial regiments.

STEAMER ARRIVALS

Steamer. At. From. Lapland... New York... Live Pool. Connaught... New York... Bordeaux. Mercator... New York... Bordeaux. Sierra... New York... Bordeaux. Wilhelmina... New York... Bordeaux. Sicilian... London... St. John. Hollandia... Plymouth... New York. Carmania... Liverpool... New York. Northern Pac... New York... Brest. Charley... New York... Bermuda. —Refiled.

Imposing Gathering of Peace Delegates at Versailles--Addresses by Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, Who Outlines Program of Congress.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The peace congress, destined to be historic, and on which the eyes of the world are now centered, was opened yesterday afternoon in the great Salle de la Paix. The proceedings of a gala which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau as permanent chairman of the conference, an address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincaré, and the opening of the Peace Conference, by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship and the apparent determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable settlement, with respect to the problems to be decided by the conference.

When President Poincaré spoke the entire assembly stood, and the fact, according to custom, no applause greeted his utterances, gave greater solemnity to the scene.

M. Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the congress was both a feeling expression of personal gratitude and a definite outline of the great questions immediately ahead. Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war and international labor legislation. The league of nations, he declared, was at the head of the program for the next full session.

"Our ambition is a great and noble one," said M. Clemenceau. "We wish to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe which hath bathed the world in blood, if the league of nations is to be practicable we must all remain united. Let us carry out our program quickly and in an effective manner."

Referring to the authors of the war, he said he had consulted two eminent jurists in the penal responsibility of the former German emperor, and each delegate would receive a copy of that report.

Arrangement of Delegates. In all 72 seats were provided for the opening session of the peace conference. On the other side of the great horseshoe were arranged the Japanese, the British and colonial delegates and the seat of the fifth British delegate. A chair for the fifth American delegate was also reserved immediately to the right of the table of honor.

The Italian, Belgian, Portuguese, Cuban, Haitian, Peruvian, Argentine, Serbian, Czechoslovakian and Uruguayan delegates sat in the order named. Across at the left wing of the table sat the Siamese, Rumanian, Polish, Liberian, Hedjaz, Guatemalan, Ecuadorian, Chinese and Bolivian delegations.

As the delegation arrived, they were met by fanfares of trumpets and accorded military honors by the troops. The Japanese were among the earlier arrivals, and were followed by the Siamese and East Indians in picturesque turbans.

President Wilson arrived at ten minutes of three. The president passed into the ante-chamber, where M. Pichon, the French foreign minister, awaited, and conducted him to the council room. Here he was joined by Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Gen. Bliss, and exchanged greetings with the British and many other delegates.

Poincaré Arrives. Just at three o'clock a ruffle of drums and blare of trumpets announced the arrival of the French president.

(Concluded on Page 12, Column 4).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

More and more successful for selling at Dineen's. The prices and the quality of the furs prove in evidence and inviting to the great majority of people who visit the showrooms. Dineen's have been established as manufacturing furriers in Toronto since 1864 and every garment carries a guarantee both as to the quality of the fur and the workmanship. As a fur emporium Dineen's is most particularly interesting while the January sale is going on. W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, corner Yonge and Temperance Sts.