

Finished collar and laced with value today.

Children's



VERALLS, \$1.25 regulation style—white stripe. Today, \$1.25.

VERALLS, \$1.50—strongly made, in style. Plain blue \$24 to 46. To-

KINAW COATS, pool—dark grey, brown and black. Heavy weight and regulation model. Sizes

SHEEP-LINED with heavily sheepskins. Wide leather rain-ers, and pockets. Warm ker-ings, and knitted. Sizes 38 to 48

Main Floor.

Mc Sweater at 55c

Roll collar. Today, 55c.

WATER UNDER-9c—Shirts and lined. Natural 22 to 32. To-

Main Floor.

Countess



41

23c

Clear Glass Flower Vase, 19 to 14 inches. Today, 23c. 1st, excel

12.50 Dinner Sets. Thin English Daily porcelain handles and edge.

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\$40,000 44 Castle Frank Road.

Colonial residence on beautiful lot. 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 sunrooms, ample parking, and comfortable accommodation. Plans at this office. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King St. East. Main 5450.

PROBS: Southerly winds; mild and mostly fair, but some light local rains.

TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 21 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,950 TWO CENTS

CONFERENCE IS WARRIED AGAIN

German Elections Promise Control by Moderate Party

Under British Plan Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria Will Be Excluded—Militarism Must Go, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

Paris, Jan. 20.—Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be admitted to the league of nations at the present time, but they should be allowed to join as soon as the league is satisfied that they are entitled to be ranked among the trustworthy nations of the world.

This is the opinion expressed by Lord Robert Cecil, who has just returned over to the printer the British plan for the league of nations, which will be submitted to the peace congress.

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Asked for a definition of "trustworthy," Lord Robert replied that in the case of Germany one criterion would be the establishment of a government free from military dominance.

This would be a guarantee of trustworthiness. It was obvious, he pointed out, that Germany could not be admitted until she had brought order out of the present chaos and had accepted the idea of the new government was seen.

In Austria the situation was quite different from that in Germany and very difficult, since Austria has been split up by the Germans, while Germany thus far has held together, continued Lord Robert, and it appeared possible that a number of separate states would develop from the Austrian empire.

"Here, as in the case of Germany," he said, "stable and trustworthy governments must be established. But there is no reason why the various states should not come in when they show themselves fitted to do so, irrespective of the rest."

In connection he pointed out that the peace congress should be held in a place that is not far from the center of Europe.

As to Turkey, it was impossible to make predictions.

"We do not know what Turkey will be," explained Lord Robert. "We must wait the territorial settlement to be made by the peace congress."

Much the same opinion obtained with respect to Bulgaria, and the league would want to know if Bulgaria had abandoned the idea of being the Prussia of the Balkans, before admitting that nation.

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Desirable store, 18 x 50 ft. Large display window. Will lease on term years.
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38 King St. East. Main 5450.

UNTRUSTWORTHY NATIONS CANNOT ENTER THE LEAGUE

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BRITISH FORCES TO QUIT BELGIUM

Foch Will Withdraw Them and American Troops to Relieve Railways for Requisitioning.

Brussels, Jan. 20.—In order to facilitate the requisitioning and reconstruction of Belgium, which has been hampered by the railways being used exclusively for military purposes, Marshal Foch, at the request of the Belgian Government, has decided to withdraw the British and American forces now in Belgium and employ them elsewhere.

The food minister has left for Paris to make arrangements for further clearing to relieve the food situation.

The great jump in the prices of all kinds of tobacco, smoking and chewing, cigars and cigarettes, is not justified by the additional war tax. In cases like the tax is twenty cents and the dealers are taking 1.20 for it—a cold dollar out of the user.

The World wants to hear from all tobacco users their experience; what increases they have had to submit to because of the war tax. Put your case in a concise statement and mail to Editor World, Toronto. Just why smokers should be asked to pay such high prices without any apparent justification is at present a mystery which the World proposes to clear up.

It is on the returned soldier that the exorbitant price for cigarettes falls the hardest. He is at a loss to know why he could get them cheaper in England than in Toronto. Over there the price of a well-known brand made in Canada was 11 cents for a package of ten, while in Toronto the price is 15 cents. And it is the same with smoking and chewing tobacco—Canadian brands are cheaper in England than here.

One of the most significant things about the increase is the fact that certain brands of cigarettes, sold in Toronto for 15 cents a package straight, can be bought in Hamilton at two packages for a quarter in the stores of a big concern operating dozens of branches in both cities. Smokers who have made purchases in the two places cannot understand why there should be a difference in price.

Changes Since the War. Following are the prices which are paid by the retail tobacco store owners in the city and the smoker, and the various changes they have undergone since 1914. All of these brands are manufactured by the Imperial Tobacco Co., Montreal, which has 10 cents per package and \$4.40 per 500 to the dealer.

Plays—Present price to consumers, 15 cents per package. The dealer now pays \$5.25 for 500. The former price was 20 cents per package, and the dealer paid \$6.50 per 1000, for the same number, he now pays \$10.50.

Old Chub, which costs the consumer 15 cents per package formerly cost the dealer \$5 cents for 100 packages; in every 100 he purchased he received 10 extra. This has now been (Concluded on Page 2, Column 6.)

GERMANS THROUGH BOOTHS TO VOTE FOR NEW ASSEMBLY

In Sharp Contrast to Apathy of Bourgeoisie in Former Elections.

WOMEN'S VOTE HEAVY Only in Few Districts Have There Been Disturbances Due to Spartans.

London, Jan. 20.—"The course of the elections through the German states," says a German Government wireless despatch received here tonight, "was marked by a high degree of government of a republican form of government interests the whole German nation. Participation in the election was strong everywhere, and in the absence of any serious disturbances due to the violence of Spartans bands. Everywhere else the day has been quiet both in the provinces and in the large cities."

"Only from the Rhineland, the mining district of Hambrun, Cassel and a few small places have there been disturbances due to the violence of Spartans bands. Everywhere else the day has been quiet both in the provinces and in the large cities."

"The party administration of the independent socialists has now appealed to the workers to suspend their protest strike and return to work."

Protest Bank Merger in Ottawa Today

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Merchants, manufacturers, wholesalers and prominent business men will meet here tomorrow morning to protest against the proposed merger of the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia. Widespread protest and indignation is being expressed throughout the city by leaders in industrial and mercantile life, who feel that the proposed merger and consequent disappearance of the Bank of Ottawa is in the nature of a distinct loss to the capital, and that it should not be assented to by the minister of finance.

Cardinal Gibbons Opposes Prohibition

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons in a statement issued tonight says: "I have always been in favor of strict regulation of the manufacture and sale of liquor instead of absolute prohibition, because by a strict regulation the liberty of individuals is preserved, whereas by prohibition we face legislation which in the long run cannot be carried out and an early result of prohibition will be the secret and illicit manufacture and sale of bad liquor, whereby the government will be deprived of a large revenue besides being put to enormous expense in the employment of agents to enforce the law. Moreover, in carrying out the law, I see also an invasion of the home which up to now all men have agreed is a sacred and holy place. These agents may enter our homes with the violence of burglars and the immunity of officers of the law."

Princess Patricia's Regiment Permanent Canadian Force

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Announcement was made at a dinner tonight of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, that the regiment would always remain as a complete unit in the defensive forces of Canada. Incidentally it was stated that Lieut.-Col. James Gault, the organizer of the regiment, who was wounded four times and lost a leg, is now commanding the battalion on the Rhine.

Steamer Arrivals

| Steamer | At | From |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| Calabria | New York | Genoa |
| Pueblo (Cruiser) | Transport | New York |
| Canada | Boston | Brest |
| Canada | Boston | Brest |
| Tunisiana | Liverpool | St. John |

WHY HAVE "SMOKES" JUMPED PRICE, ASKS CONSUMER

Soldiers Can Buy Canadian Brands Cheaper in England Than Here.

LOWER IN HAMILTON Cigarettes There Two for a Quarter, But Are Fifteen Cents Straight Here.

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TROOPS STILL AT RHINE SAYS OFFICIAL OTTAWA

Soldiers Can Buy Canadian Brands Cheaper in England Than Here.

LOWER IN HAMILTON Cigarettes There Two for a Quarter, But Are Fifteen Cents Straight Here.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The militia department has not been advised of the withdrawal of all Canadian troops from the occupied portions of Germany. A statement that all Canadian troops had been withdrawn to France had been attributed to Major-General Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., in an interview given on in Montreal. Major-General Dodds was also quoted as saying that the Third Canadian Division should commence marching from England about Feb. 10, and all the division be in Canada by the end of the month of February and that it would be followed closely by the other Canadian fighting divisions.

At militia headquarters the news given in the interview are considered to be incorrect. While no official advice has been received, it is thought unlikely that the Third Division will start coming back much before the beginning of March.

The luncheon, besides bringing together a brilliant assemblage, also brought out the declaration from President Wilson that the peace of France, if it continues, will be the peace of the world, and not only France must organize against the peril, but the world must organize against it.

The meeting of the supreme council was attended by representatives of the five great powers. The council was given over to hearing a. Noulens, the French ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed the various changes which have been taking place in the government and conditions there. What he told the council was the enemy of the entente. It is not disclosed but an authorized statement from M. Noulens sums up his views thus:

Bolshevism Enemy of Entente. "The Bolshevism power is the enemy of the entente. It is responsible for the Russian defection from the entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against the terms of the German armistice. These acts show an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the entente."

Treason and terror, which are increasing daily, should place the bloody chiefs at Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity. No society of five great powers can deal with a regime, which constitutes today the most serious obstacle to a general peace. Until the regime is overthrown, Europe will continue to be exposed to the severest risks of aggression and war."

M. Noulens will be followed tomorrow by the Danish minister, H. Scavenius, along the same lines.

Luncheon to President Wilson was one of the most elaborate functions this far held, with 340 guests at the table in the grand ballroom of the Hotel de Ville, where the Bourbons and many premiers and public leaders, in the sumptuous setting of one of the finest of the old world palaces, the throne room of the Tuileries, were seated for the first time since a hundred years ago, Napoleon banqueted his generals returning from 1805.

President Wilson's speech was warmly applauded, and as he closed, the band of the Republican Guard took up the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise, with the voice of a tenor from the opera joining in the refrain.

The guests then withdrew for coffee in the salon of the Hotel de Ville, where two brilliant groups formed, one with Marshal Foch in the centre, and the other with President Wilson, the premier and foreign delegates crowding around.

President Wilson Greeted. Antonin Dubost, the president of the French Senate, made a eulogistic address in welcoming Mr. Wilson. He predicted a "new world order, and perhaps a world harmony," as a result of the present peace conference. "It is with such a hope," he concluded, "that we shall most willingly participate in the sublime cause which you have come to undertake on the devastated soil of old Europe, where hatred and discord still howl after the guns have become silent, and where anarchy causes a vast part of mankind to stagger. The task is a gigantic one, but it is worthy of your country, accustomed to great undertakings, and of ours, the ancient artisan of western civilization."

President Wilson, in reply to the greeting extended him, began by expressing his pleasure at the cordiality of the welcome.

A new world is coming into life, the president said, adding that the world has awakened to its community of interest, and it knows its future depends on this community of interest.

The future of free institutions and of civilization, he added, depends upon it.

"It knows that if the peril to which France has been exposed is continued," the president continued, "the menace will reach to the entire world. Against this it is not alone France, it is the entire world which must organize itself."

With Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, the only absentee, the supreme council of the peace conference reassembled at 10.30 o'clock this morning. Premier Orlando had arrived here from Rome, however, and was expected to attend the council's session later in the day.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, was accompanied to the meeting by Lord Robert Cecil, who has especially in charge the subject of a league of nations, on behalf of Great Britain. Baron Nobun Makino, chief of the Japanese mission, attended the council for the first time, representing Japan, together with Baron Katsuki, the ambassador to France.

Lord Robert Cecil remained at the

French Ambassador to Russia Tells Supreme Council They Are Beyond Pale of Humanity—Luncheon to Wilson.

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FAILS TO PERSUADE BRITISH LABOR

No Agreement on Gompers' Proposal to Hold Trades Union International Congress.

London, Jan. 20.—The delegation headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., which is here on its way to Paris to attend the international labor conference, met the British parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress today.

The conference, which lasted three hours, failed to reach an agreement on a proposal by Mr. Gompers that a purely trades union international conference be held concurrently with the peace conference. It is understood that a strong divergence of views on the subject was shown, and another meeting will be held tomorrow.

The Berne Conference. Several delegations have arrived to attend the international labor conference, which is to be held here on Jan. 27. Camille Huysmans, secretary of the Socialist International, is among the number, and the English delegates are expected on Saturday. The latter, on their way to Berne, are expected to consult with the French Socialist party in Paris and attempt to induce the Belgian Socialists to send a delegation to the conference.

The German-Austrian and Bohemian Socialist parties have nominated three representatives each to constitute their delegations.

Bombay Operatives Strike. Bombay, Jan. 20.—One hundred thousand cottonmill operatives here have struck. They demand an increased war bonus. There has been no serious disturbance in part from stone-throwing at non-strikers.

Railroads Already Busy. That is why the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific do not wish to see the road built, and they have begun to use all kinds of arguments in the newspapers friendly to them. A number of papers have already stated that the poor ratepayers of Hamilton would never consent to incurring a debt of six millions, and be liable to enormous deficits every year. As matters stand, the