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CONFERENCE TODAY WILL PASS ON LEAGUE PLAN

New Order-in-Council Announced Confers Power to Intern Enemy Aliens

GREATEST UPHEAVAL EVER YET KNOWN IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Member in British Commons Says at Any Moment Country May Face It.

OUTLOOK IS SERIOUS Official Labor Party Amendment Regrets Absence of Any Definite Proposal.

London, Feb. 13.—J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, seconding the official labor party amendment in reply to the speech from the throne, which expressed regret at the absence of any mention in the speech of a definite proposal for dealing with the present causes of industrial unrest and for securing in this connection working hours and conditions of labor that would establish a higher standard of life and social well being for the people, said he had no hesitation in saying that the difficulties with the miners, railwaymen and transport workers were so serious that the country might at any moment be plunged into one of the greatest industrial upheavals ever known. He asserted that there were a million men and women unemployed.

The amendment was moved by William Graces, labor member for South Glamorgan, who declared that not a little of the responsibility for the unrest lay in the failure to give reasonable trade union officials such settlements by negotiations as they were entitled to receive, and in the granting of concessions regarding terms of their employment which were not to be made until after the work, which concessions had been refused to trade union leaders before the stoppage.

Renunciation of Conciliation. Organized labor, the member said, stood strongly for the settlement of disputes by conciliation. The real cause of the present unrest, he declared, was a question of unsettled grievances. He contended that if the situation created by this unrest was to be remedied, the government must go to the root of the matter and nationalize the land, the railways and mines. As long as the policy of nationalization was unsettled, he asserted, there would be serious industrial unrest.

Renunciation of Aliens. Edward Shortt, home secretary, stated that the general repatriation of alien enemies in the United Kingdom was being carried out as far as shipping permitted. Over six thousand had been repatriated since the armistice. At the present time 18,000 enemy civilians are interned in the United Kingdom.

Right Hon. Winston Churchill stated a committee was considering the question of enabling relations to visit graves in France and Flanders. It had been expected that Premier Lloyd George would intervene in the labor debate, but Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the house, explained that the premier had been detained by important work and had asked him to speak instead.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to beg the house not to force a division on the labor amendment, because, he said, it would be a bad thing that the government was doing nothing to deal with the industrial situation. It was fair, he added, to suggest that the government was neglecting one of its chief duties. He admitted that the government had shown a tenderness for profiteers. On the contrary, prices had been controlled or fixed in every direction, and the effect of a heavy excess profits duty likely would be an absence of working capital, which would be dangerous to the country in trade competition.

After announcing the government's willingness to make any award to miners retroactive, Mr. Bonar Law argued that a distinction had been drawn between the movement for obtaining better working conditions by limiting employers' profits and similar movements inflicting hardships on the community. He believed that if the people kept their heads there will be no great danger of serious unemployment. The demand for monotonous of all kinds had prevented that. The dangers he foresaw were lack of credit and fear to engage in new enterprises.

CONGRESS HAS ADOPTED THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Washington, Feb. 13.—Final legislative action on the war revenue bill, levying six billions in taxes this year and four billions yearly thereafter until revised, was taken late today by the senate. Without a record vote, and with but a few stragglers, the senate conference agreement on the measure was adopted as approved last Saturday by the house. Final approval of the bill by the president is regarded as assured.

LADIES' COSTUMES

Some eight months ago the Dineen Company introduced a new department in its big store—one for ladies' suits and skirts. Just now the company is having a sale to clear out the entire stock of these goods, and prices can prove a temptation to the wise buyer. A sale should prove a success. A cut in prices is made in every line of ladies' hats, coats, ulsters, suits and skirts. If you are down town today call into Dineen's, 140 Yonge Street.

771 Wounded Canadians Landed at Portland, Me.

Portland, Maine, Feb. 13.—With the long pier deserted except for the numerous Grand Bank and Canadian military officials, a few newspaper men and the Red Cross corps standing at attention, the big hospital ship, H.M.S. Araguaya, with 771 wounded, mostly maimed and crippled, Canadian soldiers on board arrived at her dock this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Owing to the report issued this morning that the ship would not arrive until Friday morning the official city government commission was not wholly in attendance, Mayor Clarke having started for Augusta, the capital, earlier in the day.

The receipt of a wireless despatch shortly after noon that the ship would dock during the afternoon caused considerable surprise and no little excitement. Nearly a thousand people were refused admittance to the docks, remaining outside the gates until dark, when several hundred Portland young women, in some unknown manner, secured admittance to the docks, making things lively and cheerful for those on board, none of whom were allowed to land. An exchange of addresses and candy for souvenirs, particularly English coins was very noticeable.

The Araguaya was boarded at quarantine by Major-General G. C. Jones, director-general of Canadian medical services. Incidents connected with her appearance and docking mid with enthusiasm and appropriate selections by the bands are almost beyond description.

Many Pathetic Scenes. Of the many pathetic scenes witnessed at every turn on the huge ship, perhaps none was equal to that which a Toronto newspaper representative came across as he reached the top of the gangplank. With a good-natured smile glowing on his face and hand outstretched, Private A. Gallimore of 99 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, Ont., with one leg gone at the hip and one

eye missing, tried his very best to voice a welcome, but words failed him. Regaining his composure later, however, he explained that it was just the joy of reaching this side of the Atlantic that caused him to lose control of his feeling. An attractive Red Cross girl joined the group just as the correspondent requested Private Gallimore to relate the story of his wounds and also he told his story in a remarkable manner, many, including the Red Cross worker, were forced to turn away, overcome but unashamed.

Salvation Army Helped. Enjoying the candy and cigarettes and the company of the Salvation Army girls, who offered them, were a little party, a youth of 17 from Brantford, Ont., who has lost one arm at the shoulder, and two Toronto boys, Gunner Keaton and Pte. Alex. Tach, both wounded, as the rest. The latter wouldn't give the address, but said: "Ask her; she can tell you and then she will know I'm coming." Taking the proffered card the correspondent read: "Miss F. Woolcott, 341 Rhodes avenue, Toronto, Ont." Turning to give his assurances and perhaps ask a few questions the correspondent found Pte. Tach "had retired to his bunk."

About sixty wounded left tonight on special cars for Fredericton and Halifax. No hospital trains leaving for Quebec, Ontario or western Canada until early Friday morning. Nothing but words of highest praise were heard regarding the treatment and conditions on the trip over, but every man deeply felt the loss of his leg, expressions being heard from all sides.

No person, excepting the Red Cross workers, was allowed to visit the hospital wards, but from hearing the heartrending stories, taking from the deck below, no one seemed to mind to any great extent.

EX-DEPUTY-CHIEF'S NAME WAS THE OPEN SESAME

Archibald Senior Denies Empowering Son to Obtain Liquor From Police-Medical Purposes Not Mentioned, Say Witnesses.

No new sensations were sprung at the police station up to the parliament buildings. Further than this, department sayeth not.

Ex-Alt. Archibald ruffled the smooth surface of the enquiry by contradicting the strictly corroborative line of the evidence, but the effect of the explanatory statements was wholly personal. The police officer had been misled by a bye-by-bunting story. "Dad" (meaning the ex-deputy chief) was going a hunting, or his son had said, the police officer did not make one of the hunting party. And it was not until after he had the six bottles in his brief bag and was walking away with it that a thought first came into the ex-aiderman's mind of a vague possibility of having done wrong in securing the supply from the police. But he explained that he never before had procured any liquor and did not know how to go about it. Inexperience led naturally to wrong doing, and he was no thought of wrong in his mind.

In a crowded room with its deep embossed mural borders of ripe, purple grapes, redolent of Bacchus, the adjourned enquiry into this case of attachment of illicit liquor was resumed and adjourned again till next Tuesday.

Judge Winchester, Col. Denison and Chief Grasset sat on one side of a table and about twenty newspaper men with Mr. Robinson, (who appeared for Inspector "Pogue" on the other.

Known Nothing. The first witness was Detective Thomas, who knew nothing of the six bottles. He only knew that the provincial government was entitled to take it away.

Col. Denison: No one came and told you they had taken anything from a tank?

A: No. Col. Denison: And not likely they would, as they are not in the habit of doing so. Plainclothes Officer James G. Crusan.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2).

GERMANY WOULD RAISE LOAN IN UNITED STATES

Geneva, Feb. 13.—The Lausanne Gazette says Germany is preparing to raise a large loan in the United States as soon as peace is signed. The despatch adds that the money is to be used to pay for expected raw materials from allied countries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

British and foreign mails via England will be closed at the Toronto General Postoffice as follows: Regular ordinary mail at 6 a.m., Friday, Feb. 14, 1919. Supplementary registered mail at 10 a.m., Friday, Feb. 14, 1919.

Mails for the Canadian forces in Siberia, to be despatched via Vancouver, will be closed at the general postoffice as follows: Ordinary letter mail, 6 p.m., Friday, Feb. 21, 1919. Registered mail, 5 p.m., Friday, Feb. 21, 1919.

RECORD FLIGHT LONDON TO PARIS

British Service Machine Covered Distance in Hour and Fifty Minutes.

London, Feb. 13.—The British air ministry announces that a British service machine yesterday made a record flight between Paris and London, covering the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

OTTAWA ENACTS ORDER-IN-COUNCIL ON ALIEN QUESTION

Confers Power on Judges in Canada to Make Prisoners of War.

DESIGNATE HAMILTON First City Given Right to Deal With Enemy Aliens.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The government, it is announced, has taken decisive action in the matter of dealing with alien enemies. Indications have been most pronounced for some time that a growing feeling of hostility was developing in various portions of the Dominion against alien enemies, most of whom have profited during the war and have not so contented themselves as to show appreciation of the citizenship they were enjoying and for which others were fighting. On the other hand, the behavior of many was such as to excite the public feeling of public feeling has shown itself in some larger cities.

Demand for Deportation. The general feeling has today been expressed as to the demand for deportation, but as has been clearly set out in statements and press articles that have already appeared, deportation to enemy countries is only possible under such terms and in such numbers as the allied powers may permit. To the extent that deportation can be effected by the repatriation of troops for France, Signor Crespi for Italy, George Rublee for the United States, and J. A. Satter for Great Britain.

Orders Made Today. Special regulations have today been enacted by the governor-in-council under the powers conferred by the war measures act, 1914, and now have the force of law, whereby, with respect to localities to be designated by its minister of justice, power is conferred upon the country already in force of the superior court, to direct the internment as prisoners of war of persons of alien enemy nationality residing or being within the designated localities. The procedure is of a summary character and very simple. The judge of the locality, or upon his request, any judge having like powers for another county or district, may upon summary complaint by any municipal or local authority or by any person who in the opinion of the judge is sufficiently representative of the feeling of the community.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SHIPS TO BE ADMINISTERED IN TRUST

Ultimate Disposition of Tonnage By Peace Terms Will Not Be Prejudiced—Delegates to Arrange for Delivery.

Paris, Feb. 13.—An official communication issued this evening says: "The maritime and transport council met Feb. 11 and 12. Those present were MM. Clementel and Besson for France, Signor Crespi for Italy, George Rublee for the United States, and J. A. Satter for Great Britain.

The council appointed delegates to proceed to Spa, together with representatives of the food departments and the naval authorities of the government to meet the representatives of the German government February 15 and arrange with regard to the delivery of vessels which the German government was bound to hand over under the armistice of January 16 and the Treaty agreement of January 17.

The preparation for a considerable number of vessels has been proceeding and about 150,000 dead weight tonnage, have been named by the German government and are now ready to sail. Meanwhile the allied governments are making an examination on the spot of other German vessels in German ports.

ARE REORGANIZING MILITIA REGIMENTS

Federal Committee Has Scheme to Take in Overseas Battalions.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Major-General Newburn, minister of militia, in a letter addressed to officers commanding units of the Canadian militia, draws attention to the fact that a committee, of which Major-General Sir W. O. Otter is chairman, is giving special consideration to the problem of reorganization of the active militia upon a plan which will at once preserve the history of the militia regiments and perpetuate the identity of overseas battalions. In this connection the minister of militia quotes a letter from Lieut-General Currie, commander of the Canadian Army Corps, in which he expresses warm approval of the effort to link up the units constituting the overseas forces with the militia units in Canada. It is understood that a number of officers now with the overseas units will be added to the committee mentioned above, which will consult with representatives of the active militia as to how best the end desired may be attained.

Where the Likker Came From.

Stoort: I wud na pit it beyon' they United Farmers bringin' th' likker intil' Homer till tak' aw' th' gude name o' Maister Rowell.

Josephus: And they may have taken it out of the cellar of the parliament buildings up the Queen's Park in order to blast the reputation of Sir William.

Stoort: Fa has th' key till th' cellar? Joe: Mr. McGarry and Mr. MacPherson, one for the Irish and one for the Scotch.

Stoort: Ma conscience!

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT ADOPTED BY COMMISSION

Proposal for an Interallied Military Force Rejected by Great Majority—Will Be Presented to Conference Today—Contains Twenty-Six Articles.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Bourgeois proposition for an inter-allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the society of nations commission today. The French and Czech-Slovaks were the only representatives voting in the affirmative.

The draft of the society of nations plan was then unanimously adopted as a whole. The final draft consists of twenty-six articles.

President Wilson will personally read the draft to a plenary meeting of the society of nations tomorrow. The conference will not be asked to finally adopt it at this time.

The Japanese delegation presented an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated in immigration laws. Several delegates urged that this would open such a large question that great delay might ensue, and the matter was dropped without a vote.

In one case the plan was amended so as to provide that the nations having membership in the league should pledge themselves to take up arms if necessary for the maintenance of the integrity of their respective territories. In addition to this it had developed, the commission discarded the idea of virtually making the society of nations a super-state.

The United States, under the society of nations plan, as it now has been amended, will maintain an army of not less than 500,000 men, which

RATIFY OR REJECT TREATY EN BLOC

Bonar Law Says it Will Be Impossible for Parliament to Discuss Details.

London, Feb. 13.—George Lambert, in the house of commons today, asked whether parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the peace treaty.

Rt. Hon. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about 20 parliaments should discuss the details of the treaty. He added that as far as Great Britain was concerned the treaty would not be satisfactory until parliament had expressed an opinion on it.

Law's reply indicated that the treaty would have to be ratified or rejected en bloc.

REVELATIONS MADE REGARDING FACTS WHICH BEGAN WAR

Book Compiled From Secret Documents is Sanctioned by British Foreign Office.

LICHNOWSKY HONEST But Bethmann-Hollweg Was Doing Utmost to Get War Machinery Going.

London, Feb. 13.—Some of the accepted stories of the happenings of the momentous days just prior to the war, it is understood, are shattered in a book based on official documents and personal notes of diplomats and officials to be issued tomorrow.

The book characterizes as a fallacy the belief that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo was a "stage-managed affair," but it is asserted from the documents that the assassination had not occurred the war certainly would have been started very soon.

The famous Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914, according to the book, was not what has been generally accepted. The meeting took place but it was not a formal conference as has been declared repeatedly. It is asserted that many persons who were supposed to have been there were not present. Emperor William and members of the German imperial staff were present, however, and at this conference Germany definitely decided for war.

The book was written by Professor Charles W. C. Oman, president of the Royal Historical Society and a professor of history at Oxford University. A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Earl Curzon, government leader in the house of lords, are understood to have taken an active interest in its compilation.

Damning Revelations. One of the "damning revelations," as Prof. Oman calls them, is that from a close study of Munich newspapers he has established that the ultimatum from the German government to the Serbian government was deliberately timed when President Poincare and Premier Viviani of France were at sea after their departure from Petrograd in order to make it difficult for the entente to reach an understanding. Prof. Oman also states that a complete analysis of these revelations.

A series of hitherto unpublished communications between Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary in 1914, and Prince Lichnowsky, the German foreign secretary, are also included.

CANADA'S CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

Now Total Eleven Hundred and Forty Million Dollars.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Canada's claims against Germany, including war expenditure to date, now total over eleven hundred and forty million dollars. War expenditure alone from the beginning of the war to the end of last month, totaled \$1,122,000,000. This represents accounts which have passed thru the books of the finance department. In addition, actual enemy damages against Canadians—claims for damages by submarines and in other ways—now total about nineteen million dollars. About a month ago, the government cabled to Sir Robert Borden that Canadian claims for enemy damages totaled \$16,500,000. Since then, claims have been coming in steadily to the extent of probably another two and a half millions.

The figures are of particular interest in view of Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the British house of commons today that British delegates at the peace conference intend to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war.

Expecting relatives can wait until the troop trains arrive. Until these buildings are completed, which will be some time next month, troops will continue to be detained at North Toronto and will receive the usual fourteen days' leave. The dispersal area, will provide eating and sleeping accommodation over night for 2,000 men. The new method of discharging men, which will then be in effect, will provide that there shall never be more than this number on hand in one day. During the summer, however, there will also be a large tented camp during Exhibition time which will be in no way interfered with. A new entrance will be opened to the grounds, making it unnecessary for friends of soldiers to pay the regular admission to the Exhibition. The arrival of troops will also undoubtedly be a great attraction at the fair.

The heartiest co-operation in the matter was given the military authorities by Mr. Kent, of the National Exhibition, and the city council. A dispersal area is to be opened in Hamilton in the course of a few weeks, but will be under the direction of Major Gibson. Lt.-Col. Robertson will be in charge in Hamilton.

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