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LAURIER'S FUNERAL SATURDAY

PEACE CONFREES HAVE A STACK OF WORK AHEAD

Decided That Germany Will Pay Damages But Not Allies' Cost of War.

**REMAKING MAP OF WORLD
SLOW JOB.**
PARIS, Feb. 18. (By Ed. L. Keen)—The peace conference is figuratively expected to mark time until President Wilson returns from his brief furlough in the United States. While the foundation for peace settlement has been firmly laid, the conferees realize that the future cannot be completed without the guidance of the spokesman of a people totally disinterested in European affairs.

Work on the details of the various problems will continue during the President's absence but it is understood that no momentous decisions will be made until he again takes his seat at the peace table, probably about the middle of next month.

The peace conference formally opened just a month ago today. In that month events moved faster than even the most sanguine delegate believed possible. Yet there are countless problems, large and small, of which the conference has barely scratched the surface.

In the solution of these the conferees will be confronted by constantly overlapping and conflicting claims, necessitating the presence of an international umpire, for which office President Wilson is admitted by the conferees themselves, and European peoples as well, to have qualified.

The constitution of the league of nations—recognized as the ground work of entire peace settlement—has been completed but the draft is at best a tentative affair. When it comes up for debate in the general peace congress, it is believed to be practically certain that some amendments will be made. Meanwhile the league is before the court of public opinion and is sure to be discussed by the parliaments of the various signatory nations.

Inasmuch as these parliaments will be required to ratify one treaty, of which the league constitution will be a part, they are expected to attempt some modification or extension of the text before according it their approval. Parliamentary ratification of treaties in some countries is not mandatory, of course, but in case of the pending peace settlement all precedent will be waived in favor of this democratic custom.

The menace of militarism has apparently been removed so far as the enemy countries are concerned. The new armistice terms accepted on Sunday by Germany are understood to render her impotent in a military way, while her allies have been helpless since their first signed their respective armistices.

Militarism, as applied to the associated powers, is still practically an unsolved problem. The league of nations draft provides for the limitation of armaments, "to the lowest point consistent with national safety" but leaves the interpretation of this largely in the hands of the executive council of the league. This particular point is sure to be debated to great length, particularly by the French, who are desirous of obtaining military security against any repetition of the coup of 1914.

"Freedom of the Seas" was one of President Wilson's "fourteen points" which for a time seemed to conflict with British ideas and was disposed of in the league of nations draft. The principle was originally designed for the protection of neutral rights in wartime. The league organization is such that in case of war, neutrality will be practically impossible.

In the matter of indemnities, an agreement has virtually been reached that Germany shall not be compelled to pay the war costs of the associated powers, but that she shall make full reparation for material damages. A special committee is now working on the problem of how much Germany should pay, how much she can pay and how she shall pay it.

The closely allied question of responsibility for the war and punishment for the violation of international rules of warfare, also is being handled by a special committee. This body has determined to investigate the personal culpability of individuals, "no matter how highly placed." Two sub-committees are examining the laws involved and another is inquiring into evidence of violations.

The remaking of the map of the world is a slow and serious problem with the ever-present danger of arousing permanent enmities for violating the principles of the league of nations. The supreme war council is supervising this work, with the aid of several advisory committees.

The biggest stride in reaching an agreement on this problem has been the abrogation of the secret treaties, entered into by the allies regarding certain territorial acquisitions. It has been decided that all German colonies will be placed under protectorates, responsible to the league of nations and that other former enemy territories shall be permitted to decide on similar protectorates, on the basis of self-determination.

Matters which remain to be definitely settled include France's claim to the Saar valley, Italy's and Jugoslavia's dispute over Dalmatia and conflicting territorial claims of the Germans, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Austrians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Greeks and Arabs.

Labor problems are on the road to solution, through the projected establishment of an international Labor Bureau, in connection with the league of nations. The special rights of women and children also will, it is believed, be protected by a similar bureau.

The Russian situation today is apparently as big a question as at any time since its inception. Both the supreme war council and the supreme economic council are striving to attain some means of eliminating the menace provided by this situation. The only certain element seems to be that British and American troops will be withdrawn from Northern Russia.

The former Central powers are working out their own salvation with fair success. Republics have been established in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Restoration of normal conditions is proceeding as rapidly as the situation will permit.

Von Hindenburg Issues an Appeal to People

ASKS FOR VOLUNTEERS TO GO EAST.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg on Friday issued the following appeal to the German people, according to a wireless dispatch received from Berlin today. "Volunteers and comrades, hasten to my help. I am filled with deep solicitude for the Fatherland's future, as I return to the east to take command on behalf of the German government. Unite once again in love for your country and in confidence in your leaders."

Armistice Commission Completing its Work

A DEFINITE AGREEMENT TO FOLLOW.

PARIS, Feb. 18. (By Fred S. Ferguson)—The allied commission, designated to formulate additional armistice conditions, have practically completed their work, it was learned today. The armistice renewal signed Sunday is essentially provisional and a definite agreement, containing additional military and naval terms, will be submitted as soon as the commissioners finish their task. It was said that Marshal Foch may be able to communicate the additional terms to the German Government within a week. Germany, rendered impotent by the new and subsequent military regulations, will be protected by the Allies from outside aggression. Foch sent a telegram to Warsaw last night, forbidding the Poles to attack German territory.

Those new terms will continue in effect until the preliminary peace with Germany is signed. The terms which Germany accepted on Sunday and will be compelled to accept later combine to fix her military and naval status not only as a defeated, menacing power but to necessitate a reorganization of the remnants of her war machine under the rules of the league of nations. These are understood to include the destruction of all submarines, limitation of the output of the Krupp works, in accordance with league ideals, and disarmament of the Heligoland and Kiel canal fortifications, at least to within the status fixed by the league.

Lady Laurier Receiving Many Messages in Grief

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CABLED SYMPATHIES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Countless messages of condolence to Lady Laurier have been pouring in since yesterday. From all parts of Canada and the United States they are coming, bearing testimony to the great and general nature of the feeling caused by the death of the veteran statesman.

One of the first heard from was his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, formerly Governor-General of the Dominion, whose relations with Sir Wilfrid were ever the most cordial. Lady Laurier is this morning suffering severely from the shock of her bereavement though her health is generally good. This afternoon the casket will be brought down to the big drawing room where it will remain until Thursday afternoon.

There hangs on the study wall of Hon. Charles Murphy, a framed memo containing the signatures of those who attended the last cabinet council called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on October 6, 1911. The signatures are as follows: "Wilfrid Laurier, R.J. Cartwright, W. Templeman, Wm. Patterson, W.S. Fielding, Sidney Fischer, George P. Graham, W.L. MacKenzie King, William Pugsley, Frank Oliver, Rodolphe Lemieux, Henri Beland, Charles Murphy and A.B. Aylesworth." The first four are dead. Of the others only Messrs Murphy and Lemieux were lieutenants of Sir Wilfrid at the last session.

German Govt. Had Decided to Refuse To Sign the Labor Armistice Terms.

PARTY LEADERS PREVAILED UPON THEM TO ACCEPT.

WEIMAR, Feb. 18.—Intervention of the German party leaders was all that prevented the armistice being broken off at the last minute, it was rumored here today. The cabinet had already decided it was impossible to accept the new conditions, and only changed its attitude after strong representation by the political spokesmen of the German people.

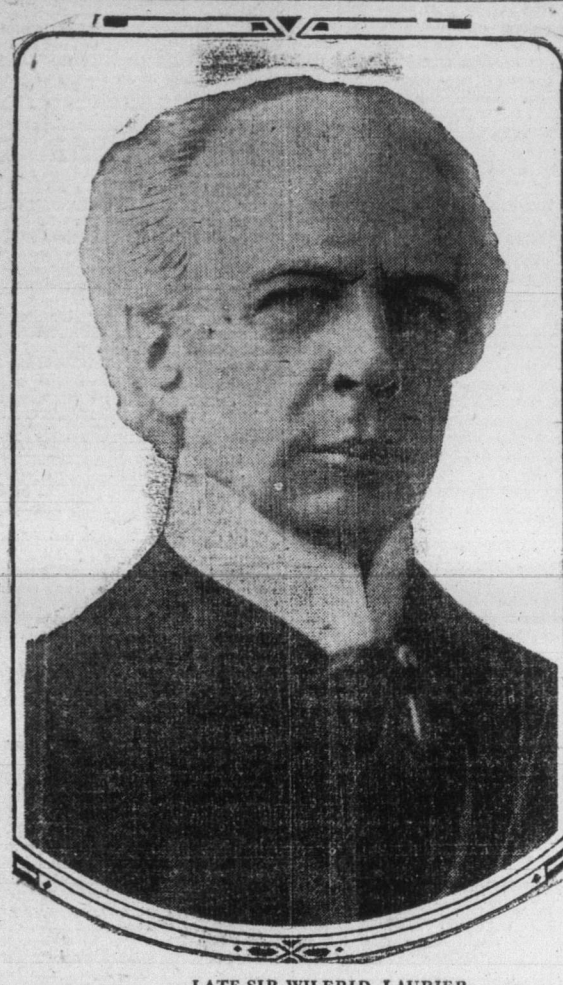
After determining that the added terms were too drastic, the cabinet resolved to call in party leaders for endorsement of its position, before definitely ordering Matthias Erzberger, Chairman of the Armistice Commission, not to sign the renewal. The politicians, however, took an opposite view and eventually succeeded in persuading the cabinet members to reverse their decision.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau thereupon resigned but later decided to remain if the government rather than he personally should "take the responsibility for the consequences." The order to sign was sent to Chairman Erzberger after four o'clock Sunday afternoon. It is understood that it was received only a few minutes before the time set by Marshal Foch for acceptance or refusal—6 o'clock.

Erzberger is said to have determined on his own initiative, that he would not sign the extension, unless expressly ordered to do so. The entire session of the National Assembly tomorrow will be devoted to a discussion of the armistice.

HOUSE WILL ADJOURN ON THURSDAY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The House will probably adjourn from Thursday to Tuesday in order to give the Opposition an opportunity to hold a caucus next Monday for the purpose of appointing a new leader.



LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Russia Is a Problem

ALLIES ARE UNDECIDED OVER SITUATION.

PARIS, Feb. 18. (By Fred S. Ferguson)—The associated powers today were apparently completely at sea regarding a Russian policy. Although the supreme war council has reopened the question it is understood that no progress has been made toward a definite solution.

The one thing that was certain was that British and American troops will be withdrawn from Northern Russia as soon as practicable. While it is possible that this may not be accomplished before the ice breaks up in the spring, it is said that steps are already being taken to facilitate evacuation. This policy will apparently be adhered to in the face of renewed efforts by the French to obtain armed intervention on a large scale.

It was still doubtful today whether the proposed joint conference originally scheduled to open last Saturday at Prinkipo, will go through. A decision on this is expected within a few days.

A proposal by Winston Churchill, British War Minister, that was said to include a provision for a declaration of a state of war, if necessary, is understood to have been talked over by the supreme war council. The majority of the members disapproved. Churchill has since returned to England.

Speeding up Peace Pact To Relieve Soldiers

RUSSIAN PROBLEM IS HARD KNOT.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Some of the entente powers are planning as soon as the Russian problem now before the Supreme Council of the peace conference is disposed of, and a few more hearings are accorded representatives of small nations, to take up the larger problem of the treaty of peace.

The state of public sentiment in America, England, Australia and Canada has impressed their representatives here of the necessity of taking steps to return the soldiers' home, which cannot be accomplished entirely in advance of the conclusion of peace treaty.

No feasible plan for the settling of the Russian question has developed during the two days of hearings given the subject by the supreme war council. The effort will be resumed today, but the weight of opinion in the council seems opposed to any plan involving the use of force or any extension of present military activities, even if the Prinkipo conference fails.

Industrial Conference In Britain Feb. 27th

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO AWAIT OUTCOME.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Ministry of Labor announced that the national house will adjourn till Tuesday.

REQUEST TO COLLEGIATE BD. FOR NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Dr. Merchant Outlines The Steps That Would Have To Be Taken

Shoulders have been put to the wheel. The city has given another expression that it is in earnest in the request for a new technical school.

At a representative gathering at the Collegiate Institute last evening at which Dr. Merchant, Director of Industrial Education of the province was present the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting composed of representatives of municipal councils, boards of trade, school boards, trades and labor unions, that Kitchener and Waterloo need better technical school accommodation and that the high School Board should take measures to secure the cooperation of the Dept. of Education in formulating plans to submit to the municipality for a new technical school building."

The meeting was called by the Advisory Industrial Committee of the Collegiate Board which Dr. Merchant was requested to attend so that the representatives could be enlightened regarding the steps that would have to be taken in order to secure a new technical school following the recent statement to the Board by whom the initiative in the matter, Dr. Merchant as he stated in his address came to advise the members presupposing that the city wanted such a school and judging by the opinions expressed by the various representatives from both the city and Waterloo the opinion was expressed for one must be unanimous in the community.

The Director of Industrial Education's remarks besides dealing with the success of such schools that have been established here and there throughout the province, impressed upon the representatives the onus upon the municipality of first finding out what is needed here. The local conditions and needs as regards the industrial phase and consequent requirements in the way of equipment and the number of classes will first have to be ascertained by an investigation and in this investigation the Department will lend it its assistance. Dr. Merchant assuring the meeting that requested delegate specialists to come here to assist in the investigation.

It should be stated that among several facts that were pointed out by the Director one was this, that the city has two problems with which it had to deal. The first was that of a new industrial school with which work was to be able to bettered. The other problem was Manual Training which, he stated, was a question separate from his department. These were two separate and distinct problems and had to be dealt with as such. This point had to be kept clear.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. J.A. Lang, chairman of the Advisory Industrial Committee. The representatives present were the following: Mr. M.S. Hallman of Waterloo, chairman of the Collegiate Board, Messrs. J.A. Scollen, W.H. Halliwell, C.W. Schiedel of Waterloo, E.O. Weber, all of the Board, Messrs. J.A. Harper and A. Shantz of the Waterloo Public School Board, Messrs. J.H. Baetz, A.S. Capwell, P.J. Wright, H.F. Becker, Andrew C. Knittle, P.A. Hasenpflug, A. Bittel, A. Walker, Dr. C.W. Wood, all of the Advisory Industrial Committee, Aldermen E.E. Ratz, Wilson, H. and A. Schreiter of the City Council; Chairman E.D. Lang, Messrs. H.L. Staebler and J. Schlegel of the Public School Board; Councilor A. Foster of Waterloo; Secretary E. Paquegnat of the Collegiate and the Public School Boards; Principal D. Forsyth, Mr. Clive Bean and Mr. O. Pengelly manual training instructor of the Collegiate.

Quebec People Mourn The Death of Laurier

REGRET THE PASSING OF HIS PERSONALITY.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—It was not in political or higher circles so much as among the masses of the people of the city of Quebec that the deepest feelings of regret were expressed today when it was learned that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was dead. Quebec is much more old fashioned than Montreal and it was not until yesterday afternoon that in lower town was it generally known that a man whom they had loved for so many years was dying and then later that he was dead.

In the section of Quebec, the parishes of St. Roch and St. Saver, where the old leader had represented at Ottawa for so many years, there was a feeling as of religious awe when the news circulated from mouth to mouth. His electors of decades had known that some time or other in the near future he was to die, for immortality was the only achievement that he was not credited within his own division, but the actual realization of his death stunned those who almost worshipped him.

Here and there in St. Roch, where the people love or hate in no half-hearted way, little knots gathered to talk of the event. It was the passing of his personality, not that of a political leader, that most concerned these people. They forgot to think of the political developments that might arise.

Cash Before Delivery Freight Regulation

TO TAKE EFFECT ON MARCH 1 IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The Canada Railway War Board desires to emphasize the fact that the "Cash before delivery" system, for payment of freight charges will be positively effective in all parts of Canada on March first. After that date, goods will be accepted by carriers companies only on a charge prepaid basis, with the exception of certain cases where surety bonds may be used.

FULL OPPOSITION CAUCUS ON MONDAY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—J. A. Robb, Chief Liberal whip, announced that there will be a full Opposition caucus at 10.30 on Monday morning. The house will adjourn till Tuesday.

Dr. Merchant speaks.
"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not come here with any set address nor any particular line of address. The problems with which we are to deal are yours and it is for you to have them stated. I myself have not been here long enough to be familiar with them. There are various problems which will have to be considered and in considering these I shall be glad to endeavor to answer any questions that you may wish to ask."

"I need not dwell on the industrial needs in education, you, I presume are familiar with the same, and I am not going to waste your time on this phase. I feel that you are impressed with this need, owing, partly to the discussion I had with your Board about a year ago and also because in a place like Kitchener the people, I would think, are fully seized with the real necessity of industrial education, something to bridge over the gap or

chasm between the public schools and the industries.
"We have had night schools and they have been a whole success but as I stated last year, I feel that something more must be done. If we look over the past we notice that the drift of pupils in the public school has all been from the public school to profession life, speaking of those who continue the school course after the age limit. The public school training for vocations has all been towards the professions. We need another department to work with the public school in the interest of the public schools and those employed in industries. No Competition For Schools.
"Plans for the establishment of such schools have been developed by the department in a fairly definite way but nothing as yet is ready for announcement. Let me state here that it is not the intention to establish a particular school anywhere. There is therefore no such thing as a competition among the different cities. While later on it is possible that an individual school might be established somewhere to meet the requirements of special industries, such as the textile, it is not the intention to give any municipality a technical school. I am stating this to clear the slate and to let you know just where you stand. Therefore remember you are not in competition with any other place as regards securing a new technical school.
"You need something here so that you will be in a position to take care of the pupils of the district and perhaps those from some distance. And you will get help in providing it. What this is we don't know. There is not going to be given by the government a technical school yet there will be some assistance but the assistance will be in the way of helping in other ways. It is expected that the Dominion Government will contribute with the provincial government. But the detail plans of the Department in the way of assisting municipalities are as yet not ready for a public statement.
A Day School Needed.
Now what is the point? Well, you said you would secure help but I am not in a position to say what that help will be. But I may assume to say that it will be fairly liberal. We hope to do something for equipment and to be able to better the grant to maintenance but as I have said I am not prepared to say just what it will be.
Must Find Out What Is Wanted.
"Now what do you want? It's for you to say. I don't know what your needs are. You know I don't know. I don't know what you want in a more favorable position to learn the requirements. The provincial government offices however, are ready to assist any locality in investigating conditions. If you want to make an enquiry and if you make up your mind and let the Department know, they would send a man here to give you definite and detail advice as to what courses should be provided in the school, and so forth.
Who Should Attend.
"You need a day school as I have said. You need a school and the kind of buildings and classes that is for you to say. My own idea is that all children up to sixteen years of age should attend this day school, and perhaps people up to eighteen or twenty years. This is the idea. You know I don't know the local economic conditions and whether such a plan would be advisable I am not in a position to say. But on general principles that basis is the right one. Under that plan third book and fourth book children should be included. We must make an inducement in order to direct a greater proportion of bright pupils to industrial spheres of life. At present industry is not getting its fair share of bright pupils who leave the public schools. We must provide special classes, especially for boys who have a bias for industry.
Present Accommodation Not Satisfactory.
"Now as to the school you would need here, the accommodation, I might say, of the present technical school is not satisfactory for a day school. You will need several workshops and laboratories apart from the Collegiate Institute, and some class rooms.
Manual Training a Separate Problem.
"There is another phase. I understand that you have a manual training problem here. Manual training, I should state, is not in my department at all, and I could not say anything regarding what you should or should not do with this problem. However, I understand that you have some difficulty in connection with this department.
(Continued on Page 2.)