

GERMANY WILL SLOWLY RECOVER

If the Allies Do Not Impose Too Hard Conditions, RECOVERY WILL BE HARD

BUT CAN BE MADE IF GERMANY GETS A CHANCE.

Count Max Von Montegias Says That the Allies Need to Alleviate the Blockade to a Certain Extent.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Bonn, Jan. 6.—Germany will slowly recover from the disasters wrought by the war and will in time regain its place among the nations of the world, but in a democratic, not a monarchial spirit, according to Count Max Von Montegias, formerly in charge of American affairs in the Foreign Office at Berlin and now German minister to Switzerland.

HOW AIRPLANES GREW IN THE WAR

Opening of Conflict Found Britain With Less Than One Hundred.

London, Jan. 6.—The declaration of war by Great Britain at midnight, August 4th, 1914, found the Royal Flying Corps with only four squadrons in being, representing well under 100 airplanes. Three of those squadrons went instantly to France. A new squadron followed these pioneers in about ten days' time, while a fifth squadron, mobilized and sent out in twenty-four hours, reached the fighting zone about the middle of September. In these early days of the war, machines were used simply for strategic reconnaissance. It was not until after the battle of the Marne when settled warfare was established, that artillery fire control from the air, and the cruder forms of co-operation with the infantry were practised and developed.

As late as June, 1915, ordinary rifles with shortened barrels were carried by British pilots, and hand-grenades were flung at enemy aviators in the air. The development of formation fighting and the evolution of aerial gunnery dates from about this time, when the machine gun became an essential part of the equipment of fighting pilots and observers.

WERE FLUNG NAKED INTO MORTUARY

British Prisoners Dying Off Rapidly in German Camp.

London, Jan. 6.—The terrible conditions existing in the British prisoners' camp at Pachim, Mecklenburg, are described by Sefton Delmer, the Daily Mail's special correspondent in Berlin, who visited the camp. He says: "The prisoners, hourly waiting to go to Stettin for the voyage home, are dying of rapidly from influenza. The German doctor leaves the camp at 5 o'clock every evening and looks his medicine cupboard before he goes. The prisoners had a terrible Christmas fighting influenza with their bare hands, so to say. On the day after Christmas the British were asked to furnish a burying party and found 17 dead men lying as they had been thrust into the mortuary. All had been stripped, even of their shirts, and were unwashed, the sanitation servants having gone to Berlin for the holiday."

BILLY BISHOP'S OPINION.

Traveling by Air as Safe as a Church.

Ottawa Jan. 6.—Unless Lieut. Col. W. A. Bishop, world's premier airman now in Ottawa, mis-guesses, Ottawa folks will be travelling to Toronto, Montreal and other Canadian cities via aerial routes within a year's time—making the trips in a fraction of the time now required, and with the addition of no greater risk than they take when covering the distance by the more common-place method provided by the railways. The famous Canadian aviator is enthusiastic respecting the commercial possibilities of the airplane, and eagerly looks forward to the day when the Dominion will have its regular service from city to city. "Safe? It's as safe as a church. Under present conditions, no danger attaches to flying. However, I think a number of changes will have to be made in the addition of airplanes for commercial use; I do not think conversion of war machines will prove successful."

The Lewis Board of Trade supports the Three Rivers Board in the request that bilingual inscriptions be placed on the new Canadian coins shortly to be issued.

MAJOR ALBERT STROUD CAME BY TUNISIAN

Few Complaints Made to Him With Regard to Treatment Aboard.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 6.—When the C.P.O.S. liner Tunisian arrived here Saturday with 31 officers, 454 other ranks, and 357 children, mostly soldiers' wives and children, a canvass of the third-class passengers, comprising soldiers and wives, unearthed comments regarding accommodation, food and general treatment ranging from enthusiastic praise to scathing indictments. The majority of the men interviewed by a Toronto Star representative, however, declared themselves perfectly satisfied, and their statements were borne out by the assertion of Major A. M. Stroud, Kingston, officer commanding the troops, that the only occupants made to him concerned small matters, and that all but those of one nature had been fixed up to the entire satisfaction of the men. The one cause for protest that was not removed was the fact that husbands and wives could not be quartered together.

The majority of the soldiers' wives and children traveled third class, and many of them who had never before made a similar trip were vehement in their denunciation of their treatment. After the first day a messing officer was appointed, who remained in the men's messing quarters throughout the whole course of the voyage. Few complaints were made to them, according to Major Stroud, and none were made that were not of small import and easily rectified. If the men stated they had not received enough food, he stated, they were given more. Matters regarding quality were fully investigated, but these were very few, according to the commander.

MRS. CASTLE ENGAGED

To a Man Who Was With Capt. Castle When Killed.

New York, Jan. 6.—It is reported that Mrs. Vernon Castle is engaged to be married to Tom Powers, of the Royal Air Force, but now appearing in "Oh Boy," in London. Mr. Powers was a friend of the late Capt. Vernon Castle, and was stationed at Toronto with the Air Force for a while, but went to Texas with Capt. Castle, and was training there when Castle was killed. Later he went to France, and there he was injured in action and invalided to London.



GENERAL SIR H. S. HORNE One of the famous British commanders.

THE GERMANS ARE TO DEFEND BENTSCHEN

The Polish Commander Sent an Ultimatum to the German Defenders.

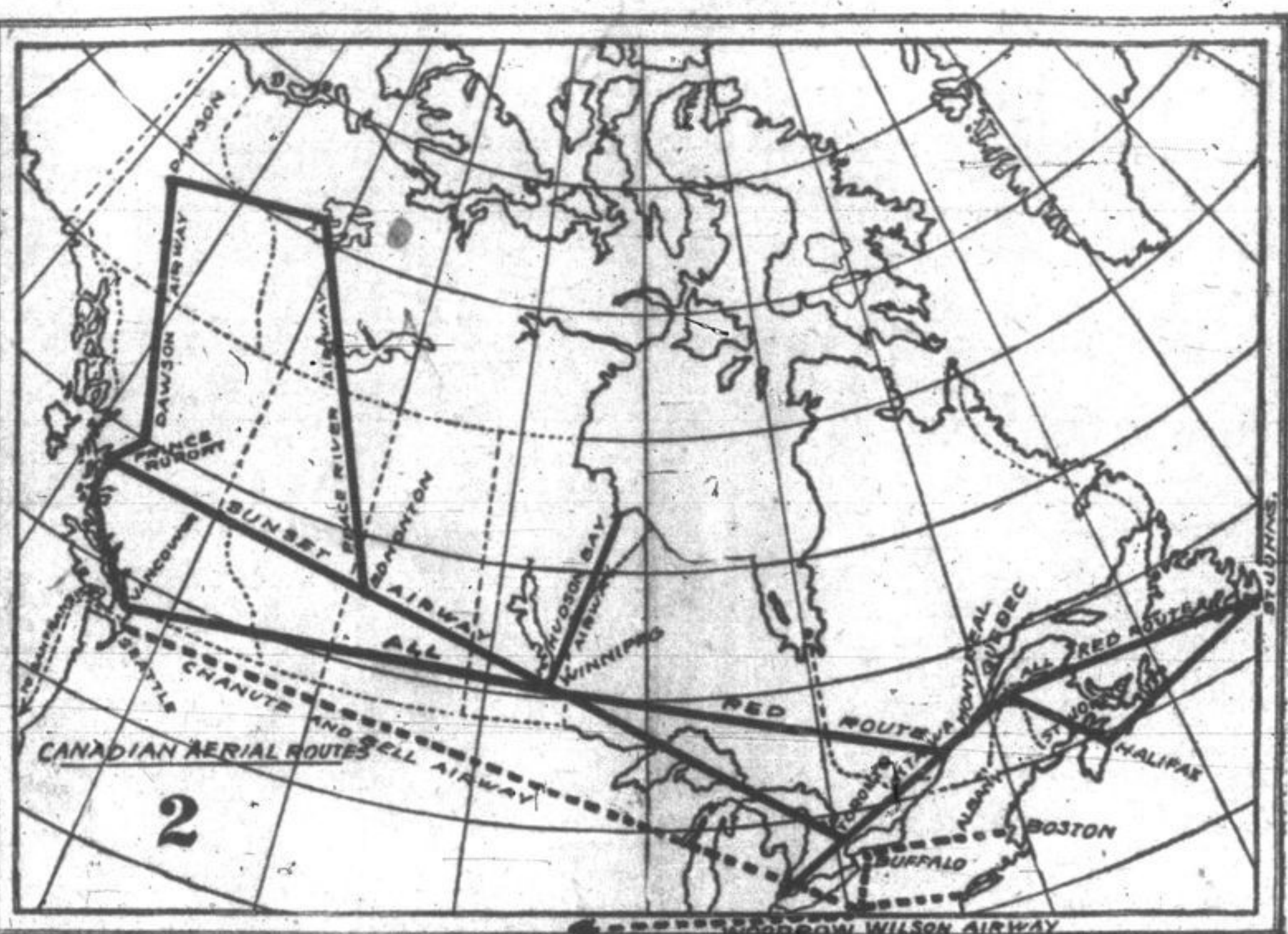
(Canadian Press Despatch) Berlin, Jan. 6.—Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chyregbnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused, and the Germans will defend Bentschen at all costs, according to the Tageblatt. Bentschen is a town near boundary between the provinces of Posen and Brandenburg, and is about forty-three miles south-west of Posen. The capture of Bentschen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin and all of northern Germany. Loss to the Poles would cut communication between Berlin and Silesia and would endanger provisioning Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and all of Northern Germany. The cabinet completed its consideration of the Polish situation to-day and directed the Ministry of War to take the necessary technical steps to strengthen the eastern frontiers. When the preparations have been completed, which will probably be next week, the cabinet will probably appeal to the people to form a volunteer army to protect the German borders.

May Not Be Sold

London, Jan. 6.—The Press Association says it learns that a sudden stop, which is likely to lead to the collapse of the negotiations for the American purchase of the White Star Line, whose vessels form a part of the International Mercantile Marine and fly the British flag.

Mrs. Charlotte Huntley 127 Campbell avenue, Toronto, was found dead in her home, and John Cook is under arrest on a charge of murder and attempted suicide. The late Hon. W. H. Hoyte left an estate of \$55,859.

CANADA'S NEW AERIAL ROUTES



The airways by which the centres of trade and commerce will be connected in future. Postal and express aeroplanes and passenger machines will follow these routes above the clouds.

WILSON VISITS POPE BENEDICT

To Hear the Roman Pontiff's Attitude Towards the Peace Settlement.

REACHES AN AGREEMENT

WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON ESSENTIAL POINTS.

The American President's Visit a Success—Wilson Did Not Visit the Methodist College in Rome. Paris, Jan. 6.—President Wilson and the Italian Government have reached a complete agreement on essential points of the peace settlement, a Rome despatch to L'Information declared to-day. The despatch said it is understood that the President's visit to Italy already is a success.

Visit to Pope Important.

Rome, Jan. 6.—The visit of President Wilson to Pope Benedict at the Vatican Saturday was regarded as one of the most important events of the President's Italian visit. It was believed that a clear understanding would be reached regarding the church's attitude toward vital principles of the peace settlement.

Previous to his audience with the Pope the President conferred with Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, regarding certain angles of political subjects that were later taken up with the Pontiff.

Didn't Visit Methodist College. Rome, Jan. 6.—It is commented that President Wilson chose to accept the invitation of the Protestant

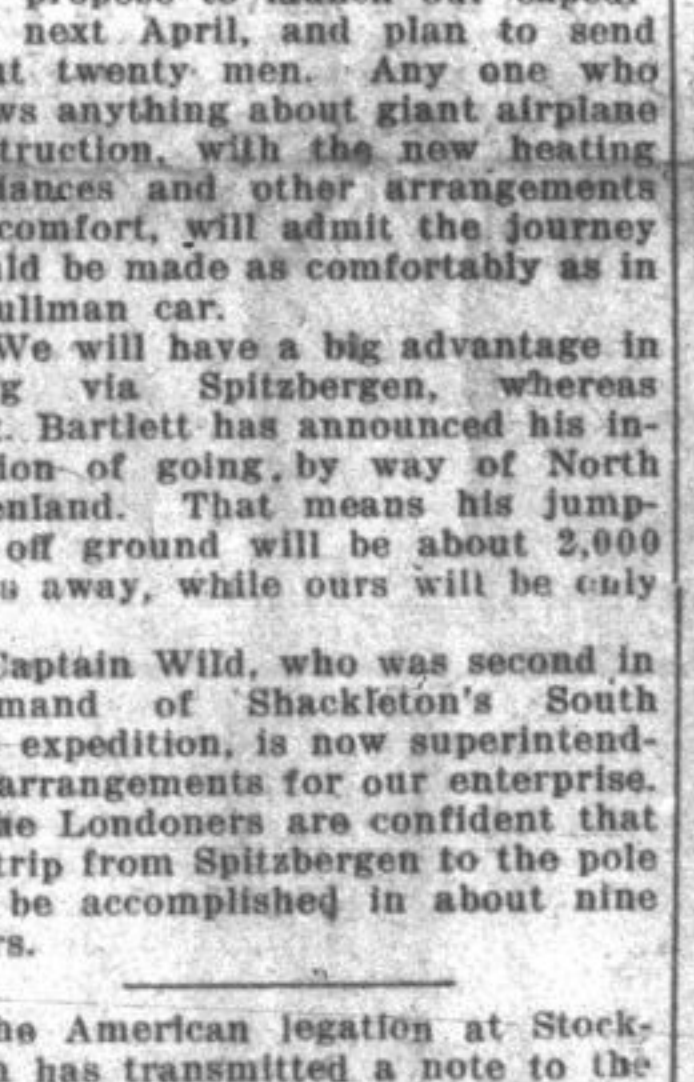
COL. ROOSEVELT DIED IN SLEEP

Ex-President of United States Passed Away After Short Illness.

SUFFERED AN ATTACK

OF INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

And Had Been Confined to Bed—Mrs. Roosevelt Found Him Dead at 4 a.m.



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ardent champion of the Allies, and did much by both word and pen to bring the United States into line in the fight for world freedom. The loss of his eldest son, who sleeps in a flower-decked grave in France, was a hard blow to the soldier father.

The late president's political career began when he was elected a member of the New York state legislature in 1881, where he soon made a name for himself as an honest and fearless politician. Later he did good work as one of the police commissioners of New York. In 1897 he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, a position which he resigned on the outbreak of the war with Spain, organized a regiment of Rough Riders, and commanded that body in Cuba with considerable distinction. After the war he was elected governor of New York state. On the death of McKinley he became president, and in 1904 was re-elected by an overwhelming majority over Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate. In this term he gave the country a vigorous administration and developed a characteristic line of policies having in view the betterment of the national life. The latter years of his life were spent in big game hunting and in contributing for or editing various magazines. Theodore Roosevelt has left his imprint upon the nation he served so well. His robust honesty, his fearlessness, his championship of the cause of the people against the trusts, his vigorous Americanism, will endure as a lasting monument to the memory of a great man.

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(Continued on Page 6.)

THE WORLD'S TIDINGS IN BRIEF FORM

Tidings From All Over Told in a Pointed and Pithy Way.

All the London press urge an early peace conference to stave off general anarchy in Europe. The German War Office denies reports that thirty thousand Poles are marching on Berlin.

German Socialists will attend the International Socialist conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mother's pensions are not far distant. Sir William Hearst states the matter is under consideration in Ottawa.

Lloyd George has dissolved the British Ministry. Admiral Beatty will be first sea lord of the admiralty.

Secretary Daniels has expressed himself as being personally opposed to striking surrendered German warships.

Radical measures have been taken in Berlin against the Bolsheviks. Radical socialists have resigned from the cabinet.

Grand Trunk Railway System traffic earnings from Dec. 22nd to 31st, 1918, \$1,866,004; 1917, \$1,511,295; increase, \$354,709.

The German Government has instructed its armistice commission at Spa to request the Allies to release all interned Germans.

President Wilson, speaking before the Italian Chamber of Deputies, reiterated his view that independence of racial peoples must be assured.

W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, and Sir J. C. Ward, Minister of Finance, passed through Panama Canal enroute to London.

Cathal Brugha, newly elected Sinn Fein member of Parliament, was under arrest at Dublin, Saturday. The charges were not made public.

John C. Thyme, Robt. A. Lammiman and John C. Laing, evaders of the Military Service Act, were sentenced at London to two-year terms in penitentiary.

Gen. Stenger, former German infantry commander, is accused by former soldiers of his command of ordering atrocities in occupied French territory.

French steamship France, which sailed Saturday from New York, carried a battalion of Poles, numbering 1,554 men, recruited in America for the Polish army.

The Belgian Minister of Justice announces that all foreigners of enemy origin who had relations with the Germans during the war will be expelled from Belgium.

Only three of the seventeen nominees for the Amherstburg Council filed qualification papers and another nomination is necessary to fill the remaining three seats.

Notary Plamondon, Quebec, for many years active in anti-vice campaigns, confessed to the theft of \$2,000, which he retained out of \$10,000, saying he was a victim of hard times.

The editor of the Tokio Herald of Asia expresses regret at the tone prevailing the views among public there that the western powers conspire to deny Japan a fair share of the spoils of war.

The U.S. Congress was asked by President Wilson Saturday, in a message transmitted through the State Department, to appropriate a million dollars for the relief of famine sufferers in western Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary.

Mennonites raise \$60,000. For a Soldiers' Orphans' Home in This Province.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—The Mennonites in Ontario had conscientious objections to war and they had more or less treaty or convention rights with our government that they were called on to do military service. The Ottawa government recognized their claims in a modified way.

Some months ago the Mennonites in their churches in Ontario and through their ministers began raising a fund to turn over to the government for some charitable war purpose as a mark of their appreciation of Canada recognizing their claims on the government in this respect. They have raised \$60,000 and they will meet here in a few days to decide on the form of the offering. A number of them would like to see the money go toward a national home for the orphans of Canadian soldiers killed in the war.

GEN. JOSEPH PILSUDSKI DECLINES TO QUIT

Paderewski Finds That He Cannot Work With the Dictator.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Warsaw, Jan. 6.—Ignace Jan Paderewski has found that General Joseph Pilsudski, Polish military dictator, will not give up his authority in Poland at the present time. The two Polish leaders have had an interview, which, it is indicated, was unsatisfactory. Paderewski came to Poland as the representative at Paris of the Polish committee. He is said to have borne messages from the Allies to the effect that the Pilsudski government is not to be recognized, as it represents less than one-tenth of the people, it is said. General Pilsudski is said to have flatly refused to form a new cabinet, and Paderewski has announced that he will be unable to work with Pilsudski.

TRIED TO EXTERMINATE GREEKS BY DROWNING

Nazim Bey Exposes the Methods Employed by the Cruel Turks.

Salonika, Jan. 5.—Nazim Bey, former prefect of Kharput, in a letter to the Sabah of Constantinople, declares that he was removed from office by Talaat Pasha because he protested against the manner in which the Greeks and Armenians of Asia Minor were being exterminated. Nazim Bey adds that one of the methods used to exterminate these peoples was to throw them into the Black Sea and force them to drown. He says this was done by order of the Turkish Government.

ALL HOLD BACK ON PEACE TERMS

Nothing Has Yet Been Done Officially Towards Negotiating Peace.

NO EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

IN GENERAL WAY HAS YET TAKEN PLACE.

No Date Even Set For the Peace Conference—All "Solutions" Are Declared Premature.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The various bureaux are continuing to rottet data, prepare maps and draw up detailed projects, various statements are continuing to make speeches demobilizing obstacles, some of which perhaps never existed, and President Wilson is continuing his series of visits to the Allied countries, and conversations with Allied statesmen. Yet nothing whatever has been done towards officially negotiating peace. There has been no general exchange of ideas.

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Each nation seems to be waiting nervously to learn the programme of the others before advancing their own. The excuse given by each nation has not yet officially appointed their delegates. Yet everyone knows, more or less, who these delegates are going to be.

No Date Set Yet.

The newspapers say that the conferences will begin Jan. 13th, but the American delegates deny that any date has been set. They say they have tried to hasten events, but without avail. There are a whole series of questions such as the delimitation of the new frontiers, which should not be hurried, but there are other questions such as intervention in Russia, measures to check the spread of Bolshevism and measures to check the race war now raging in Eastern Europe which require urgent action. Nevertheless the Allies have not yet adopted a programme of procedure.

France proposed a programme some weeks ago, but it was not sufficiently detailed and seems hardly to have been discussed. More detailed programmes are now being composed by each nation. These, when completed, will be compared and a joint programme agreed upon.

All "Solutions" Premature.

The American delegates believe that the question of procedure can be settled quickly once everyone is ready to begin. It is hoped that this will be as soon as President Wilson returns from Italy but nothing is certain as two other Presidential trips have been planned for the near future, one to Belgium and one through the devastated regions.

Meanwhile anyone who thinks he has a solution ready for any one of the problems of world re-organization may consider himself weeks ahead of the peace conference.

NOT A MAN LEFT OF BAGDAD GUARD

Were Interned by the Turks When the War Broke Out.

who was a prisoner in Turkey gave an account of the terrible hardships and cruelty inflicted upon British prisoners by the Turks. Describing the march from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad, the officer says the prisoners were driven like sheep along the desert ways. They were denied food, were short of water, and the Turks refused to allow them to rest. They were bayoneted or clubbed if they stopped and were struck with rawhide whips when they faltered.

Roughly speaking, according to the officer, from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the British rank and file in Kut died. One battery surrendered at Kut-el-Amara 117 strong; eleven are now alive. Other batteries are almost in the same condition. One regiment marched out of Kut-el-Amara strong of whom only fifty-three are now living.

The British Consular guard at Bagdad before the war consisted of two Indian officers and thirty-five men. When the war broke out they were interned in perfect physical condition. All of them are dead.

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E. R. Cleaver has resigned the secretaryship of Burlington, as his son is a candidate for the reevehip.