

FOE TO BREAK ARMISTICE TERMS?

German Cabinet Fears Inability to Comply With Conditions Holland Will Surrender Kaiser if Allies Insist

ALLIES TO OCCUPY BERLIN IF TERMS ARE NOT FOLLOWED

Holland is Willing to Surrender Kaiser and Crown Prince if Allies Insist, But Would Prefer to Intern Hohenzollerns For Life

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin on Thursday evening to discuss the possibility of the allies occupying Berlin, owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the terms of the armistice, according to Amsterdam advices to The Express.

FATE OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS

If the allies insist on the delivery of the former German Emperor and Crown Prince to an international court of justice, Holland would, but will first urge that the allies con...

SEND THEM TO INDIES

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet. It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the Province of Limburg on their retreat from Belgium, and receiving German ships from Antwerp.

DISARMING BEGUN

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Dec. 6.—The disarming of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has begun in Hungary, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The soldiers will not be interned but will be permitted to cross the frontier. They are selling their motor cars, horses and other equipment cheaply.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, will probably succeed Dr. W. S. Solf, as German foreign minister. Negotiations on the subject are now proceeding between Berlin and Munich, according to The Cologne Gazette, quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

TROUBLE IN MUNICH

MUNICH, Friday, Dec. 6.—via Geneva.—By the Associated Press.—Anxiety is being shown by the German, especially the Bavarian press, over the financial stability and even the honesty of many of the hundreds of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils now conducting affairs in this city.

Reliable advices say that the disbursements of these councils for the last two weeks have totalled 800,000,000 marks. If this rate of expense continues to be the usual cost of operating the government, it will exceed the total German budget, with its enormous outlay for military upkeep, by several times.

The Bavarian Gazette says that the money difficulties of the councils are constantly growing more acute. The financial problem was simple in the beginning because, it is said, the soldiers occupied state buildings which were heated and lighted by the old staff, and requisitioned state automobiles.



BRITISH TO OCCUPY THE COLOGNE BRIDGEHEAD The allied armies continue to move towards the Rhine. The American troops are moving north-eastward on Coblenz, down both banks of the Moselle river, and will occupy the whole of the Coblenz bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine, giving them a front of 60 miles. It appears that the British are swinging sharply north-eastward, and that they will hold all of the Cologne bridgehead, as well as Bonn and the ground immediately adjoining the American right. The arrows on the map show the direction of the advance of the British and American forces.

LICENSE INSPECTOR MADE BIG BOOZE HAUL

License Inspector R. J. Eacrett captured seventy gallons of alcohol by the half-way school house on the Paris road last night. Mr. Eacrett had paid a visit to Paris to locate some alcohol which he expected, but found that it wasn't there. A man was left to watch for it, and when the Inspector was returning to Brantford he noticed that a car had stopped at the road side, and that the occupants had cans of something or other. He asked them very casually if there was trouble. According to them there was none, not then, but to their surprise they soon found out that there was.

W.H.A. CONDOLES FAMILIES OF THE INFLUENZA VICTIMS

Will Send Letters to Bereaved Parents and Other Relatives - Busy Session, Last of Year, Was Held Yesterday Morning

The regular meeting of the Women's Hospital Aid was held on Friday morning at the hospital with a good attendance. The president, Mrs. Reville, in her absence of the president, Mrs. Reville, though ill, presided, and opened the meeting by reading Queen Mary's message to the women of Canada. The secretary and treasurer presented their reports, which stood commended.

SHOCKING RECORD OF BRUTALITY

Further Government Report on Treatment of Prisoners of War in Germany FRESH ATROCITIES Captive Britishers Were Subjected to Every Form of Abuse

By Courier Leased Wire (London, Wednesday, Dec. 4.—) Further reports were issued to-night by government committee, which has been investigating the treatment of British prisoners of war. The first deals mainly with the treatment of men captured during the spring offensive of 1918, and relates largely to the employment of prisoners directly behind the German lines. Like previous reports, it is a long, shocking record of brutality and callous neglect. Following are typical extracts from testimony given by prisoners who escaped to British or French lines.

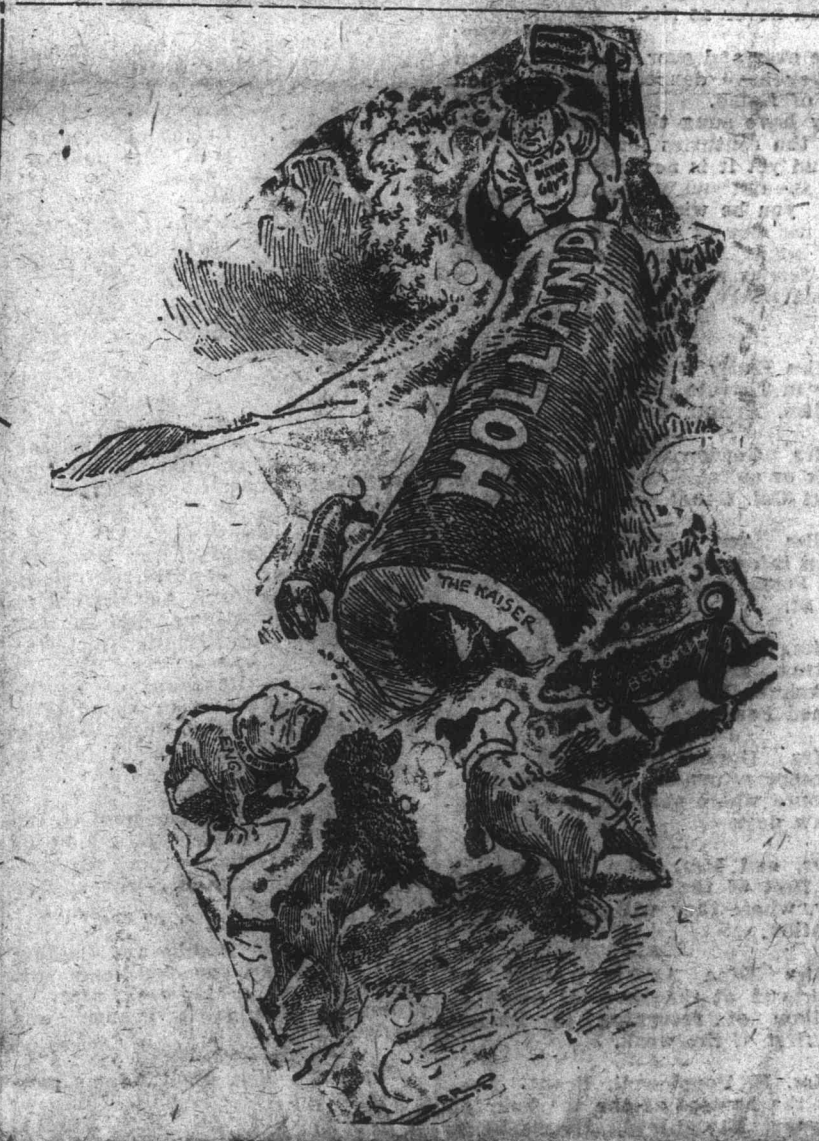
"Several prisoners died of starvation at Ramcourt." "Later deaths of starvation became even more numerous." "When I left Bazancourt, about 150 men were suffering badly from dysentery, and half of them were living skeletons."

"There was a lot of sickness at Cappey, caused from exposure and lack of food. No attempt was made to remedy these conditions." "Large numbers of prisoners, no longer fit to work behind the German lines were sent to Hellsberg, East Prussia, or Treton, in Prussian Poland. A witness describing the arrival of about 300 of these prisoners at Hellsberg early in October, says they were mostly stretcher cases and were taken to the hospital, but many of those sent to the camp were so weak they could hardly walk. He says that youths of 20 years looked like men of 40 years old. At Treton, which is supposed to be a hospital for prisoners disabled while working on the western front, conditions were even worse.

"The place was supposed to accommodate 400, but there were 1,000 there. There was but one doctor in attendance on the men, many of whom were in shocking condition." "Only one British spot is found in the harrowing record. This relates to the Deynse hospital for the Fourth German army, where, although many supplies were short, prisoners received careful treatment and adequate food, including wine and eggs when necessary."

The second report, which is dated October 28, says that the conclusion was reached that events in the camps attached to the 10th army corps, including a deliberate policy of vindictiveness, with a definite purpose of reducing the health of officer prisoners. It is said that this impulse sprang from responsible German authorities and was directed by them. The war minister did not interfere for the alleged reason that he had no authority over the commander of any German army corps. The committee says that this seems a mere pretence.

rummage sale be postponed until some time not earlier than the end of January. As this is the last meeting of the year, a nominating committee was appointed to consist of Messrs. Agnew, Ames, Mitchell, Tidale and Henwood. On motion the date of the council meeting was left in the hands of the officers. The president sent a communication to the following effect: "Since our meeting in October, the appalling war of the last four years has been pitifully lifted from the suffering world, although it has left a harrowing trail of sorrow behind. Our sober rejoicing at peace at last, was further clouded by the strange and fatal scourge which is sweeping through all lands. And we would like to bear testimony to the splendid heroism of the nurses of the general hospital, the nurses, voluntary nurses and orderlies of the emergency hospital, the Victoria Hospital and others who have done such courageous work in fighting the epidemic in our midst, many laying down their lives for their patients. A resolution was passed that the



EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF SALVAGED SUBMARINE

Capt. Goodhart Gave His Life in Attempt to Reach Surface Through High Pressure Bottle - Entombed Men Asked for Cards

By Courier Leased Wire (London, Nov. 29.—) (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An extraordinary story of the salvage of a British submarine, which went down in Gaerlock lock, near the Clyde, has now been published. The submarine had 74 persons on board, including naval contractors and men from the yard, where she had been built. The order was given to submerge and she had descended just beneath the surface when waters began to pour into her aft and she descended stern down to a depth of fifteen fathoms.

An inspection showed that the ventilating shaft had been left open and thirty-four persons in the rear of the vessel were immediately drowned. The forepart was shut off and the 42 persons there were saved. How their rescue was accomplished was sensational. A few hours had passed before divers were sent down on what they considered a forlorn hope, so far as bringing up alive was concerned. Getting to the bottom they discovered the stern of the vessel was embedded in many feet of mud. Knocking at the hull they were amazed to hear a responsive tapping. Then Captain Goodhart attempted a task which reads like a tale from Jules Verne. The high pressure bottles were brought into use and the captain undertook with their aid to be projected through the conning tower and shot into the water with the hope of reaching the surface and giving information regarding those below. He was shot forward, but his head struck a beam and he was instantly killed.

Another officer volunteered and was fortunate enough to reach the surface and give information about the condition of the others below. Rescue parties inserted through a water-tight hatch a flexible hose, through which air, food and chocolates were passed. The entombed men asked by means of Morse signalling for playing cards to beguile the tedious waiting, as one of them said. Strong wires were put round the vessel and the air bottles utilized to blow out the mud stored forward which enabled the vessel to drive upwards at high speed until the bow was well above the water in a perpendicular position. Immediately a big hole was made in her by acetylene burners and 42 men brought out and conveyed to an infirmary. They had been below 24 hours when Captain Goodhart made his ill-fated attempt and altogether the party was down 57 hours before being saved.

Captain Goodhart was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

Such information, usually was known within a day of the time the submarine left, was transmitted to Allied wireless stations, which had means of checking it up to a certain extent. Wireless operators at sea and ashore heard the submarine reporting in code to Germany every night and their positions were learned by a system of reckoning the wave length. This was done so accurately that the submarine could be definitely located as close as a mile, which is very close in the almost limitless expanse of the sea. This assisted the Allied anti-submarine patrols. They could keep the Germans on the move by remaining in waters they knew the U-boats were ordered to operate in and did not waste time hunting where it was unlikely there was any lurking.

Britain Claims Forty Billions

London, Saturday, Dec. 7.—Premier Lloyd George, according to the Daily Mail will announce speedily at Leeds to-day, a demand from Germany of 28,000,000,000 sterling on behalf of Great Britain and her Dominions as reparation for the war. This, according to the Daily Mail, is what the war cost Great Britain and her Dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of 240,000,000 per annum by the German payment. The British claim, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee, under Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Baron Curiale, former governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee. It adds that it is expected the report will be published Saturday. The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

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