

# MY KINGS WILL BE TRIED BY ALLIED COURTS

### Former Rulers of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey Will Be Brought to Justice as Well as the Hohenzollerns.

Despatch from London says:—Klaud Geddes, President of the Government Board and Ministerial Service, in a public address that the line of policy advised by the Coalition Government peace which, so far as the powers were concerned, should be stern justice, and so far as men who planned and started were concerned, should be on justice of the nature that in the highest courts of the law men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the leaders of Bulgaria and Austria be placed on trial and if by their lives would be forfeiture of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial and if they are condemned must suffer death."

## THE MESSAGE OF BRITISH WOMEN

### They Call on Women of the World to Work for Good of Country.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following message from the Queen to the women of the Empire has been received by the Excellency the Governor-General: "A few months ago, at the height of our anxiety and strain, I sent a message in the name of the women of our lands to our men fighting for us across the seas. Now, in an hour of thankfulness and hope, I should like to give a message to the women of the Empire. During the war they have been given the high privilege of service; they have risen to the great opportunity, and have proved their courage, steadfastness and ability. I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country, and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen. "I earnestly trust that though the thrill and glamour of war is over, the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness which it has kindled will not wane in the coming days. A new era is dawning upon the world, bringing with it many difficulties, fresh responsibilities and serious problems to be faced. Parliament has secured for the whole country greater opportunities of more thorough and varied education, but it will depend upon the parents whether these opportunities are used to the full. "We all rejoice that plans are afoot for bringing to an end the existence of such bad and crowded housing as makes home life almost impossible. To-day more than ever the Empire needs her daughters, for in the larger world of public and industrial work, women are daily taking a more important place. "As we have been united in all our work, whether of head or hands, in a real sisterhood of suffering and service during the war, let us go on working together with the same unity of purpose for the resettlement and reconstruction of our country." (Signed) Mary R."

## MANY LANGUAGES AT PEACE TABLE

### Diversity of Races Will be Present at Versailles Conference.

A despatch from Paris says:—Translators in 23 languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, and some not even so well known, have been called for by Brig-General William W. Harts, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates. The number required is indicative of the diversity of the races and countries before the Peace Conference, either through participation in the war or by reason of treaties or other relations. The full list of languages comprises French, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Spanish, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish, Swedish, Persian, Russian, Serbian, Armenian, Czech, Rumanian, Danish and Arabic. This, with English, makes the quota 24. The knowledge of the languages possessed by translators must be complete in order to get the precise meaning of treaties and documents, and not the ordinary speaking knowledge. The first effort will be directed at obtaining translators from among college men or army men, and should these be lacking others from various civilian occupations will be taken.

## GERMANY HANDS TO ALLIES 300,000,000 FRANCS IN GOLD

A despatch from Paris says:—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the allies 300,000,000 francs gold, which came from the Russian treasury. The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin, Delatour, a famous etcher, stolen from St. Quentin, and paintings by Antoine Watteau, taken from the museum at Valenciennes. The value of the returned masterpieces is estimated at 2,000,000,000 francs.

## AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED ON TWO MAIN QUESTIONS

A despatch from London says:—Two questions, understood to be engaging the minds of the Premiers, especially are the freedom of the seas on which they expect to arrive at an agreement for presentation at Versailles, and Italy's claims on the Adriatic, affecting the new Jugo-Slav State, on which an understanding safeguarding Italy's position without compromising the Jugo-Slavs' territorial and ethnological rights is being worked out.

## 15,063,786 GROSS TONS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

A despatch from London says:—The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy actions and marine risk was 15,063,786 gross tons, according to official announcement.

## Wanted to Help Both.

A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the unconscious lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness. Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffee."

Dampness is the greatest cause of disease among poultry.



CHEERING THEIR DELIVERERS—School boys in Ostend, orphaned during the four years of German occupation, demonstrate under the leadership of their teacher. Similar scenes have been witnessed in all the delivered towns.

## THE "EVACUATION STUNT"

### STRANGE SIGHTS THAT WERE SEEN ON YIELDED GROUND

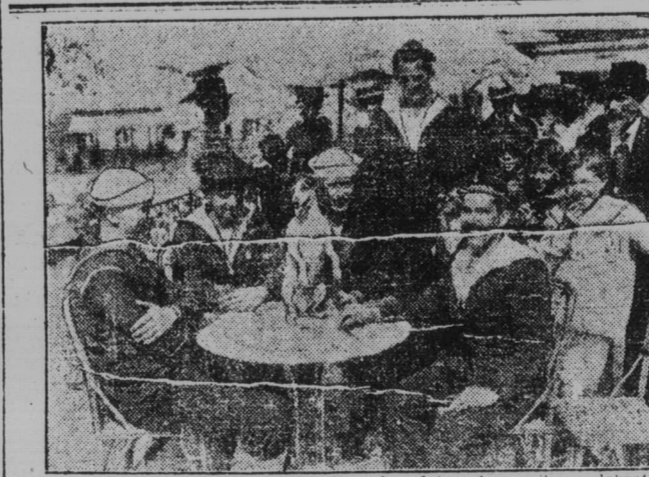
### Revisiting Familiar Territory After Enemy Withdrawal During Final Days of the War.

We were in a timber shaft sunk in the hillside behind trees. The observing-sergeant sat on a stool behind the great telescope. "Fritz is evacuating this salient," he said. "Tell that to the marines," I laughed. "It's true enough. Every night you can see the fires behind his lines." "This ground is too valuable to give up," I objected. "And he still shells heavily." "That's bluff—easily managed with a few circus guns. Look!" He pointed over the vast plain, nearly by autumn haze. Even with the naked eye I could see smouldering wrecks and smoke-screens drifting across Jerry's front. They trailed along like heavy plumes of smoke behind steamers. "It's some trick of Johnny's," I murmured sceptically. "It is. But not the trick you think. He's got to go. In a week's time you'll see."

## AN UNKNOWN LAND

### Siberia Contains One of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The man in the street is, perhaps, more interested in Siberia to-day than ever before. It is an extraordinary land—one of the biggest, and certainly the loneliest, on the globe. It contains nearly five million square miles, being bigger than Europe, and about forty-five times bigger than the British Isles. Although it is about seven thousand times bigger, yet the population of the whole of Siberia only exceeds by a million that of Greater London. That means that there are hundreds of thousands of square miles where a human being is never seen. The railway which connects Siberia with Russia forms the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world. The total distance it covers from Petrograd to Vladivostok is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur, 5,913 miles. At Yatsuk, one of the chief cities of Siberia, is one of the seven wonders of the world. It has a frozen well of which no one has been able to find the bottom. In 1829 a Russian merchant tried to find the depth of the frozen stratum, but thirty feet down he gave up the task. Then the Russian Academy of Science took up the digging, but at 382 feet the earth was still frozen as hard as rock. The scientists were puzzled. A Natural cold, they urged, could never penetrate to such a depth. No explanation of Yakovsk's frozen well has yet been found. Never trim a lamp-wick with scissors. It is almost impossible to cut it clean and straight. Just rub the burned part of it with an old cloth.



ALLIES OF THE SEAS—British, French and American sailors celebrating the defeat of the Germans by a little party at Ostend. The dog is an important member of the party.

## Markets of the World SPECIAL ORDER TO CANADIANS

### SIR ARTHUR CURRIE ISSUES STATEMENT TO TROOPS

### Asks His Soldiers to Maintain Their Glorious Record While Occupying German Territory.

Sir Arthur Currie has issued the following special order of the day to the Canadian troops forming part of the army of occupation: "Some of you have already commenced, while others are about to march on the Rhine, liberating Belgium in your advance. In a few days you will enter Germany and hold certain parts in order to secure the fulfilment of the terms of the armistice preliminary to the peace treaty. The rulers of Germany, humiliated and demoralized, have fled. That unscrupulous nation, who in 1914 set at naught every treaty and violated every moral obligation, who has since perpetrated the most ferocious atrocities on land as well as on sea, is beaten, famished, and at our mercy. Justice has come. Retribution commences. During four long years, conscious of the righteousness of your cause, you have fought many battles and endured cruel hardships and now your mighty efforts are rewarded. Your comrades are avenged. You have demonstrated on the battlefield your superior courage and unflinching energy. No Relaxation of Discipline. By the will of God you have won, marching triumphantly through Belgium. You will be received everywhere as liberators, but the kindness and generosity of the population must not cause any relaxation of your discipline or alertness. Your task is not yet completed and you must remain what you are—a closely knitted army in grim and deadly earnest. German agents scattered through the country must not be able to report to their masters any weakness or evidence of disintegration of your fighting power. It is essential that on the march and at the halt discipline must be of the highest standard. Every possible protection should be taken at all times to guard against hostile acts by organized bodies and to lessen the possibility always present of isolated murderers or desperate guerrilla acts by factions. To the enemy, above all, it is of capital importance to establish in Germany the sense of your overwhelming moral and physical standing so as to complete by the presence of your potential strength the victories you have won on the battlefield. All external signs of discipline must be insisted upon and the example in this as in all else must come from the leaders. Justice, Right and Decency. "Clothing and equipment must be, if possible, spotless, well kept and well put on. Badges and distinguishing marks must be complete, while the transport should be as clean as the circumstances will allow. In short, you must continue to be and appear to be that powerful force which has won the fear and respect of your foes and the admiration of the world. It is not necessary to say that the population and private property will be respected. You will always remember that you fought for justice, right and decency, that you cannot afford to fall short of these essentials, even in the country against which you have every right to feel bitter. "Rest assured that the crimes of Germany will receive adequate punishment. Attempts will be made by insidious propaganda to undermine the source of your strength, but you, the soldier citizens of the finest and most advanced democracy in the world, will treat such attempts with the contempt they deserve. You know that self-imposed, stern discipline has made you the hardest, most successful and cleanest fighters of this war. Beginning by the immortal stand at the second battle of Ypres you brilliantly closed by the capture of Mons your fighting record, in which every battle you fought is a resplendent page of glory. I trust you and the memory of your dead comrades demands of you to bring back that glorious record, pure and unspotted to Canada."

## HOW ROYAL FAMILY MET DEATH

### Romanoffs Shot One by One in Convent Cellar at Ekaterinburg.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Kiev newspapers publish a story, given by the valet of the former Empress of Russia, of the murder of the entire Romanoff family by the Bolsheviki. According to this story the once-royal family was compelled to live in a single room of a convent at Ekaterinburg for weeks before the murder, under guard of Bolsheviki soldiers who insulted them shamefully. The valet said on July 17 all the members of the family were taken to the cellar of the convent and placed against the wall and shot one after the other. According to the story the murderers granted the last request of the former Emperor Nicholas that his wife, who was ill, should die in his arms. According to the valet, the Grand Duchess Tatiana was only wounded by the shots of the riflemen and was killed by blows from their rifle butts. All the bodies were burned in the outskirts of Ekaterinburg.

## 5,622 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

### 2,475 of These Sent to Bottom With Their Crews Beneath Them.

A despatch from London says:—During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews beneath them, and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address in support of a fund by the women of the Empire to erect a memorial to British merchant seamen. Fishing vessels to the number of 670 had been lost during the period of hostilities, and the merchant marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 men, Sir Eric added.

## A Marvelous Mask.

Science is making such rapid strides that it seems as though every affliction before long will have some sort of remedy. One of the most astonishing of recent inventions is a mask which aids the blind to see. It has been invented by a Pole named Kann—a soldier of the Foreign Legion—and although its scope is at present limited, great hopes are entertained as to its possibilities.

The face of the blind man is covered with the mask, connected with which is an electric induction apparatus comprising prismatic lenses, a chamber for the filtration of luminous rays and phosphorescent plates. The blind man can distinguish all the colors, white lights, and shadows and objects in a white light. In one experiment a blind man was able through the mask to detect the difference between two and three fingers when held up before him, and also to distinguish different pieces of furniture.

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