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Several Hundred In Berlin Are Killed

Government, However, Appears to Be In Control

HINDENBURG ARRIVES

Bloody Street Fighting, With Spartacans Well Armed — Movie Men Take Pictures of Conflict—Refusal of Offer by Government to Negotiate

London, Jan. 8—Several hundred persons have ben killed in the fighting in Berlin, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Evening Telegraph Company, but up till two o'clock this morning no details of conditions there had been recived. The government seems, at least provisoinally, to be master of the situation.

Early Tuesday morning the Berlin government massed troops outside the city. The troops are ready to enter, it is said in the despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to have arrived in Berlin.

Street fighting has been particularly sanguinary, it is said, owing to the fact that the Spartacus element has plenty of weapons taken from the munition factories at Spandau. While the machine guns were firing and bombs were dropping, moving picture operators were busily recording the scenes enacted in the streets.

The dislocation of the telegraph service has prevented anything more than meagre and scattered reports getting through, but all the despatches agree that severe street fighting occurred on Tuesday.

The first encounters betwen the government and the Spartacan forces occurred on Sunday, when one person was killed and eight others wounded. According to an eye-witness some of the troops turned against the government and others refused to obey the government's orders to recapture the quarters of the Wolff Bureau. On the other hand, a marine division is said to be supporting the government.

The Spartacans refused all offers of the government to negotiate and were attacking the foreign office, the chancellor's palace and other of the ministeries on Monday when eighteen persons are reported to have been killed.

Basle, Switzerland, Jan. 7—The German semi-official Wolff Bureau, which was removed to Frankfort when its Berlin office was seized by the Spartacans, sent out a message today declaring that the Berlin soldiers and workers council and the garrison of the city had placed themselves on the side of the government.

The Frankfort General Anzeiger, on the other hand, declares that the Spartacans continued today to occupy some of the public buildings. They easily gained control of the railways, the newspaper adds, and the employes ceased to run the trains.

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 7—(By the Associated Press, noon)—A Spartacan delegation today endeavored to confer with the government, but was notified that the government members could not discuss any matters until all public and private buildings now occupied by the counter-revolutionists had been vacated.

Berlin, Jan. 7—(Tuesday, 11.45 a. m., by the Associated Press)—At this hour Spartacan forces are being massed at several places where weapons and armored motor cars have been concentrated. In Wilhelmstrasse the government forces are awaiting an attack.

Government troops have been posted on top of the Brandenburg gate and adjoining buildings with machine guns. The troops in the government buildings have been equipped with flame throwers.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CANADIAN STOCKYARDS?

Brandon, Man., Jan. 8—That Canadian stockyards will be under Canadian government control within the next few weeks, was a startling statement made at the Swine Breedrs' Association meeting here yesterday. A. G. Hawkes, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said that there were bitter complaints of graft at the Winnipeg stockyards and that the farmers complained justly that people believed the farmers received the sixty cents a pound for which bacon is sold.

Meatless Days Again.

Christiania, Jan. 8—The Norwegian food commission will soon issue a decree establishing three meatless days a week in hotels and restaurants, it is announced here.

King Alfonso of Spain may visit the South American republics soon.

PROCEDURE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Several Days To Be Taken Up In Arrangements

Chief Powers to Have Five Delegates, Several Others Three and Still Others Two

Paris, Jan. 8—The peace conference, according to present arrangements, will open with an exchange of views of the ministers of the great powers concerning organization and procedure. These exchanges are expected to take up the time from January 18 to January 18.

In the event of an agreement being reached on January 18, there will be a plenary meeting at which all the powers which broke relations with the Central Empires will be represented. At that time the definite composition of the delegations of each nation will be settled.

It is virtually certain that Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. Other nations, such as Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Roumania, and Portugal will have three. The countries which severed relations with the Central Powers and did not engage directly in the war will have two.

Paris, Jan. 8—(By the Associated Press)—Informal conferences with Entente statesmen which will lay the real ground work for the peace congress will begin on Thursday.

As the peace conference approaches the stages where important formal agreements, which will have an important bearing on final settlements will be reached, there seems to be excellent authority for saying that plans for the settlement of the most important questions—the league of nations, the freedom of the seas and disarmament, are still very indefinite. It is true that several propositions are being put forward for the adjustment of these matters, but there is none having the color of official sanction.

Washington, Jan. 8—Representatives of the Assyrian Christians and natives of Mesopotamia in the United States have submitted to the state department for transmission to the peace conference a petition asking that Mesopotamia, including the provinces of Karput and Diarbiker, be placed under control of England, France and the United States until such a time as the people are able to govern themselves independently.

THE ZIONIST CONVENTION

Toronto, Jan. 8—As the direct result of a unfavorable report brought in by the committee on credentials at the Monday afternoon meeting of the sixteenth annual convention of the Federation Zionists of Canada, which threw doubt upon the validity of the voting powers conferred upon many of the delegates, the election of officers, which had been scheduled to close the convention last night, was abandoned, and a committee of eleven created, with the addition of the retiring president, C. I. De Sola, as honorary chairman. This body will hold executive power and draw up a new plan to be presented at a convention to be held within six months.

TAX FORMS TO BE SENT OUT IN FEW DAYS

Board of Assessors About To Mail Them

NEW ACT PROVISIONS

Tax Payers Must Make Correct Statement — Compulsory Under Danger of Heavy Penalty

Within a few days taxpayers in this city will receive from the office of the board of assessors blank forms which they must fill out with details of their income, property, etc., as a basis for their tax bills for this year. This is a new feature in local assessment matters. In the past a citizen might fill out a statement if he wished to do so, but in future he must, or face the prospect of paying double assessment on the assessors' estimate of what the bill should be, and a heavy fine in addition.

Under the new assessment act, the board of assessors are required to cause to be distributed to the taxpayers, blank forms for the return of their personal property and income which is assessable for the current year.

These forms have been prepared and arranged so as to make them as plain and clear to the ratepayer as possible, and will in a few days be mailed to each taxpayer, who it is thought is in receipt of at least $1,000 income. It might be well, perhaps, for the individual to note that failure of the assessors to send or give one of the forms does not excuse any person from making a return of such statement.

A special form has been adopted for corporations, companies and partnerships, who are assessable on fifty per cent. of their personal property and the net profit from trade, manufacture or business.

Under this act it is compulsory for every taxpayer to make a return of his personal property and income ,whether he is the owner or recipient of any or not, and in case no return is made after due notification, the assessors are instructed to determine the personal property and income according to their best judgment and assess the same at double the amount so determined. In addition, the penalty for refusing to file a statement or filing an incorrect or insufficient return, the person is liable to a fine not less than $100 or more than $500.

There is no poll tax for the individual taxpayer under the new act, and he is exempt $400, where the total income from all sources does not exceed $1,000, and $200 where it exceeds $1,000 and does not exceed $1,500. The widow and spinster is allowed an exemption of $500 from the value of her real estate, where the total does not exceed $2,000.

All these statements are returnable to the chairman of the board of assessors, personally, on or before Feb. 10, properly filled out and duly sworn to.

It will be noted that the statements are returnable to the chairman, personally. This is for the sake of privacy, particularly with regard to income statements. The chairman is the only person who will see these statements and he is sworn to secrecy regarding their contents. In order to ensure privacy an envelope addressed to the chairman is enclosed with each statement. In this it may be returned after it has been filled in.

Four forms have been prepared to meet the various requirements of the acts. Schedule "A" deals with the personal property of merchants, manufacturers and traders; "B" with net income or profits of partnerships and corporations; "C" with personal property of the individual, and "D" with individual incomes.

NEW BRITISKER BIGGEST FIGHTING VESSEL IN WORLD

London, Jan. 7—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited)—It is understood that the British warship Hood, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world.

She is 894 feet long and will carry eight 15-inch guns. Her hull is fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least 40 miles an hour. The Hood will cost three and three-quarter million pounds sterling. It is said that three other battle cruisers of the same type are being built.

TROTZKY, DICTATOR, HAS LENINE ARRESTED

Former Colleagues Now at Odds; Poles and Bolshevists in Battle For Possession of Vilna

Copenhagen, Jan. 8—Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotzky, minister of war and marine, who has made himself dictator, acocrding to a Moscow despatch to the Gazette, of Gothenburg, Sweden.

The despatch says that Trotzky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenine concerning Bolshevik reforms. Lenine desired to effect a coalition with the Mensheviki, or moderates, while Trotzky wished to continue the reign of red terror.

Warsaw, Jan. 7—(By the Associated Press)—Fighting for the possession of Vilna has been begun between the Poles and Bolshevist troops.

Stockholm, Jan. 7—All members of the bourgeoise have been arrested at Riga by the Lettish Soviet, which has abolished the ownership of private property in that city, according to a Riga despatch received here.

Washington, Jan. 7—Admiral Sinclair of the British navy, who has arrived at Copenhagen from Riga, reported that on the withdrawal of Allied forces from that city the opposing Bolshevik forces were but a few miles away. His report states that the Bolshevik elements were organizing uprisings, and that they were being joined by some Lettish troops who had been armed by the British.

Warsaw, Monday, Jan. 6—(By the Associated Press)—Two regiments of Bolshevik troops are closing in upon Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, on three sides. The force is said to be well armed and is less than twelve miles from the city. Agents of the Russian government have established headquarters at Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

HAIG PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO FOCH

London, Jan. 8—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, whose report on operations from the end of April until the end of hostilities is made public, pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies. In concluding his report the field marshal wrote:—

"At the moment when the final triumph of the Allied cause is assured, we and all others of the Allied and associated armies can look back on the years that have gone with satisfaction undimned by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideals. Few alliances of the past can boast of such a record. Few can show a purpose more tenaciously and faithfully pursued or so fully and gloriously realized.

As to the close of the operations, the report declares:

"On the different battle fronts the British took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to more than 201,000. These results were achieved by fifty-nine fighting British divisions, which in the course of the three months battle engaged and defeated ninety-nine separate German divisions."

SUNSHINE TEMPLE CHRISTMAS TREAT

The annual Christmas tree celebration of Sunshine Temple, I. O. G. T., was held last evening in the Temple Hall, Main street. The programme, under the direction of Miss Florence Johnson, Mrs. John Lannon and Mrs. B. Kirkpatrick, was as follows: Tableau, four girls and three boys; recitations, Treva Porter, Miss Bell, Emily Johnson, Marion Rogers, Gertrude Day, Elva Chapman, Edith Lannon, Sadie Naves, Edith Chapman, Madeline Rogers, Elsie Chapman and Parlee; piano solo, Vickers McLaughlan; violin solo, Bert Mealy; duet, Mina Williamson and Maud Pierie; quartette, the Misses Chapman; duet, Marguerite Lacey and Lawrence Colwell, accompanied by Miss Mabel Vanwart; chorus, by juvenile members. Refreshments were served to parents and visitors, and Santa Claus appeared and even the tiniest tot was not forgotten. It was a delightful evening.

Zbyszko Wins.

New Haven, Jan. 7—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Dr. B. F. Roller by two straight falls here tonight in a heavyweight wrestling match.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—The barometer is quite low north of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley and high over the south. The weather is now mild throughout the dominion and particularly so in the western provinces where the temperature is above the freezing point.

Snow or Rain.

Maritime—Fresh to strong southwest winds, milder, light snow or rain tonight and on Thursday.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley, Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Southwest and west winds, light local snow falls, milder today and Thursday.

VALDURA CAPTAIN THROUGH STIRRING TIMES IN THE WAR

Commander of Vessel Which Reached Here Yesterday

RESCUES AT SEA

Plucky Work in Saving Crews of Vessels Sent Down by Torpedoes From Hun Submarines—Allied Decorations for Captain

The return home of soldiers from the battlefields awakens the enthusiasm and gratitude of the citizens at large, but not all think of congratulating the brave captains who for more than four years braved the dangers of the deep, carried food and ammunition to the Allied forces to all parts of the world, and took over and brought safely home many the boys who had fought in the great cause.

Nearly every ocean liner that arrives in port has on board officers and crews who did well their bit during the great conflict. Yesterday when the large C. P. O. S. liner Valdura steamed into port few knew that on the bridge stood a mariner who had rendered services not only to England but to France and Italy and as a result wore a French medal and in his pocket had a notification that a similar decoration was to be conferred on him by the Italian government.

The captain of the Valdura is Henry Plough, who has sailed the ocean the greater part of his life and who has an enviable record as a capable navigator and a courageous man.

In November, 1916, Captain Plough, then commander of the S. S. Volnay, sailed from a port in England for Canada to load ammunition and foodstuffs for the British troops. He had been sailing for more than 200 miles and was wending his way through the danger zone when the lookout saw a light flash up a short distance away over the starboard side of the vessel. A storm was raging at the time and the vessel was being tossed about considerably, but despite this voices could be heard calling for help. The captain was on the bridge at the time and he telegraphed to the engine room to slow down. Then he distinctly heard voices in the dark a short distance away. By manoeuvring his ship he was able to bring the boats on the lee of the steamer and after a difficult task succeeded in picking up the captain and thirty-one members of a French ship that had a few hours before fallen a victim of a German submarine, and who would undoubtedly have perished in the heavy seas had they not been rescued when they were. The captain of the rescued crew explained that they had been sailing through the channel when a torpedo struck their ship and it sank within a few minutes.

Captain Plough turned back and landed the crew at Plymouth, after which he again set out and eventually reached his destination in Canada. Upon his return to England he was notified that the French government had heard of his gallant action and had decided to decorate him with a medal for courage and devotion; in addition they gave him a certificate giving details of the rescue under the most trying conditions and his clever feat in saving the men.

Asked how the French sailors knew a steamer was approaching, Captain Plough said the captain told him that while they were being tossed about in the storm they detected a splashing and heard the noise of something approaching when there would be a lull. They kept calling at the top of their voices for help and at the same time the captain held up a torch, which was saturated with oil, so as to attract the passing vessel.

Another Experience.

In September, 1917, while again en route to Canada, a dinghy was sighted by the lookout and upon investigating, Captain Plough discovered that there were fifteen officers, engineers and the captain of the Italian steamer Asti in the boat. The men were nearly dead and it was only after hard work that they succeeded in getting them on board the Volnay and rendering succor. The officers had been in the dinghy for thirty-eight hours without food or water and were only half clad. Their steamer had been torpedoed by a German submarine and it sank in a very short time. The men had seized all the ship's boats and put off, leaving only the dinghy for the captain and officers. In recognition of the deed the Italian government sent £150 to be divided among the men on the Volnay and intimated that the captain would be decorated in a fitting manner for his work of mercy.

The following month the gallant ship that had performed invaluable service to the cause herself fell a victim of a German torpedo boat and was lost. The fatal torpedo struck the ship about midnight and despite the fact that she was settling in the water and beginning to list the captain kept his men at their places and headed the ship full speed for shore. After one and a half hour's endeavor he realized that the ship was sinking and ordered the men to the boats. They had left only a few minutes when the vessel rolled over to one side and disappeared beneath the waves a short distance from land.

The crew returned to England and later Captain Plough was given command of the Valdura. While he was at work in his chart room this morning he was pleasantly surprised to see J. M. Taylor, who had been his wireless operator on the Volnay, enter. The greeting was hearty and both talked about their experiences since the eventful night.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Lancashire, England, and was employed as wireless operator ever since the outbreak of the war

Another Demonstration By Soldiers Who Want To Get Back To Homes

Servant Will Work Only If The Mistress Helps

Warsaw, Sunday, Jan. 8—(By the Associated Press.)—The waiters and janitors of Warsaw, who are among the few having steady work and good pay, have gone on strike and the house servants are expected to follow their example. The latter even now are consenting to work only if the mistress does her share of the labors of the household, especially the dish washing and similar services.

The waiters demand 15 per cent of the profits of the hotels and restaurants, while the cooks are asking 25 per cent. The janitors demand a ten hour day, with the front doors closed at nine o'clock in the evening.

WHAT OF OPPOSITION IN BRITISH COMMONS?

An Interesting Situation Arising Because of Labor Party Strength

London, Jan. 7—The claim of the Labor party to be regarded as the official opposition party in the House of Commons, and the success of William Adamson, the party's leader in the elections, carries an important implication that the Labor party considers itself as being able to form an alternative government. It is a tradition of parliament that in the event of a defeat to the government in the commons the sovereign will call on the leader of the opposition to form a new cabinet.

The situation is interesting because the Labor party's action virtually side-tracks the Asquith party, which has hitherto been regarded as the official opposition. Much will depend on the decision of the speaker of the commons whether Laborites are granted all the privileges, including occupation of the opposition whip's room and precedence in debate, accruing to the official opposition. It is generally believed that some compromise will be arranged which will combine Mr. Asquith's adherents and the Laborites as the opposition.

London, Jan. 8—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited)—At a joint meeting of the executive of the Labor party and Labor members of parliament a resolution was passed with one dissention, in favor of the Labor party in the house of commons becoming the official opposition.

LOOKED LIKE RIOT BY MEN LOOKING FOR WORK IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Jan. 8—A crowd of around 900 men congregated in front of the Vickers-Maxim plant yesterday and created what at one time resembled the beginning of a riot. They were looking for work. When they failed to obtain it a rush was made at the fence work, which would soon have been torn down but for the company's police chief Wells, who addressed the crowd. He said that the company were short of materials and could not for the time being give employment, but when the material arrived there would be plenty to do, although preference would be given to returned soldiers. The crowd then dispersed quietly.

FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS AMERICAN CONTINENT

Mineola, N. Y., Jan. 8—Four army airplanes landed at Hazelhurst Field yesterday afternoon, completing the first transcontinental flight ever made. Although they started from San Diego, Cal., on December 4, the actual flying time for the 4,200 mile trip was only fifty-three hours. The squadron had been compelled to remain inactive for three weeks because of adverse weather conditions.

Invasion of Vicinity Of War Office In London

GOOD NATURED BUT HOLD TILL DEPUTATION COMES

Matter of Grievance Being Taken up—Assurance That They Will Not Be Sent to Russia—Demobilization Meanwhile is Being Speeded

London, Jan. 8—Soldiers objecting to delay in the demobilization of the British armies engaged in further demonstrations yesterday. The vicinity of the War Office was invaded by lorries filled with men and by marching soldiers. They came from the Shoreham Camp. Many of them were on leave from Saloniki and objected to being sent back.

On the sides of the lorries were signs reading: "Get a Move On." "We Won the War Give Us Our Ticket," "Get On With It. Lloyd George," and other similar sentiments. The men were generally well behaved and treated the matter humorously, although they refused to disperse until a deputation was seen by officials, who assured them that Viscount Milner, secretary of state for war, and General Sir William Robertson were then in conference on the grievances advanced by the soldiers.

The press is generally displaying full sympathy with the troops, but the more influential newspapers do not hesitate to tell them that they are acting inadvisedly in taking their present course, which is not open to their comrades overseas, who are equally entitled to demobilization.

Not to Russia.

One of the chief causes of dissatisfaction is the belief held by numbers of the troops that they are to be sent to Russia. This will be dispelled by an official statement issued at the war office today, saying that there is not the slightest intention of despatching new forces to Russia. It has been announced officially that the rate of demobilization, which last week was 10,000 a day, has been already increased to between 20,000 and 25,000 daily.

Premier Lloyd George returned to London from Wales today and is expected to bring about the adoption of some of the contemplated changes for a more rapid demobilization of those men who can be spared before the treaty of peace is signed.

A war office statement issued last night prints an address by Major-General Fielding, commander of the London district, to troops assembled in the war office quadrangle yesterday. He absolutely declined to consider grievances submitted in such a manner by the troops, and told them they must bring their objections to their own headquarters and to their commanding officers. He reminded them that the war was still on and that "although we have won the war we may lose the peace." He said he knew the trouble was being fomented by only a few agitators, and that "most of the men would be ashamed of the action they are taking if they only know the danger in which they are placing the country."

A New Order.

The government has issued a further explanatory statement concerning demobilization. It announced that from a date to be fixed no officer or soldier in France will be allowed to come to England on leave except on the distinct understanding that he will return to France at the expiration of his leave, and that on no pretext whatever will he be discharged during leave.

The statement adds:—

"Experience shows this order to be necessary in order to ensure the maintenance of the army of occupation, the personnel of which must receive leave in their turn."

NO TROUBLE AT THE LAUDER PERFORMANCE

Montreal, Jan. 8—It would have required a great deal of temerity on the part of any unfriendly person to make any demonstration of hostility when Harry Lauder appeared last night at His Majesty's Theatre. The ovation that greeted him proved that the overwhelming majority of the audience were his supporters. In addition there were scores of uniformed and plain clothes policemen scattered around the theatre. The only interruptions came from over-enthusiastic partizans and the performance was a complete success.

During Lauder's entrance to and exit from the theatre he was well protected by the police, but nothing untoward—not even a solitary hoot—occurred.

HOSPITAL SHIP DELAYED ON VOYAGE TO HALIFAX

(Special to Times.)

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 8—The hospital ship Araguaya, expected here today, will not arrive until Friday morning. It is not known what has delayed her. It is thought she must have encounterd heavy weather.