

# MARSHAL FOCH TAKES FORMAL POSSESSION OF METZ FORTRESSES

In the Presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau the Supreme Commander Makes Solemn Entry into German Stronghold.

A despatch from Paris says: Germany's troops began to evacuate France and Belgium on Tuesday. The allied troops then moved forward, the Americans advancing in the direction of Metz and Strassburg.

Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, will make solemn entry into those German fortresses on Sunday in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau. The Marshal will ride into the cities on Crocus, his favorite charger.

It is probable that the departments in the re-won territory will resume their old names, namely, Bas Rhin, prefecture of Strassburg; Haut Rhin, prefecture of Colmar, and Moselle prefecture of Metz. The Government already is considering the establishment of provisional administrative arrangements.

The occupation of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads will not be undertaken by the allied forces until later.

The liberation of Belgium promises to be rapidly accomplished. On the occasion of the re-entry of the Belgian sovereigns into Brussels, the French Government has decided to present to the Queen the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, and to the heir apparent the Chevalier's Cross and the Cross of War.

In conformity with the agreement reached between Marshal Foch and the German delegates, a period of five days has been allowed to the enemy

in which to hand over all the armament material stipulated in the armistice.

The French command asked the Germans for information as to where mines had been laid, and was informed that some had been placed in the Ostend station and timed to explode on Wednesday. The German command accordingly was asked to send officers to locate the explosives.

An additional day, making 15 days in all from the date of the armistice, has been granted to the enemy to evacuate Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine.

Marshal Foch has directed the Germans to send officers to the King of the Belgians at Bruges to give information regarding the German and Luxembourg railroad and canal systems and the navigation of the Rhine.

The Germans on Thursday sent an officer to Chimay to arrange with French officers for the handing over of the arms and material which Germany has to surrender.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving the provinces. The German authorities are being booed by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily.

Receptions on a huge scale are being prepared for the allied troops, under the noses of the German officials.

There is also joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of allied air raids.



Saved From The Hun—These two little French children will rejoice at the downfall of the enemy. Had they lived next door to where they did they would have been blown to atoms; as it was they lost both their parents in the destruction of their home.

# WARSAW IN HANDS OF POLISH TROOPS

German Civil Governor Has Fled For Protection.

A despatch from Berne says: Vienna advises that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal Palace and the military commander's quarters.

They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and munitions. Polish officers are directing the German demobilization.

Poles hold the post and telephone stations connecting with Vienna. The German police have been disarmed.

Count Lerchenfeld-Moefering, the German civil administrator, has fled to Brigadier-General Joseph Pilsudski, of the Polish legion, for protection.

# GRAND FLEET CELEBRATES SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

A despatch from London says: A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the armistice. On a 30-mile line warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated.

Myriads of sirens blew off creating an awesome sound. Hundreds of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting an hour, ceased as suddenly as they began.

# BRITISH CASUALTIES LAST WEEK OF WAR

A despatch from London says: Casualties in the British ranks reported in the week ending on Thursday total 30,535 officers and men, divided as follows: Officers—Killed or died of wounds, 887; wounded or missing, 1,049; total, 1,436. Men—Killed or died of wounds, 6,237; wounded or missing, 22,862; total, 29,099.

# NORWEGIAN LOSSES AS RESULT OF THE WAR

A despatch from London says: Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to 1,250,000 tons, according to official statistics.

In addition 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines.

One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

# WILL MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE IN NAVY, SAYS GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The British Government has issued orders in which it says it will support the officers in maintaining discipline in the navy. The order calls for all ranks to co-operate in carrying out the terms of the armistice.

# WILL ADMINISTER ALSACE-LORRAINE

A despatch from Paris says: Leon Sibon, Advocate-General to the Paris Court of Appeals, has been appointed Director of Justice for the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

# The Anzacs' Distribution of Iron Crosses.

One of the most gallant officers tells me, says a writer in the London Evening News, that an Australian platoon had a gay interlude during the recent operations in which they so severely drubbed "Jerry." They rushed a German General's headquarters, and found there, among other souvenirs, a box of brand new iron crosses ready for issue to the Hun. The Anzacs rose to the occasion, and as soon as they got a few minutes "breather" they held an investiture of their own accord. The men lined up, and each of them had an iron cross solemnly pinned to his breast by a N.C.O.

# 40,000,000 PEOPLE FACE FAMINE

Impossible to Send Relief to Central Russia.

A despatch from Washington says: Relief for the suffering millions in Bolshevik-controlled Central Russia furnishes a problem which the allied and American Governments have as yet been unable to solve.

In fact, one official says, that not even a method of solution had been determined upon.

It is now regarded as practically certain that it will be impossible to get food to the 40,000,000 people in this territory this winter. With food now scarce and anarchy rampant, officials here fear that famine is inevitable, and that the toll of death may reach astounding figures.

Officials said that conditions in Siberia and Northern Russia were rapidly improving, while in Bessarabia and Ukraine, good order is being maintained. The Ukrainians are said to have virtually cleared their country of Germans, while Bessarabia, by a plebiscite, has determined to become a part of Rumania.

# ALLIED FLEET HAS PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: The allied fleet has arrived off Constantinople, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the Admiralty announces. British and Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.

# LIBERATED ITALIAN CIVILIANS BEING FED FROM THE SKY

A despatch from Washington says: Caproni airplanes are being used by the Italian Supreme Command to transport emergency rations to the famished citizens of the liberated cities of Italy, and also Pola and Fiume, said an official despatch from Rome.

# COLD, CALCULATED HEARTLESSNESS

Germans Assembled Civilians Under White Flag and Opened Fire.

A despatch from the British-American Armies in the Field says: Instances of German mistreatment of the civil population of villages in France which were recently taken by the British-American armies are numerous, but perhaps none shows the cold and calculated heartlessness of the enemy than the following story, which was related to the correspondent by one of the inhabitants of the little town of St. Souplet, near St. Quentin.

An attack by the British and American forces was impending. The Germans expected it, and informed the population that if they gathered in the local church and put up a white sheet as a flag, they would be spared by the advancing allied troops. They did so. The Germans soon were driven out by the British and Americans. When they reached a point of vantage, however, they turned their guns on the church. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

When the allied troops entered the village they found the church shattered, the occupants terrified, and many of their number lying prostrate on the floor, dead or wounded.

# UNKNOWN CANADA

Portions of the Dominion Which Are Not Fully Explored.

It is seldom realized that about a fourth of the continental part of Canada, or nearly a million square miles, must be regarded as unexplored. That is the estimate of Mr. Charles Camsell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who describes the principal unexplored areas in a recent issue of the Geographical Review.

Mr. Camsell classifies them in three types. Two thirds of all unexplored Canada lies in the Laurentian Plateau—a vast area of ancient rocks that extends in a U-shaped conformation round Hudson Bay from the Atlantic Coast of Labrador to the line of great lakes consisting of Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear. Its rocky lake-studded surface makes it unsuited to agriculture even in the south, where the climate is sufficiently mild. Minerals form the resources of the region. The second type of country is represented by the great central plains of the continent. About one hundred and ten thousand square miles of the unexplored regions on both sides of the Mackenzie River are of that type, much of it probably suited to agriculture. The third type is that of the Cordillera, which includes territory west of the Mackenzie River—about one hundred and thirty thousand square miles. The chief value of that area is probably its mineral resources.

# WAR MAKES THEM RIG

Important Battles Have Made Small Villages Famous.

War brings into prominence many places small and insignificant in themselves. The names of tiny villages like Givency and Messines, for instance, will live for all time in the history books of the future.

Similarly, Blenheim, the scene of Marlborough's most famous victory, is but a hamlet of some half-dozen houses straggling along the Bavarian bank of the Danube.

Waterloo is a small place, with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants. Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia, falls into the same category. Agincourt or Azincourt, to give it the modern spelling—is a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls. So are Fontenoy and Malplaquet.

Abu Klea, where, in 1885, 1,500 British troops defeated 15,000 of the Mahdi's picked warriors, is a ramshackle collection of Arab huts clustered around a group of wells. Mafeking, Colenso, Stormberg, Magersfontein and Paardeberg, places famous in the South African War, are quite unimportant villages apart from the historical events associated with them.

# POTATOES AND GOLD

Variety Known as Irish Really Was Found in Peru.

The gold of the Indies was the attraction that led Columbus to sail westward, that carried Cortez to Mexico and Pizarro to Peru. The Incas had large stores of the precious metal, representing, no doubt, the accumulations of many centuries. The capture of such a booty resounded through Europe. Spain became for a time the wealthiest, as well as the most powerful, nation of Europe, and this was ascribed to the gold of Peru.

But Peru had another treasure much more valuable for the nations of Europe than the golden booty of Pizarro. Carrying the potato to Europe was an event of much more profound significance in relation to the subsequent history of the world than sending the Incas gold to the coffers of Spain. But nobody understood the value of the potato, and its Peruvian origin was generally forgotten before the plant became well known. Instead of Peruvian potatoes we call them Irish potatoes.

The potato was the basis of the ancient Peruvian nation, and has attained almost the same importance in other parts of the world within the last 100 years.

# GIANT WAVES

In Mid-Ocean and in Cold Regions the Waves Are Highest.

It is not only in winter weather that gales are experienced at sea. Some of the most terrible storms occur during the heat of summer, and the high seas that run ashore after the event are the delight of holiday-sightseers.

Waves at the seaside are, however, totally different and very puny compared with those in mid-ocean. A Queenstown steamer reports waves of 100 feet in height during a recent Atlantic gale. Waves of 50 feet to 75 feet high are common to the Atlantic, but it is to the Indian Ocean that we look for those of really gigantic stature. Cold regions also experience immense seas. Wasberg, Norway, can claim a wave of 400 feet in height. Even in England a monster of approximately 200 feet once bombarded the Cornish coast.

Chelucta, Nova Scotia, has an ingenious device by which the velocity, length and height of waves are tested. This apparatus extends some distance along the sea-bed, and earthquakes in far-off regions can be judged by this means.

# DEMobilIZATION PLANS ARRANGED

Cabinet Committee and Departmental Officers Hold Conference.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Details of the plans under which Canada's troops at home and overseas will be demobilized and returned to civil life were discussed by the Cabinet committee on reconstruction and development and department officials in conference and by the Ministers in council. The problem which will in the near future confront the Government involves, first, the military process of transporting the men and discharging them from the army; and, secondly, their assimilation in the industrial life of the country. In the solution of the problem three departments are concerned: the Department of Militia, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Settlements, and the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, a branch of the Interior Department. That being so, the Government is, it is understood, appointing a committee whose duty will be to co-ordinate the action of these various bodies.

Steps are being taken to ascertain the previous occupations of the soldiers, arrangements which any of them have made to return to their former employment, and the preferences they may have as to their future place in civil life. Simultaneously there will be created agencies whereby the Central Government may be kept informed of opportunities in different parts of the country for the absorption of returned soldiers into industry. The effort then will be so to regulate the release of men from the army that the labor market may not become congested.

In connection with the military process of demobilization, it is understood that the troops in Canada will be first disbanded. Of these there are some 40,000 on duty, 10,000 in hospitals, and 16,000 who have been freed from military service. Movement of invalided soldiers in hospital ships from England to Canada will continue as during the years of war. Some other troops from overseas, moreover, may be transported to this country before many months have passed.

# KILLING GERMS IN BOOKS

Simple Apparatus Used in Conducting the Gas Attack.

Almost the first thing to meet the eyes of French hygienists in their war-time campaign for protecting the younger generation was their old enemy, the circulating book, well known as a carrier of disease. The many obvious solutions of the problem showed one disadvantage: while killing the germs they destroyed the book also.

For the method perfected by Dr. Marsulan, and now practised in the Institute for Wounded and Infirm Workmen at Montreuil, it is claimed that for one-fourth of a cent for each book, and with safety to operators, books can be sterilized without the slightest injury. Two pieces of very simple apparatus are used: a heater and a disinfectant.

The heater is a long box open at one end and communicating at the other with an ordinary stove. Inside the heater are wooden rods so arranged that the turning of a handle will cause them to strike on the books placed on a sliding frame. As the rods beat the books, the heavier particles of dust fall out into a tray of disinfectant below, and the lighter are carried by an exhaust fan to a stove, where they are burnt.

The books are hung, open, by spring clips from a skeleton framework, and wheeled into the disinfecting chamber, which is equipped with a tank containing a solution of formaldehyde. The temperature is raised to 120 deg. F., the formaldehyde kills the germs, and the fumes are carried off by a funnel.



The Fatal Letter Which Started The War—Now Tisza is dead from the pistol of an assassin and the Kaiser wishes that the letter had never been written.