

H.M.S. DEVONSHIRE AT BOSTON

Navy's Representative At To-Morrow's Celebrations

Members of Wilhelm's Staff Leave Holland for Germany--Serious Trouble in German Prison Camp--The Goeben Nailed At Last.

9.00 A.M.

RESOLUTION TURNED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5. By unanimous vote, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today disapproved the resolution of Senator Cummings of Iowa, Republican, proposing to send a Senate Committee to Paris for the Peace Conference.

WILL MAINTAIN SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 5. Until the time arrives for laying up the vessels, which have been used by the Naval Department for patrol work, etc., it is unlikely that the demobilization of Canada's naval forces will take place. It is understood that the lines of demobilization, to be followed by the naval authorities, are similar to those laid down by the British Department.

SERIOUS INCIDENTS.

PARIS, Dec. 5. (Havas).—Incidents of serious gravity occurred within the past few days in a prison camp in Saxony, where Allied prisoners were confined, the Echo de Paris declares. The Allied Governments, it adds, are reported to have decided to act energetically in that connection.

TO TAKE PART.

BOSTON, Dec. 5. The British cruiser Devonshire, commanded by Capt. G. B. Fowell, arrived here today to participate in the British celebration on Saturday. She tied up at the navy yard.

WORTH WATCHING.

LONDON, Dec. 5. A German physician, summoned from Berlin on Tuesday by the former German Emperor, arrived in Holland today, on a special train, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Twelve members of the former Emperor's staff, the dispatch adds, have left Amsterdam for Berlin. They are carrying many documents concerning the former Emperor's private property.

WAR COUNCIL DISCUSSION.

PARIS, Dec. 5. Colonel E. M. House, one of the members of the American Peace delegation, and who has been representing President Wilson in conferences here, is now fully conversant with the decision taken by the Supreme War Council at its meeting in London, which Colonel House was unable to attend, on account of illness. He had a long conference last evening, at his residence, with Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, who has just returned from London, and today conferred with the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador in Paris, who also attended the London meeting. Naturally, the results of the conferences in London have not been disclosed, but it is generally understood that the War Council discussed the disposition to be made of the former German Emperor, and the former Crown Prince, and the compensations from Germany for damages committed in various countries. No definite action was taken, in the absence of an American representative, and definite decisions will await the arrival of President Wilson. The question of the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover, as Director General of Allied Relief, was presented in Washington, but a number of details were not settled, and the entire question is held in abeyance. The appointment of an Interallied Commission on economic finance and shipping, tonnage, also, was discussed tentatively. Some objections have arisen to this plan, on the ground that the Commission would have great power on the control, and distribution of raw material would lead to the establishment of an International Committee, which would take the place of legislative control over exports and raw materials.

BIG SUGAR LOSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5. Two million pounds of sugar, destined for Europe, were destroyed today, when a big warehouse of the Franklin Sugar Refining Co., on the Delaware River, was burned. Ten workmen, compelled to jump for their lives, were injured. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

THE ELUSIVE GOEBEN.

LONDON, Dec. 5. (Bulletin).—The entire Turkish

fleet is now in the hands of the Allies, the Admiralty announced today. The warships, after surrendering, were interned in the Golden Horn at Constantinople. The former German cruiser Goeben was among the surrendered vessels.

WILLIE'S WISH.

LONDON, Dec. 5. "You English clamor to get Father and me away from Holland where we are down and out, and my Father is a broken man. Isn't that enough punishment," the former Crown Prince said, in an interview, on the Island of Wieringen, where he is interned, with a correspondent of the Daily Mirror. Frederick William added that he always favored an agreement between Germany and Great Britain, and wished them to work together. A number of his best friends were in England, and he only wished he could live there as a private citizen. "I quarrelled with my Father in regard to Great Britain," he continued, "I told him the British would be against us. He never believed this, and would not take into account that possibility."

IF DANGEROUS, MUST MOVE.

HAGUE, Wednesday. During a debate in the Netherlands Upper Chamber today, Deputy Marchand expressed the opinion that should the presence of the former German Emperor in Holland, give rise to difficulties abroad, the Government must request him to return to Germany.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 5. Pope Benedict has addressed an Encyclical letter to the Catholic Episcopate, throughout the world, exhorting them to offer universal public prayers, so that providence may guide the members of the approaching Peace Conference, and give the world peace founded on true principles of Christian justice and love among men.

BELGIAN ROYALTY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 5. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, and their eldest son, were given an enthusiastic welcome when they arrived in Paris today.

FISH PROTECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 5. John C. Wheeler, of the Booth Fisheries Company of Chicago, which, he said, controlled 150 fishing vessels, entering twelve ports, gave evidence today at the Federal court trial of Boston fish dealers, charged with violation of the anti-trust laws. He testified that the rates of the New England fish exchange, requiring all fish to be sold on the exchange, was a discrimination against small dealers, who he said, were unable to bid in an entire cargo.

REDUCING ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5. More than a billion dollars has been cut from the Navy's estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year. Secretary Daniels disclosed today that the estimates sent to Congress Monday, were based on the war programme, and that the reduction process that already has eliminated over two fifths of the \$2,600,000,000 total is continuing.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5. The political situation in Germany continues to be extraordinary obscure, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express. Everybody seems to be quarrelling with everybody else, and every member of the Socialist Party is trying to outdo his comrades in the fever of his Republicanism. Two grave dangers, the correspondent declares, appears to be confronting the new German Republic: one is the separatist movement, headed by Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian leader, who is issuing propaganda against the leadership of Berlin, and appears to be willing to create a South German Republic, including Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony, and several other states. The other danger which the correspondent adds, is equally pressing, is that arising from the quarrel between the Berlin Military Government with its majority of extremists and Bolsheviks, and the Berlin executive committee. On the other hand the Government urges the Allies to bring about a preliminary Peace sometime in January, and before Germany has a real responsible

Government. The whole German political situation is characterized by similar contradictions. The Germans want the Allies to treat them as an orderly Government, while they give every sign of an early shipwreck in anarchy.

NEWS RATIONING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. Published reports from Paris that limited cable space for many newspaper men, may compel "rationing" of news from the Peace Conference, were brought to the attention of the Senate today by Republican members. Senator Johnson, of California, read a statement that Edgar Sisson of the committee of public information will issue statements for the American delegation.

1.00 P. M.

TOTAL LOSSES OF MERCHANT TONNAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 5. The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy action and marine risk, was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to an official announcement issued to-night. During the same period vessels totalling 10,495,527 tons were constructed and enemy tonnage totalling 2,392,675 was captured, making a net loss of tonnage during the war of 1,811,584.

TROPICAL HURRICANE.

HONOLULU, Dec. 4. (Delayed). The Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, and adjacent islands are recovering today from the worst tropical hurricane that ever visited the Hawaiian group. The sugar cane crop on the Island of Oahu, was said to have suffered \$250,000 damages. Reports have not been received from neighboring islands, but it is believed the damage was proportionately heavy. The only loss of life reported was the drowning of a Japanese.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION DENIED.

WITH THE AM. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 5. (By the A.P.).—Official recognition by Major General Joseph T. Dickman, Army of the German Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, has been denied. Every effort by the delegates, assigned to supervise the affairs in the district, occupied by the American forces, or to have the Americans deal with them have failed. General Harry A. Safford, in charge of the military affairs, adhering to the policy that he must treat with the de facto authorities.

DINED WITH THE KAISER.

TORONTO, Dec. 5. Peter Wright, Chairman of the Seaman's and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, delivered a stirring address before the Empire Club here today, and he was repeatedly cheered by a large gathering of citizens. "I have dined with the Kaiser," he said, "and I tell you I never came in contact with a beast. He had a very dirty face. He had iniquity written all over his dirty face. I have seen the text books of the German schools, and every little child had been brought up with the idea to conquer Great Britain and to beat her to the dust. The German population, as a whole, was behind the military machine; we knew it from personal experience with the German leaders of labor. As soon as we wanted fair play and justice in a fair fight. It is not in the make-up of the Hun to fight fair."

WANT TO COME UNDER BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, Dec. 5. Natives of Germany's colonies want to come under British rule, said Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Westminster to-night. Our representatives at the Peace Conference should see that the case for our retention of those colonies is put forward in full strength. It will be a gross injustice to our great dominions to tell them that those colonies, which in a large measure they conquered by their blood and valor, are to pass under the control of anybody but the Empire to which they belong.

PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4. "German officials guilty of acts which resulted in injury or danger to the British prisoners of war, should be held personally responsible," Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, says. This statement was made in a message relative to the attitude of the Government on the subject of prisoners, which has been generally discussed since the signing of the armistice.

QUITE AN ADDITION.

PRINCE ADALBERT, third son of the former German Emperor, has joined the present Government, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Express.

HERRING SCARCENESS.—Messages from Bona Bay to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries report herring scarce, and only about 200 barrels were taken yesterday.

LATEST!

WILL OCCUPY BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5. Allied and American forces will temporarily occupy Berlin, as exercising a policy of supervision, according to a Berlin newspaper, which says that an American wireless dispatch to this effect has been intercepted by the Germans. The newspaper says that Mannheim will be similarly occupied. The reason for this action on the part of the Allies, is said to be a "regrettable incident during which a superior of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

RESTITUTION.

PARIS, Dec. 4. (Havas).—Alienation or mortgaging of railways, mines or other undertakings, in which the German nation is interested, is forbidden by a decision announced by the mixed conference being held at Spa. Foreign stocks belonging to Germany, as well as the gold in the Reichsbank come under the provisions of the decision. It is also agreed that Germany will remit to the Allies the gold taken out of Russia, especially \$9,000,000 francs received from the Soviet Government.

WANTS TO GET OUT.

LONDON, To-day. Southern Baden is seeking incorporation in Switzerland, according to Baden newspapers, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Telegraph.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5. (By the A.P.).—Fugitives from Russia, who have reached here, say that life in Petrograd is terrible. The famine there they say defies the imagination. All middle class elements are excluded from public eating houses and are dying of starvation by thousands. Hundreds are buried each day, between six and nine o'clock in the morning, no funerals being permitted later. Of a normal population of two million, only half a million is left in Petrograd. Rumors of approaching Entente intervention have increased Bolshevik hatred and resulted in frenzied persecution of the middle class elements.

A NEW IDEA.

LONDON, To-day. The Germans are building an airplane with which they intend trying a trip across the Atlantic, and have a Zeppelin under construction with the same idea in view, according to the correspondent at Berlin to the Daily Express. The airplane has a winged spread of 138 feet, and engines of three thousand horsepower. The Zeppelin will be capable of carrying one hundred passengers. It has nine engines and eight propellers.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 5. British merchant tonnage losses were 9,801,828 gross tons from the beginning of the war to October 21, 1918, according to an official statement issued to-night. New construction in the United Kingdom in the same period was 4,342,296 purchases and 230,000 tons; enemy tonnage captured was 716,520. The net loss was 5,443,012 tons. The statement says that in the last seven months the output exceeded the world's losses by more than 1,000,000 tons. In the case of Great Britain, although the output of the last five months was not yet published, it is said that purchases abroad were taken into account the losses of the last five months were balanced by the gains.

The British On The Sea.

(From the New York Times.)

Speaking at the University Club in Brooklyn recently, Louis Brandeis pointed out the absurdity of Germany's contention that she had to plot against Great Britain because Britain controlled the sea. Dutch, Swedish, and Norwegian ships, he said, had a tremendous trade by sea, and Holland—he might have added Belgium and Portugal—valuable colonies, but none of them had ever feared Britain's domination of the sea. None had ever feared that she would deal unfairly with them, and none had had to form alliances and conspiracies against her. The difference between Great Britain's control of the sea and Germany's army on land is that nobody had any reason to be afraid of the former. The British fleet is for defensive purposes only. Great Britain is an island, and would have small chance of defence by an army if an enemy invaded her. She must have a great fleet as her only sure protection. She has one, but never has she used it, as Germany would have used it, to strangle the trade of other nations. The seas are as free to trade as it Great Britain's navy were the size of Venezuela's. This is why Germany's conception of the "freedom of the seas" in time of peace was always without a grain of foundation. As for war, Britain has used her fleet as fairly and legitimately as in time of peace. Her navy is unstained by any of the atrocities that made the world's blood run cold during the short life of the German Navy. Without it we could not have won this war, and despite the temptation to retaliate, the British Navy conducted its share of the war as impeccably as it had been fighting an honorable foe. The British Fleet is a protection to the world's trade in time of peace, and a bulwark against assassins in time of war. It is a friend to the trader, but a terror to the pirate, as Germany now knows.

A short circular cable is oftentimes cut with the sleeves to form the back of a pretty coat.

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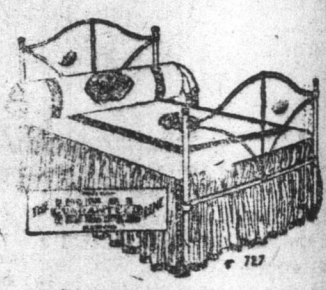
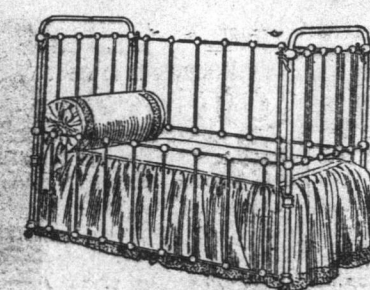
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Why Unions Are Needed.

The Dial: The personal employer-owner has virtually disappeared from the great industries. His place is now filled by a list of corporation securities and a staff of corporation officials and employees who exercise a limited discretion. The personal note is no longer to be had in the wage

relation, except in those backward, obscure and subsidiary industries in which the mechanical organization of the new order has not taken effect. So even that contractual arrangement which defines the workman's relation to the establishment in which he is employed, and to the anonymous corporate ownership by which he is employed, now takes the shape of a statistical reckoning, in which virtually no trace of the relation of man to

man is to be found. Yet the principle of the modern point of view regarding this contractual relation, in so far as it is a contract, is drawn by free bargaining between man and man on a footing of personal understanding and equal opportunity.

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Dorothy Dodd

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This Talk About

By RUTH CAMERON

"All this talk recorded about germs," I lived heard an elderly but don't we o m a n say, "makes me tired. And all this business of sterilizing bottles and spoons and what not. And never taking a baby on the cars. Why, I've got a grandson who's never been brought to see me! And two years old."

As you may have suspected, the sort grandmother who thinks the most ways of safeguarding babies, with are all nonsense, was talking. "We never had any such notions as about children when I was raising up mine," she said; "and I don't see but what they were just as healthy. I used to take my babies to my mother-in-law from the time they were a month old. She'd have something to say if I hadn't. All I could call it! They'd be 'etter off if they weren't fussed over so much. And another thing I haven't use for is all this antitoxin and vaccination and fresh-air business, as they're sick."

The Picture I Saw. I listened to the above tirade, and a picture rose in my mind: I saw a little old-fashioned burying-ground in a small New England town which I visited last summer. Having a deep interest in r-ading history of a community from all documents I had stooped, and I had away the tall grasses from some of those little stones, read some of the inscriptions, and guessed at the stories behind them. And the most pathetic of all the tales was the tale of the dead babies. "In one grave there were five small stones in rows. The dates on them are only a few years apart. The ages of the children range from a year 'o four years old."

An Epidemic, Doubtless. In another place there were four stones in one family in one year of children between the ages of one and seven years (very likely epidemic of small-pox or diphtheria the days before antitoxin and vaccination).

These are striking examples, but there were many families whose the of three or four children were a physical

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