

MAIN CANADIAN ARMY MUST WAIT

Those in Germany Must Stay Till Peace Signed.

30,000 a Month Coming Home Soon.

(By John W. Dufoe, Correspondent of the Canadian Government.)

London, Cable.—One of the most pressing questions with which the Canadian ministers here have to deal is that of facilitating the return of troops to Canada. The matter is the occasion for continuing the conference with the overseas military staff.

The Canadian Corps is occupying a portion of Germany along the Rhine and the disposition of this force in the near future must await peace developments. But in clearing the way for their return the military authorities are carrying out extensive demobilization operations. The extent of this demobilization is only limited by the transportation conditions. Estimates are that 20,000 Canadian soldiers will go home this month, 20,000 in January and thereafter 30,000 per month.

The sources from which these separate drafts are obtained are reserve battalions containing men who have seen service and would be again available for the field were that necessary; non-combatant units and men of Category B or lower.

These demobilization measures are being carried out in conformity with the general plan worked out some time ago. The men go from the various camps to concentration camps at Kenemaek Park, North Wales, and are then sent forward to the dispersal depot in Canada nearest their homes where they are mustered out.

Troops available for demobilization in France are daily coming to England, but this movement is not large owing to the difficulty of moving troops in France. For the moment soldiers in England have the preferential chance of getting home, but it is hoped this will be equalized later by the establishment of a concentration camp in France and direct transport from France to Canada.

The Canadian corps at the front will be demobilized by units, which will enable Canadian committees to extend a welcome to their home battalions. Plans are now being worked out to enable this to be done without undue delay. The objection to this source will be met by interchanges between battalions by which all soldiers from a given area will be collected in the battalions identified with that territory. Thus infantrymen from Toronto will be assembled with the whole army in Toronto battalions. There will be ample time to work this out.

Officers from the front say that the expectation of the corps is that demobilization will be by divisions in their numerical order. The Canadian demobilization scheme includes the provision that the special industrial requirements of each dispersal area shall be a modifying factor.

The Overseas Ministry is deluged with requests for the return of individuals or soldiers of a particular class, such as miners, railway men, etc. So far as this can be done without slowing up the demobilization machinery, these requests will be met, but the prime requisite at the moment is that full advantage be taken of the shipping capacity at the disposal of the Overseas Ministry during the next two or three months. Some of the requests by their business associates for the immediate return of men of special qualifications could only be complied with at the cost of throwing the organization here and in France into confusion. Many of the pivotal men in the army itself and in administrative work are business and professional men for whom their work in Canada is calling, but they cannot be released until this immensely complex task of demobilization is further advanced.

STILL HARP ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Milner's Explanation is Not All Satisfactory.

Some British Papers Are Concerned.

(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press Correspondent.)

London Cable.—The Government recently has been exposed to attack all along the line for what is described as muddling into war with Russia, and has been accused of keeping people in the dark. The question is being asked whether the Allies have any common policy in Russia. Letters published from relatives complain the young soldiers who have done their bit on the west front have been hurried to unknown destinations in Russia. The Daily Chronicle, which is regarded as the spokesman of the Coalition, admits editorially that the elections show considerable sympathy with the Bolshevik Government and that intervention by the Allies on a large scale would be unpopular. "Of

late," says the Daily Chronicle, "the war has been eagerly borne because it was felt that we were fighting to defend the cause of democracy against autocracy and brute force. But attack upon the new-formed democracy, however mistaken might be the ideas held about that democracy, would lead to discontent."

To these criticisms Lord Milner, as the spokesman for the Government, has made a reasoned reply that is being published in Canada, which may do much to allay suspicion of the heavy Government commitment in Russia.

The Daily Telegraph, however, which is a Government supporter, says the explanations have not gone far enough. After pointing out the danger to Europe of Russian anarchy, the writer continues: "We lie under additional anxiety from the presence in several widely separated regions of Russian territory of British forces with fortunes and prospects which can only be of grave pre-occupation for us. We have at present a war on our hands in Russia such as would have filled the newspapers in normal times, and the nation is entitled to know how that war is going and what end to it is contemplated by the Government."

London is today on the verge for the reception of Field Marshal Haig, and immediately after the Premier proceeds to France so that it is improbable that a further political statement will be made until after the declaration of the results of the poll at the end of next week.

Dragged Down by Asthma.

The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to an army of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

MAY TAKE TURNS AT PEACE TABLE

Overseas Premiers May All Have Share

And Look After Own Country's Interests.

(By Wm. Banks, Jun.)

London Cable.—I understand that no decision has yet been reached regarding the overseas representation at the Peace Conference. This question is among the subjects for discussion at the Imperial Cabinet meetings this week. The official information is that Canada will have no reason to be dissatisfied with her place and her share in the whole proceedings, but Sir Robert Borden is not yet ready to make any statement. The reason that makes the whole question impossible to enter into at this moment, namely, the nebulous conditions of the arrangements for and the time of the Peace Conference proper.

The Parisian suggestion that all the overseas Dominion Premiers will sit in the main conference is regarded here as the merest speculation. It is generally held in diplomatic circles here that this is impossible, and there is reason to believe that the British Empire and the United States will each have four, or, at the most, five representatives. As Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil or Mr. Barnes are regarded as fixtures in the British delegation, it is believed that the Dominions can be represented by only one overseas statesman at the most. He will probably be in constant consultation with the outside council of overseas representatives. It is even conceivable that the overseas representatives might be changed from time to time as the problems of each Dominion rise for adjustment.

Pending the arrival of President Wilson, next week, all the conference arrangements are subject to change, and are, therefore, being carefully concealed. The Times strongly warns against the rumor that the British reports of the conference are to be censored. That paper says there could be nothing worse than an atmosphere of half truths, of which there has been enough already.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, of the Canadian Commission, is steadily recovering from his indisposition.

HUNS PLANNED NEW ATROCITY

Paris Cable.—(Havas)—Information of a plan which it says the Germans had for a terrific air attack on Paris is printed by the Figaro. Their purpose, says the newspaper, was to use thirty-five airplanes, which were to drop 5,000 incendiary bombs containing chemicals which would cause fires of such a nature that pouring water on them would but serve to feed the flames.

A second squadron of thirty-five machines was to follow with ordinary bombs, to be dropped upon the firefighters and those revealed by the light of the burning buildings.

NEW ZEALAND'S BIG PROBLEMS

To Take Referendum On Liquor Question.

Plans for the Returning Soldiers.

Wellington, N. Z., Cable.—(Reuter despatch).—The New Zealand Parliament has decided to take a referendum on a Licensing bill next April on the following issues: National prohibition with compensation limited to \$20,000,000, or national continuance. If these are rejected, these three issues will be substituted: Continuance, prohibition with compensation for loss, and state purchase and control at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000.

The repatriation bill before Parliament provides for the organization and administration of a comprehensive scheme of re-employment, and settlement, curative treatment, vocational training for returned soldiers. It is proposed to establish a national organization to cooperate with the repatriation department under a ministerial board and a director. The Government also proposes to grant loans up to \$1,500 in order to establish soldiers in business.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Minister of Finance, estimates that the cost of the general scheme will be \$60,000,000.

A message from Premier Massey assured the country that New Zealand would continue to excel in just and generous treatment for returned soldiers.

The House of Representatives passed the expeditionary force amendment bill empowering the Minister of Defence to prepare and publish a list of military defaulters, excluding objectors on religious grounds. Defaulters now abroad are forbidden under the bill to return to New Zealand within ten years under a penalty of a year's imprisonment and deportation. Defaulters at home will be deprived of civil rights for ten years. An amendment by the Extreme Socialists in favor of omitting these provisions was rejected by 64 to 2.

HUN COMES LAST

In Getting Relief From the Allies.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, will soon come into possession of a million tons of German shipping, which will be employed in revictualing devastated portions of France, Serbia, Belgium and Roumania, now destitute of food. These ships were wrung from the Germans by the armistice commissioners, without pledging that Germany would be supplied with food.

At present no supplies will be sent to Germany, the first relief work of the Allies being planned in neutral countries. In the meantime, it is believed the Germans can subsist on food stored for the use of their army, and a thorough investigation of the food resources of the Central Powers is being made, and only after the needs of the Entente nations and neutrals are met will supplies be diverted to enemy powers, should such action be found imperative.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

THINK OUR BOYS THE BEST EVER

French Consider Them Greatest Fighters.

Stirring Tales by Returned Officers.

St. John, N. B., Cable.—With 1,200 officers and other ranks on board the C. P. R. liner Melita arrived in port this morning. The steamer also had a large number of civilians. Among the veterans were Lieut.-Col. Sobell, of St. Catharines, who has just returned from the Rhine. He was in command of the 235th Battalion, mobilized in Ottawa, but which was broken up and sent overseas in drafts. The colonel proceeded overseas as an Imperial officer.

That the Canadians have won a name immortal in France, was a statement of the colonel. He said the French people look on them as the greatest fighters that ever lived. During the big retreat of last March, he said, the Canadians were not engaged, and the French people kept saying that it was all right, and nothing would happen, for the great Canadians were not taking part, and when they do there would be "something doing."

Captain R. J. Smith, of Toronto, is returning home after serving for nearly three years in the Royal Air Forces in France and Salonika. At the latter place he was in a base hospital, which was in charge of Colonel Rob-

erts, of Toronto. It had the reputation of being the most efficient in the East.

Sub-Lieut. R. L. Stevenson, of Winnipeg, is returning after a long vigil over the English Channel. Once he dropped depth bombs on two submarines and feels certain he got one of them.

H. G. Pope, of St. Catharines, is returning home after being in England for nearly two years recuperating from injuries sustained when the Laconia was sunk in the Irish Channel. The boat on which he was being lowered overturned and all were flung into the icy water. He could recall the waves breaking over his face, and thought he was drowning when somebody in another boat caught him by the hair and hauled him into their boat.

Capt. C. L. King, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is the wearer of the Military Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross. His companions say that he was looked upon as one of the greatest observation officers in France. When things were looking bad in Italy he was one of the first chosen to run to the rescue of the Italians. He performed wonders before a concentrated attack, but the Austrians drove him down and took him prisoner. He was in captivity nine days, when he escaped and started on a 150-mile tramp to Trieste. There he procured a row-boat and eventually made his way to Venice.

Another young Canadian returning to his home in Toronto is Capt. K. M. Hand, also a possessor of a Distinguished Flying Cross and a Croix de Guerre. He also was sent to Italy during the big retreat and was in line to participate in one of the greatest counter-offensives against the Austrians. After encountering three Hun machines and driving down two, his machine was struck and burst into flames. He managed to manipulate it to the ground, but was taken prisoner. He was sent to Vienna, where he was kept for five months.

Capt. R. E. Gunn, of Toronto, who left here with the Buffs, was a passenger on the steamer. He said that when the battalion was broken up in England all the officers reverted to lower ranks and went to France, including Lieut.-Col. John Cooper, whose merit was recognized and who was placed as Brigade Transport Officer of the 40th Brigade. Two of the officers were killed—Capt. Grandy and Lieut. Palmer. Lieut. Pike was taken prisoner and is still in Germany. The men of the battalion, he said, had suffered very heavy casualties, and many were left among other heroes somewhere in France. Lieut. W. M. Smith was awarded the M. C. with the 19th Battalion, while Capt. Cragg, late Adjutant of the Buffs, was made Adjudant of the 78th Battalion on his arrival in France. The famous band of the battalion went to France as a band. Capt. Henderson and Capt. Dale returned to New York a few days ago, en route home. They had both been wounded during the big drive around Arras.

WILL SINK THE GERMAN FLEET

British and U. S. Delegates Favor This Plan.

Lesser Naval Powers Want Distribution.

Paris Cable.—The American delegates to the Peace Congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resists any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American representatives, who, it is added, feel that such a position would result in avoiding contention and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

England, through Sir Edric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships, and, it is declared, will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

American naval stations will be maintained for at least a year at Brest, Gibraltar and in the Azores to render aid to American merchant ships. The consent of France, England and Portugal has already been secured.

The other naval establishments in Europe have been ordered abandoned as rapidly as possible, and progress in this direction has already been considerable.

WORKED AS ONE.

Foch and Haig Were in Perfect Accord.

London Cable.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Limited).—The war historian, John Buchan, has an interesting article in the Daily Sketch on Field Marshal Haig. He says that the British army supplied Foch with his weapon, such as tanks and creeping barrage, and it was the British army that finally crushed Ludendorff. Foch made the plans; Haig provided the material and much of the execution, but Haig was not a mere competent lieutenant trusty in fulfilling orders; he was a great tactician.

Foch and Haig, from 1914 onwards, saw eye to eye, says Buchan.

SPEEDY RELIEF FOR FAMISHED

Plans for Starving Europe Near Completion.

Wilson is Behind Prompt Moves.

Paris Cable.—(By the Associated Press).

Plans for extending relief to famished Europe, which President Wilson regards as the most impressive question needing settlement, are rapidly maturing in such a way as to secure full co-operation by the Allies. The President some time ago indicated in a speech that something should be done promptly for relieving the liberated and neutral regions which suffered so severely from the war. He has now supplemented this by making it known to the Allies that he regards the relief measures as of extreme importance both for the stricken populations, and also as a means of holding back the wave of discontent and resentment sweeping westward in the train of the Bolshevik movement.

The relief plans that have matured since the arrival of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, are understood to have gone before the Supreme War Council in London and to have been referred to a committee upon which England, France and Italy are represented.

FREE ARMENIA.

Bryce Appeals to U. S. for Its Support.

London Cable.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, who for years has taken an active interest in the Armenian question, said to the Associated Press to-day:

"English friends of America trust that American public opinion, recognizing the sufferings long endured by the Armenian people, its fidelity to the Christian faith, and the splendid services rendered by its soldiers in the war, will heartily support Armenia's claim to complete deliverance from Turkish rule, and its own national independence. By its industry, intelligence and education, Armenia is well fitted for freedom and capable of restoring prosperity to its ancient home."

Corne are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

GERMAN BOHEMIA

Completely in Hands of Czecho-Slovaks.

Prague, Dec. 21.—With the occupation of Eger and Reichenberg, the Czecho-Slovaks seem to have all of German Bohemia completely cut off from German Austria.

German Bohemia is unable to resist, since the Austrian army does not exist. Austria is the only country the power of which has been demoralized, if this term is applicable to the disorganized scattering of returning troops. The Czecho-Slovaks, on the other hand, have kept their forces intact, and have even mobilized a new class of recruits.

Eger is a Bohemian town, 22 miles west of Prague. It is built on a steep eminence and was formerly an important fortress. Reichenberg is 15 miles north-east of Prague.

PENALTY FOR ENEMY DELAY

Allies May Demand 500 More Locomotives.

Must Furnish List of Dead War Captives.

Paris Cable.—According to Berlin despatches received here, the Germans between Dec. 17 and Dec. 26 must deliver up to the Allies 1,700 locomotives. In the periods between Dec. 27 and Jan. 6, and Jan. 7 and Jan. 16, two additional batches of 1,700 must be turned over to the Allies. It is asserted that if the deliveries are not carried out with regularity the Germans will be forced to give up 500 additional locomotives as a penalty.

Other despatches from Germany say that the French general, Nudant, during the negotiations of the international armistice commission, requested an authentic list of all the war prisoners liberated by Germany, and also a list containing the names of all the prisoners who died in that country.

It is asserted that the French delegates also reminded Germany that she must feed prisoners of war during their journey home.

Mrs. Gnags—At any rate, a woman always looks on the bright side. Mr. Gnags—Yes, of a mirror.