

More Trouble in Eastern Europe.

President Wilson Breaks Traditions--Germans Leave Finland--Washington Women Demonstrate Against Wilson.

9.00 A.M.

TERRORISM IN BOHEMIA.

MUNICH, Dec. 14. Czech-Slovak troops who have occupied the towns of Letchnitz and Bodenbach, in German Bohemia, south of the German border, have raised their flag and cut telephone and telegraph communication, according to reports received here. German Bohemians fear that the step was taken to prevent them from voting in the coming German-Austrian elections. Speaking at Innsbruck, Premier Kramarz, of Bohemia, explained that the occupation of towns in German Bohemia had been undertaken for the three reasons, the first, and chief reason, was that the Czech minority in German Bohemia was living in fear of being terrorized and oppressed by the German majority; the other was that smuggling had been going on between German-Austria and German-Bohemia and that it had been planned to occupy the region with Austrian-German troops sent from Vienna.

TURKISH DISORDERS.

ATHENS, Dec. 14. Slight disorders occurred in Constantinople last week, according to a despatch from the Turkish Ambassador to the Emros. A Greek sailor was killed in front of the Mosque of St. Sophia. A detachment of Anglo-Greek troops were sent to the scene and restored order. At another time, a Turkish patrol attacked some French sailors, two of the seamen being killed. Greek units have been detached to protect the Greek Legation at Constantinople.

BREAKING TRADITIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 16. President Wilson began breaking traditions to-day, when in addition to paying a formal visit to the City Hall, for the appointed ceremonies there, he planned to make a call at 2.30 p.m. this afternoon at the Ministry of War, for a talk with Premier Clemenceau, who also is Minister of War. He decided also to accept the dinner invitations of the Foreign Ambassador, his first acceptance being of this invitation extended by the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador to France. It is now apparent that Mr. Wilson's visit to Italy will be postponed until the middle or the latter part of January, as his time meanwhile will be fully occupied in meeting the political leaders coming from various points, in attending the opening sessions of the Inter-Allied Conference and the peace congress, in visits to the American front, and the French and Belgian devastated regions, and probably a visit to Brussels and King Albert of Belgium. Premier Venizelos of Greece, met President Wilson to-day in a conference at which the Greek aspirations and view point were doubtless placed before the President.

NUMBER NOT KNOWN.

PARIS, Dec. 16. Not even the number of delegates to the Peace Conference has as yet been fixed, says an official note issued to-day, denying various reports as to the French delegation. The note reads, "various newspapers have given the composition of the French delegates to the peace conference. The information is mistaken. Even the number of delegates will not be fixed until an understanding is reached between the Allied Governments the same as for the procedure."

VERY UNSETTLED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16. The city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, was occupied Saturday by troops of the "Director," according to a telegram received here to-day. The Hetman of the Ukraine, it adds, has abdicated, and the cabinet has resigned. Order is being maintained by troops of the directors and German units. The Ukrainian bureau at Lausanne, Switzerland, announced on Dec. 16, that it had received word that "Unionist forces" had seized all the power in the Ukraine, after a battle in Kiev, in which 10,000 men were killed and wounded. The despatch added that General Skoropadsky, the Hetman, had been killed. Skoropadsky had maintained his power with the help of the Austrians and the Germans.

CLEARED OUT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The last German troops leave Finland to-day, under the command of officers of high rank, according to an official despatch from Stockholm. No German military instructors will be

allowed to remain in the country. A diplomatic dispatch from Christiansburg to-day, says the Knudsen Ministry, having a majority against them, will resign before the new convocation of the Storting. A Coalition Ministry probably will be formed with a platform of electoral reforms and a new election will then take place.

DUE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 16. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, will arrive in Paris next Saturday or Sunday.

NO USE FOR BOLSHIEVISM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. Official advice to the State Department to-day indicate that the anti-Bolshevik Russian troops are making progress on the Perm Front. Another report, quoted from an address by Admiral Kolchak, Dictator of the Government of Siberia, delivered at Omsk, at a banquet in honor of George's Day, eulogizing President Wilson's ideals and policies. Ambassador Regnault of France, stated on that occasion that France would continue to help the Russians overcome the Bolsheviki.

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. Nearly three hundred members of the Woman's Party, carrying torches and banners, paraded by the White House to-day, and grouping around the statue of Lafayette in a public square across the avenue from the Executive Mansion, ceremoniously burned copies of all speeches made by President Wilson. The demonstration was staged as a protest against the failure of the Senate to adopt the resolution, submitting the Federal Suffrage Constitutional amendment to the States. Police protected the women from interference by the crowd, which watched, and intervened several times to quiet disturbers, who tried to drown out with hoots the speeches which the women made as they came forward to deposit the copy of the addresses on the fire.

FRENCH GOVERNOR SHOT.

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 16. While inaugurating the Sunday Fair at Hanoi, yesterday, Albert Sarraut, Governor of Indo-China, was shot by a former temporary agent of the civil service. The bullet entered the Governor's right side, but his condition was reported to-day as satisfactory. The Assassin, whose name is Desvignes, was employed at the commencement of the war by the local administration of Tonkin, to keep the Registry Office surveys of lands. Recently the Administration, owing to alleged mistakes of Desvignes refused to renew his contract. Desvignes blamed Governor Sarraut for his dismissal, although the Governor had shown his good will toward Desvignes on several occasions.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

BERNE, Dec. 16. A despatch received here from Berlin, says that the resignation of Dr. W. S. Solf, as Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been accepted.

NOON.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IMPELATIVE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 16. Ownership by the Government of the telegraph and telephone systems of the nation, was characterized as imperative by Postmaster General Burleson to-day, in a letter to Representative Moon, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices. Mr. Burleson said the systems can be acquired "without the appropriation of a dollar from the public Treasury," by applying to an amortization Fund, for twenty-five years, the savings made under Government ownership, through elimination of duplications in plants and operating expenses.

GALLIOLI NO FAILURE.

LONDON, Dec. 16. (British Wireless Service).—Lieut. General William B. Birdwood, Commander of the Australian and New Zealand troops and formerly Commander of the British Expedition at the Dardanelles, and Winston Spencer Churchill, who, as First Lord of the Admiralty at the outbreak of this war, was officially identified with the Dardanelles operations, were the guests of honor this afternoon of the guests of honor this afternoon of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club. General Birdwood paid a

high tribute to the fighting qualities of the Anzacs at Gallipoli. Mr. Churchill said, "although we did not succeed in gaining the astonishing results which would have followed from success, the event was one which from almost every point of view was fruitful, and played a definite part in the attainment of the final result. The heart and soul was taken out of the Turkish armies by the British and Australian forces, which landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Never again was the Turk able to present such a battle front. The whole of his accumulated military strength was ruptured and shattered there, and what we had to deal with afterwards, in other theatres, was the remnants broken and discouraged by the main blow which had been struck by them."

NOT JURIES BUT GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 17. (British Wireless Service).—Responsibility for punishing the former German Emperor, and other high German officials for crimes committed during the war, must rest with governments, and not with juries, according to the Marquis of Crewe, former Secretary of State for the Colonies. In a letter published in the Westminster Gazette, he writes "The atrocities in Belgium, the ill treatment of prisoners, and the executions of Captain Fryatt and Miss Cavell, are acts that can be brought home to the individual persons concerned, and punishment can be inflicted by tribunals. When, however, we go beyond these persons responsibility is altered. The former German Emperor, and the higher German politicians must be surrendered first, and then punished by executive acts. For this procedure there are most ample precedents. These criminals can be put away where they will have no further chance of bringing mischief on the world, or they can be executed. In other words it is important that legal technicalities must not be allowed to divert the hands of justice, as they will may do in a field in which there is no basis on previous law to govern procedure. The responsibility must not rest with juries but with governments."

YOUNG TURKS ACTIVE.

ATHENS, Dec. 17. The situation in Smyrna is extremely critical, according to newspaper despatches from Mitjlene. Young Turks officials have posted armed bands at various places about the town, and these have been bombarded by the Allied fleets.

GERMANY'S WHITE (!) BOOK.

PARIS, Dec. 17. (Havas).—Germany's White Book, which will contain official documents bearing on the origin of the war, will be ready for the printer in about three weeks, according to advice received here. Reports that the notes exchanged before the ultimatum of July, 1914, was sent to Serbia by Austria, will be printed in the first volume. Among the more important documents, to be published, will be the despatches of Count Tschirsky and those of Gendorf, German Ambassador to Austria at the time the war began.

NOT WORTH MUCH.

LONDON, Dec. 17. (British Wireless Service).—Frederich Ebert, Socialist Premier of Germany, declared in an interview yesterday that he did not know of any legal method by which William Hohenzollern's surrender could be forced.

CHILD SUFFRAGE DEMANDED.

BERLIN, Dec. 16. (By the A.P.).—Several hundred boys and girls paraded through the streets of the city to-day, on their way to the Reichstag building, where the Soldiers' and Workmen's Congress is being held. They demanded among other things votes for persons 13 years old, abolition of corporal punishment in schools, and the participation by children in the administration of the government and schools. The marchers carried red flags and incendiary placards.

NOT TRUE.

LONDON, Dec. 17. The Italian Embassy here states that the report from Laibach, to the effect that an American squadron had arrived at Pola, was unfounded.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

PARIS, Dec. 17. (Havas).—Spanish investigators, who have conducted an inquiry into the shooting of French prisoners of

war at the German prison camp at Langensala, have forwarded their report to the French Government authorities, according to the Petit Journal. The newspaper says the report declares that the attitude of the prisoners did not justify the ruthless methods of the Germans while at Langensala. The prisoners had erected a theatre and before leaving the prison they attempted to tear it down, and while they were thus engaged were fired upon by German sentries.

BRITISH BOMBARD BOLSHIEVICS.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16. An English squadron has bombarded Bolshevik positions along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, according to an official statement issued from the Estonian Army Headquarters. Bolshevik troops have been repulsed, according to the reports.

Casualty List.

(Received December 17th, 1918.)

Following Repatriated Prisoners of War Arrived in England, Well: 1766—Sgt. John Patrick Moakler, 124 Pleasant Street, City. 1328—Pte. Fred Delfon, Conception Harbour.

1818—Pte. Michael Campbell, Campbell's Creek, Port au Port. 2714—Pte. Norman Baker, Newman's Cove, B.B.

2593—Pte. John Costello, Spaniard's Bay, C.B.

1857—Pte. William Robert Nottall, Broad Cove, P.D.V.

2450—Pte. Edward Allen James, Back Hr., Twillingate.

2342—Pte. Matthew Kneel, Pool's Island, B.B.

2345—Pte. John Hennebury, M.M., Quidi Vidi.

2775—Pte. Bernard Delaney, Gull Island, C.B.

2252—Pte. Bernard J. Hogan, Northern Bay, C.B.

Arrived in London to-day, in Good Health: Lieut. Andrew M. Clouston, Patrick Street, City. Previously Reported.

Lieut. Wm. Grace, 10 Knight Street, City. Previously Reported.

Still Dangerously Ill; No Change, Dec. 9th. 2941—Pte. Albert Cramm, Pacquet, St. Barbe.

J. R. BENNETT, Minister of Militia.

Facts About "Flu."

OTHERS HAVE SUFFERED BEFORE US.

"The disease called 'Coco' Coche' (because the sick wore a cap close over the heads) came from the island of Melite, in Africa, into Sicily; so into Spain and Italy; from that over the Alps into Hungary and a great part of Germany, even to the Baltic Sea; every month shifting its situation with the wind, so into France and Britain."

Thus writes Dr. Thomas Shaw in a book published in London in 1749. The disease he speaks of is influenza, and the epidemic that of the year 1510.

"A grievous pain of the head, difficulty of breathing, loss of strength and appetite, restlessness from a terrible, tearing cough." These are the symptoms he describes, and surely none could more accurately indicate those from which many, are now suffering.

"In 1557," continues Dr. Shaw, "there was a great scarcity of corn from past great rains. . . . All the corn was choked and blasted. Wheat was sold at five shillings a quarter."

A Fatal Pain.

There was in fact, famine, or something like it, all over Western Europe, and by the end of September influenza began to rage. Many patients suffered from pain in the side. "The

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35.00 ; now 30.00.	32.00 ; now 28.00.
40.00 ; now 34.00.	39.00 ; now 34.00.

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sixth, seventh, or, at the farthest, the eighth day, all who had that pain of the side died." So writes Dr. Shaw.

In 1580 a great comet blazed over Europe. The season was wet and mild. That year influenza broke out in August. It seems to have been much worse in Italy than in England. In 1581 the epidemic appeared again, and it was noticed as its worse.

The year 1658 was notable for an attack of "flu" which, like the present, was distinguished by very high fever. 1729 and 1743 saw epidemics of influenza which were particularly severe in Cornwall and Devon. Again it was noticed that birds left the infected countries; also that horses caught the disease.

Europe was swept again in 1782, and since that date influenza epidemics have recurred irregularly, but on an average, one in fifteen years.

A wet season, after a long, dry spell, appears to be the most favourable for the development of the microbe, and in most cases the epidemic has broken out or been at its worst in autumn.

Shipping Notes.

The s.s. Adolph is due here tomorrow from New York.

The schr. Norman B. Strong sailed to-day with a cargo of fish from Monroe & Co. for the Mediterranean.

The s.s. Sable Island arrived at 2.15 yesterday afternoon with a freight from North Sydney.

McMurdo's Store News

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1918.

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have just to hand Christmas stock of Metal Hot Water Bottles. Metal Hot Water Bottles have many advantages. They are practically indestructible, they are light, they are easily kept clean, there are no washers to get out of order, boiling water or grease will not hurt them, and one of them will last a lifetime. To some of our friends there is no more acceptable present than one of these handy bottles. Each bottle is fitted with cloth cover. Price \$4.80 each.

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MEN'S 2 BUCKLE GAITERS \$3.50

MEN'S 4 BUCKLE GAITERS. \$4.20 and \$5.00

MEN'S 1 BUCKLE 2 STRAP GAITERS, \$4.20 and \$4.50

CHILDREN'S BUTTONED GAITERS, \$1.90 to \$2.40

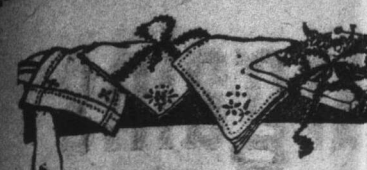
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Relied Too Much on Experience.

(New York Times.)

Cardinal Mercier's account of what Germans did in Belgium reveals things hitherto unknown in the way of atrocities, but it has the double merit of confirming the narratives of more and less eminent observers and of eliciting the familiar charge of German pro-Germans that all Germans are "British liars." The Cardinal is not British, and it would require more than courage to impugn a veracity.

A particularly interesting part of a statement was that in which he told the German Governor General Brussels as saying, when warned of unrestricted submarine warfare, "add the United States to the number of belligerents and make us as well as sure the defeat of the Americans." To explain this absence of fear he added: "An army cannot be raised in five weeks. Three years at least will be necessary for the Americans to get an effective action, and France, with a modest ally, Great Britain, will crushed long before then." Others than Germans had much the same ideas at that time, including not a few Americans. Mr. Bryan talked of "a million men leaping to arms at night." The "leaping" took place, and a lot longer than that. Mr. Bryan was hardly more misinformed in his way, than were the military experts in their. He spoke of a complete ignorance of a backwoods politician, while they were misapplying their experience in training, peace conditions, men differing in intelligence and motive. It was those who entered the American army after the war began. The German officer, like all the members of

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