

**THE WAR-TORN LAND
IN NORTHERN ITALY**

TRENT, Italy, Nov. 28. — The mountain road from Bassano to Trent are filled with war material abandoned by the fleeing Austrians. Caisson wheels, rifles, canisters, helmets and remnants of old uniforms have been piled in the gutters. These are not the only evidence that the enemy passed through here. There are ruined towns, fire blackened walls, desecrated bridges and miles of desert valleys. Even the solid walls of the mountains themselves are pitted with rifle shelters and here and there are clumsy huts.

Occasionally one passes an old man with his family, leading donkeys drawing a cart on which are piled bundles of household goods and followed by a small flock of sheep. These people are returning to the remains of their once beautiful homes amidst the crags. It is cold and women and men road workers crowd about fires and eat. They eat little, as during the fifteen days before their departure the Austrians stopped all supplies, drove off the livestock and even stripped the shops of clothing.

In Trent the American Red Cross food station is closed because of lack of supplies. The Austrians took with them more than 8,000 hostages from the Trent region. These are now returning by train from Innsbruck. Two Austrian trainmen who accompany the trains sit in a restaurant in Trent among the Italian officers. One of the Austrians wore a major's insignia.

The Italian army is making a determined effort to repair the roads before winter begins and it is expected to have trains running from other parts of Italy within a few weeks. About 300,000 Italian prisoners will be repatriated. All these must be fed in addition to nearly 1,000,000 Austrian prisoners and 2,500,000 Italians in the re-deemed lands. This is almost impossible in a country so destitute as this is at present. The Italian army must move its material ahead by lorries. The army is planning to feed the people by way of Lake Garda if snow blocks the passes.

Most of the food must come from overseas since Italy is not in a position to do much. The entire valley from Bassano to Innsbruck needs assistance.

**ONLY ENOUGH FOOD
IN VIENNA TO
LAST THREE WEEKS**

LONDON, Nov. 28. — The population of Vienna is reported in a desperate condition from lack of food, according to a message to the Daily Express from its correspondent in Vienna, who claims to have had an official reception there and to have been given special opportunity for investigation behind the scenes.

The correspondent's message, which is dated November 25, tells of the soup kitchens established in the city. Each of the ten, he says, is feeding daily six thousand men, women and children who have to stand in line for hours awaiting admission. Each receives less than a pint of soup, made of rotten cabbage and flour containing a quantity of sawdust. On a Sunday a little horse flesh is added.

Paper Coffins Used
"All these human wrecks, with bones protruding," continued the correspondent, "exist on this soup. Hundreds die daily and are buried in paper coffins, because the wood is needed for fuel." He says, incidentally, that the clerks in the Spanish embassy are dying of starvation.

"Vienna," the correspondent adds, is in a sullen mood. The whole of German-Austria is afraid of Bolshevism. I understand there is barely sufficient food here for three weeks and only enough coal for a fortnight. Unless help arrives quickly, hell will break loose. Already the people are buying rifles and machine guns."

Fuel Held Back
The officials, the correspondent adds, complain that Hungary has food and the Czechs have coal, but that neither will part with its supplies. The officials want the allies to put pressure on these governments. He adds that the leader of the red guard, a young Jew named Kisch, says he wishes to avoid Bolshevism if possible. The Austrian guards originally numbered 7,000, but thousands of them have turned to Bolsheviki beliefs and have been dismissed until now he says only 600 remain.

The giant Cunard liner Aquitania, 46,000 tons, has reached Halifax with 4,000 returned Canadian soldiers on board.

**FORMER CROWN PRINCE
IN GOOD SPIRITS**

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28. — A correspondent travelled with the former German crown prince from Swaelman castle to Wieringen, where he was interned this afternoon. He appeared in good health, frequently smiled, and was well dressed in a sporting suit of brown tweed. He was accompanied by Major von Muelndner and Major v. Zobelitz. They rode in a first class compartment but it was unheated.

Friedrich Wilhelm was discovered by the correspondent at a time when the former crown prince was temporarily alone.

"I am unable to make any formal statement, as my mouth has been closed by orders," the former crown prince said.

"I do not know how long I will stay in Holland, where I have been accorded nice treatment. My future depends on the revolution. I hope to see Germany again, but I must be patient.

"My only knowledge of events is obtained through the newspapers. I have not seen my family for weeks—even my father, who, I am told lives in Holland. I have not heard anything regarding my wife, my children or my friends—but have I friends left?"

The former crown prince was effusive regarding food questions. "The food in Holland is good, but I eat very little," he said. "I wish to retain my slender, sportsman's figure. I cannot afford to get fat."

Friedrich Wilhelm hopes to indulge in skating at Wieringen, which is a lonely island where a dented parsonage is the only good house. He has ordered a piano and billiard table sent there. He also plans to dictate his war memoirs.

Given Icy Reception

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29. — The tug bearing the former German crown prince to the island of Wieringen was unable to make the harbor there last night owing to the fog. It turned back and spent the night at Medemblik. When the fog lifted during this morning it started once more and arrived at Wieringen island this afternoon. The crown prince was given an icy reception by the islanders.

Burgomaster Beereboom, who is also the chief of the local police and will exercise direct supervision over the person of the former crown prince, conducted him to an ancient cab in which he was driven to the Costerland parsonage, his place of refuge. He will have the companionship of Majors Muller and White. The officers have taken quarters at a small hotel near-by at Pipolthoef.

Friedrich Wilhelm is not supposed to leave the island except by special permission by the home office at The Hague. He gets a food card the same as an ordinary citizen. In a Bible-class room adjoining the parsonage hangs the picture of the prodigal son.

Kaiser Declines to Talk

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 28. William Hohenzollern's entourage has been asked by the Associated Press if the former emperor has any message to give. The following reply was received today:

"His majesty's suite regrets that it is unable to submit this demand to his majesty."

This forenoon the former emperor, accompanied by his host, Count von Bentinck, and preceded and followed by a guard of rural police, walked to the Rhine, which is a half hour's walk from the castle. He spent some time viewing the count's property there.

Herr Hohenzollern is in constant communication with the German legation at The Hague.

**STOP EMIGRATION
POLICY OF ITALY**

ROME, Nov. 27. — Francesco Nititi, minister of the treasury, declared in a speech today that the government henceforth will make every effort to reduce expenses, increase production and prevent emigration.

**400 DIED EVERY DAY
IN VIENNA EPIDEMIC**

VIENNA, Nov. 30. — There has been a diminution in the violence of the influenza epidemic which resulted at its height in the death of 400 persons daily. The dead were placed on planks and the bodies covered with wrapping paper and sacks, as there was no wood available for the making of coffins and no workmen to construct them had wood been obtainable. All the schools in the city have been reopened.

News in Brief

—Despatches to the Daily Times from The Hague from its correspondent who has made a tour of western Germany since the revolution, says:

The hatred of England is universal from the beggar to the banker, from the infant to the dotard, and the idea of revenge for their defeat by England is implanted already in the hearts of tiny children.

The Germans will neither forgive nor forget. Neither money nor comfort will tell with them henceforth. They have been beaten by England, and they will live and die to smash England, England has never had a deeper enemy than the new Germany.

—King Albert has entered Brussels. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princess Leopold and Charles and Princess Marie Jose. The royal party entered at the Porte de Flandres and proceeded to the Place de la Nation, receiving a tremendous ovation along the streets. Entering the parliament house, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then passed a review of allied troops which formed a line ten miles long.

—Fourteen million dollars worth of opium purchased by the Chinese government from foreign opium merchants at Shanghai is to be destroyed, according to a cablegram received from Peking.

The opium, which is packed in 1,200 chests, will be burned at Shanghai under a mandate, soon to be issued by the president of China the despatch said. Foreign and Chinese residents of Shanghai will be invited to witness the event.

—Statistics published relative to the work of the British Independent Air Forces show that during the 13 months preceding the armistice, the astonishing number of 709 bombing raids were made by British aviators over German territory. There were 374 raids on large German towns; 209 on German air-dromes established for the defence of the Rhine and 186 on other military objectives. The list of large towns visited shows that 52 were bombed during the period. In all 737 tons of bombs were dropped.

—German troops have occupied Minsk in Lithuania. A half million released war prisoners, the despatch adds, are advancing through the Ural mountains. Arrangements are being made to supply them with food and clothing.

—Bavaria has broken relations with the Berlin government according to a Munich message. The Munich despatch states that a message has been sent to the Berlin foreign office by Kurt Kiser, the Bavarian premier stating that the Bavarian foreign office breaks its relations with Berlin, "owing to the efforts of Berlin to deceive the people by withholding the truth about conditions."

—Vienna advises say that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal palaces and Belvidere at Warsaw and also the military commanders' quarters. They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and ammunition. 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 Brig-Gen. Pilsudski, of the Polish legion for protection.

"We demand the immediate convening of a revolution tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on Von Bethmann-Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war. "William II must be commanded to return and give an account before this tribunal."

—Preparatory to the public session of parliament at Vienna, the front door and windows of parliament have been repaired and the last vestiges of the glass broken by shots of the red guard, November 12, have been removed.

A plot has been discovered by which the red guard intended to break up the republic and declare the rule of Bolshevism, beginning with a general shooting-up of the city. It is felt that danger is still imminent in Vienna.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the semi-official Wolff agency, has telegraphed the Berlin government asserting categorically that the German army, because of the hard terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting.

The German leader added that even operations against the French army alone would be impossible.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

—Dr. Richard Grelling has wired from Zurich to Chancellor Ebert and Hugo Haase acknowledging himself the author of the world famous books "J'Accuse" and "The Crime," and offering to the new government his co-operation for the peace republic. Dr. Grelling also demands a cessation of his pending trial for treason and the revocation of an order for his arrest issued by the German imperial authorities, and the free distribution of his books.

—Field Marshal von Mackensen, former German commander in Rumania, has arrived in Berlin with his staff, according to a Berlin despatch to the Rheinische Westphalian Gazette. The German troops returning with him met Czechoslovak forces at Sillein, Moravia, and were unable to continue the journey by way of Odeburg and were forced to withdraw from Austria by way of Vienna and Passau.

A demonstration of ten thousand people took place in Hyde Park London, recently, under the auspices of the British Empire Union. A resolution was passed expressing horror and indignation of German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the armistice and favoring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

—The former German crown prince will take up his residence on Wieringen island in the Zuyder Zee, Holland, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Telegraph. A parsonage on the island has been rented for him and his suite. — Wieringen Island is in the northern part of the Zuyder Zee. It is south of Texel island and opposite the Dutch town of Helder.

—In a proclamation to Saxon people, the new government of Saxony, according to a despatch from Dresden, declares it is striving for the abolition of the old federal constitution and for the union of the Saxon and German peoples in a republic, including German-Austria.

—Reports from the Baltic province of Estonia Wednesday said that Russia Bolsheviki troops on Tuesday captured Pskov, 160 miles southwest of Petrograd. The fate of the volunteer northern army was unknown.

It was also reported that Dunaburg, 112 miles southeast of Riga, had been taken by the Bolsheviki forces, and that Narva, 81 miles southwest of Petrograd, was being bombarded.

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—Information at the disposal of the British government, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in the house of commons today, is to the effect that the deliberate policy of the Bolsheviki government in Russia is one of extermination by starvation, murder and the wholesale executions of all persons who do not support their regime.

—Refugees from north n France to the number of 150,000 are returning to their homes from Brussels mostly on foot. The refugees say that the retiring German soldiers pillaged their own shops and sold the stolen food and supplies to the inhabitants.

—The Bosnian national government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia asking for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian kingdom under the sovereignty of the Kara-Georgevitch dynasty of which the Crown Prince is the ruling head.

—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to one and a quarter million 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.

—Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, has reached London to attend the peace conference. He was met by a distinguished gathering, including Premier Lloyd George and Colonel Claude Wilkington, representing the King. A guard of honor of the seventeenth Canadian reserve regiment was drawn up on the platform.

—Up to October 31, 1,580,000 German soldiers were killed and the fate of 260,000 was not known, the Vorwärts of Berlin says it learns on reliable authority. Four million soldiers had been wounded, some several times. The newspaper adds there were 490,000 German prisoners in hostile countries.

—Hugo Preuss has been appointed secretary of the interior in the German cabinet, according to an official telegram from Berlin. The post of secretary, of the interior in the new people's cabinet of Germany was assumed when the ministry was formed by Friedrich Ebert the premier.

—General Ludendorff, reputed to have been long the actual directing head of Germany's military affairs, has quit German soil, according to the Frankfort Gazette. It says he has left Sassnitz, Prussia, for Sweden. His titular position in the German military system was that of first quartermaster general.

—A huge airplane, carrying 35 passengers, flew over Paris a few days ago. The machine started from Combes-la-Ville, 40 miles from the capital, and returned without a hitch.

—That during the past month the death of children under five years of age in Montreal reached the alarmingly high total of 1,090, only 15 per cent of these deaths having resulted from the influenza, was the report made at the annual meeting of the affiliated baby welfare stations (English), held recently.

—An official of the Austrian court who was sent to the Schoenbrunn Palace to get some clothing for the former emperor, according to Austrian newspapers, was refused on the pretext that all crown property had been confiscated by the state.

—Twenty-seven mine sweeping vessels passed out of German possession recently, according to a central despatch from Amsterdam. They arrived in Dutch waters from Belgium and were interned.

—The Galician Socialist leader Parynski, has been appointed premier of Poland, and charged with the formation of a cabinet by General Pilsudski, according to a despatch from Warsaw.

—An assembly of representatives of all the south Slav parties at Agram has proclaimed a union of all the south Slav districts of Austrian-Hungary and Serbia and Montenegro.

—The war minister of German-Austria announces that measures of extreme severity will be taken to prevent the transfer into Switzerland of gold or bank notes.

—The German U-boat warfare and mines destroyed 249 Danish ships with a total tonnage of 253,622.

—Wealthy Germans and Austrians, headed by the former royal family, are selling their stockholdings at any price, fearing that the revolution will result, as it did for the wealthy families in Russia, in the loss of their private fortunes.

—A London expert in wireless telegraphy claims to receive radio messages from points as far distant as Paris with the frame of an iron bedstead.

—The grand duchy of Oldenburg has been transformed into a republic, under the directory composed of five Social-Democrats, two Burgeois and two former ministers. The duke of Brunswick and his family have gone to Augsburg.

—The Hungarian government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 170,000 men, in accordance with the demand of the French government, it is reported. Von Mackensen has declared he would yield to the decision.

—Former Emperor Charles has been informed by the government at Vienna that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there, according to a Leipzig despatch to the Politiken.

—Eight more German submarines surrendered on December 1st, making a total of 122 which have been taken over by the Allies.

—Orders-in-council placing restrictions on the issue of passports and the embarkation of women travelling to the United Kingdom have been rescinded.

—Viscount Buxton, governor-general of South Africa, said today that the number of deaths from influenza among Europeans and natives of South Africa was estimated at 50,000.

—Bucharest is burning, according to reports from Berlin received here. Peasant revolts are said to have broken out in all parts of Rumania.

TO RAISE BLOCKADE

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28. — It is semi-officially announced in Berlin, according to a despatch to the Berlin Zeitung, that the Entente powers will probably consider the repeal of the blockade after consulting with President Wilson.

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