

FRENCH INDICTMENT OF GERMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Woodrow Wilson Declared to be the Most Hated Man in Germany

"MAN MOST HATED IN GERMANY TO-DAY" DECLARED TO BE WILSON

Re-election of U. S. President is Viewed With Varied Sentiments by the Press of the Warring Nations - Satire From London Journals - France and Japan are Satisfied

By Courier Leased Wire.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 11.—(New York Times cable).—"The man most hated in Germany," is The Tageliche Rundschau's description of President Wilson. It declares that for a long time its readers bombarded the editorial offices with protests when it endeavored to expose the president's methods. "But now all that is changed," says the paper. "When we enumerate the men most hated in Germany, Wilson's name comes first."

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CRITICAL POINT IS REACHED

In the Battle Between Rumanians and Gen. Von Mackensen.

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Nov. 11.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cabled last night as follows: "Today's Russian official report on the fighting in the Dobrudja region of Rumania contains one of the surprising messages of the war."

INDICTMENT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT AGAINST ATROCITIES OF THE HUNS

Systematic Ill Treatment of Prisoners is Common, Some Compelled to Dig Themselves Into the Ground For Shelter - Russian Prisoners Carrying Typhus Germs Scattered Through Camps

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, Oct. 26.—The case of the French Government against Germany in regard to the alleged mistreatment of French prisoners of war, is set out in detail in a volume of one hundred pages which has just been issued and which will be distributed abroad. The book sums up reports of the Spanish embassy in Berlin, of delegates from the international Red Cross Society who visited German prison camps, of doctors and nurses who were interned in these camps and of testimony given under oath by crippled soldiers who have returned to France. The volume includes photographs received from private sources and sketches from German illustrated papers. The French Government contends that the following accusations have been proved: Theft from French prisoners; killing of wounded prisoners; execution without formality of civilians arrested on the pretext of sniping; transportation of prisoners in foul cattle cars with healthy, sick and wounded crowded together indiscriminately without food or medicine; insults and violence to prisoners by German soldiers on their arrival in Germany; attacks upon French prisoners by women at Erfurt with knives, sticks and scythes, tolerated by the escort; splitting upon and whipping prisoners; by civilians and kicking of prisoners by young German recruits as they filed through Torgau; great ravages in nearly all prison camps by tuberculosis developed by neglect of most elementary hygienic precautions; spread of typhus among British and French prisoners by mixing them with infected Russians; general prevalence of rheumatism in all prison camps as the result of dampness; enforced labor of prisoners of war on military works, such as trench digging, manufacture of arms and munitions; insufficient food, shelter and clothing.

At Wittenburg, according to the sworn testimony of the returned soldiers, the German authorities abandoned the typhus stricken camp to all communications was cut off from the exterior. A narrow gauge railroad was used to shove into the camp the prisoners' rations and coffins. Two thousand French soldiers are stated to have died of typhus at Cassel.

The section of the book which deals with the enforced labor of the prisoners of war, charges that 1,500 French prisoners were forced to work in the Krupp Works at Essen. Several thousand, it is also asserted were sent to Courland province in Russia, where they were employed in building strategic railroads. In some ammunition factories Frenchmen were compelled to work, it is alleged from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. The book concludes with a declaration by the French Government that it has not or will it resort to measures of reprisal. The only modifications in the treatment of German prisoners are, the government says, the reduction of rations and pay to the equivalent of the German ration and pay as the withholding of the privilege of liberty on parole, in reply to the same measure applied to Germany.

Photographs of German camps are offered to show the prisoners in mid-winter with only tents or dugouts for shelter. It is charged that during the first winter in Germany large numbers of prisoners were obliged to dig themselves into the ground for shelter or to construct mud huts and the Spanish ambassador is quoted in support of this accusation. It is admitted that some improvements on these conditions have been made in certain camps. In regard to the question of nourishment, French surgeons and nurses, who have returned to France after periods of captivity in Germany, report that the insufficiency of food coupled with other privations has resulted in the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases such as erysipelas, scarletinae and gastritis. The latter sickness are reported to be very frequent in the camps of interned civilians and particularly among children.

Crippled soldiers returning to France from the camps of Langensalza, Cassel-Viederwehren and Wittenburg, report that Russian prisoners, carrying typhus contagion were scattered through these camps starting an epidemic. They accuse the German doctors of brutality, to nurses as well as neglect typhus patients. Men, who died of the disease during the night were said to have been left lying among the other prisoners until morning. "During the painful 'epoch of the epidemic,'" the Spanish ambassador is quoted as reporting, "everything was lacking, including beds and medicine."

BRITISH STORMED GERMAN TRENCHES

Attack Made on Front of 1,000 Yards With Much Success.

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 11.—12.35 p.m.—The war office announces that German trenches over a front of 1,000 yards on the Somme front were stormed last night by the British.

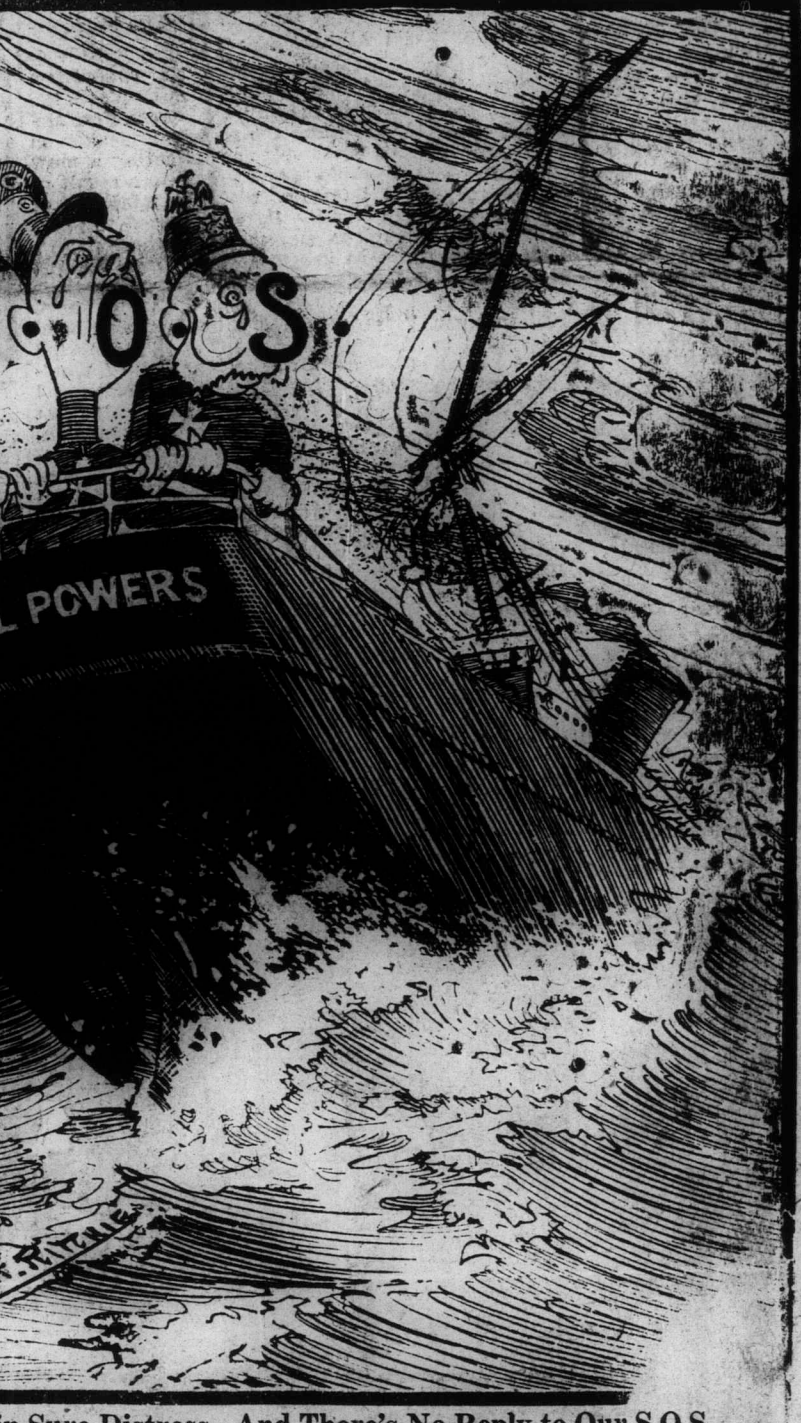
The announcement follows: "Last night the eastern portion of Regina trench (on the northern end of the Somme front) being a continuation of the length of trench captured by us in our successful assault of Oct. 21, was stormed and captured on a front of 1,000 yards, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage. The new trench has been joined up with the old line and the position secured. Prisoners of 100 regiments were taken. "On the remainder of the front there was no change."

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Tonight at eight o'clock closes the fifth vote offer of the Courier contest that has been attracting the attention of the reading public in this part of Ontario. You must have every promise jured into cash if you expect to get the large amount of votes this week. The contest department has warned you time and time again that there would be a big cut in votes and the time has come when it must be done. It is the opinion of the contest department that the race is very close for several of the larger prizes. We cannot urge candidates too strongly and act before it is too late. To get every subscription possible in Continued on page seven

GOING DOWN



Our Ship is in Sure Distress And There's No Reply to Our S.O.S.

TWO SUBS WERE SEEN

By Passengers Aboard the Steamer Arabia, Which Was Torpedoed.

By Courier Leased Wire. Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 10.—via London.—Two German submarines were seen by passengers on board the Arabia when that Peninsula and Oriental liner was sunk in the Mediterranean last Monday and one of them, according to the steamer's officers was fired upon by gunners on the Arabia after the liner had been hit by a torpedo which sank her. There was no panic among 437 passengers or the crew who immediately took to the boats. The Arabia sank an hour and a half later. The City of Marseilles and another steamer and three trawlers picked up the survivors after they had been in the boats about an hour. The weather fortunately was very fine.

BELGIANS ARE TRANSPORT

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 10.—The Echo Belge as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that according to the latest news the Germans have transported 21,000 citizens of Antwerp to Germany. A great panic prevails in Antwerp and in the surrounding country, adds the newspaper, which reports also that there men who tried to cross the Dutch frontier were killed by shock from the electric wire barrier on the border.

TOTAL LIST OF HUN CASUALTIES

Germans Have Lost 3,750,000 Men in Course of War.

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 10.—German casualties since the beginning of the war reported in German official lists, total 3,755,693 officers and men, according to an official compilation made public to-day. Of this total, 910,234 were killed. The figures do not include casualties among the naval forces or the colonial troops. The German casualties reported by the same source for the month of October, total 199,675 officers and men, including dead, 34,321.

MONTANA ELECTS WOMAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican, Is Assured of Election.

By Courier Leased Wire. Helena, Mont., Nov. 11.—Latest returns to-day assure the election to congress of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican.

"I knew the women would stand by me," said Miss Rankin when she was assured that she had been elected as the first woman in congress. "The women worked splendidly and I am sure they feel that the results have been worth the work. I have been deeply conscious of the responsibility and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress. "I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me." Suffrage leaders sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country. Miss Rankin is small, slight with light brown hair. She is a graduate of the University of Montana and of the School of Philanthropy of New York City.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The cold wave is still centered over the northwest portion of the continent, while pressure is comparatively low in eastern Canada. Strong breezes and moderate rains have occurred over the great lakes with a change to colder. Snow flurries are reported from Saskatchewan. Forecasts: Moderate to fresh northwest to north winds; local snow flurries; but mostly fair and colder to-day and on Sunday.

MACKENSEN STILL RETREATS

Bulgars Flee From Province of Dobrudja—Large Fires.

London, Nov. 11.—A Bucharest despatch as forwarded from Rome to the Wireless Press reports that Field Marshal Von Mackensen's retreat in Dobrudja is continuing and that the Bulgarian population is fleeing from Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

The despatch says great fires have been observed in the direction of Rohnovoda and Constantza between the Black Sea and the Danube and that it is thought possible these towns have been set on fire preparatory to their evacuation by the Teutonic forces.

CONSTANZA BOMBARDED

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 11.—The Russian bombardment of the Roumanian Black Sea port of Constantza is said by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent to have inflicted great damage. Reservoirs of benzine and naphtha were exploded and the resultant fires, fanned by the wind, spread rapidly and burned for two days. There were no means of controlling the flames, as the Roumanians had destroyed the fire apparatus when they evacuated the town.

The Bulgarian artillery batteries were inflicted and heavy losses were inflicted on the garrison. A German aeroplane, which attempted to bombard the Russian squadron, was brought down. The pilot and observer were captured.

WRECKED THREE PLANES

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Nov. 11.—Second Lieutenant Georges Guynemer, the famous French aviator, who recently brought down three German biplanes in a stop watch, is credited by the war office in today's official statement with having destroyed two German machines yesterday. This increases to 21 the number brought down by this aviator. Through other German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday by the French in fighting on the western front.

GERMANS REPULSED

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Nov. 11.—German forces attacked last night at Deniscourt on the Somme front, and were repulsed by the French, who inflicted heavy losses on them, the war office announced to-day.

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R. W. MARKS Presents May Bell Marks Supported by the Marks Bros. Stock Co. TO-NIGHT "Sex Against Sex" Saturday Matinee "The Girl Thief" Saturday Night "The Girl From The Golden West" Night Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee Prices 10c and 20c.

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