

**SIBERIAN FORCE
BRIGADE WILL
GO FORWARD**

**Siberian Expedition to Sail at
Once for Vladivostok.**
**IMPERIAL GOVT
THINKS THIS WISE**
But it is on condition that the
Men return at the End
of a Year.
**WILL NOT ENGAGE
IN ANY FIGHTING**
Force Required to do Police
Duty and Support the New-
ly Formed Government.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—After careful consideration and a full interchange of views with the British government it has been decided that the Canadian expeditionary force (Siberia) organized on the lines originally intended, will be despatched. Accordingly the troops now in waiting at Victoria will proceed forthwith to the coast of Alaska already at Vladivostok and on route. A condition of this decision is that arrangements will be made to send back to Canada within one year of the signing of the armistice any number of the force who desire to return. It is not unlikely that it may be possible to withdraw the whole force next spring but this is a matter of uncertainty. The force is not required for an offensive campaign, although it may be called on to quell local disturbances. Its mission is to stabilize the situation, support the newly formed government, and pave the way for economic development. The decision of the Canadian government to send forward these troops, notwithstanding the signing of the armistice, was based upon two grounds, namely, the desire to carry out in good faith an engagement entered into with the British government, and an appreciation of the benefits likely to accrue to the British Empire as a whole, and to Canada in particular from the establishment of stable conditions in Siberia. This action will both increase Canada's national prestige and promote her economic interests.

**AUSTRIA OUT OF
TRANSYLVANIA**

**Roumanians Have Fused the
Issue and Complete Union
is Now in Store.**
(By Brampton Hunt)
Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard
Paris, Nov. 29.—News from private sources in Roumania today, received by the national council of Transylvanian Roumanians, have forced the Karolyi government to face the facts of the giving them 24 hours in which to hand over the government of Transylvania to the Roumanian government. The Karolyi government presumably is attributed to his attitude towards the league of nations. "Whether it be haughty or not," Dr. Solf may be said to be correct when he says that the spirit of victory prevails in England. Everyone, including it in true, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Henderson, pointedly refuses, at the triumphant victory of right over might which the Allied powers have secured for the world against the great German conspiracy.
But Dr. Solf's statement regarding Lord Robert Cecil must be known to the German to be untrue. Lord Robert publicly stated that he resigned on no grounds of foreign policy whatsoever. He expressed himself in full agreement with the whole policy of the government with the one exception to its attitude toward the question of the Welsh Church disestablishment and disendowment act.

**BETTER TREATMENT
FOR PRISONERS**

Paris, Nov. 29.—Deputy Fernand Merlin in the chamber of deputies today during a lively debate, in which he deplored German treatment of prisoners of war, urged the government to proceed into Germany and bring back prisoners in automobiles.
"In the face of Germany's systematic default," said Deputy Merlin, "we must not abandon our unfortunate prisoners. We must penetrate into Germany and not alone control the prison camps, but care for the prisoners and repatriate them, bringing them back by the use of medical automobiles."

**Siberian Force
Will Go Forward**

Montreal, Nov. 29.—A special despatch to the Star from Ottawa, says: "The Canadian expedition to Siberia is going forward to its destination. The government has so decided, and instructions to that end will go out. Since the armistice was signed there have been doubts as to its effect upon the expedition, and cables with the war office have been exchanged.
On the strength of the advice which have been received, the force still remaining in Canada will be despatched as soon as possible to join the advance party already there, and another section now en route.
Certain conditions will apply, however. Any member of the force who wishes to return will be free to do so at the expiration of a year from the signing of the armistice. In the meantime it will be decided whether as a matter of policy the whole force should longer continue."

**ELEVEN HUNDRED
JEWS KILLED**

**in the Recent Massacre at
Lemberg — Locked Them-
selves in Church and Were
Burned to Death.**
London, Nov. 29.—Eleven hundred Jews were killed during the recent massacre in Lemberg, according to despatches in the Berlin newspapers transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News. Hundreds of Jews are said to have barricaded themselves in a synagogue which was set afire. Those who attempted to escape from this refuge were fired upon.
Stockholm, Nov. 29.—At the office of the Jewish News Agency it was announced today that in the pogrom which took place last Friday and Sunday in Lemberg, Galicia, the Jewish suburbs and other parts of the city were destroyed. Bombs were thrown on 6,000 Jewish houses and several thousand persons were killed.

**EVERYONE IN ENGLAND
REJOICES IN VICTORY**

**Dr. Solf Made a Shrewd Esti-
mate But Could Not Refrain
from Lying a Little Bit.**
London, Nov. 29.—A condensed report of the session of representatives of the German federal states at Berlin early this week is given in the German wireless service of November 27. The attacks on Dr. Solf, the foreign secretary, and Matthias Erzberger, are omitted in this report, but it includes an account of Dr. Solf's speech. The foreign minister is quoted as saying, among other things:
"In England, a haughty spirit of victory prevails. Even Lord Lansdowne and Arthur Henderson (labor party leader) have been silenced, and Lord Robert Cecil's resignation may presumably be attributed to his attitude towards the league of nations. "Whether it be haughty or not," Dr. Solf may be said to be correct when he says that the spirit of victory prevails in England. Everyone, including it in true, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Henderson, pointedly refuses, at the triumphant victory of right over might which the Allied powers have secured for the world against the great German conspiracy.
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**HALIFAX HAS DISPUTE
WITH GOVERNMENT**

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 29.—The City of Halifax has commenced an action in court against the federal government by obtaining an interim injunction against Rhodes Curry, Limited, who have a contract with the military for building an addition to the military hospital at Camp Hill and who have the foundation under way. City Engineer Doane reports to the board of control that this new building will stand on ground beneath which are two of the city's principal water mains. If the building is completed it would make it impossible to repair the mains expeditiously and it would menace the supply of water in that section of the city.

**HARRY SHORT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY BULLET
FROM A REVOLVER IN THE HANDS OF WILLIAM
DAWSON IN WM. LOCKHART'S HOUSE, MAIN ST.**

Harry Short, of 496 Main Street, lies in the General Public Hospital with a revolver wound in his groin, and is said to be in a critical condition, while William Dawson, another young man who fired the shot, is being treated at headquarters, awaiting the result of Short's injury. Whether the shooting was accidental or not is yet to be learned, although the actions of Dawson after Short was wounded, make appearances rather bad against him.
About ten o'clock last night the shooting took place in the home of Harry Lockhart, a returned soldier who resides at 445 Main Street. The report of the gun had hardly died away when news of the shooting reached the people on the street and in a few minutes quite a crowd gathered about the front of the house, and others entered the flat and assisted in looking after the wounded man. From what could be learned short-

**SITUATION
GERMANY IS
CLEARING UP**

**Army High Command Dismissed
by the Soldiers' Council.**
**HINDENBURG
IS SILENCED**
Danger of the Empire Crum-
bling Seems to Have
Passed.
**BAVARIA WIELDS
STRONG INFLUENCE**
And Kurt Eisner, the Premier,
is Going After Those Res-
ponsible for the War.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(Copyright)
(Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard)
London, Nov. 29.—All the news from Germany today points to further cleavage between the old order and the new. The Minister Barth has created the dismissal of the army high command because of the antagonism of the workmen and soldiers' council. Eisner has broken off relations with the foreign office at Berlin, while efforts are being made to accelerate the holding of elections by the national assembly. It is felt here that these disturbances will probably clear the air and lead to an earlier re-establishment of a settled form of government. It is significant since simultaneous publications appear on the forthcoming trial of the Austrian war makers, that the Bavarian socialist council has been invited to participate in a stable government. The best authorities on the situation here are growing more confident of an early renewal of a stable government.
J. Saxe, telegraphing from The Hague on November 26, says: "Yesterday's Berlin conference of the Federal Government may be regarded as a government success inasmuch as it lent a kind of national sanction to the authority and momentarily, anyhow, averted the danger of the empire crumbling, which indeed has been rather exaggerated by Socialist agitators and others with the transparent object of frightening the bourgeoisie." South German representatives will enter the government and it seems probable that a discreditable peace will be made with the imperial authority. The incidental but weighty result of the conference is the importance of the Berlin Soviet being automatically reduced to a true proportion as a local body. A significant step was taken by the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, whose influence on imperial affairs is manifestly growing. He issued a public warning for the foreign minister to be silent, and pronouncements which are calculated to interfere with peace negotiations, which cannot be tolerated, and adding: "The time has passed when the secretary of the German people could be diverted to the enemies' countries."
The report apparently silenced Hindenburg, but instead of the body calling itself by Socialist names, the soldiers' council with a higher command has entered the scene somewhat noisily, issuing authoritatively worded manifestos from Wilhelmshohe, Hindenburg's present headquarters, and convening an immediate general conference of the soldiers' councils of the field army. This new body proposes to give full support to the government, but on no grounds of foreign policy whatsoever, but its pretentious ways cause some uneasiness.

**FREE TRADE
IS THE POLICY
OF WESTERNERS**

**Grain Growers' Platform is
Built Chiefly of Tariff
Planks.**
**WANT RECIPROCTY
WITH UNITED STATES**
And Reduction of Duty on
British Goods to Ensure
Free Trade in Five
Years.
**ADVOCATE TAX ON
NATURAL RESOURCES**
With Numerous Other Heavy
Assessments on Wealth and
Profits — Other Items
Thrown in.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—That the reciprocity agriculture agreement between Canada and the United States be accepted by Canada, is one of the planks in the farmers' platform, developed on by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, now in session here.
In announcing their platform today, the farmers pointed out that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 is still on the statute books of the United States and if ratified by Canada would go into effect on January 1, 1920.
The farmers' platform embodies: A demand for a league of nations as an international organization for peace.
Opposition to any attempt to centralize imperial control and to any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet.
An immediate and substantial all around reduction of the customs tariff.
Reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one half of the rate charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the same line.
That the reciprocity agreement in 1911 that remains on the statute books of the United States, be accepted by the parliament of Canada.
That all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list.
That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal (Continued on Page Two).

**RELEASING ALL FRENCH
SAILORS OVER FORTY**

Paris, Nov. 29.—The minister of marine has ordered the discharge on December 10, unless they prefer otherwise, all the forty French sailors or more of those who are the fathers of at least four children. It is estimated that about 7,000 seamen will thus be released for service in the merchant marine.

**LLOYD GEORGE
SAYS GERMANY
MUST REPAY**

**Will Be Held Responsible to
Her Utmost Capacity.**
**A LESSON TO THE
PRUSSIAN WAR LORDS**
Who Thought They Could
Overlook the Tight
Little Island.
**NO DUMP MARKET
WILL BE ALLOWED**
And Those Responsible for
the War Will Be Held Res-
ponsible—One Law for
Peasant and Emperor.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is communicating with the Liberal Association of each province asking them to select representatives to consult and confer with him, and the other Liberal members of the House of Commons.
It is expected that delegates will be present in the number of 120, about as follows:
Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 32; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 10; Alberta, 10; and British Columbia, 10. The number designated for each province may not be so large as this, but the proportion will be about as here indicated.
Sir Wilfrid will ask that these delegates consult and advise with himself and the other Liberal members of the House for a number of days so as to make a survey of the immediate and pressing conditions of the country, and set out plans to deal with these as well as submit an outline of the procedure to be followed in assembling the national Liberal convention at a date to be selected after the delegates and members of parliament have opportunity to consult the local associations.

**FREE TRADE
IS THE POLICY
OF WESTERNERS**

London, Nov. 29, (British Wireless Service)—David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, in a speech at Newcastle today said the victory of the Entente Allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men and that it would be a lesson to anybody who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."
Another question was the question of indemnities, the premier added. In the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.
"But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her war damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."
"There is a last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war?" he asked. "The answer is that a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe, is no one to be made responsible for that?" If not, all I can say is that it is the case there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors."
The premier, in defending the Unionist members of the cabinet, said he would trust those men who for great and progressive measures until he saw a better reason than he did now for suspecting them.
The premier said:
"I am prepared to examine every problem; to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."
**SOME BAD BOYS
IN MONCTON**
Have Been Sending in False
Alarms, Smashing Light
Globes and Doing Other
Naughty Stunts.

**HARRY SHORT SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY BULLET
FROM A REVOLVER IN THE HANDS OF WILLIAM
DAWSON IN WM. LOCKHART'S HOUSE, MAIN ST.**

ly after the affair, it appears that the members of the Lockhart household were all away with the exception of one daughter, Harry Short, accompanied by William Dawson, called at the house to pay their respects to Miss Lockhart. While the trio were together, a Miss Clancy joined the party.
A few minutes before ten o'clock Dawson produced a revolver and handed it to Short for a few minutes and then handed the weapon back to Harry Lockhart, a returned soldier who resides at 445 Main Street. The report of the gun had hardly died away when news of the shooting reached the people on the street and in a few minutes quite a crowd gathered about the front of the house, and others entered the flat and assisted in looking after the wounded man. From what could be learned short-

**LLOYD GEORGE
SAYS GERMANY
MUST REPAY**

London, Nov. 29.—It is very difficult to get at the real food situation of the re-conquered French provinces. Visitors there are now finding in the populous centres that good food is to be had in plenty, but generally at very high prices, although sometimes food may be obtained at astonishingly reasonable rates.
At the same time the visitors are told that in many places the people had been unable to obtain even the card allowance of food, although with money in hand to pay for it. The supposition that there was always plenty of food for the population, but that it was held in reserve for the German army, seems to be supported by the fact that provisions are now the most plentiful in the towns where strong garrisons were stationed. The departure of the garrisons released the reserves for general consumption.

**GERMANS HELD
FOOD IN RESERVE**

**In Garrison Towns Where
Scarcity Prevailed There is
Now Abundance Since the
Huns Have Gone.**
Strasbourg, Nov. 29.—It is very difficult to get at the real food situation of the re-conquered French provinces. Visitors there are now finding in the populous centres that good food is to be had in plenty, but generally at very high prices, although sometimes food may be obtained at astonishingly reasonable rates.
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**CHURCH WOULD HELP
IN DEMOBILIZATION**

**It Seems the Government Had
Intended Seeking Their Co-
operation Anyway.**
Ottawa, Nov. 29.—A deputation representative of the military service branches of the Presbyterian, Anglican, Congregational and Baptist churches, waited on the Dominion government today in order to discover how far and in what respect co-operation is possible for the benefit of Canada during the period of demobilization and reconstruction. The deputation consisted of the following: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. S. Roper, Ottawa, Church of England war service commission; Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., Montreal, president of the privy council; Rev. D. T. L. McKerrel, secretary national service commission, Presbyterian church; Rev. A. N. Marshall, D. D., chairman army and navy board, Baptist church, and Rev. T. B. Hyde, representing the Congregational Union of Canada.
They met the acting prime minister, Sir Thomas White, who was accompanied by Major General Newburn, minister of militia, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council. It transpired during the interview that the government has intended to secure the aid of the churches in the solution of the problems arising out of repatriation and employment. The acting prime minister outlined several important services the churches might render the country in co-operation with the government during the period of reconstruction. After the interview, members of the deputation stated that they were impressed by the scope and the thoroughness of the plans of the government, which they say have taken under consideration all phases of national activities affecting employment.

**VISCOUNT KATO
REPRESENTS JAPS**

**Will be Head of the Delegation
to the Versailles Confer-
ence.**
Washington, Nov. 29.—Viscount Kato, former minister of foreign affairs, will head the Japanese delegation to the peace conference at Versailles, according to unofficial advice reaching Washington today from Japan.
Washington, Nov. 29.—Vice-Admiral Isam Takeshita, vice chief of the Japanese general naval staff, will be a member of the delegation. He will be accompanied by his aide, Captain Kichiro Nomur, who was educated in Japan and in Germany and Austria.
ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.
London, Nov. 29.—Our advanced troops reached the German frontier along the whole of the front from just north of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighborhood of Lupen," says the British official communication issued today.
Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Controllor Charles F. Gray was elected mayor of Winnipeg today, over Mayor F. H. Davidson, by a majority of almost five thousand.

**Kaiser Will Be
Held Responsible**

Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 29.—In a speech delivered here this evening, Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that, in their judgment, the former German emperor was guilty of an indictable offence for which he ought to be held responsible.
"It means to say that the men who did not treat our prisoners humanely be made responsible," the premier declared. He added that he did not wish to pursue a policy of vengeance, as declared.
"We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is waiting for them at the end."

**WILSON HEADS
U.S. DELEGATES
TO VERSAILLES**

**Announcement Made Last
Night of the Other
Members.**
**SOME SURPRISES
IN OFFICIAL LIST**
Lansing, House, White and
Bliss Will Make up
the Party.
**PRESIDENT NOT
LIKELY TO REMAIN**
But Other Members Will Have
Full Authority to Act on
Behalf of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The representatives of the United States at the peace conference will be:
President Wilson.
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.
Henry White, former Ambassador to France and Italy.
E. M. House.
General Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the American army with the supreme war council at Versailles.
This announcement was made tonight at the White House. In the absence of any official explanation it was assumed that the president goes as president of the United States and that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Col. House, and possibly also General Bliss will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.
It was recalled the president's announcement that he would go to France "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace," said that it was not likely that he could remain throughout the sessions of the peace conference and that he would be "accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference."
The White House announcement tonight follows:
"It was announced at the executive offices tonight that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be: The President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, recently ambassador to France; Mr. Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.
"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments because the number of representatives each of the chief departments was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion."

**INDIA SENT A
MILLION MEN**

**Had a Total Casualty List of
More Than One Hundred
Thousand; the Majority in
Mesopotamia.**
London, Nov. 29.—The following figures referring to the Indian army, have been given out:
Strength of army at the outbreak of the war, 235,561. During the war 1,187,739 were recruited, of which 757,747 were combatants. The number of men sent overseas was 553,374, of which 33,031 were killed, died of wounds or are missing, 52,296 were wounded, and 9,982 were taken prisoner. The majority of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

**CHILE IS SAUCY AND
THE PERUVIAN BARKS**

**They Thought the Trouble
Was All Over, But it Seems
to Have Broken Out in a
Different Place.**
Lima, Peru, Nov. 29.—The Chilean consul here will leave for home late today or tomorrow.
It was reported in dispatches from Santiago and Lima Monday night that Chile and Peru had recalled their respective consuls.
Lima, Nov. 29.—The cabinet and senate have approved the action of the foreign minister yesterday. Mr. Ruiz said he considered a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two possible, but declared there was no likelihood of war.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 29.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that the Peruvian and Bolivian governments have definitely decided to request the peace congress to take the Tucumán and Arica controversy under consideration, with a view to a final settlement of this question.