

The Evening Times Star

VOL. XV. No. 50.

PAGES ONE TO EIGHT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT.

Discuss Terms In Berlin Soon Allies Representatives Due There Before Long

German Troops Are Crossing the Rhine, Headed Homewards; Munich Socialists Demand Overthrow of Government; Prince Maximilian Favored as First President of New German Republic

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says he understands.

Crossing the Rhine. With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 28—General Von Der Marwitz's fifth army will begin crossing the Rhine tomorrow. The crossing will require eight or nine days, according to reports reaching here. The movement is being carried out by three columns at points distant from each other.

Copies of a proclamation by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, urging German soldiers and civilians to receive Allied troops with "resignation and courtesy" have appeared in villages opposite the American lines. The proclamation says this is the best policy in view of the fact that Germany is no longer able to make resistance against the Allies.

Large Breach With Berlin. London, Nov. 29.—The Liberal party in Baden has issued a proclamation demanding a complete breach with Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Copenhagen.

Munich's Demands. Berne, Nov. 28.—The Socialist executive committee of the Berlin Socialist council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solf, foreign minister; Philippe Scheidemann, minister of colonies; and Matthias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram also invites the Berlin council to overthrow a government which would place such persons in important positions.

Want Prince Max. Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, former imperial chancellor, is favored as the first president of the German republic by democratic circles there, according to advices to the Berlingske Tidende.

The council of people's commissaries as appointed a commission to investigate charges that German treatment of prisoners of war has been contrary to international law.

The commission is ordered to take testimony under oath and expel guilty reasons from the army. In certain conditions, criminal prosecution may be ordered.

Recovered Provinces. Paris, Nov. 27.—"In the re-organization of the recovered provinces, there will be difficulty in carrying out the necessary elimination of the German elements which are said to prevail," says a new mayor of Metz to a correspondent of the Journal.

"I do not mean the working population, which will quickly come to us, but more particularly to men holding public offices or occupying important commercial positions.

"We hope the peace conference will take this into consideration. We will take all necessary steps to be sure that it is necessary that there be latest inquiry before naturalization is granted.

iplanes Uselss. Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 29.—One hundred and fifty planes which had gathered at the Boelblingen air-base, seven miles southwest of Stuttgart, to be handed over to the Allies in accordance with the provisions of the armistice, have been rendered useless by the revolutionary committee, according to a Stuttgart despatch received here.

THMANN-HOLLWEG SEEMS ANXIOUS FOR AN INVESTIGATION London, Nov. 29.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor at outbreak of the war, is eager for an investigation into his share in the origin of the conflict, according to a statement made to the North German Gazette of Berlin, as quoted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen, former chancellor in his statement to the Bavarian revelations regarding the origin of the war, and protesting against the publication of fragmentary extracts from documents and speeches made from these.

He declares he was not aware of the ultimatum before it was issued, and when he saw it he realized it as too sharp, both in its tone and in the demands made.

A former chancellor says he is anxious to see the day when his case will be judged by an impartial governmental tribunal.

"I will admit our errors," he adds, "but I will not allow ourselves to be made to make untrue confessions."

MER EMPRESS JOINS THE EX-KAISER. London, Nov. 29.—The former Empress of Germany arrived by train this morning at Maastricht, Holland, and is to be driven to Amerongen, where the former emperor is staying, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Mirror.

FORMER EMPEROR WILLIAM TO RETURN TO RECLAIM HIS THRONE?

Report That Revolution Is In Hands of Officers Who Plan Its Collapse That Kaiser May Return To Berlin

London, Nov. 29.—The former German emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to reclaim his throne, according to news received in London through a neutral source of high standing, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper adds that the revolution in Germany is being managed by officers of the German high command with a view to eventually causing its collapse and the triumphant return of the former emperor to Berlin. Some of these officers in civilian clothes have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen.

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT BEFORE DAY IS OVER

Offer of Sixty Cents an Hour for 'Longshoremen Held Over for Confirmation—Coal Dealers Agree to Accept Any Arrangement Made by Union With the Coal Interests

The local branch of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Shipping Federation failed to materialize this morning, but it is felt that the wage question will be adjusted before the day is over and that work will be resumed in port either tonight or tomorrow morning.

A mass meeting of the members was held in St. Andrew's rink this morning at 11:30 o'clock and a proposition was read from local shipping interests offering the men sixty cents an hour for a nine hour day, other conditions to remain the same as formerly. The men refused to consider this offer until they received confirmation from Montreal, and pending this they adjourned to meet again this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

After the general meeting the executive held a conference and discussed the situation. The opinion of the members of the union are divided, some wanting to hold out for seventy-five cents an hour, while others are willing to accept sixty-five cents and some sixty cents.

The situation regarding the coal handlers' holdout for an increase from fifty cents an hour to seventy-five cents by day and eighty-five cents by night remains the same as it was last night. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of No. 810, the local branch of the Coal Handlers and Trimmers' Union, was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The council elected the following officers: President, E. W. Stonehouse, Westport; vice-president, A. McKay, Wainwright; Eastern executives included: J. Pare, Coaticook, Que.; J. W. Jones, P. E. Island.

The conference passed a resolution thanking the minister of agriculture for calling the dairymen of Canada together at the present opportune time.

BRITISH FLEET NEARS GERMANY

London, Nov. 29.—(British Wireless Service)—A Copenhagen correspondent says that at six o'clock this morning two squadrons of British warships passed the Skaaw, Denmark, steaming slowly southwards. There were twenty-two ships, including destroyers, cruisers, mine sweepers and transport steamers. When the fleet passed through Aalek Bay it met steamers with British war prisoners aboard on their way from Copenhagen to England. Marines and soldiers cheered each other as the warships passed the repatriating vessels at a distance of a few miles.

Died in Victoria. Moncton, Nov. 29.—Word has been received that Pte. C. A. Snider is dead at Victoria, B. C. Private Snider, after returning from overseas, enlisted in the First Depot Battalion at Sussex and when volunteers were called for the Siberian draft, he offered his services. His death was caused by Spanish influenza. He was well known in Moncton.

Phelix and Ferdinand. Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis.—A disturbance which was in Illinois yesterday now covers the Ottawa Valley, attended by gales, sleet and rain from Ontario to the maritime provinces. In the west the weather has been fair and moderate.

Unsettled. Maritime—Strong winds and gales, southwest with rain; Saturday, still unsettled. New England—Snow or rain tonight, colder except in extreme eastern Maine; Saturday, fair and colder, strong south to west winds.

REAL ESTATE NEWS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County. John Robinson to W. C. Smith, property in Simonds. Helen Raymond to Mary A. Alexander, property in St. David street. Clara Raymond to Helen Raymond, property in St. David street. Andrew Skillen to L. V. Skillen, property in St. Martins. L. V. Skillen to C. S. Smith, property in St. Martins. W. G. Stone to E. P. Cliff, property in Simonds street. Kings County. M. A. Johnson to St. John & Quebec Railway Co., property in Greenwiche. Kingston Church to J. E. Warden, property in Norton. Fred MacKinney to St. John & Quebec Railway Co., property in Greenwiche. Frances Robertson to J. D. Morrison, property in Norton. S. H. White to Harry Manning, property in Sussex. G. W. Weldon to G. M. Upham, property in Carville.

Trouble Yet in South America. Lima, Peru, Nov. 28.—The Chilean consul here will leave for home late today or tomorrow.

It was reported in despatches from Santiago and Lima Monday night that Chile and Peru had recalled their respective consuls.

Lima, Nov. 28.—The cabinet and senate have approved the action of the foreign minister in strongly protesting to Chile against the anti-Peruvian riots at Iquique. It is announced that Peru will demand indemnities for these incidents.

The Entente ministers at Lima called separately upon the foreign minister yesterday. New York, Nov. 28.—Carlos Castro Ruiz, Chilean consul-general, asserted here tonight that his recent statement announcing a settlement of the differences between Chile and Peru was correct at the time he made it. He said later developments had caused a reopening of the breach.

Mr. Ruiz said he considered a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but declared there was no likelihood of war.

Famous Writer Ill. Paris, Nov. 29.—(Havas Agency)—Edmond Rostand is very ill from pneumonia. The condition of the distinguished author is said to be alarming.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA ABLE TO COMMAND PEACE

Address by Premier Borden in London—Old Country to Join U. S. in Future Thanksgiving Celebrations

London, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—Sir Robert L. Borden, Canadian premier, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving day banquet of the American Society today, approved of the plan to form a league of nations, but insisted that England and America are able to command the peace of the world by acting together, he said.

"Let us have a league of nations, if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide English-speaking communities which will save humanity its years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering and sacrifice of a war such as this."

America's share in winning the war was praised by Viscount Chid, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.

The Earl of Reading declared that Great Britain would in the future join in celebrating Thanksgiving day in memory of America's achievements in the war.

The banquet was the most elaborate held by the society since 1914. Representatives of nearly all the associated nations were present.

GERMAN FLAG MUST COME DOWN

London, Nov. 28.—Admiral Von Reuter, commander of the German fleet, which surrendered to the Allies on Nov. 21, has protested against the order of Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the British fleet, directing that the German flag be hauled down. He points out, according to an admiralty statement, that in terms of the armistice, equivalent to internment in a neutral port where, in accordance with precedent, flags are allowed to remain hoisted. He adds: "I regard it unjustifiable and contrary to international custom to order the striking of the flag on German ships. Moreover, in my opinion, the order to strike the flag was not in keeping with the idea of chivalry between two honorable opponents."

General Beatty, calling attention to the fact that the armistice merely suspended hostilities and that a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies, has replied: "Under the circumstances, no enemy vessel can be permitted to fly its national ensign in British ports while under custody."

URGES INVASION OF BALTIC PROVINCES

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 28.—The commander of the Bolshevik army in northern Russia has exhorted his followers to invade the rich Baltic provinces to obtain provisions.

It is reported that German troops have partially abandoned the Narva front, and are asking that they be returned to Germany by German forces which have been at Danaburg, 110 miles southeast of Riga, are leaving. Russian prisoners of war who have returned to duty are causing serious disorders.

The new cabinet of Estonia is of strong Socialist proclivities and is supported by a labor council, which is dominated by the Bolsheviks. The situation there is said to be very grave, and speedy help is necessary.

DR. BELAND TELLS OF PRISON EXPERIENCES

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Before a distinguished audience, which included His Excellency the Governor-General and party from government house, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and others, Hon. Dr. Beland, on his first visit to Ottawa, in nearly five years, told of his experiences while a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.

The dinner given to King George at the Elysee Palace last night by President Poincare, the Paris newspapers declare, was one of the most notable events in the history of Great Britain and France.

President Poincare, in toasting Great Britain, recalled the agreement made between the two countries in 1904 and the efforts of both Great Britain and France to avoid war in 1914.

He declared that Great Britain, by her naval, military and moral effort during the war had added an incomparable character to her splendid history. He praised the work of the British army and the effort of the British navy, concluding: "The pre-war friendship has changed into an active alliance which will find in the peace negotiations a new utility. We have suffered together and won together, and are united for ever."

King George expressed his great pleasure in being in Paris, the capital of the country with which he and his people had shared the misfortunes as well as the victories of war. He recalled the vain efforts of the Germans to capture Paris and the final triumphant campaigns of the Allies under the direction of Marshal Foch. Both nations, he added, had struggled for civilization and right and had learned to appreciate each other. He hoped that the union of hearts and interests, resulting from the war would always aid to the maintenance of peace. He paid tribute to France's heroic deed, and toasted the future happiness and prosperity of the French people.

Cruelty To Prisoners Almost Unbelievable British Soldier, Still Living, Nailed In His Coffin

Officer Shot That Hun Guard Might Steal His Boots; Government Sends Stern Message to Germany; Must Pay For Further Suffering

London, Nov. 28.—(British Wireless Service)—An official statement issued today says that since the armistice was signed 444 British officers and 8,350 men of other ranks, former prisoners, have arrived at Hull from Holland and Germany, fifty-five officers and 8,216 men of other ranks at Dover, and 500 at London.

The statement says the protest of the British government with regard to the ill-treatment of British prisoners has been communicated to the German government and the German authorities replied that the German high command was doing all in its power to deliver prisoners in good condition, but that the severity of the armistice conditions prevented this.

The German high command later was informed that no excuse would be accepted by the British government and that full recompense would be exacted for any unnecessary sufferings of British prisoners of war.

To this the Germans replied that they would do their utmost to alleviate the conditions of prisoners. Experiences in Germany.

One sergeant who had been a prisoner for seven months spoke bitterly of an enforced march after his capture. For four days he said, the prisoners had virtually no solid food, and when they arrived at camp they were put right to work burying men who had died from starvation. In one week fifteen out of one hundred died. No pity or leniency was shown to men who were unable to work through sickness. Only blows and the usual punishments of half rations were given them.

Buried Alive. A non-commissioned officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps said that the worst sight he saw was near Soissons. He was working in a hospital where English prisoners were suffering badly from dysentery. While still alive a man was put into a coffin and some German soldiers were preparing to nail the lid of the coffin down.

"I protested," said the officer, "that the man was not dead, but I was laughed at and pushed to one side. The Germans proceeded with their gruesome task and afterward informed me that they had nailed the coffin lid down with four and six inch nails."

Murder of Officer. Another man who said he had been captured eight months ago, described the murder of an officer in a prison camp near the Alps.

"In the camp one day," he said, "I saw a British officer being bullied by a German soldier. The German soldier was demanding the officer's boots, but the officer refused to part with them. After a little further argument the German soldier shot the officer and took the boots from him as he lay dying on the ground."

AUSTRIA HUNGARY LOST FOUR MILLION KILLED AND WOUNDED

London, Nov. 29.—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers. The Former Emperor.

Amsterdam, Nov. 28.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria is suffering from a mental depression, according to an Instruk despatch to the Krentz Zeitung, of Berlin. He sits for hours at his desk, staring vacantly. Former Empress Zita is much distressed by her husband's state of health.

Explains Peace Offer. Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—Vienna newspapers publish a letter from Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, explaining an alleged American peace offer in December, 1917. He says it was one of many cases in which unauthorized private individuals tried to accelerate the return of peace. In this particular case, he says, a manufacturer made overtures, but was unable to prove that he was accredited by the American or any other government.

KING GUEST OF THE PRESIDENT

Paris, Nov. 28.—King George was the guest tonight of President Poincare at a dinner at the Elysee Palace, which was attended by high presences of state, members of the diplomatic corps and the heads of the British military mission.

During the dinner King George conversed cordially with M. Poincare and Madame Poincare.

Toasts were drunk to both Great Britain and France. They were received enthusiastically.

After the dinner King George talked with President Poincare, Foreign Minister Pichon, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Marsal Petain, former Premier Briand and others.

On leaving the palace, M. Poincare accompanied King George as far as his carriage, where he cordially shook hands with him. Numerous groups of people standing nearby cheered the king.

Mrs. J. W. Gates Dead. New York, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Dellora R. Gates, aged sixty-five, widow of John W. Gates, died today at the Hotel Plaza, where she lived, after an attack of apoplexy.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE UNITED FOREVER

President Poincare Pledges Eternal Friendship of Nations Brought Together by War's Struggles and Suffering

Paris, Nov. 28.—(Havas Agency)—The dinner given to King George at the Elysee Palace last night by President Poincare, the Paris newspapers declare, was one of the most notable events in the history of Great Britain and France. President Poincare, in toasting Great Britain, recalled the agreement made between the two countries in 1904 and the efforts of both Great Britain and France to avoid war in 1914. He declared that Great Britain, by her naval, military and moral effort during the war had added an incomparable character to her splendid history. He praised the work of the British army and the effort of the British navy, concluding: "The pre-war friendship has changed into an active alliance which will find in the peace negotiations a new utility. We have suffered together and won together, and are united for ever."