

BOLSHEVIKI HAVE TAKEN CITY OF KIEV

"Mother of Russian Cities" Surrenders — "Reds" Now Control Ukraine.

PARLEYS RESUMED

Bavaria, Anxious for Peace, Her King Urges the Kaiser.

London cable: Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolsheviki troops who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd.

Kiev, Capital of the Government of Kiev, lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is called the mother of Russian cities, and in 1902 had about 250,000 inhabitants.

The Ukrainian General Secretariat or Ministry has resigned. The authority has passed to the representatives of the Kiev Bolsheviki Council.

Recent despatches said that many of the Russian nobility, seeking safety from the Bolsheviki had taken up their residence in Kiev.

It was announced in Petrograd that after the Bolsheviki troops captured Bachmatsch Station, the officers of the nobility withdrew to Kiev, which is surrounded on all sides. The Ukrainian Rada is said to have lost confidence in the Ukrainian soldiers.

PARLEYS RESUMED.

Brest-Litovsk cable says: Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, presided to-day at the opening of the plenary sitting of the peace conference.

Dr. Richard von Kuehmannmann, the German foreign Secretary, announced that Dr. Count Podewils-Durnitz, former minister of Bavaria, would, by virtue of treaty rights of Bavaria and in agreement with Emperor William and Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, represent Bavaria.

KING OF BAVARIA AROUSED.

Amsterdam cable says: Discussing the report that the king of Bavaria attempted to induce Emperor William in favor of a "security peace," the Deutsche Nensche Nachrichten says: "We have reason to assume that the report is correct. We would even go a step further and add that the appeal which the Deutsche Tageszeitung, of Berlin, addresses to the other Federal Princes to follow the King's example already has been forestalled."

"According to our information, the King of Bavaria is not the only one who has followed with serious anxiety the course of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it may perhaps be assumed that the object of sending Dr. Count von Podewils-Durnitz, former Premier of Bavaria, to Brest-Litovsk was not purely in order to exert long-forgotten treaty rights."

THREATEN UNITED STATES.

Petrograd cable says: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day transmitted to David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, a letter addressed to Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, by the Petrograd group of anarchists, insisting that Trotsky bring pressure to bear on the American Embassy for the release of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and Thomas J. Mooney.

The Ministry also enclosed a resolution adopted by the anarchists threatening demonstrations against the Embassy.

The documents were forwarded to Mr. Francis with the remark that the Ministry considered it its duty to furnish this threat by anarchists that Ambassador Francis has received within a month.

This is the third threat by anarchists that Ambassador Francis has received within a month.

Among the items of news received today and that the strike has now spread to Munich, Bavaria, where the big munition works are involved, and that some of the principal works named in the newspaper trade in Berlin have struck.

All dispatches received in London show that the strike message in Germany spread yesterday, even a semi-official telegram from Berlin saying that an inconsiderable extension took place.

DARING DEEDS

Which Won the D.C.M. for Canadians.

London Cable — Some stirring incidents are now officially disclosed concerning the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal recently to a number of Canadians. Private H. L. McFadyen, after a raid, found himself isolated with several wounded men in a shell hole close to the enemy lines. He deprived himself of his clothing to make the wounded more comfortable, and eventually after two days and nights, brought them back safely. Private E. L. Powell remained in an observation post for several days, and when both the forward observing officer and the telephonist were wounded, he volunteered to act as telephonist and mended nineteen breaks in the wires. Sergt. W. Prust carried a wounded man from a raid on enemy trenches and succeeded in getting seven others, badly wounded, to shelter. Corporal S. Sorenson, in charge of an exposed position, found half of his party buried by a shell. He rescued them and made his way through a dense gas cloud to the rescue of three men from a cellar.

HUN ROBBERS BUSY.

Still Spoiling the Ill-Used Belgians.

Washington Despatch — Robbing of Belgium and destruction of Belgian industries by the Germans continues relentlessly, according to despatches to-day to the Belgian Legation here. Linen and mattresses are being taken from hotels, boarding-houses and convents, and the Belgians are not allowed to have wool in their possession. They are offered seaweed as a substitute for wool at 5 cents a pound.

The big electric plant, known as "L'Escout," is said to have been stripped and its machinery placed in the German plant, known as Rombacher Hütte.

CHINA REBELS WIN.

Yochow, Strategic Point, is Captured.

Peking Cable. — Yochow, the strategic key to the upper Yang-Tse-Kiang, has been captured by the southern revolutionists, according to a report from Hankow.

It is believed here that the activity of the revolutionists brought about the southern journey of acting President Feng-Kwo-Chang, and that he will make an effort to effect a compromise on the basis of reconvening the old Parliament, and thus avoid a declaration of war. Feng-Kwo-Chang is expected to arrive in Nanking to-day.

GREAT STRIKE ON IN GERMANY

While the Authorities Are Endeavoring to Minimize Its Importance.

Attitude of Government After Conference With Military Head Unknown.

News as to Strike Very Uncertain.

London cable: The broad features of the news filtering in to-day from Berlin are, first, that the strike movement undoubtedly is extending, and second, that the German authorities are endeavoring to minimize its importance.

Thus far there has been no news regarding the decision of the Minister of the Interior, Waltraut, at his conference with Gen. von Seeht, commander of the home forces, as to what attitude the Government will adopt.

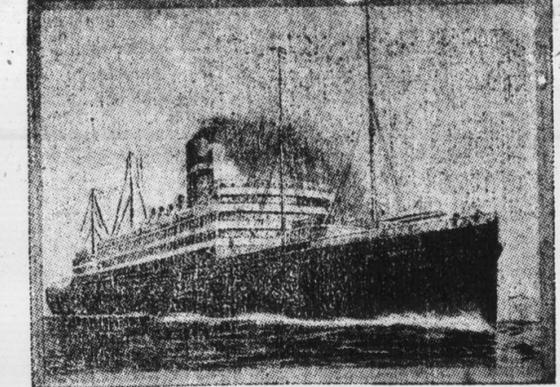
Keuter's Amsterdam correspondent says, in a telegram dated Thursday, that the strikes obviously represent a situation in the least sombre light. The German semi-official News Agency says the trouble is stationary and that no disturbances occurred during Wednesday, that police intervention was needless, and that work was partly resumed in several manufacturing plants of great Berlin, but that in other quarters operations still were suspended, in the upper Silesian region, according to this news agency, the strike has gained virtually no ground, and it adds that news from the iron and steel districts of the Ruhrland and Westphalia also is of a reassuring nature. In Spandau work is in full swing in most of the Government workshops, the news agency reports, the trades unions refusing to have anything to do with the strike.

According to a Berlin report received through the Copenhagen, Socialist leaders from all over Germany have been summoned to Berlin for a discussion of important home and foreign political questions.

Among the items of news received today and that the strike has now spread to Munich, Bavaria, where the big munition works are involved, and that some of the principal works named in the newspaper trade in Berlin have struck.

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Notable among the industries idle are the great shipbuilding yards at Kiel, the military aeroplane and balloon plants at Adlershof, the



DEFIES HUN SUBS. Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam sails from America. Anonymous warnings were issued, warning passengers not to sail.

arsenals and ammunition works at Spandau and the great coal and iron mines and foundries in the Westphalia region.

The strike, which was begun in Berlin chiefly because of dissatisfaction over the delay in carrying out the Prussian franchise reform, has more or less spread throughout the provinces, and, according to a Hamburg Socialist paper, a state of siege has been declared in that city and its vicinity, where strikes have occurred in the Vulcan shipbuilding works and the plant of Blohm & Voess.

STRIKERS FORMULATE DEMANDS.

The strikers' committee, which was formed in Berlin with representatives of the two wings of the Socialist party as members of it, has formulated certain demands. But, generally speaking, an early peace without annexations or indemnities, as opposed to the Fatherland Party agitation for the continuance of the war, seems to be the greatest desire of the workers, who threatened reprisals for the arrest of their leaders.

These reprisals, according to one report, have already commenced throughout the country owing to the refusal of Herr Waltraut, Minister of the Interior, to meet the strikers, and his action in going into conference with Lieut.-General von Stein, former Prussian Minister of War, and now commander of the home forces, possibly with a view to suppressing the strikes by military force, has further angered the men and women, for the latter also in many cases have gone out.

LIMIT TO PATIENCE.

The German press generally condemns the strike, and warns the strikers that they have gone the wrong way about getting an early peace, and are, instead, harming their own country.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "We learn that the strike committee in Berlin has the audacity to aim a pistol at the Government's heart with a list of demands culled from the Socialist programme."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "In so far as the strikers' demands express doubt regarding the Government's desire to carry out promised democratic reforms they are proceeding from an entirely false premise. It must be expected that on calmer consideration the strikers will realize the harmfulness of their behavior and return to work."

The Magdeburg Volks Stimme says: "It is the task of a sagacious Government policy not to allow things to go so far. How things develop depends far less on anonymous circulars than on what a people has to expect from its Government."

The Berlin papers explain that the German authorities do not refuse to treat with the proper labor leaders regarding the strike. The Government takes the position, however, that on important political questions it cannot negotiate with the workers, and, in any case, with strikers.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung lectures the Socialist leaders, and says the fact that representatives of the majority wings have joined the strike committee indicates that the Social Democracy believes that its hour has come to bring about its political peace programme by violence.

The Cologne Gazette says that the workers' council, formed at Vienna during the recent strike there, has become a permanent body.

A despatch to the Express from Geneva reports that there have been clashes between soldiers and strikers in the suburbs of Berlin in which lives were lost. Troops in some instances refused to fire on strikers.

An Amsterdam wireless despatch says that the strike has been extended to Berlin, especially in Tegel, Adlershof, Spandau, and Mariendorf, where 500,000 men have quit work.

A similar number of workmen are on strike in the remainder of the empire.

Important war industries are located in Spandau, a city of some 70,000 inhabitants, nine miles west of Berlin. The Government has large establishments there for the manufacture of artillery, firearms and ammunition. Tegel, Adlershof and Mariendorf are smaller towns, all within a few miles of Berlin.

After the men in the Vulcan yards walked out, the others struck yesterday, declaring their solidarity with the Vulcan workers.

Clergymen vainly exhorted the strikers in Hamburg yesterday to continue their work, the Cologne Gazette adds. The workers proceeded to the Trades Union headquarters and adopted a resolution opposing the pan-German Fatherland party and demanding immediate peace without annexations or indemnities, better labor conditions and improvement of the food supply.

The military commander at Hamburg has ordered a cessation of the strike there, says the Gazette. The despatch adds that the commander also ordered that future strikes be avoided.

A deputation waited upon the general in command of the district and said the strikers would not resort to violence.

Fifty thousand workmen have ceased work at Kiel. The strike is now general in the Chemnitz district, which is the most important industrial section in Saxony.

WIN CLEAN PEACE OR PROLONG WAR

Lansdowne Backs Lloyd George and Wilson

But Do Best to Bring Peace Soon.

London cable: The Marquis of Lansdowne, in an address to-day, said that he concurred entirely with the recent speeches of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and President Wilson on peace aims.

"I believe all of us are ready to prolong this war as terrible as it is, until we can get a clean peace," said the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne was replying to an address presented by Earl Loreburn, former Lord High Chancellor, and others of his supporters, including authors and journalists.

"But it is our desire," Lord Lansdowne said, "that the time for obtaining that clean peace should, if possible, not be too long delayed, and that no opportunity should be neglected of bringing it nearer."

"By a clean peace I mean a peace which will be honorable and durable."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said there was only one way of getting this peace, and that was by forming a combination of great powers under which the powers would hold themselves bound to refer international disputes to some kind of international tribunal.

Lord Lansdowne asked if it would not be true to add that if the cohesion of Germany could be obtained to such a pact it would mean the negotiation of Prussian militarism. He said there would be no room for Prussian militarism inside such a combination.

The speaker said he accepted, wholeheartedly, the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that territorial questions should be settled on the basis of national self-determination. The speech of Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, was a disappointment to him, Lord Lansdowne said.

"I think nobody would be more surprised than Von Hertling," the

speaker said, "if he thought we were going to hand over Gorizia, Hong Kong and some other little quarters of the earth."

Lord Lansdowne, referring to his peace letter, said he thought he could claim that it had led to a discussion which had useful results in the country. Among the reasons which led him to write the letter was the fact that he was convinced that a great many people were perplexed and uneasy because they did not know clearly the objects for which the war was asked to prolong the war.

"They sought and they desired to be taken into confidence of the Government. They were suspicious. But let me say, on the other hand, of those people, that if you can convince them that your case is a just one, they will work on and fight on to the bitter end."

There had been from time to time different statements of the war aims of this country, he pointed out, but they were in broad outline and could be filled up in different ways according to the inclination of the reader. He made no complaint against the Government, and said that allowances should be made for all the difficulties.

"It is unthinkable, altogether remote from our thoughts," he continued, "that we should in any way be disloyal to our allies who have fought so gloriously on our side in this war."

Lord Lansdowne then expressed concurrence in the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, and added: "It has been stated that there is no half-way house between defeat and victory. If that is so, then what we are looking for is complete victory in the fullest sense of the word."

GERMAN GUILTY.

Mexican Government at Last Takes Notice

Mexico Despatch — (By mail.) German propaganda at last has reached the stage where the Mexican Government has taken notice of it. The Legislative Committee, which sits during the recess of the Legislature, has directed the Attorney-General to investigate charges that Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, has been responsible for alleged corruption in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

These charges were published in El Universal, a pro-Entente and pro-American newspaper, together with a demand that von Eckhardt should resign his passport as Minister. It is asserted by opponents of El Universal that even if the charge of corruption in the Chamber should be proved against one or more Deputies, the paper is liable to prosecution under Mexican law by every member of the Chamber.

N. Y. WATERFRONT GUARD.

N. Y. Despatch — A special waterfront guard of 100 policemen in plain clothes went on duty to-day to afford additional protection to docks and wharves in New York and vicinity. The new guards do not replace the regular military patrol of the waterfront, but they will gradually supplement the soldiers' efforts in handling difficult cases.

No special reason is attached to the strengthening of the guard, which was approved by the Federal authorities.

MAY RETALIATE AGAINST SPAIN

Threat by U. S. Over Hampering Allies.

Ships in American Ports Are Held Up.

Washington despatch: Quick retaliatory measures were forecast here to-night as the answer of the United States and the allies to Spain's interference with the shipment of goods across her frontier into France. In fact, certain Spanish ships now in American ports ready to sail, are being held up pending a clearing of the situation.

The American Government is particularly concerned in the situation because of large orders placed in Spain by Gen. Pershing for supplies for the American army. It holds, too, the chief weapon to force a lifting of an embargo placed by Spain, since Spain draws heavily on the United States for foodstuffs.

Allied officials have been given no end of perplexity by Spain. Although not so situated, geographically, as to ship supplies readily into Germany, charges have been made that goods from Spanish Morocco have gone through the Swiss port of entry in France into Switzerland and thence into Germany. Charges have also been made that the German spy system has used wireless equipment in Spain to communicate with the Central powers.

A considerable element in the Spanish Government, it is well known, is German in its leanings, and officials in Washington express no hesitation in intimating that this element is in a large measure responsible for the present trouble. The official reply given for the blocking of Gen. Pershing's orders is said to be that the Spanish railroad system has broken down, and that it is impossible to handle goods destined for France.

Through their control of bunkers coal the allies are in a position to stop, not only the shipment of goods to Spain from the allied countries, but from neutrals as well, consequently they are in a position to bring powerful pressure to bear to insure fair treatment in the Spanish markets.

HOT BATTLES IN THE AIR ABOVE PARIS

Thirty French Planes Fought Raiders Over the French Capital.

REPRISALS SURE

Feeling is That the Visit Will Be Repaid With Interest.

Paris cable: The War Office reports: "First information indicates that four enemy squadrons crossed the lines north of Compiègne, proceeding toward Paris. Thanks to the extreme clearness of the atmosphere, the machines were able to remain at a very high altitude. They approached from the north and northeast and threw projectiles over several Paris suburbs. Then they flew over Paris, keeping the river, and dropped almost all their bombs in a few minutes."

"Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged."

"Some thirty French aeroplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The French machine, in attempting to make a landing in Paris, on account of motor trouble, fell. The pilot and the gunner were wounded."

"Three hospitals were struck by bombs, fire breaking out in one of them."

The raid lasted for about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon was brilliant. The streets of the city were soon filled with crowds of curious persons, who watched the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine-gun fire were heard.

The French aeroplanes carried bright lights, so that the gunners, manning the ground defences could distinguish them. The German aviators signalled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours, and then gradually died away. At 2 o'clock the sirens signalled that all was clear.

Fragments of projectiles dropped by the Germans and examined at the municipal laboratory show that bombs of three kinds were used by the raiders, according to L'Intransigeant. They were winged torpedoes, weighing 160-200 pounds, explosive boomerang and incendiary bombs, the latter bursting a minute after falling. No traces of asphyxiating gas bombs were found.

The total number of bombs dropped is estimated at seventy.

REPRISALS WILL FOLLOW.

Representatives of the Associated Press heard various street discussions as to the psychology of the German attacks. The common opinion was that they would be a tonic to the fighting spirit of the Frenchmen rather than depressing in their effect.

A predominant feeling seemed to be that there should be such reprisals by the French as would convince the Germans that it was not worth while to drop bombs upon non-combatants.

The pictures, Gobelin tapestries and other works of art, which have been installed in Versailles Palace, will again be removed to a place of safety as a precaution against air raids.

There were some outbreaks of fire reported after the raid, due to exploding bombs. The populace was a mass to immediately turn off the gas at the meters in their houses in case of another air-raid alarm.

British soldier mechanics billeted in a suburb near Paris, heard the alarm and apparently were seen by the enemy aircraft when a small fire nearby lighted up the sky for the German aviators returned and trained their machine guns on the soldiers. All their bullets went wide, however, no one being injured.

A Paris policeman, who by reason of his occupation, was conversant with the regulations, rushed to a window of his home and was killed by a fragment of a bomb.

His wife, who stood beside him, was hurt. Few persons took refuge in the underground station, as compared with the people of London.

FIRST SYSTEMATIC ATTACK.

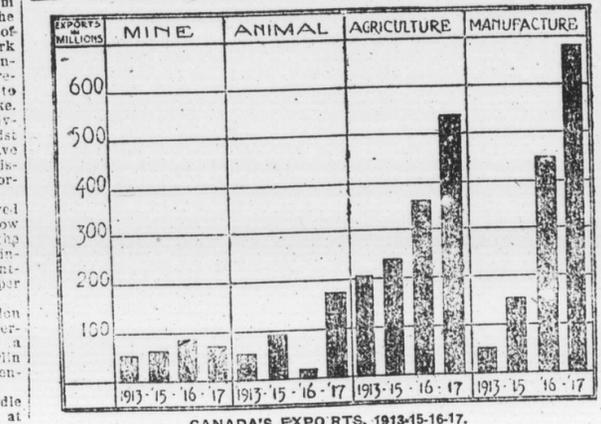
Berlin cable: An official to port issued to-day reads: "On Christmas Eve and during January morning, again dropped bombs on open German towns outside the region of operations. Thanks to our measures of defence the losses and damage were slight."

"As a reprisal fourteen tons of bombs were dropped last night on the City of Paris in our first systematic attack from the air."

FINN REBELS LOSING.

Supporters of Government Declared Winning.

Stockholm, Feb. 6. — All is quiet at Helsinki, but fighting is under way at other points in Finland between the reds, which is supporting the revolution, and the White Guard, which is upholding the Finnish Government. The White Guard is fighting with enthusiasm, and secured successes everywhere, notably at Rovaniemi, Kajaani and St. Michel, dispersing the Red Guard. In fighting Tuesday near Kareskva station, the Red Guard lost 57 killed and one wounded.



Value of Canada's exports of Minerals, Animals, Agriculture and Manufacture