

# The Star

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UNSETTLED.

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## REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL CANADIAN PROVINCES ARE NOW IN SESSION AT OTTAWA ON IMPORTANT BUSINESS

### BRITAIN'S DEAD NUMBER 559,612

Cost of the War in Human Life to One Nation Alone is Staggering.

WOUNDED WERE OVER TWO MILLIONS

Prisoners and Missing Amounted to Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand.

THESE FIGURES INCLUDE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

Heavy Losses Were Sustained in Mesopotamia and Egypt—Officers' Casualties Are High.

London, Nov. 19.—British casualties during the war including all the theatres of activities totalled 3,049,991, it was announced in the House of Commons today by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary for the war office. Of this number the officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 144,894 and the men 3,007,097. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,652. The total British wounded in the war was more than two million, the parliamentary secretary's figures showing the aggregate to be 2,032,122. The losses in missing, including prisoners, totalled 359,146. Of the wounded 92,644 were officers and 1,939,478 were men. Of the missing, including prisoners, 12,094 were officers and 347,051 were men. The losses in Mesopotamia, including those from India and the dominions, were approximately 58,000. Mr. MacPherson added, on the aggregate of 57,933, those killed and died of wounds were 15,892, comprising 1,098 officers and 14,794 men. The wounded totalled 4,073, comprising 2,311 officers and 35,762 men. The missing and prisoners totalled 3,888, comprising 132 officers and 3,756 men. The aggregate British losses in the Mesopotamian campaigns were nearly 100,000, according to Mr. MacPherson's figures, the total being 87,579. Of these the fatalities were 31,109, comprising 1,340 officers and 29,769 men. The wounded totalled 51,115, comprising 2,429 officers and 48,686 men. The missing and prisoners totalled 10,356, comprising 566 officers and 14,790 men. The total casualties were 2,719,652. Of this total 32,769 officers were killed and died of wounds or other causes and 536,843 men. The wounded totalled 1,833,845, comprising 83,142 officers and 1,750,703 men. The missing, including prisoners totalled 326,695.

### Food For Europe

Washington, Nov. 19.—One of the last acts of Mr. Hoover before sailing last Saturday for Europe, was to appoint a special shipping commission headed by Thomas Wainwright of the food administration to co-operate with the shipping board and the commission for relief in Belgium, in facilitating the shipment of food. Neither the number of ships involved in the present movement, nor the proportion that would be diverted to Gibraltar for relief of South Europe and the Near East, could be learned. Plans for arrangements for feeding the people freed from the yoke of German militarism is awaiting the arrival of Mr. Hoover in Europe, and the result of his survey of the situation there. The purpose of sending some of the ships now going to Gibraltar and others to the Bristol Channel ports, was to have immediately available at convenient ports supplies to ship quickly where Mr. Hoover finds the need to be the most urgent. Officials here for relief in Belgium believe that the destination of the ships on their way to Gibraltar is Trieste. The ships now on their way are the first that have left with food, for countries other than Northern France and Belgium. More than 200,000 tons of food monthly will be required to relieve distress in Central Europe and the Near East. Increased shipments from American ports and the Argentine for the peoples of liberated Northern France and Belgium, were begun several weeks ago.

comprising 10,846 officers and 915,849 men. In Italy the British losses totalled 6,738. Of these 86 officers and 941 men were killed; 334 officers and 4,612 men were wounded. Of these 765 missing 38 were officers, 127 men. In the East African campaign the total casualties were 17,825. Of these 8,193 were killed or died, comprising 280 officers and 8,214 men. A total of 7,754 were wounded, comprising 478 officers and 7,276 men. The missing and prisoners totalled 967, comprising 38 officers and 929 men. In other theatres the total casualties were 3,297. Of this number 133 officers and 690 men were killed; 142 officers and 1,373 men were wounded and 51 officers and 908 men were missing or prisoners.

In addition to the grand total of deaths there were 19,000 deaths from various causes among troops not forming any part of the expeditionary forces.

### MINE SWEEPER SUNK ON NOVEMBER TENTH

London, Nov. 19.—A British Admiralty official statement issued this evening says the "British mine sweeper" was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on November 10, off the northeast coast of England. Fifty-three members of the crew were drowned.

### FORMER ROUMANIAN PREMIER TALKS ON ORIGIN OF THE WAR

Admits That King Carl Told Him in 1914 That Austria Would Certainly Try to Provoke Europe and That Emperor William Had Decided on a General War Which Would Not Occur for Another Three Years—Unexpected Events Brought the Crisis About Sooner Than Anticipated.

(By Hampton Hunt) Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

Paris, Nov. 18.—I had the good fortune to meet the Roumanian former premier Take Jonescu last night shortly after he had received the news of the abdication of the Kaiser. He decided that the moment had come to make an interesting revelation which adds a new mystery to the circumstances which led to the outbreak of the war in 1914. "The abdication of the Kaiser, who has already inflicted upon himself his own chastisement for the invasions for which he is responsible, reveals to us what a Roumanian statesman said to me in the course of an interview which I had with the late King Carol's Minister, July 9th, 1914, on the eve of my departure for England. Carl told me I might reckon on enjoying my holiday tranquilly as he had no decision in regard to the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, and I told the King that I was afraid Austria would use the tragedy as an excuse for launching the provocative war which the Marquis Belloni had told me a few months before would be absolutely indispensable to Austria-Hungary. "Austria-Hungary will certainly try to provoke Europe, the King replied, as she tried to provoke it during August, 1913, and throughout the whole of 1913, but Germany will prevent it. Austria will bark but Germany will muzzle her. I repeated that I could not share the confidence the King felt in this belief, whereupon he said, "Then I will tell you a great secret. Emperor William has decided on a general war, but it will not occur for another three years. By that time we will have completed our constitutional reforms and will be ready to have offered to the Allies a constitution which would solve this mystery. King Carl knew at the beginning of July, 1914, that William had decided to go to war, but did not know that it was for that year. Was William still hesitating as to whom he would plunge Europe into conflict, or was he afraid to tell Carl the whole truth? Personally I am inclined to believe that William wished to prepare his cousin, King Carl, for what was coming, but did not want to let him know the whole of his plans. What is certain is that at the beginning of July, 1914, before Austria sent the ultimatum to Serbia, William had decided to provoke a general European war."

## Delegates to Conference Were Warmly Welcomed By Minister of Finance

Sir Thomas White Expressed the Gratitude of the Federal Government to the People of All Provinces Who Had so Heartily Entered into Canada's War Work and Made Her Great Achievements Possible—Many Questions of the Utmost Importance Which Are to be Discussed Will Have the Sympathetic Assistance of Union Cabinet—A List of Those Who Are Present.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—No final conclusions were reached as the result of the first day's deliberations of the dominion and provincial ministers, called together by Sir Robert Borden, previous to his departure for England to consider reconstruction and other problems affecting the dominion. None of the provincial premiers were missing from the gathering when the conference convened and all were attended by from one to four colleagues. Quebec, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan had the largest delegations present. It was announced when the conference adjourned until Wednesday morning that the subject under discussion had been that of the transfer of the natural resources to the three prairie provinces, a matter that had been the subject of consideration and debate at all previous provincial conferences. After the views of the representatives of the prairie provinces had been heard and some discussion had taken place, it was decided to adjourn until Wednesday morning in order to allow the provincial members of the conference to consider the natural resources question by themselves. Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works, presided over the deliberations today and Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, welcomed the provincial ministers. Sir Thomas in his speech emphasized the importance of the reconstruction problems facing the dominion as the result of the sudden termination of the war and asked the closest cooperation with the dominion government on the part of the provinces. He declared that the provinces, by their efforts in the past had materially assisted the dominion in doing its part and indicated a willingness on the part of the dominion government to financially assist the provinces in the carrying out of their reconstruction programs.

(Continued on Page Two.)

### LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAYS EX-EMPEROR MUST BE TAKEN FOREE IN HIS SUPPORT OF THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT A SCHEME TO REORGANIZE ANOTHER GROUP OF NATIONS WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER STRUGGLE.

London, Nov. 19.—The Daily Express declares, The facts appear to indicate, it adds, the existence of a plan to foment social revolutions in Holland and Switzerland and possibly in Sweden through pro-German agitators. It is also desired, according to these indications, the newspaper declares, to foment social revolution in Allied countries, provide for the eventual return of the former emperor to Germany, the restoration of the old regime and the formation of a greatly extended German federation. Such a federation, with William Hohenzollern at its head, the Express argues, would carry the seed of another world war. It insists that the former emperor must be seized and his activities prevented. The Daily Chronicle in an editorial makes a similar demand.

### SENDING MILK TO SAVE BELGIAN BABIES

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Five hundred thousand cans of condensed milk have been sent from Chicago within the last few days to save Belgian babies. The milk was purchased from the Queen Elizabeth Fund. It is estimated there are 1,250,000 children who were left helpless in Belgium when their parents were deported by the Germans.

### GOOD MEN WILL BE KEPT IN THE ARMY

Washington, Nov. 19.—Steps to retain permanently in the army officers commissioned from civil life who have displayed marked ability in the service, are being considered by the general staff. Plans for the demobilization of officers, it was learned today, are being shaped with this end in view.

**FLASH BULLETIN—3.30 A.M.**  
Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Order-in-council transfers management and operation of Canadian Government Railways to Canadian Northern Board of Directors. C. A. Hayes appointed general traffic manager whole government railway system, with offices changed from Moncton to Toronto.

## HERO OF VERDUN IS PROMOTED

General Pétain is Now Created a Marshal of France. JOFFRE AND FOCH ARE THE OTHER TWO MADE HIS GREAT REPUTATION AS THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN AGAINST GERMAN ASSAULT.

Paris, Nov. 19.—General Pétain, the commander-in-chief of the French armies, was today named a marshal of France at a meeting of the French cabinet, presided over by President Poincaré. General Pétain today is entering Metz at the head of the French Tenth Army. The raising of General Pétain to the rank of Marshal will increase the number of marshals of France to three, the others being Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch. General Pétain, formerly chief of the general staff, was on May 15, 1917, appointed commander in chief of the French armies operating on the French front, which command he has since held. Marshal Foch, as Generalissimo, commanded the French and other Allied armies throughout the field of operations. General Pétain, before his appointment as chief of staff, won his chief distinction for the heroic defence of Verdun under his command. He was a retired colonel at the outbreak of the war, but rose rapidly through the ability he displayed. As commander on the French front he added notably to his earlier laurels, particularly in the later phases of the war, when the skillfully directed hammer blows of his force, in conjunction with those of the British, American and other Allied commands, were breaking down the resistance of the German army, and disintegrating it to the point where the German command was forced to apply for an armistice. General Pétain, who is 63 years old, was trained at St. Cyr, and became a captain in 1896, and later a colonel. During the early weeks of the war his ability as a tactician and a strategist brought him speedily to the command of a brigade and early in September, 1914, he was made a general of division.

## QUEBEC AGAIN SWEEPED BY TIDE

Higher Than Ever Last Night Along the St. Lawrence and a Great Deal of Additional Damage Done. Quebec, Nov. 19.—Additional damage which will increase that already done by thousands of dollars was caused tonight when the flood tide rose much higher than any day this week and swept over the streets in the lower section of the city again flooding the cellars and ground floors of large warehouses and wholesale firms. The northeasterly gale which raged with such fury last night had somewhat abated tonight, and but for this the havoc caused would have been much more extensive. On Dalhousie, St. Andrew and St. Peter streets, row-boats were used to remove employees who had remained late at their offices. It is estimated that the water rose four feet over the wharves and in the business streets there were two feet of water when the tide was at its highest. Wooden sidewalks were raised and swept away while the streets were strewn with timbers which were torn from the wharves as the waves roared in. In Limoilou Ward which fronts on St. Charles' River the flood swept over 2nd and 3rd streets, a lot of livestock comprising chiefly hogs and poultry were drowned. In one home where a young man was suffering from influenza the patient in his bed before it began to recede. The water flooded the power house of the public service corporation and as a result the transformers which are used to light the city streets could not be operated. A number of the streets were in darkness while the street car service in Limoilou and in Lower Town was forcibly interrupted for several hours.

## TO STANDARDIZE LABOR EFFORT

Ottawa Conference is Arranging to Care for Returning Soldiers. DUPLICATION AND DELAY AVOIDED Labor Agencies and Provincial Governments to Adopt the Same Plan. TRADES CLASSIFIED THE SAME EVERYWHERE Meetings Will be Continued for Several Days More Until All Arrangements Are Completed. Ottawa, Nov. 19.—The co-ordination of the work of the Dominion and provincial employment agencies with that of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment was considered with representatives of that department at the first of a series of conferences on unemployment here today. As a result it is probable that plans will be perfected which will permit the employment agencies to render the maximum service to returned soldiers when the time comes for their return to civil occupations. The conference today was of somewhat an informal nature but questions of policy were discussed and some progress made in this direction. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces, which sent no direct representatives but will nevertheless be represented by their premiers attending the conference of prime ministers, all the provinces sent delegates; British Columbia is represented by J. D. McEwen, deputy minister of labor, Alberta by C. B. Mitchell, provincial superintendent of employment offices, Saskatchewan by Thomas Mulloy, secretary of the labor bureau, Manitoba by Premier Norris and Attorney General Johnson, who are also attending the premier's conference, Ontario by Dr. W. A. Riddell, trades and labor superintendent, and Quebec by Ex-Controller Ainey, of Montreal, general superintendent of the employment offices for Quebec and F. Payette, superintendent of the Montreal employment offices. The adoption of standard forms and routine in the various employment agencies of the provinces so as to obviate any difficulty in communication, and the adoption of similar terminology by the provinces was discussed at the afternoon sitting. It is necessary that the different provinces classify different trades in exactly the same way and apply to them similar names if the employment agencies are to co-operate successfully on a Dominion-wide basis. Another question which received consideration at the afternoon conference was that of offices of moderators and arrangement of those present discussed the best arrangement for offices in the large cities and also the small towns. The conference will probably continue for two or possibly three more days.

## Laurier Still Seeing Things

Announces His Intention of Calling Dominion Liberal Convention and, of Course, Scores Union Government.

London, Ont., Nov. 19.—Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at a banquet tendered in his honor here tonight by Western Ontario Liberals, announced his intention of calling a national convention of all Liberals in the Dominion at a "not far distant date" to consider problems confronting the country now that peace seems assured. The opposition leader declared that any statement of the policies the party intends to pursue would be premature at this date, and intimated that such a pronouncement cannot be expected until the peace terms have been signed. The banquet tonight came somewhat in the nature of a climax to the formation of the Western Ontario Liberal Association this afternoon, when it was quite apparent that the framework of national convention was established with the adoption of the constitution. Sir Wilfrid was accorded a remarkable ovation by two hundred guests present, and the banquet was in the nature of a celebration of the leader's 77th birthday.

## DISTRUST EXPRESSED IN PARIS FOR GERMANY'S NEW GOVERNMENT

It is Felt That Ebert Has Always Been More or Less Under the Thumb of the Kaiser and That His Policy Will be That of His Former Master, Although for the Present He Puts up a Different Bluff.

(Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.) Copyright, 1918, by the New York Tribune.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Paris has no faith whatever in the apparent changes in the methods of government which have taken place in Germany. It is recalled that Ebert always has been a member of the Kaiser's brigade of tame socialists of the Scheidegg party and always has been an ardent supporter of the Prussian military party in their conduct of the war. Kurt Eisener, the self-appointed head of the new Bavarian republic, looked upon here as a man of the same kind as Ebert. Both men are believed to have for their immediate objective the convincing of Wilson that the change in the form of government of Germany implies a change of heart of the German people. Eisener, in his first speech on taking office, it is pointed out, emphasized this factor when he said, "We may have confidence that the new government will make a very favorable impression with President Wilson," and that "Wilson will be more sympathetic to us than to the authorities who had some part in the responsibility for the war," and that "This may obtain for us more favorable conditions." The conservative Berlin "Journal die Post" unintentionally, perhaps, expressed a similar idea a day or two ago when it expressed the opinion that if Wilson is really a sincere democrat he will plead the cause of Germany and defend it against the wild demands of the other Allies. All evidence available here tends to strengthen the opinion that Germany is helpless to use Wilson as a tool to exert easier conditions from the Allies when the peace conditions come to be discussed. Paris insists the abdication of the Kaiser and the overthrowing of every German throne can make no possible difference in the amount of the bill Germany must be made to pay: The whole German people of every shade of so-called opinion unanimously supported the military leaders throughout four years of war and must not, it is insisted, be allowed to escape full and just punishment on the plea that they intend to govern thence; yes along democratic lines in the future. The German people as a whole must make it.