

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE ON THE BOLSHEVIKI, CAPTURING MANY VILLAGES ADVANCING 14 MILES

Advance Carried Out Under Semi-Arctic Conditions—An Important Role in the Fighting Was Taken by the Russian Naval Brigade Which Had Been Specially Trained by British and American Naval Officers—U. S. Senate Kicks on Having Its Soldiers in Russia.

Archangel, Monday, Dec. 30. (Associated Press)—An Allied force composed of Americans, Russians and Poles yesterday advanced 14 miles southward, along the road bordering the Onega river. They met with considerable resistance from the Bolsheviki, but captured more than a dozen villages and did not halt until they had taken the village of Gogol.

Starting from the village of Kalangi early Saturday morning, American forces took the village of Priklaki, where there is a large monastery. They continued the advance in hot fighting Sunday, and had not yet been halted up to late Monday. Sleighs are being used to transport the Allied soldiers.

The advance, the first attempt of the winter, was carried out under semi-arctic conditions and in the few hours of daylight which obtained in this region. The village of Gogol is approximately eight miles south of the town of Onega, and about 40 miles west of the frozen swamp which forms the Allied positions along the Volga railroad. The road along which the Allies advanced leads in the direction of Volgda and crosses the railway at an important strategic centre from which the Bolsheviki have been operating.

An important role in yesterday's fighting was taken by a Russian naval brigade which has been trained by British and American naval officers. The Polish troops who participated distinguished themselves in the early days of the fighting along the Dvina. The Poles and Russians are filled with hatred for the Bolsheviki and neither ask

PALESTINE UNDER INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

France Plans to Assume the Guidance of the Destinies of Armenia, Syria and Lebanon in New Order of World Affairs.

KINGDOM OF HEDJAS WOULD BE FREE

England Would Take on the Protectorate of the Remainder of the Arabian Peninsula According to Plans Formulated.

FRANCE FRIENDLY TOWARD TURKS

There Are Long Standing Treaties Between France and the Ottoman Government Which Pichon Says Must Be Respected.

FRANCE FRIENDLY TOWARD TURKS

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 31.—Associated Press—France plans to assume the guidance of the destinies of Armenia, Syria and Lebanon in the new order of world affairs, growing out of the war, in conformity with treaties signed with Great Britain and Russia in 1915. In the coming peace conference France will raise other issues according to authoritative information furnished to the Associated Press.

Palestine, according to the plan under consideration, would be divided into a number of nationalities and religions, to be placed under international protection. England would be responsible for the kingdom of Hedjaz, which would be free.

France, it is emphatically stated, opposes the "term protectorate" in connection with her proposed supervision of these countries, and it is probable that some such relations with them, as exist between England and her Dominions, would be established under the plan.

These facts were given as an explanation of the declaration of Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday. Referring to the manner in which France will deal with Asia Minor and Turkey, he said:

"We have nothing but friendly feelings for the Turks, and we have wished to them in preparing the new order of things in the Ottoman Empire, over which we have century-old rights. Our rights are incontestable in Armenia, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. They are based on historic conventions, and on more recent contracts. While admitting the entire liberty of the peace conference to deal with the subject, we consider our rights are fully established by our agreement with Great Britain."

The foreign minister's reference to "historic conventions" may be understood when taken as relating to long-standing treaties of capitulation between France and the Ottoman Empire, through which France protected the interests of Christians in the countries in question.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO BE RESUMED

White Star Line to Take up Interrupted Service Between New York and Antwerp.

NEW GLASGOW MAN ELECTROCUTED

Chief Engineer of Power Company Meets Instantaneous Death While Cutting Out a Regulator.

BELGIAN DELEGATION LEAVES LONDON SATISFIED WITH VISIT

Financial Arrangements for the Reconstruction of Belgium Pending Payment of Indemnities by Germany Are Most Satisfactory.

President Wilson En Route To Rome

Paris, Jan. 1.—President Wilson tonight is en route to Rome, where he will be the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. During his stay in the Italian capital he will visit the Pope and the Methodist college and will continue his conferences with the King, Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister. Some important results are expected from this visit, which will be the last to the Allied countries before the beginning of the peace conference.

British Peace Delegation

London, Jan. 1.—An important portion of the British delegation to the Peace Conference will leave for Paris on Saturday, according to the Evening News. In addition to Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the News says, the British representatives will include Viscount Hardinge, former Governor General of India, and permanent Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sir William G. Tyrrel, former private secretary to Edward Grey, who will act for the Foreign Office; Sir Louis Mallet, former British Ambassador to Turkey, an authority on matters relating to Turkey; Sir Esmer W. Howard, Minister to Sweden, an authority on Northern Europe; Sir Ralph Page, Minister to Denmark, and former Minister to Bulgaria, as an authority on the Balkans; and Eric Crooke, assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as an authority on affairs of Western Europe.

DEMobilization PLANS UNDER DISCUSSION

Three Factors Governing Demobilization Are Size of British Army, Machinery of Discharge and the Economic Situation at Home.

DEMobilization NOW ON SELECTIVE BASIS

Men Being Selected as Far as Possible Among Those Who Are Most Essential to Industry.

TRANSPORTATION IS GREAT PROBLEM

Be Possible to Discharge Twice the Number of Men Daily on a Non-Selective Basis According to Foch.

MONTECALM POLICE REPORT FOR YEAR SHOWS FALLING OFF IN ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS—DECEMBER DEATH RATE SHOWS DECREASE.

London, Jan. 1. (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Limited)—Reuters has received the following authoritative statement in reference to demobilization in Great Britain, as being at least ten million men and women who were engaged in Britain's war effort, and of whom 775,000 have already been released, including 270,000 soldiers and sailors, 115,000 returned war prisoners and 390,000 munitions workers:

"The three factors governing demobilization are the size of the British army, which must for the present be maintained (this has already been practically settled by Marshal Foch in conference with the Allies holding the western line).

Secondly, the machinery of discharge at home. At the present time demobilization is proceeding on a selective basis, as distinct from discharge by lots, the men being selected as far as possible among those who are most essential to industry. Obviously to demobilize the seven million men of the army and navy on a selective basis is a colossal task. Moreover, the army has been moving forward with many services working at a high standard during the fighting. Should the existing strain on the armies be relieved there will be a passage through the industrial basis of demobilization to the industrial basis, while later it may be possible to work on a formation basis, bringing the civilian home and then demobilizing collectively.

One of the great problems is transportation, especially over the devastated areas of France. Marshal Foch declared that on a selective basis, the maximum he can discharge from the army in France is ten thousand daily, while on a non-selective basis he can release twenty-two thousand daily with the same transportation facilities. By opening a passage through the out-of-work population is advancing to this step would take time. It is recognized that it is desirable to return men from France as soon as possible. At the present time 272,000 people are drawing out-of-work benefit, while the out-of-work population is advancing to seventeen per thousand of the total population weekly. Consequently, in demobilizing the unemployment factor must steadily be borne in mind. The authorities are, however, not alarmed at the present situation. There exists a good deal of optimism as regards the revival of industry, and it is believed that a boom will come later.

BERLIN WORKING ON TAX PROBLEM

Amsterdam, Jan. 1.—A despatch from Berlin says that the People's Commissioners, in agreement with the Secretary of Finance, have declared that war profits shall be collected in the shape of an extraordinary levy for the year 1919; second, that there shall be an extraordinary levy on the increased value of property, and that all property remaining after the conclusion of war profits, shall be subjected to a large general levy.

WOULD BE PLEASED TO PART WITH HIS GUEST, EX-KAISER

Count Von Bontinck at Whose Castle in Amerongen Former Emperor Bill is Stopping Would Not Be Displeased at His Departure—Former Ruler is Nervous.

ASK INTER-ALLIED COURT FOR LABOR

British War Cabinet Considering Proposal for Adjustment of Labor Problem.

MAXIM GORKY PROTESTING

Russia, He Thinks, Should be Left to Her Own Destinies Without Interference from the Allies.

SOMEbody IS WAITING FOR ME

Harry Lauder Liable to Receive an Unpleasant Reception on His Arrival at Montreal.

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DOMINION CUSTOMS

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—Customs receipts for the Dominion for the month of December totalled \$1,325,825 compared with \$10,239,056 for the same month last year. This is the first month in the present year which has shown an increase over last year.

Foch Superior To Ludendorff

Paris, Jan. 1.—Maximilian Harden, the German editor, in an interview, has declared to the correspondent of the Temps that Germany was absolutely beaten by the superiority of the French in strategy and French generals. Marshal Foch, he declared, was a military leader far above Ludendorff, who has never been victorious on the front. As for Von Hindenburg, the editor characterized him as little more than a figurehead. Harden expressed fear that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine would be for Germany a wound like that suffered by France, but he hoped that the borders would have no great importance in the future.

TROOP TRAIN WRECKED TUESDAY NEAR GLENDYNE ON NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

Death Toll Resulting is Placed at Three, While the Number of Injured is Placed at Sixty. Two of Them Severely Hurt—The Soldiers Are All Toronto Men—Wreck Caused by Split Rail—Train Snowed in.

Quebec, Jan. 1.—Only meagre details are coming through in connection with the wreck of the troop train near Glendyne, on the National Transcontinental railway, Tuesday afternoon, but the later reports only tend to confirm the first estimates of the loss of life and the number of injured. The death toll is definitely placed at three, while the number of injured is in the vicinity of sixty, and two of them are severely hurt.

The men killed are: Lance-Corporal D. W. Johnson, Corporal G. E. Smith, Corporal W. F. Sheag. Severely injured: Pte. Olson, of the 58th Battalion, and Pte. A. Winkworth. The names of the other casualties, which are said to be eight, have not been given yet.

The injured men were well looked after following the wreck. The wounded were dressed, and they were accommodated at Glendyne, and on the trains following up. A special train carrying fifty-five injured men left Glendyne this afternoon, and is expected to arrive here late tonight or early tomorrow morning. Apart from Ptes. Olson and Winkworth, the other casualties are reported to be only slightly injured.

On the arrival of these men at Quebec they will be quartered in the Quebec clearing depot, where a staff of doctors and nurses will attend to them.

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—The Militia Department has received the names of five men, three of whom were killed and two seriously injured, when a troop train was wrecked on the government railways near Glendyne, N. B., yesterday afternoon. The names of the killed are: Pte. G. E. Smith, 15th Battalion, Toronto; Pte. W. F. Sheag, 16th Field Company, Toronto; Pte. D. W. Johnson, 982d Battalion, Mimico.

Those seriously injured: Pte. Olson, 58th Battalion, Toronto; Pte. Winkworth, also of Toronto. Forty soldiers received minor injuries, it was reported, but the names are not yet available.

It has been reported to the Department that the wreck was caused by a split rail. The train is now snowed and a heavy storm is making it very difficult to secure information. A hospital train has been sent to the scene of the wreck, and the injured men are being brought to Quebec as rapidly as possible.

Quebec, Jan. 1.—The train carrying the fifty-five men injured in the wreck is not expected here before three o'clock tomorrow morning, and the list of names of these casualties will not be given out until later in the day.

Telegraphic communication with the scene of the wreck is limited to one railway wire, and Captain Lumden, who was in charge of the ill-fated train, referred all inquiries made by the office to the clearing depot, where he has received a full list of the casualties. The road is reported to have been repaired and the wrecked cars removed, but traffic is still slow and the regular train on the line is said to be twelve hours late.

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