

### GERMANY, STARVING, PLEADS FOR HELP FROM ALLIED NATIONS

Food Has Played a Great Part in Winning the War, as the Central Empires Were in Dire Straits.

#### WANT EARLY PEACE.

Allies May Have to Ship Great Quantities of Supplies to Central Europe to Prevent Actual Famine.

#### BRITAIN WILL ACT.

Government Pledged to Deal Fairly With Conquered Countries—Will Mean a Heavy Burden, But it Must Be Borne.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—"Food has almost literally won the war. It is growing plainer and plainer that it is the final factor, which brought about the submission in turn of Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria-Hungary and Germany," says the chairman of the Canada Food Board. "Four statements from the best sources in today's news bring the facts out into sudden brightness.

"The German foreign secretary, Solf, pleads that peace negotiations should start at once, and informs the secretary of state of the United States that there is a pressing danger of famine among the people."

An Associated Press message from New York says: "Starvation faces the worn out empire; Germany today is begging not only for peace but for bread."

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, asking the House of Commons for a vote credit of \$3,500,000,000 says: "It might be necessary for the Allies to make an effort to bring food supplies to Europe, in which case the expenditure will be great, and it will be vital that the close international unity which the war has produced shall prevail while the ravages of war are being repaired."

### THEY DON'T CARE IF HE NEVER COMES BACK

Ex-Emperor Charles Hopes That in His Enforced Absence the People of Austria May Find Peace.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Emperor Charles on Monday, according to the Vienna correspondent bureau, issued the following proclamation: "Since my accession I have incessantly tried to rescue my peoples from this tremendous war. I have not delayed the re-establishment of constitutional rights or the opening of a way for the people to substantial national development."

"Filled with an unalterable love for my peoples I will not with my person be a hindrance to their free development. I acknowledge the decision taken by German-Austria to form a separate state.

"The people has by its deputies taken charge of the government. I relinquish every participation in the administration of the state. Likewise I have released the members of the Austrian government from their offices.

"May the German-Austrian people realize harmony from the new adjustment. The happiness of my peoples was my aim from the beginning. My warmest wishes are that an intent peace will be able to heal the wounds of this war.

(Signed) "CHARLES." (Counter Signed) "LAMMASCH."

**ALLIED FLEET AT CONSTANTINOPLE**  
Bulletin—London, Nov. 13.—The Allied fleet arrived off Constantinople today, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the admiralty announces.

British and Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.

**SUBMARINES WERE AFRAID TO GO BACK**  
London, Nov. 14.—Five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, southern Sweden, Wednesday, and requested the naval authorities in intern them according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The submarine commanders said they did not dare return to Germany.

**ARREST OF VON TIRPITZ IS THE DEMAND OF ONE SOCIALIST GROUP**  
Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—The independent Social democrats in the new German government have demanded the arrest of Admiral Von Tirpitz, former minister of the navy, Major General Keim, president of the fatherland party, Admiral Von Holtzendorff, former chief of the navy general staff, and others, and the establishment of a tribunal to try all persons primarily responsible for the continuation of the war and hindering peace.

This information is contained in a Berlin despatch to the Telegraph.

### ENEMY TRIED TO BE CHUMMY

Germans Endeavored to Get Familiar With U. S. Soldiers Opposite.

#### NO ENCOURAGEMENT

But the Threat to Make Prisoners Stopped Their Little Game.

#### WHOLE ARMY MOVING

Meanwhile Americans Retain Exactly the Positions They Held When Armistice Became Effective.

With the American Armies on the Meuse and Moselle, Nov. 13.—(4 p.m.) by the Associated Press.—Germany's army was moving slowly along its whole front toward the rear today. The American forces remain exactly where they were when the armistice went into effect.

So far as known at the American army headquarters no disposition has been displayed to block at any point that part of the agreement providing for the withdrawal of the German troops. It is realized that the reversing of the gears of the great broken German machine will not be simple.

There would have been no surprise among the American officers had the German front remained almost unchanged, but already there appears to have been left immediately in front of the Americans little more than a fringe of soldiers. In some places even that line has been withdrawn so far that the army men on this side do not know its location.

The Germans reluctantly abandoned their efforts to continue fraternization where the lines still were in proximity, but threats to hold as prisoners anyone approaching the American lines practically stopped visits. Behind the American line the activity of the supply trains continued today, and the troops were busy with their duties to routine duty.

There was an increasing number of leaves of absence, however, and the towns in the rear where troops are stationed were busier than at any time since the beginning of the war. The celebration that began on Monday night gathered momentum instead of showing signs of abating.

### THE DAY OF GLORY HAS ARRIVED

Having Restrained Her Feelings for the Past Four Years, France Now Feels Like Breaking Loose for a Change.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—"The day of glory has arrived," a line from the Marseillaise, is the text of editorial comment in the morning newspapers. Former Premier Viviani, in the Petit Journal says:

"France during four years has showed an example unique in the annals of the human race. Her calm has been magnificent. Who could have expected the apparent impassiveness of a nation known for the spontaneity of its enthusiasm of France known from the first that on the war was staked the end of the world for the Tentons or the end of the Latin world."

M. Capus, in the Figaro, says: "As to vanquished Germany, the future relations of the civilized world with her will depend on the manner in which she accepts defeat and punishment."

"Today," says the Matin, "the civilized world gives itself up unrestrainedly to superhuman joy at the triumph over the forces of barbarism. Tomorrow we must get to work and build a lasting edifice of a free and just humanity."

**THINKS ARMISTICE CONDITIONS TERRIBLE**  
Basel, Tuesday, Nov. 12.—The Socialist Vorwarts of Berlin describes the German armistice conditions as "terrible" and adds:

"Since the old regime has collapsed the new government must accept the conditions and execute them loyally. The treaties have been signed and must be executed. It will be the task of the new government to conclude rapidly the best peace possible."

**DR. J. H. RYAN OF SUSSEX IS DEAD**  
Sussex, Nov. 13.—Dr. J. H. Ryan, of Studholme, died at his home here this morning. He had been ailing for the last four years. The deceased was 68 years of age, practiced medicine in Sussex for the past 45 years.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Agnes Hazen, daughter of the late Squire Chas. Hazen, of Sussex, and his second, Miss Vaughan, of St. Martin's. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Jack Allen, of Los Angeles, California, and Elizabeth at home, and two sons, Herbert Hazen, Raymond, Washington, and Pte. Earle Frank Ryan, of the C. E. F. who was recently wounded and is now in hospital in England. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

## OTTAWA ACTS AT ONCE TO PREVENT CONFUSION IN INDUSTRIAL CIRCLES

Big Contracts Will Be Awarded at Once for Railroad Supplies, Railway Extensions and Other Public Works to be Commenced as Soon as Possible and Carried Out as in Peace Times.

### WILL NOT WAIT UNTIL PRICES GO DOWN

Department of Agriculture Will Inaugurate a Campaign for Greater Food Production and in This Way Utilize Surplus Labor—Trade Mission to Europe Will Endeavor to Secure Large Orders—Financial Conditions Are of Importance.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Conferences held during the day are expected to result in the placing of some large railway orders, both by the government and the railway companies. The situation in regard to rapid transition of the industries of iron and steel from war to peace orders, and data obtained as to the exact present situation in food production, has already intimated the intention of placing orders for steel rails, ties and equipment for the national railways. The railway companies are now being urged to follow a similar policy, rather than to wait for a possible decline in prices of equipment. Furthermore, it is proposed to begin work as early as possible on any necessary railway extensions in the west. The conferences were attended by the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the cabinet, representatives of the railways and of the railway department, steel and iron manufacturers, the war trade board under the imperial munitions board.

With a view also to the absorption of labor, it is announced that the government has already placed a campaign of increased food production. The cessation of hostilities has in no wise as yet justified any relaxation of the necessity of assistance to their starving populations, coupled with the fact that the Balkan states, have aggravated the problem. These additional demands for food it is felt here pre-

clude any possibility of early reduction in the cost of living and render measures of conservation as essential as before the armistice. The minister of agriculture, it is understood, has now under consideration plans which aim to result in the increased production, and at the same time absorb much of the labor which will be released within the next months. Concurrently with plans for the development of domestic trade, steps are being taken to provide greater facilities for the development of export trade. A counterpart to the Canadian trade mission in London is to be established at home.

Working in conjunction and in cooperation with manufacturers, the trade mission will endeavor to secure a share for Canada of the large orders which will have to be placed for materials needed in the reconstruction of devastated territories in Europe. In this connection, financial problems will be encountered. The intention of the government, it is understood is to endeavor to participate in Allied loans and thus to establish credits in Canada for the purchase of materials. It is possible that reconstruction demands will entail the floating eventually of another domestic loan, but this will depend on conditions not yet evident.

Decision has been reached to strengthen the Canadian mission in London with expert advice. These experts will proceed overseas shortly to join Lloyd Harris, chairman of the mission.

### TERMS OF WORLD PEACE WILL BE BRITISH ELECTION ISSUE

Lloyd George Declares His Policy, for a Settlement Governed by Justice and Fairplay—Not Such a Peace as Was Forced on France by Germany in 1871—Anticipates a Lively Campaign.

London, Nov. 13.—(British Wireless Service).—"One of the principal issues at the forthcoming general election will be the nature of the peace settlement. It will mean the settlement of the world."

Premier Lloyd George made this announcement in an address to his Liberal supporters on Nov. 11. "What are the principles on which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign of peace on earth and the good will to men?"

"What are the conditions of peace?" he asked. "The settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example.

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to entice and bully the government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right and to settle by some base, sordid, sordid ideas of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that."

"The mandate of this government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the peace congress will be in favor of a just peace."

**DR. J. H. RYAN OF SUSSEX IS DEAD**  
St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 13.—Right Hon. William Lloyd, prime minister, left today for Sydney en route to London for the coming peace conference. During his absence Finance Minister Cashin will be acting premier.

**DOMINIONS IN 'PEACE CABINET'**  
London, Nov. 13. (British Wireless Service).—The Times says that in addition to General Botha, the South African premier, the forthcoming meetings of the imperial cabinet preparatory to the peace conference, Canada will be represented by Sir Robt. Borden, prime minister, and a number of his colleagues and advisers; Australia by Premier Hughes, and Sir Joseph Cook, minister of the navy; New Zealand by her prime minister, Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Wall, and Newfoundland by Premier Lloyd.

### WILL CANADA GO AHEAD WITH ITS SIBERIAN CONTINGENT?

Uncertainty Expressed as Future of Units Now Ready on the Pacific Coast for Service Overseas.

**W. E. PLAYFAIR WRITES**  
He Sees Much Important Work Ahead in Policing the Country and Getting the People on Right Road.

**TRADE OPPORTUNITY**  
Climate and Soil Similar to Canada, and There is an Opening for the Development of a Great Business.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 13.—(By W. E. Playfair, Correspondent of the Canadian Press Limited).—With one unit of the Siberian expedition from Canada already established in Vladivostok, and the remainder of the force mobilized in this country, signing of an armistice with Germany naturally raises the question as to whether the Dominion will proceed with its plan of dispatching an expeditionary force to the Orient. Military men here say that the late developments in Europe will not materially affect the government policy with regard to the Siberian forces.

The first phase of the great war, that of destruction, appears to be over, but there remains the second phase, one of tremendous importance and difficulty—that of reconstruction. The Canadian forces in Siberia were engaged principally in reconstruction. The present day situation in the great empire of Russia since the downfall of the Czar and more especially since the Bolshevik government established itself, has been compared to that existing in Mexico. Utter lack of a stable government renders Russia a menace to the security of the world for years to come, and it will be a necessary factor in achieving permanent peace to restore order and good government where today there is anarchy and widespread misery. The duty of the Allies will be to police Russia, including Siberia, bringing in supplies needed to save the population from starvation and render an international police service until such time as Russia's credit again has been established on a firm basis.

With the military collapse of Germany, the danger of German domination of Russia has passed for the time, but there remains the menace of the Bolshevik radicals who have played a large part in reducing the country to its present straits. A so-called government that has repudiated Russia's foreign indebtedness running into many billions of dollars; allowed the transportation system of the country to fall into ruin and utterly failed to cope with the vital problem of the times is not considered a safe administration in Europe, or the world, at this moment.

With the collapse of Turkey, an crisis and Germany in rapid succession to the Allied governments, Allied troops will be enabled to enter Russia from a number of fronts and thus greatly facilitate the work of reconstruction. From the east, with Vladivostok as a base, the small but complete and highly organized Canadian forces will work in concert with the British, Czech-Slovak, American, French and Japanese contingents clearing up the country in Siberia, restoring order in the various districts in Siberia, and improving communications. European relief of suffering among the civilian population will be an important phase of the work, as the unrest among the peasantry, due to unsettled conditions of government, prevented the sowing of vast grain areas last season, and the food stocks in the country are reported to be very low.

From the strictly Canadian viewpoint, there is another factor in the situation that is of the greatest importance. Canadians are coming to know that Siberia, whose soil, climate and resources are astonishingly similar to those of Canada, holds great trade possibilities for this country. The government has recognized this fact in naming an economical commission under Colonel Dennis to accompany the military expedition. With the general readjustment that will follow the war, it is confidently expected that Canada will build up a trade of many millions a year through Vladivostok, with Siberia and Russia.

**FRONTIER CLOSED TO TRAFFIC**  
Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 13.—(Tuesday).—The Austro-German frontier is now closed to travellers, and traffic of all kinds, a despatch from Vienna says.

### U. S. CASUALTIES NOT OVER 100,000

This is the Estimate Now Offered for the Entire Campaign—71,390 Have Already Been Reported.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and the missing who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany. It was said today that it probably will be several weeks before the record of casualties can be completed.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists including those of November 12, shows a grand total of 71,390 men. Careful estimates made today based on knowledge of the battle conditions faced by the first and second armies in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and officers to believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed 30,000.

Estimates based on previous records fix the total marine casualties in France at less than 5,000.

**BILL IS IN DUTCH.**  
London, Nov. 13.—A despatch to the Centre News from Amsterdam says that William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, took a walk this morning, accompanied by officers. Later he went motoring, followed by a car containing Dutch officials.

The correspondent says the ex-emperor appears to have resigned himself to his new life.

Two enormous motor lorries arrived today with the Hohenzollern baggage, which consisted of a large number of trunks and cases.

### AMERICAN SENSATION HUNTERS ALREADY TRYING TO VISIT EUROPE

New York, Nov. 13.—Already American sightseers want to go to Europe. Allied steamship offices today were receiving hundreds of inquiries as to when the ban on passenger travel would be removed. The enquirers were told that the rigid war restrictions would remain in effect "until further notice," all Allied ships as well as American being still under government control. It was the opinion among steamship officials that the time for resumption of pre-war steamship travel on any extensive scale was "a long way off."

### CROWN PRINCE NOT KILLED

London Has Not Been Able to Verify the Report Spread Yesterday.

**CHARLIE'S NOO AWAY**  
Former Emperor of Austria With His Family Has Arrived in Storage.

**TICKET OF LEAVE**  
Is Required from Busy Bill Who Has Settled Down for a Quiet Life in Holland.

London, Nov. 13.—The British foreign office has received no information whatever of the rumors that the former German crown prince has been assassinated, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Bulletin—London, Nov. 13.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Maarn, Holland, says that among those who accompanied the former German emperor to the castle of Amerongen were Generals Von Pleshen, Von Gontard, Von Drankberg, Von Lintoff and Von Grimman.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail says he hears that the former emperor is not regarded as an officer because he has resigned his titles and offices.

The other officers in the party were Colonel Count Von Mollke, Surgeon General Von Mieser, Major Von Hirschfeld, Marshal of the Court Von Plann and five captains.

After the arrival of the German party General Onnen of the Dutch army asked all the members to give parole.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Former Emperor Charles and his family arrived yesterday at Eckartaa in an automobile, says a despatch from Vienna.

Eckartaa where there is a castle, is on the Danube River between Vienna and Preesburg. It is on the north bank of the river and about fifteen miles east of Vienna.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—The former German Crown Prince is with his troops at the front, according to a despatch from the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin, received here.

### BRITAIN'S GREAT AID TO ALLIES

Loans Will Reach a Total of More Than Eight Billion Dollars—Can Easily Carry Her Own Burden.

London, Nov. 13.—Mr. Bonar Law stated that total loans to Britain's Allies totalled £1,465,000,000 sterling, and to the dominions £218,000,000. Altogether £2,683,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy, and £127,000,000 to the smaller states. Britain's debts abroad are not expected to exceed one billion pounds sterling. This, said Mr. Law, Britain can easily bear. Its future, however, depended upon the extent to which labor and capital could work together harmoniously.

**WANT TO COME HERE TO GET MARRIED**  
English M. P. Asks When Women May Leave for Canada—One Thousand Men Have Died of Pneumonia, Four Hundred of Influenza.

London, Nov. 13. (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Ltd.).—In the House of Commons Mr. Denman asked whether passports could now be granted to women desiring to go to Canada to be married. Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara replied that the whole question of restrictions upon travelling at sea would shortly be under the immediate consideration of the government department concerned.

Replying to Viscount Wolmer, Surgeon General, W. G. MacPherson stated that in October nearly 25,000 British soldiers in France were in hospital owing to influenza. Of this number 421 died, 2,700 were in hospital owing to pneumonia, of whom over a thousand died.

**MISS EBBETT NOT DEAD.**  
Hartford, N.B., Nov. 13.—The report that Miss Beatrice Ebbett, of this place, had succumbed recently, is an error. This young lady had been quite ill, but the report of her death which was spread, was not correct.

New York, Nov. 13.—Physicians attending Theodore Roosevelt, who is at Roosevelt Hospital here suffering from sciatica and rheumatism, said tonight that he had passed a comfortable day and that his progress toward recovery could hardly be more favorable.

### H.M.S. AUDACIOUS SUNK OCT. 27, 1914

London, Nov. 13.—The admiralty tonight makes its first official announcement of the loss of the battleship Audacious, which sank after striking a mine off the North Irish coast, on October 27, 1914. The loss of the battleship officially was kept a secret at the urgent request of the commander in chief of the grand fleet.

### THE AUDACIOUS CREW SAVED

Floated for Twelve Hours After Striking a Mine—Later Was Floated and Repaired.

London, Nov. 13.—News of the sinking of the Audacious was published in the United States shortly after the disaster. The British press printed an account of the warship's loss about two months later, but the government withheld confirmation.

After striking the mine, the battleship remained afloat for twelve hours, during which practically the entire crew of 300 men was rescued by the White Star liner Olympic. Then a terrific explosion took place on the Audacious, and she sank. The ship was later reported raised and repaired.

### THE GRAND FLEET OBSERVED IT TOO

Wonderful Demonstration Lasting Exactly An Hour When News of Peace Was Received.

London, Nov. 13.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters Limited).—A marvellous sight was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the armistice. On a thirty-mile line, warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting an hour, ceased as suddenly as they began.

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