

RUSSIA SIGNS PEACE WITH BULGARIA
Turkish Proposals Made to Bolsheviki Rejected
Kaladines and Dutoff, Cossack Leaders Defeated

Separate Agrerment Signed Between Russia and Bulgaria, Latter Likely Retaining Conquered Territory in Serbia and Roumania

By Courier Leased Wire.

Berne, Jan. 10.—A separate peace agreement has been signed by Russia and Bulgaria, The Bund reports.

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria and Turkey in the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the Central Powers, except in concert.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opposing the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring Bulgaria should retain the territory she had won.

TURK OVERTURES ARE REJECTED

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—Separate peace proposals made by Turkey, it is reported, have been refused by the Bolsheviki Government.

A despatch received in London last Saturday from Petrograd purporting to give the Turkish peace terms as presented to Russia, at the despatch did not state that Turkey's proposals had been made independent of the other Central Powers.

COSSACK LEADERS DEFEATED

Petrograd, Wednesday, Jan. 9.—General Kaledines and Dutoff, the Cossack leaders, the official news agency announces, have been defeated.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Rostov has been liberated. The Cossacks, the announcement adds, are unanimously against General Kaledines, whose troops sent towards the Don River are retiring.

An official announcement says that the revelation of criminal relations between the Ukrainian Rada and General Kaledines has opened the eyes of the people concern the infamous trafficking in the blood of Ukrainian workmen, soldiers and peasants.

The power of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council formed at Kharkov is reported to be increasing while the Ukrainian Council of the Eleventh army has been arrested.

No Private Dividends

London, Jan. 10.—The Bolsheviki Government, a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says, has issued a decree suspending all payments of dividends by private companies.

Select Neutral Site

London, Jan. 10.—At the first sitting of the resumed negotiations at Brest-Litovsk on Tuesday, says a dispatch sent out by the official Russian news agency, the discussion between the Russian delegates and those of the Central Powers, centered on the selection of a city in some neutral country in which to continue the deliberations.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Pressure continues low over eastern Canada and off the Atlantic coast and has become very high over the northwestern portion of the continent.

WANT FUEL DEPUTY IN BRANTFORD

Resolution Passed by Council of the Board of Trade

A meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held in the Board of Trade room yesterday. After the reading of the communications and reports of the standing and special committees, the question of the present fuel crisis was considered, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

MENTAL HYGIENE

By Courier Leased Wire. Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—Mental afflictions caused by war were the principal topics of discussion at the annual conference of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene here to-day.

THE FUEL SHORTAGE

Practical Step Taken by Ald Bragg to Help Relieve the Same

Ald. Bragg, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, instructed Overseer Unger last Saturday to cut down a large number of surplus trees in the damp across from the Massey Harris Works, Burnley Ave.

COAL FOR BRANTFORD

Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., Receives Copy of a Wire in this Regard

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P. in response to communications sent by him to Mr. C. Peterson, Fuel Controller, Ottawa, has received through Mr. Harris, Ontario Fuel Controller the copy of a wire from Mr. E. H. Read, Sales Agent Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Coal Co., Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y., saying:

A FRENCH CANADIAN WHO SAW

It is Well Nigh Impossible for a White Man to Understand the Huns

UTTER MATERIALISTS

By Courier Leased Wire. (Written by Walter Curran for the Canadian Press, London, Dec. 15.—(By mail) — There is something very terrifying about serial bombs.

In the brightest imaginable moonlight on a Monday night I was in No Man's Land looking over the ground shortly before one of the attacks at Passchendaele. During the attack I saw a "German pilibow" which rocked continuously under the hammering of high explosive shells.

It would be foolish and untruthful to say that these experiences were pleasant. However, strange it may seem, I found nothing terrifying about them. That was last night. The night we returned to Poperinghe about eleven. At four-thirty I was awakened by heavy explosions of bombs and the buzzing of enemy aircraft.

I noted that he spoke with rather accent, and when I remarked that it was too bad that Quebec failed to understand the true significance of the situation: "I am a French-Canadian. An awkward name," he continued.

"You are right," he continued. "There are more people than the French-Canadians, but," sorrowfully, "they have not been given a chance. They don't understand."

"I did not understand when I left Canada," came the deep voice out of the darkness. "After two years out here one begins to see and to understand. You know it is well nigh impossible for a 'white man' to understand the Huns. Power to the German in private or public life means power to oppress. Their society is divided on that basis."

"The common people are called peasants, and a peasant to the German character is a form of animal that must be housed and fed so as to produce a maximum amount of wealth at a minimum cost. To this end they have been organized like a big private money-making venture. Lividivants paying out, they are well quartered and well nurtured."

SOLDIERS INJURED BY EXPLOSIVE POWDER

Explosion in Old Post Office Building, Now Occupied by C. O. R. Men, This Morning; Two Hamilton Soldiers Badly Injured

Daniel Clay and Samuel Norman of Hamilton, both veteran soldiers, lie in the General Hospital here to-day, seriously injured by the explosion of a quantity of high explosive powder in the old postoffice building on George street this morning.

The explosion took place shortly before nine o'clock this morning, when Clay and Norman were busy preparing their breakfast in the room at the north end of the second floor, the old customs long room. The powder, so far as can be ascertained, was lying in a bag beside the stove, and it is surmised that a tiring spark ignited the explosive, with a consequent shock that shook the entire building.

When the powder came in a problem which is puzzling the officials of the regiment. A number of the men who were the first to enter the building last week recall having seen it then in the room where the explosion took place. It was contained in a canvas bag, and, being a black substance in small lumps, was taken for pea coal by those who observed it.

The C. O. R. Regiment has had no high explosive powder in its possession since establishing itself here, and the authorities are bent upon ascertaining how, and for what purpose, the explosive came into the building.

The explosion attracted considerable attention in the centre of the city, and greatly exaggerated rumors spread like wildfire. The building itself is but slightly damaged, beyond the shattering of a large number of window panes and damage to the walls and doors of the room where the crash took place.

Clay and Norman are both Hamilton men, and arrived in the city only on Tuesday of this week. Both are married men with families, and Clay is a veteran of the Mad Fourth Battalion, while Norman is a soldier of long experience in the Imperial army. Both were members of the military police of the C. O. R.

AMERICAN ARMY NOW PREPARED

U. S. Has Substantial Force Now in France, Ready for Active Service SPECIALLY TRAINED

By Courier Leased Wire

Washington, Jan. 10.—The United States now has in France an army of "substantial" size ready for active service, Secretary of War Baker today told the Senate war investigating committee.

Officers and men, he explained, in a statement of the mobilization accomplishments, have been trained specially for modern warfare, independent lines of communication and supply are in process of construction and great programs have been formulated for the production of new instruments of war.

Arms of the most modern and effective kind, the secretary declared, have been provided for every soldier in France, and are available for every fighting man who can be sent to France in 1918.

An army of nearly a million and a half men, enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the nation's industries, is now in the field or in training at home and abroad, he asserted. The subsistence of the army, he continued, has been above criticism, while its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete.

"I state the foregoing conditions of the war department's problem and some of the results attained, for two purposes," he said, "in the first place the Americans are entitled to know of the splendid effectiveness with which they have been able to organize the manpower and the material power of the nation in a great cause; and second, our army in France under General Pershing and our Allies, are entitled to have the benefit resulting from the depression of the morale of their enemies, which must come when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made for the comfort, health and general well-being of an army. By the co-operation of all interests and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. More has been done than anybody dared to believe possible. That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays, goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real usefulness and intelligence with which my assistants, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking, and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

MASONIC CHOR

A number of the Masonic members who were appointed a committee to consider the formation of a Masonic Choir in this City, held a meeting on Monday evening January 7th, and unanimously decided to assist in the musical ceremonies of Masonic gatherings, and to lend assistance to worthy causes of a charitable or patriotic nature. Rehearsals will be held at the Temple each Monday evening, commencing with January 14th, and all Masons who sing are cordially invited to attend.

WILSON'S SPEECH SYMPATHETIC APPEAL TO HIGHER INSTINCTS

Should Move Both Russ Revolutionaries and Non-Militarist German Element, Says The London Chronicle; Speech May be Perverted by Enemy

By Courier Leased Wire

London, Jan. 10.—It would have been difficult to have framed a more moving or more sympathetic appeal to the best instincts at work, whether among the Russian revolutionaries or the non-militarist elements in the Central Empire, but their answer will depend partly on to what extent the appeal reaches them, says the Daily Chronicle in discussing President Wilson's message.

The paper mentions the fact that the speech of Premier Lloyd George was printed in the German newspapers with the phrases in which he disowned harsh intentions toward the German nation completely omitted, while the Bolsheviki censorship has been exercised similarly against Premier Lloyd George. It adds:

"This does not 'just happen' to be the case. German society is organized and this organization is enforced by the powers that be. The German caste system is founded on force. The external policy springs from the same source. The German nation would crush the rest of the nations if it had the power, as the German government crushes the German people when it has the power. They are the lowest form of brute, and brute force is the power they understand."

has been exercised similarly against Premier Lloyd George. It adds:

"It would be a tragedy if President Wilson's intense and transparently sincere sympathy encountered the same obstacle in Petrograd."

The Chronicle thinks that the one point in President Wilson's message on which British opinion will show disagreement will be that concerning the freedom of the seas. It recognizes the qualifications attached to the President's statement, but finds it difficult to see why so long as any wars remain, naval action should be tabooed while corresponding military action is not. It declares that the present war has shown the futility of trying to limit war by any rules. The paper, therefore, contends that the hopeful course is to concentrate efforts, not on regulating incidents of war, but to abolish war altogether.

The Daily News regards the President's address as consistent in every point with the statements of the entente countries, including that of the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk, and says that the Allies have now stated their aims so plainly that neither the enemy, nor friendly neutrals can mistake them. "Russia, particularly," it adds, "cannot longer the Allies with disloyalty to the principles she is upholding. President Wilson's demands are more comprehensive and more explicit than Trotsky's. It would be the most profound misfortune if Russia insisted on imagining cleavage between the Allies and herself where none existed."