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FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 3 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 13,932 TWO CENTS

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SENATE P O OTTAWA

GERMANY LOOKING FORWARD TO POLAND'S DESTRUCTION

Sir Robert Borden is to Represent Canada at Preliminary Peace Session

Toronto Soldiers From Wrecked Troop Train Will Arrive in the City Tonight

PEACE CONFERENCE FIRST OF FEBRUARY

Sir Robert Borden Will Represent Canada at the Allied Nations' Conference at Paris This Month.

Special Cable from John W. Dafoe.

London, Jan. 2.—The conference of representatives of the allied nations which was to begin at Paris on January 6, has been postponed for one week, owing to the development of the cabinet crisis in Italy. It is now expected to meet on January 13 and arrangements to that end are now being completed.

The character and scope of this conference is not likely to be defined until it actually meets. There is the view that it should be a formal gathering with a definite agenda to be considered, and offering a public report of conclusions to be reached, and an alternative proposal is that this conference should be completely informal and given up to the freest possible consideration of all questions of peace as they affect the attitude which the allied nations will take at the peace conference. The probabilities are that the latter course will be followed as lending itself more readily to the purposes in view; the adjustment of all differences between the allies so that they can go into the peace congress with an agreed program. There is no difficulty about the representation at this conference, as all the allied countries will have ample opportunity of presenting their views by their representatives.

Headed by Lloyd George.

The British delegation will be headed by Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, but there will be attached an extensive retinue of officials from the foreign office and from the various services.

The Canadian mission will proceed to Paris in time for this conference and the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, will represent Canada in these preliminary and important discussions.

The date for the official peace congress has not yet been fixed. It can be called in short order, as the delegates who are to attend it are now in Paris or on their way there. The belief is that the inter-allied conferences will require about a fortnight, and that the actual peace conference will begin its work about the first of February.

Consideration for Dominions.

The questions of representation of the various countries entitled to be present at this congress have not yet been fully settled, and may not be until they are considered by the inter-allied conference, but it may be said that the British dominions will receive consideration commensurate with their participation in the war and their status in the family of British nations.

The length of time which will be necessary to bring results at the peace conference is a subject of speculation, but the opinion is daily growing that the world necessities will force a speeding up of the negotiations. So great is the complexity of the innumerable questions to be dealt with that it is apparent that a final and definite settlement of them all would involve at least a session of six months. The economic and political conditions in all of the belligerent countries forbid that war conditions should prevail for so long a period of time.

The need for an early termination of the state of war in the allied countries in order that the readjustment of peace should begin is very great. It is therefore freely conjectured that the conference will lay down the terms of peace on broad general lines, embodying these in a document which will operate as the peace treaty, and will then proceed to create continuing agencies which will undertake to work out these principles and apply them as required. This would necessitate reconvening the peace congress at a later date, or the calling of a new international conference to review and validate the actions of these bodies, but this is not regarded as a disqualification of the plan, as under the new world order which it is hoped will date from the peace conference there will have to be periodic gatherings of this nature.

EX-SECRET SERVICE MAN IS ARRESTED IN PARIS

Paris, Jan. 2.—Capt. Georges Ladoux, former assistant chief of the intelligence bureau of the ministry of war, was arrested today and, after hearing his accusation read by Col. Goubet, was sentenced to the Sante prison. The captain is charged with the loss of a document relating to persons likely to be implicated in one of the cases now pending concerning trading with the enemy.

Proceedings were begun against Capt. Ladoux last March, when he was believed to have been connected with the cases of Bolo Pasha and M. Duval, director of the Bonnet Rouge, both of whom were executed for treason. Among those now awaiting trial on a charge of trading with the enemy are former Premier Caillaux and Senator Humbert.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From.
President Grant	Brest	New York

FRENCH FORCE ENTERS BUDAPEST

Detachment Occupies Castle Where Field Marshal Mackensen is Interned.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Two thousand French soldiers have entered Budapest, the Hungarian capital, according to a telegram from Zurich to The Temps. One detachment occupied the castle of Count Karolyi, where Field Marshal von Mackensen of the German army is interned. Other reports reaching Zurich from Budapest say that there have been several brawls there between Rumanians and Magyars.

ULTRA-RADICALS STRONGLY BACKED

Nominee for Every Office of Trades and Labor Council.

"IMITATE CAPITAL"

"Failing Men, Use Guns," Says Peter McCallum.

"We should take a page from the book of the capitalists," said Peter McCallum at the regular session of the Trades and Labor Council last night at the assembly hall, Labor Temple. "They send money to defend their alleged rights, then they send men, and failing these they use guns. We have but little money at our command and our men are not accorded recognition. There is only one alternative, only one other thing we can do. Let us be men and do it. Liberty is bound to come, and when it does come not only will Tom Mooney be free, but other Mooneys now languishing in prison will be free too."

The ultra-radicals at the meeting who were present in strength loudly applauded McCallum's challenge to capitalism. They occasionally interrupted speakers, and John Sutherland, president of the Bricklayers' Union in Toronto, rose to say that the spirit of class contention had come to such a pitch in the Labor Temple that he had about decided to ask his union to refuse to send its delegates to any more meetings of the labor council.

The ultra-radicals had a slate specially selected for nomination for office for the ensuing year.

The following men were nominated for office:

President: Arthur O'Leary (moderate), R. C. Brown (radical).

Vice-president: William Stephenson (moderate), James Mackenzie (radical).

Recording secretary: F. C. Cribben (moderate), W. J. Hevey (moderate), A. McGowan (radical).

Financial secretary: Jas. Ralph (moderate), John Macdonald (radical).

Treasurer: W. J. Storey (moderate), Peter McCallum (radical).

Sergeant-at-arms: Wilson (moderate), Clarke (Radical).

Trustees: Walter Brown, J. Mitchell (radical), Wm. Stockdale, W. C. Hagen and Jas. Scott.

Executive committee: R. H. Cox (moderate), Jas. Scott, J. Sutherland, J. Young, H. Kerwin (radical), Herb. Wright, John Doggett, Wm. Stroud (radical), Wm. Hunter and Geldolski, J. Mitchell (radical).

Legislative committee (elected by acclamation): A. Mance (socialist), J. Birks (radical), Jas. Stephenson, John Macdonald (radical) and Peter McCallum (radical).

Municipal committee (elected by acclamation): John Cottam, W. C. Hagen, R. H. Cox (moderate), John Hopkins (moderate) and Hutchinson.

Auditors: Walter Brown, C. Mitchell and Jas. Richards.

Discussion of the desirability of sending a delegate to the convention of the Chicago Federation of Labor at Chicago, which is to be held on Jan. 14 to consider means of further helping the cause of Tom Mooney, charged with a bombing outrage and now granted a retrial, was long and contentious and was finally closed by a vote to adjourn

BRITISH MAILS.

We are informed that the next British and foreign mail (via England) will close as follows: Regular mail will close at 6.00 p.m. Monday, Jan. 6th, 1919. Supplementary mail (letters only) will close at 6.00 a.m. Tuesday, Jan. 7th inst. Registered mail will close at 5.00 p.m. Monday, Jan. 6th, inst.

A MILLION DEATHS LAID AT THE DOOR OF COMMON LOUSE

Probability That Toll of Mortality From This Cause Was Much Greater.

BEARER OF TYPHUS

Five Hundred a Day Was the Death List in Small City of Jassy.

London, Jan. 2.—Of the insects responsible for the death or disablement of hundreds of thousands in the war zone, the louse is declared authoritatively to have been one of the most deadly and to have accounted for at least a million persons.

That, however, is only a rough estimate, and the probability is that the toll was infinitely higher, for in Serbia alone typhus, a louse-borne disease, infected nearly one million persons and killed five hundred a day in the little city of Jassy, while 200 of the 1200 medical officers in the country died from the disease. This disease spread over Russia, Austria, Germany and the Balkans generally.

These figures are vouched for in a publication vouched for by Lieut. Lloyd, who was chief entomologist in northern Rhodesia. He says:

"Typhus, one of the most dreaded epidemic diseases of man, is entirely due to the activities of lice. The same remark applies to relapsing fever over the greater portion of the world. Still a third disease, trench fever, has been placed to the credit of the louse, and possibly even now the full extent of its guilt is not known."

Lieut. Lloyd, in discussing the typhus outbreak at the notorious Wittenberg camp in Germany, from which the German doctors fled, makes the statement: "The Germans know, as we do, that typhus is spread by lice, and that the epidemic could have been short and stamped out a week after its commencement by the disinfection of all prisoners. One of the few good points about insect-borne diseases is that they are entirely preventable, if preventive measures are taken in time and carried out in a thoro manner."

AN ARMORED PLANE WITH STEEL WINGS

Was Among Those Destroyed in Part When Germans Evacuated Cologne.

London, Jan. 2.—Many German airplanes were destroyed in part by the Germans when they evacuated Cologne, according to reports from British correspondents in the British area of occupation.

Among the dismantled machines is the skeleton of a huge Gotha. It was built to carry 14 men and on its broad wings are walks, while little iron ladders lead to the upper plane, where the machine gunners were posted.

Another machine is an armored airplane for use in attacking trenches with machine guns. The wings are of corrugated steel and steel plates a quarter of an inch thick protect all vital points as well as seats for two men. Two machine guns point down thru the bottom of the fuselage.

WOULD IMPERIL LIVES OF MEMBERS OF DYNASTY

Munich, Jan. 2.—In the course of a question raised in the provincial council regarding anti-revolutionary agitation, Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, referring to attempts to influence opinion in favor of Crown Prince Rupprecht, said it would be a grievous mistake to compel him to publish the proofs of the guilt of the dynasty, because they would be of such a nature as to cause an outbreak of wrath among the people and imperil the lives of the members of the dynasty.

The premier announced the establishment of a national court of justice, composed of twelve members, which would investigate anti-revolutionary plots.

WARSAW WELCOMES IGNACE PADEREWSKI

Greeted by Cheering Crowds and Surrounded by Troops to Check Violence.

Warsaw, Jan. 2.—During the street celebration attending the arrival of Ignace Jan Paderewski in Warsaw last night a balcony of a house collapsed and 25 persons were killed.

Paderewski arrived in Warsaw at 11 o'clock last night from Posen. A great throng of Poles crowded the streets and sang and shouted as the pianist and Polish leader made his way from the station to the Hotel Bristol, where he has established headquarters. In his passage thru the streets M. Paderewski was preceded and surrounded by troops to prevent the Bolshevik elements from carrying out their threat to attack him.

The city was decorated with allied and American flags and roses were strewn before M. Paderewski as he made his way to his hotel.

The newspapers express hope that M. Paderewski will be able to strengthen the patriotic elements in Poland and undo the efforts of those who have been working toward disorder.

The Maire predicts that his arrival will precipitate certain changes in the ministry which the Conservatives desire so that they may secure full recognition from the allies.

ARE STILL FIGHTING IN POSEN STREETS

Warsaw, Jan. 2.—Fighting has continued here and there in the City of Posen, German Poland, between Polish and German troops in the past few days. The fortress of the city has been occupied by the Poles, while more than 20,000 German soldiers have been disarmed. The sixth German grenadier regiment has refused to surrender, and is now surrounded in a barracks within the city. German troops sent into the city were disarmed on their arrival at the railway station. The entire Polish population is reported to be aiding the Polish troops. They include boy scouts and young women.

The fighting is now of a house-to-house nature, and there is no accurate estimate of the number killed and wounded.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who arrived in Posen several days ago, is delaying his departure for Warsaw in order to have a conference with German delegates from Berlin.

Repatriate Toronto Officers, Including J. E. Jennings

London, Jan. 2.—Canadian flying men repatriated are W. A. Carveth of Toronto; A. Moore of Winnipeg; Albert Bingham of Blandford and W. H. Kilbourne and J. E. Jennings of Toronto.

WEDS TORONTO NURSING SISTER

London, Jan. 2.—The marriage took place today of Major Edward Williams, of the imperial army, and Beatrice Blewatt, of the Canadian Nursing Service, Toronto.

GERMANY TO RECEIVE SOME RAW MATERIALS

Appeals for Intercourse Between Parts Occupied By Allies and Rest of Country Have Been Allowed.

London, Jan. 2.—German appeals against suspension by the allies of intercourse between the part of German territory occupied by the allied armies and the rest of Germany have been taken into consideration at the headquarters of Marshal Foch at Luxemburg. A German delegation has been received at the marshal's headquarters and has been informed that as far as military exigencies permit the appeals have been granted.

According to an arrangement reached with the German Government, the Germans bind themselves to furnish to the occupied zone during the armistice as much fuel as was sent there in the third quarter of 1918, and also such machinery and spare parts as may be required by industries in the occupied region. In return, the allies will appoint a commissioner to arrange for certain quantities of raw materials to be sent across the Rhine into Germany. This will prevent unemployment, which otherwise might have resulted—to take one example—in the iron smelting district of Essen and Dortmund, whose supply of iron ore from the Lorraine and Saare region had been suspended since the armistice.

In addition, the British military governor at Cologne announces that, beginning January 1, importations of food stuffs, raw materials and expressly authorized manufactured articles from unoccupied Germany will be imported into the territory occupied by the British troops.

BERLIN HAS GIVEN ORDERS COUNTRY TO BE DESTROYED

Reply of German Commander to Poles, Who Begged Him to Allow Them Arms to Defend Themselves Against Bolsheviki.

Warsaw, Dec. 31.—The fate of the Province of Vilna, in Lithuania, is trembling in the balance. Bolshevik agents are spreading their propaganda thruout the province, the northeastern part of which is under soviet rule. Bands of robbers and tramps, advance guards of the Bolshevik regular troops, and refugees are coming into Vilna. The Germans apparently are making no effort to restore order in the city, altho they have five thousand troops there.

A Polish committee called upon Col. Werner, in command of the German troops, and requested arms for Poles and others, so that they might defend the city against the Bolsheviki, Colonel Werner replied:

"Berlin has given us orders to the contrary. We won't be a monkey to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the English. I am sorry for your wives, daughters and children, but this country must be destroyed."

The Poles have organized the young men for the defence of the city. The correspondent has seen a copy of the letters which have passed between the Polish committees and the Germans regarding the defence of Vilna. The Germans declare categorically that they intend to turn over the city to the soviets, and also refuse to permit the Poles to receive arms.

Conferences have been carried on between Captain Boblabnsky, of the Polish army, and the German delegate, Major von Schoeder, and two other delegates representing the soldiers, all from the tenth army, under Von Falkenhayn.

INDIA HOPES TO SHARE IN FRUITS OF VICTORY

Great Congress, Which 6,000 Delegates Attend, Expresses Hope for Autonomy and Self-Determination.

Delhi, India, Jan. 2.—Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the national congress here from which the moderates mostly abstained.

Mothan Malaviya, member of the vice-regal council, delivered the presidential address and offered loyal and dutiful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. Indians were particularly glad to think that while despotic monarchs were disappearing, the king-emperor sat ever more firmly on the affections of his people. He suggested that the congress send a message to the peace congress that India was prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success and to support the league of nations. He thought India's representation at the congress should be more numerous.

Referring to India's great contribution to the war, he asked how far India would share in the fruits of victory. He repudiated as insulting the suggestion that Indians were unfit to govern themselves and hoped that the principles of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

BRITISH AGREE WITH U. S. VIEWS

Mutual Agreement Regarding a League of Nations Likely Before Congress.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The view is now held in American quarters that the attitude of the British leaders shows such coordination with the American viewpoint as will facilitate a mutual agreement before the peace congress. After the close of the recent conferences and the public demonstrations attending President Wilson's visit to London, one of the foremost British statesmen summed up the situation by saying:

"I would not think of having the peace congress close until it had established a league of nations as outlined by President Wilson, as the British nation has clearly shown that it expects that to be done."

Mr. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, after his conferences here has proceeded to Cannes, where he will remain until the middle of next week. He and Premier Lloyd George will be in Paris on the return of President Wilson from Italy.

It is then that the real work of inter-allied conference will begin. This will not be by any formal meeting around the table at the outset, as comparatively few delegates will be in Paris at that time. But the informal conferences will be progressively important from then on, as the informal conferences will merge into the formal inter-allied conference, and that will gradually merge into the peace congress without any exact delimitation of dates.

It is understood that a special committee will be designated to formulate a plan for a society of nations, on which the French member will probably be Leon Bourgeois and the English member Lord Robert Cecil, both of whom are believed to have their projects well along toward completion.

Sam's Chance.

Let Controller McBride keep his temper when in discussion, and continue to give his time and talents to the welfare of the city, and he may become the most influential force in the city hall. He is well posted in municipal affairs, and what he does not know he has the energy to dig up and master before dealing with it in the board of control or council. He will be the one effective check in underground rule of the city hall and its officials, and that is something very much needed these days.

GREETINGS OF KING FOR THE NEW YEAR

In Answer to Message From Governor - General, He Sends Best Wishes.

Ottawa, Jan. 2. — The following cablegram was sent by his excellency the governor-general, to his majesty the King:

"I respectfully desire to convey to your majesty the best wishes of the government and people of Canada for the new year."

His majesty replied as follows:

"I am much gratified at the good wishes which you have conveyed to me on behalf of the government and people of Canada. In thanking them, I welcome this occasion when our hearts are full of hope and expectation to assure them once more of my deep and abiding interest in their great country and of my wish for their ever-increasing happiness and prosperity."

3,000,000 STUDENTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

London, Jan. 2.—Lord Gorrell, deputy director of army staff duties, in a speech at University College here today, said that educational work and requirements among British troops was the most astonishing thing of the war. The army contained at least 3,000,000 students. It constituted the largest school in the world before the armistice.

Education was given in order to divert men's minds from the terrors of war. Since the armistice the work had increased, it being given with a definite view to post-war resettlement. Recently 72,000 books had been despatched to France for the British army which was clamoring for more. In connection with this the authorities in France had ordered two million pencils fortnightly which were more than were in existence. Over sixty subjects were being taught, most soldiers choosing technical subjects.

MEN'S FURS.

A special sale of men's fur coats and fur-lined coats at reduced prices at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. Coonskin coats reduced from $175 to $125. Fine quality fur-lined coats, with either otter or Persian lamb collars, greatly reduced. Fur collars and gauntlets reduced. Fur robes and plush auto robes all greatly reduced. A great saving can be made in the purchase of any article in men's furs at Dineen's.

TORONTO SOLDIERS WHO WERE IN WRECK NOW EN ROUTE HOME

Special Hospital Train Bringing Injured Due by Seven o'Clock Tonight.

OVER 100 ON TRAIN

Twenty Are Stretcher Cases Who Will Be Sent Direct to Hospital.

Quebec, Jan. 2.—With every possible care and attention to alleviate their sufferings the forty odd soldiers from Toronto and vicinity who were injured late Tuesday evening when a Transcontinental troop train jumped the track some distance east of Edmundston, were brought to this city, arriving about 4 a.m. today. The men who escaped injury on the train when it was derailed were also brought here, and all are now at the Quebec discharge depot.

All these men will leave for Toronto this afternoon and evening. So far not one of the men, either injured or not, has left the Quebec discharge depot. All will be taken to Toronto over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first train will leave at 3 this afternoon with the uninjured men, while those hurt in the wreck will leave at 7 o'clock this evening on a specially fitted hospital train of the C.P.R.

Two Hospital Cars.

Two hospital cars with doctors and nurses will be attached to the train to carry the worst cases. The train carrying the uninjured men is expected to arrive at Toronto about noon on Friday, while the hospital train, which leaves Quebec at 7 p.m., will cover the distance between Quebec and Toronto in 20 hours, it having the right of way.

At the discharge depot the Canadian Press learned that none of the men injured are in danger.

Col. Marriott, commanding officer of the discharge depot, with Major Labbe, second in command, have been on the job since the first reports of the wreck came in Tuesday evening getting everything in ship-shape to ensure the comfort of the men.

To North Toronto.

Major Goodwin Gibson stated last night that the train with the injured men would probably arrive at North Toronto station some time this afternoon.

On board this train there are 112 men, amongst whom 20 are stretcher cases, who will come in hospital cars and on arrival in Toronto be sent direct to hospital. All the balance of the men, most of whom have slight injuries, have been granted 14 days' leave to go direct to their homes.

Regarding the bodies of the three men who were killed in the accident Major Gibson said he had just received word that these bodies are being held in Quebec Thursday for inquest, and are being taken under guard and would be probably shipped to Toronto Thursday night, under escort, where arrangements will be made with the relatives as to the funeral, etc.

Definite information as to the arrival of the trains cannot be given until the trains clear Montreal, he said. This information will be given to the public thru the military information bureau this morning.

Tells of Accident.

Pte. G. A. Phillips, 18 Peterboro avenue, Toronto, one of the injured in the troop train accident, related his experience to the Canadian Press. He says that the accident occurred about 35 miles east of Edmundston on Tuesday afternoon while their troop train was traveling at a fast clip. He says that of the 13 cars in the train, 10 were ditched, one of them completely turning turtle. The three cars that remained on the track were the dining car and the provision cars. There was a strong wind, with snow. A biting cold caused suffering to the wounded, but help soon came, and the wounded were placed inside what remained of the cars that were not smashed. All the boys who were uninjured took a hand in helping out the injured, and soon, with the debris of the wrecked coaches, a number of open fires were roaring, bringing comfort to the men. A relief train came out from Edmundston, and after its arrival all worry and discomfort disappeared.

List of Injured.

Pte. Olsen, whose right arm was hacked off above the elbow, to release him from the wreck, was left in the hospital at Edmundston. Others injured brought to Quebec are the following:

Pte. J. A. Cliff, 19th Battalion; Pte. G. G. Stanfield, 18th Battalion, Belgrave, Ont., fractured ribs and crushed left side, not dangerous; Pte. Winkworth, C.F.A., ribs fractured and crushed, probably recover; Pte. E. T. Chittenden, 10th Battalion, Keswick, Ont., fracture of left leg; Pte. J. Heath, 4th Battalion, left arm compound fracture, Preston, Ont.; Pte. R. W. Thompson, 58th Battalion, bruised hip; Corp. G. W. Woolley, 75th Battalion, 2 Langford avenue, Toronto, cut face and hands; Corp. A. F. Sparrey, 110[illegible] Os-