HUNDREDS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN BERLIN STREET FIGHTING

Members of Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Placed Under Arrest—Committee Broken up and Refuse to Resort to Arms—Street Fighting is Continuous—Military Swing to the Side of Chnacellor Ebert of Bavaria.

London, Dec. 7—Great excitement was caused among the Spartacus, or radical group, in Berlin today, when the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council was arrested, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen The government declared it did not order the arrest and promises that the committee shall be released.

Last night there were serious riots in Berlin, the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken reports. Shots were exchanged outside the Reichstag. When darkness fell government troops occupied the University building.

Zurich, Dec. 8—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 180, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Spartacus or radical socialist group are reported to be defending with machine guns, three sections of the suburbs of Berlin.

The workers and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refuses to use arms.

Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette to be going on in Mayence capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

Berlin, Saturday, Dec.7—The rioting of Friday in Berlin, the mysterious raid on the executive committee of the soldiers' and workmen's council, and the demonstration by soldiers and sailors on behalf of Chancellor Ebert (when he was acclaimed as president of the republic, but set aside the honor), have intensified the existing gap between the two wings of the social democracy which seem now more than ever hopelessly divided.

Political onlookers are wondering today whether the Ebert and Hesse factions have reached the parting of the ways, and are asking what will be the attitude of the Berlin regiments from the front, when they arrive home next week.

Copenhagen, Dec. 7—There was a lively exchange of shots resulting in the killing of sixteen persons and the wounding of fifteen others, when soldiers parading in Berlin, as a demonstration against not being represented on the executive council of the soldiers and workmen refused to disperse, according to reports from Berlin today.

Newspapers in the German capital say that soldiers on leave, and deserters were holding a meeting to protest at not being represented on the soldiers' council, when they heard the announcement that the executive committee of the Berlin sailors and workmen's council had been arrested. The meeting organized a demonstration, which was broken up by soldiers with machine guns.

BOLSHEVIKI SEE THE END

Members of the Russian Government Getting Ready to Skip Out at Earliest Opportunity.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The Russian Soviet government is aware that it is approaching the moment of its overthrow, according to a member of a German trade commission who left Moscow on November 9. Bolshevik circles at that time were very depressed, he reports and many members of the government already had their passports prepared in the event they had to flee to Stockholm.

Discontent with the existing government was growing daily even among the lowest classes, this German found and the recognition was spreading everywhere that the government had brought the country to the verge of ruin in every respect.

Stockholm, Dec. 8.—Sweden has recalled her diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia, with the exception of two officials at the legation, for the reason that M. Vorovsky, the representative of the Soviet government here had, it was charged, been transmitting Bolshevik literature from Russia. The Swedish government informed M. Vorovsky that he would not be further allowed to enjoy the diplomatic courier privilege. The government also stated it presumed that M. Vorovsky and the other members of the Soviet legation would leave Sweden.

EUROPEAN RULERS TO VISIT AMERICA

Folks on Whom Wilson Calls May Feel Bound to Return the Visit.

New York, Dec. 7.—The United States government will have as its guests in the near future King George of England, President Poincare of France, King Albert of Belgium, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the heads of any other nations President Wilson may visit during his visit to Europe, Stepheno Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, declared today, just before he sailed for France. M. Lausanne has been in the United States several months on an official mission.

"It has been diplomatic custom from time to time immemorial," M. Lausanne said, "that the head of one government who entertains the head of another invariably repays the visit." While no official announcement of plans has been made, M. Lausanne declared it was certain that Poincare would come to the United States within the next year as his term of office expires in 1920. No official announcement of plans will be made, he added, until President Wilson has arrived in France and visited the capitals of the various nations.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS PER HOUR

This is the Rate at Which Money Was Paid to Producers of Live Stock During the Month of November.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Three million dollars an hour, is the record-breaking sum paid farmers of the country in the month of November, 1918, for live stock, used for meat purposes, according to an estimate made by experts at the International Live Stock Exposition and horse fair, which closed here today.

Producers received more than $37,000,000 for hogs, sold in the Chicago market last month. This estimate is based on the arrival of 900,000 hogs at the local stock yards, the minimum price of which was fixed by the government at $17.50 per hundred lbs.

Live stock experts declare that the farmers are now receiving more than twice as much for their hogs as before the war, and their shipments are from 10 to 15 per cent. above normal. The price of cattle and sheep also has increased enormously compared with pre-war figures.

BRITISH HEROES IN NEW YORK

Many Who Have Had Notable Experiences Join in Celebration of Britain's Day.

New York, Dec. 7.—Great Britain has sent some of her heroes to this city to join in the celebration of Britain's Day. His Majesty's ship Berwick, with a crew of the veterans of the Jutland Battle, and men who helped to close the Zeebrugge base, is here. Some of the men who cooperated in the Gallipoli campaign are also here. Many have been decorated, many bear the scars of wounds.

Lieut. L. T. Blake, one of the visitors, was lieutenant-commander of the Dreadnought Warspite at Jutland, and was the last Allied officer to converse with Czar Nicholas before that potentate went into retirement.

One of those on the Berwick, who has "lived three lives," of his "allotted nine," to quote him, is P. M. Sub-Lieut. C. Michard, formerly of the flotilla leader H. M. S. Scott, sunk by a German submarine. Later he was on the H. M. S. Valkyrie, named after the old racing yacht, and again was a survivor when she was sent to the bottom. The third life was "lost" in an unnamed engagement.

Another officer is Lieutenant A. Mackellar, who was in continual service aboard the British warships that convoyed American transports through the danger zone, into a Devon port. The ship's surgeon, A. R. Upton, was aboard the Lord Clive, the newest and greatest British monitor, in the Zeebrugge and Ostend fights, and the commander, C. H. N. Jameson, was commander of H. M. S. Attack, at Jutland.

ANOTHER QUEBEC SCANDAL OPENS

Charge Against First Three Was Ended Saturday—Now Montmagny Lawyer Appears for Trial.

Quebec, Dec. 8.—With the hearing of four witnesses in the Montmagny exemption inquiry here on Saturday, the case against George Pion, N. P., of Montmagny, Omer Guay and Capt. Goulet of this city, charged with trafficking in M. S. A. exemptions, was brought to a close.

Another inquiry of practically a similar nature as that just closed will be opened in the court of sessions on Wednesday, the 18th instant, when the charges against Real Lavergne, a Montmagny lawyer will be opened. The accusation against Lavergne like that against the other three, is of conspiring to defraud. In the evidence adduced on Saturday Lt. Hamel, of the R. C. A., swore that to the best of his knowledge the signature on a number of cheques produced in court was that of Captain Goulet, one of the three accused. Major Desrochers, the provost marshal, testified that he had instructed Capt. Lavoie and Sergt. Turgeon of the military police, to act as they had done in the case. Assistant registrar Couillard stated that as far as he knew the cards given to the parties whose names had come out at the inquiry, had been irregularly delivered.

BOOTLEGGERS ARRESTED.

A report reached the city on Saturday evening to the effect that two local young men were safely lodged in the Sunbury County jail at Upper Burton, on the charge of bootlegging in that vicinity. The pair visited Fredericton a short time ago and did a thriving business there. After a time they radiated into the country, and were caught by the Sunbury Inspector after he had received reliable information from the city, relative to the business of the two in that place. The inspector gathered them in with a supply on hand at the time of their arrest.

The funeral of Harry Short was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 606 Main street, at 4 o'clock. Service was conducted by Rev. G. A. Kuhring. Interment in the Methodist burying ground.

KING AND QUEEN AT THANKSGIVING

Service Without Pomp at St. Paul's, London, England—People's Great Song of Praise.

Surrounded by a great congregation of his people, the King knelt in St. Paul's to give thanks for the blessings of victory and peace.

It was a simple service, without pomp or circumstance, without the glamor and tinsel of State ritual; a service of praise and thanksgiving that came straight from the great heart of the people.

They poured into the Cathedral from the streets, men and women and children, soldiers and sailors, munition workers in their overalls, nurses, men broken in the war, ministers of state, diplomats, generals and admirals, urged by one common impulse, gratitude rather than triumph.

Bells and Cheers.

The great hush that filled the Cathedral was broken at intervals by the distant roar of the dense crowds outside, as some well-known personage drove up to join the throng, and again by the crash of the pealing bells.

Just as Great Paul boomed at midday the Guards band broke into the solemn "Marche Heroique," and from the vestry the Cross appeared, held high, golden in the shafts of sunlight that made a glory beneath the dome.

Behind came the choir boys and men, the minor priests, the great swaying banner with its saints, and last the Bishops and the Primate shimmering in cloth of gold.

Royalty Arrive.

Slowly they threaded their way through the crowd to the West door, where the King and Queen waited with Princess Mary and their modest suite.

Then away in the distance came the sweet voices of the boys singing:

Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven!
To His feet thy tribute bring.

In front of the chancel rail the King and Queen and Princess took their seats, and for a few hundred moments the whole of that mighty assembly knelt while the air trembled with faint music.

After the 46th Psalm, "God is our hope and strength," came the First Lesson, from Isaiah: words of healing for aching hearts.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people . . . . Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her warfare is over. . . . "

Her warfare is over!

"Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain . . . .

The King's Bible.

The King took a Bible from his praying desk the better to follow the words.

"Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall."

Once, in the great silence between the clear words of the preacher the sound of sobbing was heard, for there were many there in mourning.

"But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint."

People's Song of Praise.

With a rushing sound like a sea the people rose to their feet, one long loud note from the trumpets, and together they sang the "Old Hundredth," the people's hymn of thanks, sang it from their full hearts, until the glorious tumult of praise made the fabric of the cathedral tremble and shake.

All people that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.

Followed the prayer of thanks "For Peace and Deliverance from our Enemies," and another "For the Triumph of our Cause."

The service concluded with Stanford's "Te Deum" and the Benediction.

Then a long roll of drums, thundering and throbbing like artillery, crashing and swelling and dying away to sweep back in a tremendous flood of sound, filling aisle and dome with enormous echoes; and as it reached its climax the brazen trumpets, the organ and the great voice of the people broke into the National Anthem.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION MAY FIND PLENTY OF POLICE WORK TO DO

Rioting in Cologne Looks Pretty Serious, While the Revolt in the Ukraine Arouses Considerable Attention.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard)

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London, Dec. 8.—Although perhaps the inevitable aftermath of the great war, the internal affairs of Europe are beginning to take on a somewhat ugly aspect, the Cologne rioting is undoubtedly symptomatic of what will possibly occur in a widespread area unless it is promptly and sternly checked. The rapid approach of the British troops Rhinewards may be a partial explanation, but it is hardly sufficient reason for the majority of the inhabitants getting out of control, attacking and plundering shops, and fighting what may seem almost pitched battles with the police and civil guard.

Equally disquieting news comes from other places like Hamm and Westphalia where thousands of minors hoisted the red flag and also in Wanne where returning soldiers fought the local Soveit forces. The incident of the alleged leaflet issued by the supreme army command announcing the Soveits show further how the wind is blowing, indicating the nearness of the trouble to the surface.

Simultaneously the report arrives via Constantinople that a state of revolution has broken out in the Ukraine, where the authorities appealed to the Allies to restore order while vague but persistent news trickis across the frontier that there is considerable disturbance in internal Russia. Berlin announces that the British squadron arrived at Libah, where they will exercise influence on the events going on in Petrograd.

The general situation is being watched here and it is generally thought that the army of occupation may find police work confronting it.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING SATURDAY

Life Underwriters' Association Assembled at Bond's—Addresses by G. W. Merritt and J. L. Lowe, the President.

The regular monthly meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of New Brunswick was held at Bond's restaurant on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with President L. J. Lowe in the chair.

After the luncheon, at which there were present a number of guests, (local life insurance men not members of the association), the large gathering was entertained by an excellent address from G. Wetmore Merritt on "What I Saw and Heard at the International Convention of Life Underwriters," held at the Astor House, New York, on September 4, 5 and 6 last. The impression made upon him by the sight of over two thousand delegates and their wives in the grand ball room of the hotel is never to be forgotten. President Woodrow Wilson being unable to be present deputed the Hon. Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, to represent the government of the United States, while the Hon. Hugh Guthrie represented the Canadian government. The speeches of these men testified to the very important position held by life insurance men throughout America in the uplifting of humanity at large and the service to their fellow men. Mr. Merritt described the huge banquet and the ball which were held during the convention, and told of the many excellent speeches which were delivered, each with its spcial message of importance to the delegates. One of the very interesting features of the convention was the address by Harry Rosen the wonder of the life insurance fraternity, on "How I Sell Twelve Million of Insurance in Nine Months."

F. J. Punter gave a solo in his usual pleasing voice, receiving a hearty encore.

The President, Mr Lowe, in his opening speech pointed out the aim of the association was not onlyto promote the welfare and interests of its members, but to instill in them the desire to better service to the public at large.

SEMI-WEEKLY SERVICE.

The business men of Portland, Me., who have been hard hit by the discontinuance of the steamer service between that city and Boston, have learned that the Maine Coast Steamship Line has decided to inaugurate a freight transportation semi-weekly service between the two ports.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Alfred Morrisey left on Friday evening for Fredericton where she will be a guest at Miss Allan's University avenue, for some months.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 8.—Sailed Dec. 7th, stmr Allaguash, France.

Sailed, Dec. 8th, stmr Aquitania, Liverpool; stmr War Sihh, England; stmr War Rajput, England; stmr Lady Gaspe, New York.

IN MEMORY OF PTE. W. BARNES

Memorial Service Held in Victoria Street Church Last Evening—Sermon by Rev. I. W. Williamson.

The memorial service in honor of Pte. Wesley Barnes, held last night at Victoria street Baptist church was largely attended. Special music was provided by the choir, the male quartet sang "Lead Kindly Light," and Miss Mildred French sang "Shadows." The pastor, Rev. I. W. Williamson took as his subject, "The new heaven and the new earth." The boys who had laid down their lives in France had done so as a protest against the spirit of the times as typified by Germany, the spirit of materialism as opposed to the spirit of faith in divine fatherhood and human brotherhood. They had died opposing the aristocracy of privilege and militarism, which claimed the right to decide the destinies of men and refused to allow them to work out their own destiny.

The same spirit of sacrifice must be shown by those left behind in the reconstruction period now at hand. The things for which they fought were not yet won. They were being won and if the people approached the settlement of the problems just ahead in the same spirit as the men who gave their all in the struggle just ended all would be well. The next few years were charged with the fate of the Empire and it behooved every true Briton to approach the remaking in the spirit of the Christ.

BALLIN'S PLAN WENT ASTRAY

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

London, Dec. 6—Shipping interests are discussing a statement appearing in the German shipping organ "Seedienst," in which they say, "A few hours before his death Ballin drafted a programme intended to ensure German shipping surviving the military collapse, by writing a memorandum after exhaustive consultations with shipowners associations in Germany."

The memorandum contemplates that Germany shall retain her merchant fleet for free use, and per contra build exclusively for the merchant fleet of the entente, especially England, upon a basis of definite agreements, regarding prices, periods of delivery, and a building programme to be based on a detailed scheme of distribution. Eventual chartering of German ships for the entente food deliveries would not be affected by this.

"Seedienst" adds that the scheme was communicated to the new government, which adopted the general proposal.

The foregoing may be Ballon Dessai, but it is agreed here that Germany is ready to adopt any expedient plan to maintain and expend shipbuilding without losing the immediate use of existing ships.

Bungling on All Sides and Serious Loss of Time Mark Disembarkation of Eight Hundred Invalid Soldiers in Halifax on Saturday

(Continued from page 1)

they protest that this will greatly interfere with their arrangements for the speedy handling of the troops. Two additional trains got away today, the first conveying four officers and fifty other ranks for Winnipeg; one nursing sister and four ranks for Port Arthur; eighty-eight other ranks for Victoria and Vancouver; twenty-one other ranks for Moosejaw and thirty other ranks for Edmonton, left at 11 a.m. The second left at 3.20 o'clock this afternoon. It carried two nursing sisters and sixty-five other ranks for London, one nursing sister and fifty other ranks for Kingston; one officer, one nursing sister and eighty-nine other ranks for Montreal, and eight other ranks for Quebec. The New Brunswick contingent got away on a regular train leaving at eight o'clock tonight, and the Nova Scotians and P. E. Islanders numbering thirty-nine other ranks will be handled by the regular trains leaving Halifax tonight, and tomorrow morning.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Cram, the officer in command of the disembarkation of the troops here has had wide experience in the work. He has disembarked troops at Montreal, Quebec and St. John, and possesses an intimate knowledge of the system employed in England, where the work is accomplished with the greatest possible dispatch. He accomplished especially good work at Montreal last October when two thousand troops were disembarked in record time, and he also did exceptionally good work at St. John.

Colonel Cramp states that the facilities at Halifax for disembarking the troops could not be greatly improved upon. He has a most efficient staff and possesses the authority to add greatly to its numbers in the event of more trains being available upon the arrival of the ships Moreover he points out that everything possible is being done for the men disembarking here by the citizens of Halifax. Each boat is met as each train was met during the embarkation period by a committee of citizens who supply the soldiers with every conceivable comfort. It is intimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by the citizens of Halifax for this work since the commencement of the war. But it is realized that chocolates and cigarettes and magazines and concerts, will not make up for disappointing delays, and as things stand at present the efficiency of the work here is absolutely dependent upon the degree of efficiency with which the railways supply the trains. A great deal of delay, upwards of three days, was occasioned during the handling of the troops brought over by the Aquitania, but it was felt nothing should be said about it at the time for the reason that it was believed an improvement could be effected without recourse to publicity. But yesterday's experience coupled with the approaching arrival of the Olympic on Friday next, with four thousand troops, has necessitated the taking of drastic steps. At Liverpool and Glasgow, the common practice has been to transfer from ship to train 2,100 troops in less than one hour.

H. B. Dustan, Canadian Government Railways terminal agent, at this port, states that yesterday's delay was due to the fact that the railway had been notified the Olympic was due a week ago Thursday. Acting on this notification 100 cars were assembled in the yards here. The Olympic did not sail until ten days later. The cars that will handle the Olympic's passenger list are still in the yards and room had to be made yesterday for the entry of hospital cars, rushed from Moncton, upon the railway being notified on Friday that the hospital ship was due on Saturday.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Dec. 8.—The hospital ship Arguaya arrived yesterday with seven hundred and eighty-three passengers, of whom eleven were officers, nine nursing sisters and seven hundred and sixty-three other ranks, not counting the officers. The destination of those who returned according to military districts was as follows: London, 62; Toronto, 160; Kingston, 140; Montreal, 86; Quebec, 8; Nova Scotia, 46; New Brunswick, 48; Manitoba and Western Ontario, 57; Vancouver, 87; Saskatchewan, 33; Alberta, 30.

It is interesting to note how these 763 are directed as to disease or nature of injuries. The rolls prepared by the medical service show as follows: Blind, 1; tuberculosis, 4; mental, 103; leg amputation, 38; arm amputation, 27; other active treatment, 132; convalescent, 418.

The number of mental cases on the Arguaya is much above the average, the normal proportion out of an aggregate of everything such as this boat has, should not be more than half the mental cases who came on this trip. The reason for the excessive number is that the mental cases for two or three trips past have to some extent been allowed to accumulate. The medical officer on the Arguaya pointed out to your corespondent that ordinarily the number of mental cases who return is far in excess of those for which the war should be held directly responsible.

He said that eighty per cent. of mental cases began through men predisposed to trouble of this kind. It was latent with them and only in the case of 20 per cent. of the soldiers suffering from mental illness could it be traced directly to active service at the front.

The Arguaya made the passage from Liverpool in ten days and the voyage was without noteworthy incident. The steamer docked at 2.30 and by six o'clock the first hospital train was pulling out from the pier. For some reason it takes very much longer to discharge one of these ships than to place the patients on board. The medical officer on board says the passengers can all be taken on board and placed for the voyage inside of three hours. It was well on to four hours in discharging here when the first train got away with 146, and most of today, or a day and a half altogether was consumed before the last of them got away for their destination.

The citizens' reception committee were busily at work all of Saturday afternoon and night distributing apples, chocolates and cigarettes and giving a word of cheer and welcome. The bootleggers' activities has caused the military to prohibit the returned soldiers from visiting the city while the ship is in port or while the men wait for their train. A great wire enclosure has been made on the pier within which the men may get the fresh air. It excludes the bootlegger from contact with the men but it prevents them from enjoying a little freedom they otherwise would have, but the illicit sale of liquor is rampant and it seems as if the authorities could or would not do anything to stop it. Prohibition in Halifax certainly does not prohibit, at least along the water front.

Halifax, Dec. 8.—The following officers while having no address in Canada, are proceeding to the various named districts: No. 1, Nursing Sister A. G. McDougall; District No. 2, Captain A. G. Bowles; Captain H. R. Carscallen; Lieut. D. S. Evens; Lieut. Col. D. P. Kappele; Lieut. W. G. Vansie; Lieut. W. R. William. District No. 4: Lieut. W. Forsyth; Nursing Sister E. H. Byers. District No. 10: Capt. S. E. Holmes; Capt. A. Lawther; Nursing Sister F. Graves; Nursing Sister H. F. Marston.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Light snow has occurred today from the Ottawa Valley eastward, while in western Ontario and the prairie provinces the weather has been fair and for the most part quite mild.

Maritime—Fresh to strong southwest to west winds; snow or rain in eastern portion at first, but mostly fair; not much change in temperature.

North New England—Fair Monday, except snow and colder in east Maine; Tuesday, fair. Moderate west to northwest winds.

Victories are not all confined to the field of battle; plenty in diplomacy, finance, and the mercantile world.

It's a victory in the clothing field to be able to offer you such good all round suits and overcoats at $25.

Considering the cost of fabrics and the price of skilled tailoring this is worth shouting over.
Good array of various patterns.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

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