

PLAN TO CREATE A DOMINION IN IRELAND NOW BEFORE THE SINN FEINERS

Ulster to Retain Present Powers and Imperial Representation With the Option of Joining the Dominion Parliament—Boundary Changes in Frontiers of North and South.

A despatch from London says:—A draft of alternative proposals for an Irish settlement was given by the Government on Thursday to the Sinn Fein leaders. Mr. Barton left London Thursday evening with the documents which will be considered by the Sinn Fein Cabinet. If the Sinn Fein indicates readiness to discuss the new scheme, then the Government will submit it to Ulster, it is hoped, by Tuesday.

The alternative proposal has already been described in general terms. It would create Ireland a Dominion, Ulster exercising her option to remain out of the Dominion Parliament and to retain her present powers and Imperial representation, but on this important point Ulster would at any time have the option at her own request of joining the Dominion Parliament. The Sinn Fein are to give their allegiance under a form to be agreed. Part of the new proposal is a boundary commission to re-examine the frontiers of Ulster and the South, with a view to some changes which would be advantageous both to the North and the South during the period they are separated. Such a boundary commission, it is thought, might get rid of some of the difficult problems in Tyrone and Fermanagh, and if in those counties some of the Sinn Fein population were allotted to the South, perhaps in exchange Ulster might be allotted some territory in County Donegal, which would render the geographical position of Derry City less anomalous.

The Government's undertaking to submit fresh proposals to Ulster before next Tuesday, the time limit set by Premier Sir James Craig this week in his declaration to accept the Government's previous proposal, is understood to be conditioned upon the acceptance of the new proposals by Sinn Fein, and upon the inclusion in such possible acceptance of an agreement on the part of Sinn Fein to swear allegiance to the Crown. Should this agreement not be reached it is understood Ulster will not be approached again, and that negotiations with Sinn Fein would then terminate.



AFTER WANDERING SIX THOUSAND YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS

Dominion News in Brief

Halifax, N.S.—Forty-two Sable Island ponies have arrived here on the government steamer Lady Laurier. A number of these animals are taken from Sable Island every year and sold by the Dominion Government.

St. John, N.B.—Upwards of \$6,000,000 have been allocated by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the purpose of developing the oil shale deposits in New Brunswick. The company intends to erect a 5,000-ton plant, from which it is hoped 60,000,000 gallons per annum may be obtained from the deposits. The estimate is made that there is enough shale in the series to supply five plants of 1,500-ton capacity each for 50 years.

Sackville, N.B.—A fox company which has been incorporated to engage in breeding and rearing foxes, as well as other fur-bearing animals.

Quebec, Que.—To meet a sudden dearth in the New York market, which had been growing for some time, 200,000 eels valued at \$100,000 were shipped from Quebec to New York. They travelled in three specially constructed barges so arranged that water could flow in and out of the vessels at all times, keeping the fish alive. The significance of a shipment of this volume may be realized when it is considered that the annual import of eels from Canada has been worth about \$85,000 only.

Toronto, Ont.—A syndicate of Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton capitalists has formed a company under Dominion charter, called the International Wheel and Rim Company, Limited, for the purpose of manufacturing a double disc steel automobile wheel under the Culp and Crenan patents and the new Culp Demountable Rim. The company has decided to locate its factory in Toronto.

Ridgetown, Ont.—A 190-acre farm near here has been purchased for \$40,000 by the Ontario Government from A. B. Brien, a well-known live stock breeder. Work will be begun immediately to convert it into an experimental farm for the development of specialized crops for which this section of the province is famous.

DOLLAR DROPS 50 POINTS IN GERMANY

Stiffening of the Mark Was Black Day on Bourse.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The dollar dropped fifty points on Thursday with the increasing insurance that a moratorium in reparations payments is going to be made. The first effect of this stiffening of the mark was a black day on the Bourse, but the news has gone far toward ending the strain under which Germany has been bending for a moratorium fall after so much things infinitely worse than they were before. Chancellor Wirth would be broken and the mark would in all likelihood crash to 500 to the dollar within a week. All eyes are upon Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, the Government's unofficial envoy, now in London.

No one ever advances who constantly waits for directions.

Canada Produces Cheapest Aluminum

A despatch from London says: In some things Canada can beat Germany at her own game of cheap production. According to the Mercantile Guardian, after going the rounds of the world's markets, buyers for the first time in many months find Canadian aluminum the cheapest, selling at 1 shilling 2½ pence per pound, while the German product, despite the depreciation of the mark, is 2 pence dearer. The Canadian product, which is often called American because it is shipped from New York, is said to be of exceptional quality.

The highest suspension bridge in the world is at Fribourg, Switzerland, where one is thrown over the gorge of Gotteron, which is 317 feet above the valley.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE MAKING RAPID STRIDES TO WARD WORLD PEACE

Important Points Are Already Practically Settled and Formal Announcement Will be Made in About Ten Days' Time.

A despatch from Washington says:—The biggest men at this Conference on the Limitation of Armaments seem to have but one fear as to the outcome. They fear they are proceeding too rapidly. They say they do not want to spin out the job for a protracted period, but they are anxious lest, in the hurry, some points are being overlooked and some decisions made which will breed repentance later. In that respect alone the gathering of the nations in Washington is unique. No diplomatic conference, so authorities claim, ever moved at such speed, unless it was a meeting at which some power was eager to hurry itself into war.

In a week or ten days the world is likely to be handed such a bundle of decisions as to make it reel with amazement. Many of these decisions are practically complete now, but no formal announcement is being made of them for various reasons.

However, the attitude of the Japanese is lessening the speed appreciably. One British delegate claimed that this was due to the Japanese psychology. They did not like to make one decision at a time and by slow, methodical means reach the important final conclusion. The Japanese desired to hold back on points until all the problems were assembled, and then make their agreements in a heap. That is one reason for saying that a bundle of decisions will be handed out.

This same British delegate summed it all up something like this:

(1) The Japanese will undoubtedly accept the 10-10-6 ratio for capital ships as proposed by Mr. Hughes.

(2) The British will likely gain something in their attitude toward submarines. The Hughes proposals allow 90,000 tons of submarines each to Britain and the United States. This tonnage will be cut appreciably.

(3) There will be an end to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the first move toward its abrogation coming from the Japanese themselves.

(4) There will be substituted for it an agreement for Britain, the United States and Japan. This agreement—not a treaty—may be extended soon to other powers, though the matter is not pressing, because a tripartite understanding is calculated to ensure the peace of the world.

It was explained by this same British delegate that the British came here with only two simple business objectives: One, to make secure the friendship of the United States; the other, to prevent war, or the possibility of war, between the United States and Japan. When the decisions such as are outlined above are arrived at these two objectives will have been achieved, he thought. Outside of the general desire for peace between the United States and Japan, the British were gravely concerned over a possible tangle in the manufacture of munitions in the event of a war between those two powers. Britain, Canada and Australia, it was pointed out, again would become munition centres, and the chances of trouble with either belligerent would be immense.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.17.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52½¢; No. 3 CW, 50½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 50½¢; No. 1 feed, 49½¢; No. 2 feed, 46¢.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66¢, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60¢, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70¢.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86¢.

Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per barrel, \$4.60.

Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$24; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good to 50¢; flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22¢; twins, 21½ to 22½¢; triplets, 22½ to 23½¢. Old, large, 25 to 26¢; twins, 25½ to 26½¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 47¢; No. 2, 40 to 41¢; cooking, 22 to 24¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 28¢; ducklings, 30 to 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 22 to 27¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25¢; roosters, 14 to 16¢; fowl, 14 to 22¢; ducklings, 22 to 25¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 15 to 20¢.

Margarine—1 storage, 48 to 50¢; select storage, 55 to 57¢; new laid straight, 86 to 88¢; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90¢.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22¢.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27¢; heavy, 25 to 27¢; cottage rolls, 27 to 29¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 35 to 40¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20¢; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢. Shortening, tierces, 13¢; tubs, 13½¢; pails, 14¢; prints, 15½¢.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher

heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$9.50 to \$10; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50 to \$9.85; do, f.o.b., \$8.85 to \$9; do, country points, \$8.75 to \$8.85.

Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 57 to 57½¢; No. 3, 56 to 56½¢. Flour—Man.

spring wheat, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$2.80 to \$2.85.

Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$25.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 to 18½¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 40½ to 40½¢. Eggs—Selected, 52¢.

Potatoes, per bag, carlots, \$1 to \$1.20.

Canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; light heifers, \$2.50 to \$3; bulls, \$2.25 to \$3; calves, grassers, \$3; med. veal, \$8 to \$10; lambs, \$8 to \$8.25; good sheep, \$4; hogs, \$10.

The Farmers' University.

Enquiry at the Extension Office of the University of Toronto this week elicits the fact that requests for application forms for the Short Winter Course are being received "in bunches." This means that, in a good many localities, parties of men and women, young and old, are being organized by some leading spirit to go in a body to the Provincial University for the two weeks commencing February 6th. Last February there was a good deal of friendly rivalry as to which county had the largest number of students present. York, Simcoe, Halton and Peel, on account of their proximity, were, of course, ahead in numbers. Huron, Oxford, Ontario, and Wellington had each a large representation. Of the thirty-three counties and districts from which students came last session Essex, Renfrew, Rainy River, Haliburton, and Muskoka were the most distant. Last February, too, the men in attendance greatly outnumbered the women and this will probably be the case again even though household science has been added to the list of subjects. The Executive Board of the United Farmers of Ontario is anxious to see the attendance doubled this year and the authorities of the provincial university are making all arrangements to provide two weeks of profit and pleasure for all who attend.

Sapphire is Hard Stone.

The sapphire is the next hardest stone to the diamond.

BRITISH DELEGATION STANDS FIRM FOR THE ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES

A despatch from Washington says:—Complete abolition of the submarine as an instrument of warfare, still is regarded by the British delegation as the most preferable decision to be reached by the armament conference when the question of the submarine is brought up.

While the British delegates realize that their views as to the unsuitability of the submarine for warfare might not prevail in the conference, they felt certain it would receive much sympathy in the world at large.

In anticipation of a lively discussion on this subject before the conference, one of the highest British authorities to-night set out the British attitude as follows:

The submarine hardly can be used without being abused; in the past it certainly was a gross abuse of every rule of war; it destroyed the innocent, and the non-belligerent as well as the crews of warships. There might be a legitimate use for the submarine if it could be confined to operations against warships; it could not be used

against merchant ships without violation of the rules of war.

Moreover, the British spokesman said he doubted seriously whether the submarine was the weapon of the weaker power against the stronger.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the same objection made to the submarine might not with equal force apply to the use of poison gas or to the dropping of bombs from airplanes, the British spokesman declared there was a great difference.

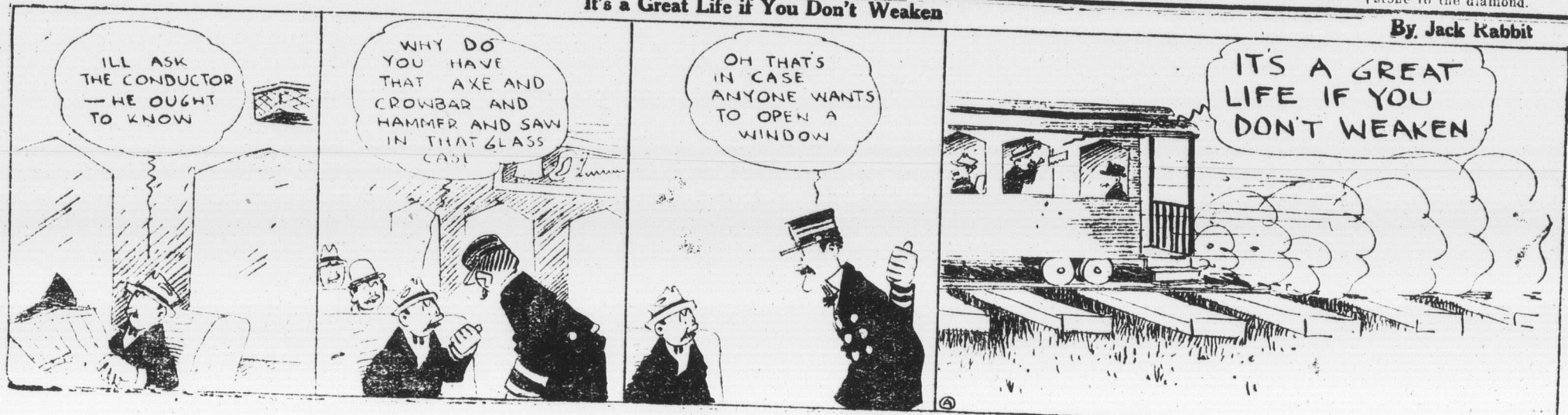
It would be impossible, without great injury to industrial life, he said, to end the manufacture of chemicals capable of being turned into poison gases in time of war. As to airplanes, which are now a valuable means of transportation in times of peace, it would be impossible, he added to check the development of these new means of communication. While these airplanes, capable of carrying large cargoes in times of peace, might carry bombs in time of war, he contended, the submarines could not be turned to any other useful purpose than that of a weapon of war.



The Crown Prince of Japan Who has been appointed Regent owing to the illness of the Mikado.

Denmark's kings have been called either Christian or Frederick for over 400 years.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken



By Jack Rabbit