

## NOTIFY GERMANY OF FAILURE TO FULFIL ENGAGEMENTS; GRANT TIME EXTENSION

Interallied Conference Hears Views of Military and Naval Experts—British View of Reparations is Likely to Prevail.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The interallied conference began to-day with the usual speed of interallied conferences, which is to say it started slowly. Disarmament being the first subject on the agenda, Marshal Foch, Marshal Wilson, General Nollet, General Bingham and other military and naval experts, were heard as to matters in which Germany had failed to live up to the promises she had made. Foch pointed out that the most grievous omission was the failure to disarm and disband the civil guards of Bavaria and East Prussia. In a discussion as to just how many more men Germany had under arms than she should have, differences of opinion arose between General Nollet, of the French army and General Bingham of the British army.

Experts' reports were made at the morning session. At the afternoon session there was a further discussion of the disarmament problem, and the experts, under Foch's direction, were asked to present a definite report on Germany's failure to fulfill her engagements. This is according to official information. What was really tentatively decided was that Germany would be notified officially that she had failed to do certain things with regard to disarmament and would be given a further delay in which to complete the task. This delay will in all probability be fixed to expire May 1. Under the Spa agreement Germany was to have done by January 1 all the things she is now summoned to do by May 1. Incidentally, the allied missions of control, which ordinarily should quit

Germany this month, will be kept there six months longer.

The French wish to notify Germany on May 1 of the total damage she did, which figures, at the latest calculations, the French place at some four hundred billion gold marks or one hundred billion dollars. The French admit Germany cannot pay this in 30 years, but say that at intervals the allies can decide the maximum Germany can pay, and that will be what she must pay for a certain period. Thus, the harder Germany worked the more the allies would get. Britain holds the view that Germany should be notified of the total she morally owes, and that she should be told to pay it a certain schedule and be entitled to pay it faster if able.

This difference arises from the divergence in the fundamental conception of Germany's position. Britain sees Germany in the light of a bankrupt who owes more than he can pay, but who is entitled to be given an opportunity to settle on a basis to which the creditors can agree. France regards Germany as a criminal who should be sentenced to 30 years' hard labor to repair the damage of his crime. It is to compromise these two points of view that Briand and Lloyd George will hold their private conferences.

The best prediction is that Germany will be notified on or before May 1 of the total of what she has to pay to the allies in settlement of the reparation account. In return England will be asked to make some plan to raise the money in the near future on the prospect of ultimate payment in Germany.

## WILSON TO ACT IN ARMENIAN MATTER

Asks Allies to Co-operate in Task of Adjusting Frontier.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Wilson has despatched to the Allied nations a note in connection with their request to him to fix the boundaries of Armenia. It was learned on Thursday. The President, in his communication, is understood to have requested co-operation in the task he has accepted.

When the Allies' asked President Wilson to fix the Armenian frontier, they agreed thoroughly to co-operate. With this assurance the President proceeded by appointing Henry Morgenthau as his representative. He then asked the Allies to suggest how the subject should be approached.

No suggestions from the Allies have been received in response to this request practically for instructions, except one from Lloyd George that the

President might discuss the matter with the Allied commissioners at Constantinople. This method was not regarded by the Government as conducive to results.

The best opinion is that the President already has indicated to the Allies that he may take up the boundary question with Turkey. This Government previously has advised the Allies that, as the United States assisted in the defeat of Turkey, it has the right to be heard on any treaty settlement by the Allies with Turkey which involves partition or rearrangement of territory. That includes Armenia.

## France Discharging War Debt to Spain

A despatch from Paris says:—In response to Spain's repeated requests for France to settle its war debt of four hundred million pesos, the Minister of Finance has forwarded the first instalment of thirty-five millions to Madrid.

## MILITARY GOVERNOR OF IRELAND DEALS STERNLY WITH CORK SINN FEINERS

Military Dynamited Six Buildings as Reprisal for Attack on Crown Troops—Curfew Order Forbids Citizens to Walk Streets on Saturdays and Sundays After Nightfall.

A despatch from London says:—The military dynamited six buildings on Washington Street, in the City of Cork, Ireland, as acts of official reprisal, including two houses where members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were attacked on Saturday.

The destruction of the six business establishments followed within forty-eight hours of General Strickland's warning that he would rule Ireland with a harsher hand unless all attacks upon the Crown forces ceased at once.

The military officials assert that on Saturday night while they were escorting an ambulance containing wounded men to a hospital they were fired upon from houses in Washington street and also from street corners. The houses selected for destruction are said to have been occupied by well-known Sinn Fein sympathizers who were given a warning to clear out. They were permitted to remove their furniture and then military engineers prepared for the demolition of the buildings. Meanwhile officers with

drawn revolvers ordered the large crowd that had gathered to disperse, saying that otherwise it would be fired on. All this afternoon explosions reverberated through the city as the troops methodically razed the houses, driving the people of the stricken city into panic.

The premises which were destroyed included Higgins' saloon, Miss Mahony's stationery store, the Westbourne fruit store, Macan's restaurant and Murphy's saloon.

The police also held up and searched all the employees of Dwyer's huge wholesale drapery concern.

While the explosions were proceeding and striking new terror to the hearts of the people of Cork, Strickland dealt another blow to the citizens by ordering that curfew shall begin at five o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays.

This means that henceforth no people will be allowed on the streets on rest days after nightfall. The order is a heavy blow to business of all kinds.



TORONTO MEN BRING U.S. BALLOONISTS TO CIVILIZATION

## SUB. DISASTER OFF LAND'S END

Six British Officers and Fifty-One Sailors Perish With K-5.

London, Jan. 23.—Beyond the fact that it seems established that the British submarine K-5, Commander John A. Gairnes, was not rammed, there is nothing yet to explain the cause of the disaster to the submarine on Land's End last Thursday. This was the first British naval disaster since the armistice was signed and the worst submarine accident to the country in peace times.

The complement of vessels of the K class is approximately six officers and 50 men.

Many theories concerning the disappearance of the under-water boat are being advanced, but although an official inquiry into the disaster is being held aboard the battleship Queen Elizabeth, it is doubtful whether anything more concerning the fate of the K-5 ever will be known. Wreckage has been found near the spot where the submarine was last seen.

It is surmised that the vessel may have been damaged by an internal explosion or by the great pressure of the water at the depth of five hundred feet, where the craft is supposed to lie. Salvage is considered impossible, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain a photograph of the wreck, as was done in the case of the steamer Laurotic when that vessel was sunk in the Lough Swilly.

The official list of those on board the K-5 issued to-night confirms the previous estimate of six officers and 51 men on board.

The disaster, the Admiralty announcement states, occurred 100 miles off Land's End. The submarine, it is added, had a full complement of officers and men on board.

The K class of submarines are the latest type of British submarines, the vessels being 338 feet in length, with a surface speed of 24 knots and a speed submerged of nine knots. They carry eight torpedoes tubes, one four-inch gun and one three-inch gun.

The disaster to the K-5 occurred while she was practicing with four other submarines of the K class.

## Hon. A. L. Sifton Dies at Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. A. L. Sifton, Secretary of State, died at 8.15 Friday morning.

Right Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.A., LL.B., D.C.L. (Medicine), was born at St. John's, Middlesex County, six miles from the city of London, Ont., on October 26, 1859. He was a son of John Wright Sifton, for some years a member and for one term Speaker of the Legislature of Manitoba, and of his wife, Kate Watkins, both of Irish descent.

He leaves to survive his less a wife, and one son and one daughter.

## Supply Cork With Building Material

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Plans made to rebuild Cork's burned area have resulted in the Irish International Trading Corporation, Ltd., of Cork, Ireland, seeking materials in Canada. The Trade and Commerce Department has received a letter from that corporation asking to be put in touch with Canadian firms which can supply building materials for reconstruction purposes.

## 100 CIVILIANS ATTACK FOUR POLICE

In Running Battle Constables Hold Off Assaults—Sinn Feiner Killed.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—Four police, who were in a Ford car, had seized guns and ammunition at Salford, County Meath, yesterday when they were attacked by a party estimated to number 100 men. They lost the car, but for a mile they put up a brisk running fight, and then reached the shelter of a house, where they kept their assailants at bay for an hour until military and police reinforcements arrived. One Sinn Feiner is reported to have been killed and one wounded. Discoveries of arms and ammunition continue to be made.

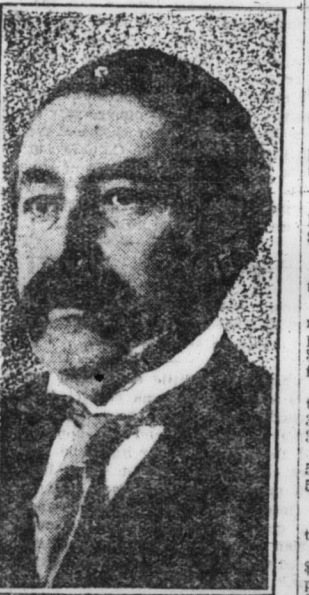
A police and military patrol was unblushingly sent near New Birmingham, Tipperary. A sergeant and private of the Lincoln Regiment were shot dead and three constables were wounded.

Civilian attacks on the police and the military in various sections of the country continued Sunday. Early today there was a simultaneous attack by one hundred civilians on the police and military barracks which adjoin each other in the centre of the town of Bandon, County Cork. There was severe fighting for nearly an hour, which resulted in the attacking party being beaten off. The Crown forces suffered no casualties, but one civilian is known to have been killed.

There was a fierce battle Sunday when a large body of armed men attacked the Glenbowrie Police Barracks near Clonmel. The civilians were beaten off. No casualties were reported as a result of the fighting.

London, Jan. 24.—Sir Edward Carson is expected to refuse the Premiership of the Province of Ulster and also to resign his seat in the House of Commons. He is expected to do so in the near future. He will continue his interest in Ireland, the newspaper declares, "simply as a well-wisher from England."

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.—Carlyle.



Takes Up Reins of Government. M. Briand, the famous French statesman, who has accepted the offer of President Millerand and formed a cabinet in succession to Legerues.

## RISE IN EUROPEAN EXCHANGE IN N. YORK

Advance Ascribed to Progress in Allied Claims Against Germany.

A despatch from New York says:—Exchange on European countries rose vigorously in this market on Thursday, the advance being ascribed by international bankers to reported progress in connection with the claims of the allies against Germany.

Demand bills on London were quoted at \$3.77 1/2, the highest since the latter part of last July, and at noon a further advance to \$3.78 1/2 was reported.

The French rate or Paris demand bills sold at 6.60, a gain of 14 points over Wednesday's final price, and a new high level for the current movement.

Marks or German remittances sold at 1.64, a slight gain over Wednesday. The other continental remittances were irregularly higher.

## Queen Mary to Receive Oxford Degree

London, Jan. 24.—For the first time in history a Queen of England is about to receive an Oxford degree. The university only recently had been given the right to confer degrees on women, and as soon as that was granted the Oxford authorities lost no time in asking Queen Mary to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law. The ceremony probably will take place about the end of March, when the Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, will be visiting Oxford to inspect the women's colleges.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.97 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.82 1/2.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51 1/2; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 1 feed, 46 1/2; No. 2 feed, 42 1/2.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 93c; No. 4 CW, 78c; feed, 65c; rejected, 65c.  
All above in store, Fort William.  
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.  
No. 2 spring, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 winter, \$1.90 to \$1.95.  
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.10.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 54c, according to freights outside.  
Barley—Making, 90 to 95c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$9.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.85, outside.  
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.80; second patents, \$10.40.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.60.  
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$40, firm; shorts, per ton, \$40; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.  
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 35 1/2c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.  
Margarine—32 to 35c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 74 to 76c; select, 77 to 79c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 88c.  
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.  
Honey—30-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per

15-section case, 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 41c; heavy, 37 to 39c; cooked, 55 to 59c; rolls, 33 to 35c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 59c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 23 to 24 1/2c; tubs, 24 to 25c; prints, 24 to 25c; 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; Compound tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 19c; prints, 18 to 19 1/2c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$9.50 to \$10; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$9.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutlers, \$3 to \$4; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$17; sheep, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.50 to \$16; do, weighed off cars, \$15.75 to \$16.25; do, f.o.b., \$14.50 to \$15; do, country points, \$14.25 to \$14.60.  
Montreal.  
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 69c.  
Flour—Man. spring wheat, pat-god, firsts, \$10.90. Relief oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3.45 to \$3.50. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$40.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30. Cheese—Finest easterns, 27 to 27 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 55 to 57c. Eggs—Fresh, 80c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.  
Butcher steers, med., \$8 to \$9; com., \$7 to \$8; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$7. Good veal, \$13 to \$14; med., \$10 to \$12; grass, \$6. Ewes, \$5 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12; com., \$8 to \$11.50. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$17.50; sows, \$12.50.

## MULTI-MILLION INCOMES TAXED

Four Persons in U.S. Pay in Excess of \$5,000,000 in 1917.

Washington, Jan. 24.—One man in the United States made over \$5,000,000 in the year 1918, according to statistics for income in that year made public by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day.

The identity of the billionaire with the multi-million income for one year was not disclosed, the Commissioner explaining that the law requires that income tax returns be held confidential.

The amount of the tax paid has not been disclosed and cannot be figured exactly because the report does not show how much over \$5,000,000 was the income returned.

In 1917 there were four individuals in the United States who paid tax on incomes in excess of \$5,000,000. Their combined net income was \$57,000,000, or approximately \$14,250,000 each, and the average amount of tax paid by these individuals was \$4,937,731. It is probable that the 1918 billioneers paid the Government somewhere near that amount.

## Six Smallpox Cases in Montreal Since Jan. 1

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Two fresh cases of smallpox were reported in Montreal Saturday, making a total of six since January 1st, three of which are of persons coming directly from Ottawa.

Notifications have been sent to employers in the city that the vaccination by-laws must be complied with.

## New Cunard Liner is One-Class Boat

A despatch from London says:—For the first time a transatlantic liner sailed from England for America with no distinction of class in its passengers.

There are no first, second or third-class berths on the Albania, a Cunard liner, which has left Liverpool for New York, via Queenstown, on her maiden trip.

The Albania is described as a "one-class boat," all passengers having their own cabins and the run of the entire ship.

## ALARMED AT INDIA MILITARY SITUATION

Proposed Army Reduction is Causing Much Uneasiness.

A despatch from London says:—A

Reuter despatch from Delhi says:—"Much uneasiness prevails at the moment in the Indian army at the decision of the Government to demobilize about a dozen Indian cavalry and over thirty Indian infantry regiments. This means that about 30,000 men and 2,500 British officers will be discharged from the service by the end of March. It is also believed probable that the British forces in India will be reduced by the sending home of two British cavalry and of four British infantry battalions.

"These measures are being adopted partly because the great war is ended and partly owing to the withdrawal of troops from Mesopotamia and to the bad financial outlook in the country and the consequent growing Indian outcry at heavy army expenditures. The Government of India is now considering ways and means of meeting the heavy Budget deficit which seems inevitable, owing to the fall in exchange and severe trade depression."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial headed "Are We Giving Up India?" takes a very serious view of the announcement contained in this despatch. It says the reduction of the Indian army was not recommended by the commander-in-chief in India, nor by the Army Council at home, nor by the Viceroy's military advisers.

"These responsible authorities," it says, "are entirely opposed to any diminution of the small army of European soldiers which guards India against invasion and rebellion. It is regarded with equal disfavor by the most highly placed and experienced officials of the Indian Civil Service. Nevertheless, it was carried in the Viceroy's Council by the votes of non-official and native members. They objected to the increase of taxation which would be required to maintain the army at its present establishment. The Viceroy was unable or unwilling to insist on this necessary addition to the military budget, and on division the party in favor of ruinous economy was in the majority."

## CENSUS TAKING ON APRIL 24

England Makes Changes in Questions to be Asked.

A despatch from London says:—Finishing touches are being put to the arrangements for taking the census on April 24. Changes have been made in the questions that are to accompany the counting of the population. No returns will be required as to blindness, dumbness, deafness or imbecility, about which information has been previously somewhat unreliable.

Ages, however, must be given with more precision than before—montas as well as years, while details will be sought "in respect of married men, widowers and widows," concerning the number and ages of children under sixteen. Another new inquiry calls for the enumeration of places of work, and there is also to be a better classification of industries.

Preparations for the census in England and Wales are placed on an estimated population of 35,000,000, two million more than ten years back, for though war wastage and lower birth rates have to be reckoned, emigration has been at a standstill for some years.

Scotland has her own registrar, and Ireland will likewise act independently. Present statistics put the aggregate population of the United Kingdom at 45,500,000.

## 15,000,000 BUSHELS OF CORN FOR CHINA

New York, Jan. 23.—Herbert C. Hoover announced yesterday that an offer of 15,000,000 bushels of corn by mid-West farmers to alleviate suffering abroad had been accepted and the United Relief Commission would begin preparations necessary for collecting, shipping and distributing this corn. It must be milled, but the millers have not been approached on the subject.

The growers pledge delivery of their corn at the nearest railroad points, the work and cost of transportation to be handled by the Hoover organization, the American Committee for China Famine Fund and the Near East Relief Committee.

"It is estimated that it will cost 50 cents to move a bushel of corn from an Iowa farm to Europe, and about the same amount to transport it to China. So we will have to raise \$7,500,000 for transportation alone. There are other elements that go into the costs of movement and handling that have to be considered and worked out."

## King George is Member of Large Black Pig Society

A despatch from London says:—King George has just been elected a member of the Large Black Pig Society, The Times announces.

Members of this society are breeders of a famous Berkshire variety of large hogs, some of which were purchased recently from the royal farms at Windsor by King Alfonso of Spain, with a view to improving the native breeds.

