Small Incident Creates Critical Situation.

Religious Strike Proposed Because Two Pigeons Killed--Austrian Government in Danger of Collapse--Steel Plants at Sydney Complain of Order Stringency--Irish Affairs More Serious Than Ever.

CONSIDERING AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Conditions in Austria, described as "critical," were considered by the Supreme Allied Council in session to-day. The possibility of an utter collapse of the Austrian Government with attendant danger of anarchy and Bolshevism, has been before the heads of the Allied Cabinet for several weeks and the necessity for stabilizing affairs was approved when this morning the sitting began. Lloyd George and Brian are apparently seeking to compose their differing views relating to reparations before this important topic is discussed by the full session of the Council. They appear to be far apart.

RELIGIOUS STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Stock Exchange and Bullion Markets were closed to-day and a general religious strike is proposed in consequence of a grave incident yesterday attendant upon the killing of two pigeons in the street by two European boys. The natives consider the pigeons sacred. A crowd of angry Indians gathered and remonstrated with the boys. The police took charge of the lads and also several Hindoo boys, with whom they had been fighting. The crowd followed demanding release of the Hindoo boys, whereupon the police charged and scenes of intense excitement ensued. The natives stoned the police and several persons were injured. Seventeen arrests were made. Native merchants are meeting to consider what steps should be taken.

SOVIET TROOPS MUTINY.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Soviet Russian troops at Potshka, near the Lettish frontier, have mutinied and killed several commissaries, says an exchange telegraph despatch. The uprising is said to have been quelled by force, but similar demonstrations are reported from other districts where soldiers are hungry and ill-clad.

STEEL PLANT MAY SHUT DOWN.

SYDNEY, Jan. 25.

Two thousand four hundred men are employed at the steel plant here, as compared with four thousand when the full staff is engaged. An official stated this morning that no new orders had been received and the outlook was not too roseate. He expressed the opinion that unless new business was booked the plant would suspend operations next week.

PAN-ISLAMIC UNION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople says arrangements have been completed for a conference in Moscow in February of representatives of Middle Eastern States, including Turkey, Armenia and Persia for settlement of boundary disputes. Delegates from Moslem States have just finished a conference at Sivas under communistic auspices for the purpose of forming a Pan-Islamic Union.

MAINE STIRRED BY DOCTORS' ACTIONS.

HOULTON, Maine, Jan. 25.

All northern Maine is deeply stirred at the situation in Aristook County, where physicians, organized into a so-called trust, are refusing to respond to calls in outlying sections or give their services in case of childbirth.

BIG FIRE AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, Jan. 25.

Damage estimated at two and a half million dollars was caused here today by fire of unknown origin. Several city blocks were practically destroyed.

THE DAILY STORY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.

Civilian attacks on police and the military in various sections of the country continued steady hourly 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 of 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 on Sunday, when a large body of armed men attacked Glenboster police barracks, near Clonmel. The civilians were beaten off; no casualties.

TO STUDY BIG ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

PARIS, Jan. 25.

After rejecting to-day a proposal to turn the Austrian financial problem over to the League of Nations, the Allied Supreme Council decided to appoint a commission to make thorough inquiry into the entire question of the economic situation in Europe, with particular reference to Austria. The Council took this action in view of the option of conferers that as the Austrian situation involved the entire European economic situation it was advised to have this through the most competent representatives of Allied countries available. These representatives, it was decided, will be Sir Robert Horne, President of the British Board of Trade; Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Liberated Regions; Signor Giannini, Italian Economic Expert, and probably the Ministers of Commerce of other Allied countries, including Belgium. The committee was appointed this forenoon, and it was expected to meet before the day was over and expedite its work, in order that definite decision might be taken before the close of the conference here. During discussion in the Council to-day the general opinion was developed that it was useless to try to do anything for Austria apart from the solution of economic problems of the neighboring countries with which Austria's future is bound to be closely connected, and the suggestion from the Austrian section of the Reparations Committee for an advance to Austria of $25,000,000 yearly for ten years, guaranteed by pledges on Austria's resources was not acted upon. The tendency is, it appears, to reject any proposition likely to involve increased taxation for France and Great Britain, and the Italian viewpoint is that Austria should not be allowed to bind herself to any particular.

TWO KILLED IN AMBUSH.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Members of police and military patrols, ambushed near New Birmingham, Tipperary, were caught at a sharp turn of the road while they were approaching the village of Glengool, says a despatch. They were met by a hail of bullets from in front and on their flanks. One officer and two privates were wounded and a sergeant and private of the Lincoln Regiment were shot dead.

ON SMALLER WAGES.

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 25.

Three local mills of Canadian Cotton, Limited, with all mills operated by that company in Canada went on a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages, effective to-day. About fifteen hundred operatives are affected.

FIGHTING GIOLLITTI'S INDUSTRIAL BILL.

ROME, Jan. 25.

Conservative and Radical elements in Italy have virtualy joined forces in combatting a bill prepared for Parliament by Premier Giolitti, which would give workers a share in the management of industrial plants. The measure would appear to place in the hands of workingmen a general supervision over industrial operations in this country.

BRITISH MISSION WILL BE DISSOLVED.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.

The British Military Control Mission, it is announced, will be dissolved at the end of March.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE.

DELSNITZ, Saxony, Jan. 25.

An explosion of fire damp in a mine at this place has caused the death of thirty-six miners. Forty were injured.

O'CALLAGHAN'S PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.

Michael Francis Doyle, counsel for O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who was granted a seaman's certificate by the Immigration authorities yesterday, said last night O'Callaghan plans to remain in the United States for sixty days. The purpose of his visit has been accomplished, Doyle said.

Foreign Sports Items.

BRITISH BOXERS CLEAN SWEEP.

New York, January 18.—British boxers made a clean sweep over Americans here last night in the first international amateur tournament staged by the International Sporting Club.

The champions of the London police force and the British army and navy defeated the best of the respective American classes before a large crowd in the ball-room of the Commodore Hotel.

Capt. E. C. Chandler, heavyweight champion of the British army, won the decision from Private John Courtwright, Camp Holbridge, Maryland.

Jack Watson, the champion of the British navy, was awarded the decision over Ralph Ritchie, of the Hampton Roads Station.

Harry Mallin, middleweight, king of the London "Bobbies," defeated Johnny Ruff of the New York force.

Hugh Brown, light heavyweight, knocked out Sergeant Ben Davis, the Indian "doughboy."

The bouts were conducted under the rules of the International Amateur Federation, which provides for two-minute rounds and a third round of four minutes.

30 MINUTES OVERTIME DRAW.

Montreal Jan. 18.—After battling for thirty minutes overtime with the score tied at two-all, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and Shamrocks agreed to call their Montreal city hockey league game off to-night.

The other result in the league game to-night was: McGill, 2; Victoria, 3.

AUSTRALIAS' FINE INNINGS.

Adelaide, Jan. 19.—Australia completed its second innings in their third cricket test match with England here to-day, and scored the fine total of 582 runs.

The innings saw three centuries. Armstrong, 121; Kelleway, 147; and Pellew, 104. Cricket experts state that the stonewalling innings of Armstrong, yesterday, was the finest ever seen in Australia.

At the close of the day's play England had lost one wicket for 66.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of MINARD'S LINIMENT—

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor ailments, such as Sprains, Bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly.

(signed) Ellison Gray.

East Kemptville, N. S.

Stafford's Phoratone contains 13 different ingredients and every one of these ingredients are absolutely pure cough remedies.

Famous Extravagance.

Sir Edmund Walker Speaks Plainly—Reviews the Trade of the Year at Annual Meeting of Bank of Commerce.

Hopefulness, in time of depression, is not generally sought for in the utterances of bank presidents. Sir Edmund Walker, however, at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce frankly regarded it "as a source of genuine satisfaction to all fair-minded people that we are now fully entered upon that adjustment of prices, both for commodities and labor, upon the reasonable settlement of which all hope for our future happiness and prosperity rests." His hopefulness is not of a character that fails to see the difficulties in the way of readjustment.

In reviewing the trade of the year and particularly the excess of imports, he speaks in no uncertain terms of "fatuous extravagance" and our "lavish expenditure of money at a time when the world is full of real trouble." In these characteristics of the pepole is found a part, if not the whole, cause of our adverse trade balance. While observant of our own shortcomings, Sir Edmund also deals very plainly with the obstacles, present and prospective, to the development of our foreign trade. To any unfriendly act by the Senate of the United States by the way of tariff discrimination, the rejoinder, he points out, will inevitably be decreased purchases from that country. It cannot escape the attention of business men in the United States that to check the movement of Canadian products will have that effect. Sir John Aird in his address, also referred to this matter in a way that ought to clarify public opinion, but the United States is not the only offender according to Sir Edmund, in respect of restriction on our exports. Our cattle industry has grown very considerably but it is capable of expansion if markets can be found for our live stock products. In common with Canadians generally, he feels that for our live stock products as well as our field crops the United Kingdom is the natural market, but for about thirty years Great Britain, supposedly a free trade country, obdurately adheres to its embargo against our cattle. If Canadian cattle breeders were satisfied that it was the will of the people of England that Canadian cattle should not be imported to satisfy the requirements of consumers there, nothing could be said. Apparently Sir Edmund feels that the embargo is not in accordance with the wishes of the masses in the United Kingdom.

The changes in domestic trade and commerce were reviewed in detail by Sir Edmund. As he saw the difficulties of foreign trade, he also sees those confronting the development of domestic trade. The outstanding one, in Sir Edmund's opinion, if his remarks at the meeting are correctly interpreted, is inequitable taxation, that is, taxation which unduly burdens enterprise and the development of enterprise. He does "not hesitate to say now that the war is over, that some of the present forms of Dominion taxation, while justifiable during the war period and the period immediately succeeding it, are in danger of becoming destructive of enterprise and perilous to our future if not altered." These are significant words, but Sir Edmund says frankly that taxation must be imposed to such an extent as to produce revenue in excess of expenditure. On the constructive side he suggests a tax on the sale of commodities and real property in Canada. He deals with this suggestion at length and regards it as fair, but speaks reservedly on the question of its practicability.

At the commencement of his address, Sir Edmund was hopeful as to the result of steps towards readjustment, but he uttered a note of warning at the close. When the adjustment has reached the retail public and a new basis of values has been generally accepted, Sir Edmund looks for a general prosperity throughout the world, in which Canada will have a large share. That share will be in proportion to this country's sense in realizing now that its particular sin is its extravagant expenditure and willingness to incur debt.

Goal Keeper Collapsed.

DIED SEVEN MINUTES LATER.

Springhill, Jan. 14. — While the spectators were watching the work of the Springhill players in practice and waiting for the appearance of the Amherst team, Dan Angus Macdonald, veteran goal tender of the Springhill team, suddenly collapsed in the goal, and seven minutes later died in the dressing-room, where he was carried by his team mates. Doctors Wardrope and Withrow pronounced death due to heart failure. It was first thought that he had merely taken a weak turn.

With Macdonald lying dead the Amherst players arrived and a great shout went up, the spectators not realizing that Macdonald was dead. The Amherst players not only agreed to cancellation of the game but refused to accept any expense money.

The spectators, too, refused to accept the money for the tickets, many asking that the "gate" be given to Macdonald's widow, who is left with seven small children, the oldest of whom is 14 years.

The deceased player, who was 35 years of age, was very popular and has worked at No. 2 Slope for several years. In his younger days he played baseball with the Westville team. He has been goal tender on the Springhill team for a number of years.

Owing to a weak heart Macdonald had been previously warned on several occasions not to take part in anything of an exciting nature.

Wasn't Using Soap.

A serious inconvenience is caused in Australia by the lack of spring water. The trouble is partly overcome by the use of huge tin tanks in which the rain is caught.

Naturally, towards the breaking up of the dry season, water in the tanks becomes very precious.

A judge, on circuit, arriving at a bush shanty, asked for a bath. Such a luxury was naturally refused, as there was only a little water left at the bottom of the tank reserved for drinking purposes (says the author of "Quaint Acquaintances").

When dinner was ready, as the judge could not be found, the landlord went to call him; whereupon a muffled voice issued from the tank, where the judge was bathing!

The landlord, justly furious, roundly abused his guest.

"Do not excite yourself," the latter observed casually. "I am not spoiling the water, for I am not using any soap!"

Fashions and Fads.

Sports skirts will be fuller.

Panels may be outlined in braid.

Gray is the fashionable color of Paris.

Coat frocks for spring are made of linen.

Overblouses show flutings at neck and wrist.

Mignonette is a closely woven silk jersey.

Sleeves are once more trimmed with buttons.

The cape influence is noted in the spring debut.

Coats may be trimmed with matching braid.

Linen blouses will be trimmed with coarse lace.

Severely cut coat suits feature the skirt with fitted yoke.

A fascinating, fashionable color is the new tangerine red.

White flannel is used for vest and long collar of a plaid suit.

Cotton net is embroidered with Angora wool in moss stitch.

Batiste and organdie are used to trim frocks of crepe de chine.

Black velvet cloaks appear embroidered elaborately in white.

A new neckline is rather high and widens slightly on the shoulders.

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