

ALLIES MUST COMPLETELY DEFEAT THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI

Danger of a World Revolution, Says Former Danish Minister Just Arrived in London From Russia.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Scavenius, former Danish Minister, who has just arrived in London from Russia, interviewed by Reuters' correspondent, said that the situation in Russia was hopeless as long as the Allies took no steps to end Bolshevism, which was a real international danger and growing stronger every day, for the Bolshevists were marvelous propagandists and were working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He was sure the Bolshevists would win in Germany unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop them by supplying the Germans with more food and sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolshevists from Petrograd and Moscow. Such a force need not be big because the whole population was opposed to Bolshevism. As soon as the Bolshevists were expelled from Petrograd and Moscow the whole movement would collapse. He was sure an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was that if Bolshevism won that Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish with Bolshevism immediately.

BRITAIN STILL A CREDITOR NATION

Motherland Not Weakened by More Than Two Thousand Millions.

A despatch from London says:—The Observer, which is well informed on financial subjects, publishes to-day a significant article on post-war international finance, which has direct interest for Canadians. After referring to the "recoverable assets" Britain has at command, the writer goes on to say: "Behind lie the problems of the sum that will ultimately be produced in repayment of our loan to Allies and dominions, and of the amount we shall get out of Germany against our bill for damages. All these uncertainties affect not only the question of how much the Government will have to raise every year in taxation, but also the larger problem of our position in international finance, and of our power to maintain our prestige and to control of the exchange."

Discussing the question of "How we stand now," the writer says: "We are, on paper, still very much a creditor country. The Chancellor boasted, with very just pride, in his budget speech last April, that all we had borrowed abroad during the war we had borrowed in order to lend to Allies, so that with regard to our own war cost we had been self-sufficient. The figures officially published, in so far as they can be understood, more than bear out this statement."

The article suggests that Great Britain should entirely wipe out her loans to her Allies, Russia, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, and others, "making a present to our late brothers in arms, much harder hit than we are, of their promises to pay."

"We do not seem to have weakened our international position to the extent of much more than 2,000 millions, by borrowing abroad and sales of securities," says the article, "and 2,000 millions is only half the sum that was usually accepted before the war as the amount of our overseas investments. So that we are still nearly half as much a creditor country as before the war, even after wiping out our loans to Allies. Relative, of course, the weakening is greater, because America and many neutrals have increased their wealth very rapidly during the war, while we have been losing; but there seems to be no reason for the view that we are no longer a creditor country, especially as we have another foreign account in our claim on Germany."

Germany Fails to Turn Over Huge Quantities of Guns

A despatch from London says:—Germany has fallen behind in the last month in turning over material required by the terms of the armistice. A checking to date shows a shortage of 685 heavy guns, 7,000 machine guns, 1,000 trench mortars, 600 air planes, 4,736 engines, 5,000 motor lorries and 420,000 railroad cars.

With the death of Mr. John Henry McLachlan, who died at St. Joseph's Hospital after an attack of heart trouble, the coterie of retired Prairie farmers who reside in Victoria loses one of its best known members.

SUITABLE MEMORIALS FOR THE EMPIRE DEAD

A despatch from London says:—At a meeting of the Imperial Graves Commission over which Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, presided, and at which all British overseas representatives were present, the chairman states that all overseas Governments had unreservedly agreed to bear their share of whatever expense was involved in worthily honoring the memory of their dead. The commission, therefore, was free to discharge its task in no ungrudging or niggardly spirit. The commission adopted the recommendation that the most suitable method of honoring those whose graves could not be found or identified would be to place a tablet, appropriately inscribed, in a cemetery near the spot where it is believed the men were killed. It is estimated that there will be at least a thousand cemeteries. The commission decided to ask the Indian Government to formulate proposals for the establishment of an agency in India for the care of British graves there. The commission also warmly thanked the Union of South Africa Government for its most generous offer to meet the entire cost of cemeteries and for the provision of memorials to officers and men of the Imperial forces dying within the Union.

BRITISH PEACE DELEGATES NAMED

Dominions to Appear at Conference as Small Nations.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councillor, have been appointed plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference by the British Cabinet, according to the Express and the Mail.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada; William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, and General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will be colonial representatives, who will have seats when the congress takes up business of interest to the dominions they represent, it is said. According to the Express, an important decision was reached by the Cabinet in providing that the dominions will appear at the Peace Congress as small nations.

The delegates will go to Paris on Saturday for the purpose of attending sittings of the inter-allied conference.

SNOWSHOE 100 MILES TO ENLIST WITH CANADIANS

A despatch from London says:—Captain John MacGregor, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was recently awarded the Victoria Cross, was a native of Cawdor, Nairnshire, Scotland, where his mother lives. At the outbreak of the war he snowshoed 100 miles to enlist. For leading the charge at Vimy Ridge in 1917 he received the D.C.M. and his commission, and in January of last year won the Military Cross and a captaincy for his determination and gallantry at Hill 70.

Marshal Foch Will Consent To Prolong The Armistice

A despatch from Basel says:—The North German Gazette of Berlin says that upon the request of Marshal Foch, allied and German plenipotentiaries will meet January 14 or 15, at Trèves, to discuss a prolongation of the armistice. The Daily Chronicle urges the associated powers when renewing the armistice to stipulate for the right of occupation of any strategic position they may desire in order to preserve order and secure their own safety.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Proclaims Itself a Republic

Metz, Jan. 12.—Luxembourg was proclaimed a republic on Friday, when the Grand Duchess Marie retired from the capital, taking up quarters in a chateau nearby.

The Chamber held an excited meeting, the Clericals quitting the House in a body.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.14 1/2; in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 73 1/2; No. 3 C.W., 74; extra No. 1, feed, 75 1/2; No. 1 feed, 74 1/2, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.75; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70, January shipment.

Ontario corn, new crop—No. 2 white, 71 to 74; No. 3 white, 70 to 73, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.03 to \$2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.00. Barley—Malt, new crop, 92 to 97c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.30. Rye—No. 2, \$1.54, nominal. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton. Middlings, \$21.00 to \$22.00 per ton. Mixed \$19 to \$20 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 55 to 56c; selected, storage, 58 to 60c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 78c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 1/2 to 28c; twins, 28 to 28 1/2; spring made, large, 28 1/2 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29 1/2c.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gallon tins, \$3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32c to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, plain, 40 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c.

Cottages rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30 1/2c; clear bellies, 28 to 28 1/2c; fat common, \$3.25.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 29 1/2 to 30c; tubs, 30 to 30 1/2c; pails, 30 1/2 to 30 3/4c. Shortening, tierces, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27 1/2c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed 90c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35. Roll-oats—bags, 90 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Middlings, \$21.00 to \$22.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20.00 to \$21.00.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2c. Eggs—Selected, 55 to 57c.

No. 1 stock, 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$25.50 to \$26.00.

Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do., common, \$8.50 to \$8.80; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do., medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., common and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.50; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$15.00; spring lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; calves, good to choice, \$16.00 to \$18.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.50 to \$18.75; do., weighed off cars, \$18.75 to \$19.00; do., f.o.b. country points, \$18.25 to \$18.50.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Choice steers, \$12 to \$13; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$9.50 to \$10; choice butcher bulls, \$9 to \$10; good, \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8. Choice butcher cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$7.50. Canners, cattle, \$5 to \$6. Sheep, \$9 to \$11; lambs, \$11 to \$14; milk-fed

calves, \$12 to \$15; grass-fed, \$6 to \$7. Choice select hogs, off cars, \$18 to \$18.50; others, according to quality, down to \$14.

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL

500 Little Patients Victims of War and Hunnish Cruelty.

Through villages swarming with troops and packed with ordinance we arrived at an old caserne, which had been converted into the children's hospital of the district, says an American writer. It is in charge of one of the first of America's children specialists.

Here are 500 little patients. This barracks converted into a hospital is full of babies, the youngest being only six days old when I was there. Many of the children have no parents. Others have lost their mothers; their fathers are serving in the trenches. It is not always easy to find out how they came to be orphans; there are such plentiful chances of losing parents who live continually under shell fire. One little boy, on being asked where his mother was, replied gravely: "My mamma, she is men have read about in a lifetime. Many of them have been captured by and recaptured from the Huns. They have been in villages where the dead lay in piles and not even the women were spared. They have been present while indecencies were worked upon their mothers. They have seen men hanged, shot, bayoneted, and flung to roasts in burning houses. The pictures of all these things hang in their eyes. When they play it is out of politeness to the kind Americans, not because they derive any pleasure from it."

Night is the troublesome time. The children hide under their beds with terror. The nurses have to go the rounds continually. If the children would only cry, they would give nurses' feet some rest. But instead they creep silently out from between the sheets and crouch against the floor like dumb animals! That is what they are when first they are brought in. Their most primitive instincts for the beginnings of cleanliness seem to have vanished. They have been fished out of caves, ruined dourts, broken houses. They are full of skin diseases as the beggar who sat outside eagles as the beggar who sat outside eagles to lick their sores. They have lived on offal so long that they have the faces of the extremely aged. And their hatred! Directly you utter the word "boche" all the night-gowned figures sit up in their cots and curse. When they have done cursing of their own accord they sing the "Marseillaise."

GREATEST WAR-SHIP HANDED OVER

Superdreadnought and Flotilla of U-Boats Surrendered to Allies.

London, Jan. 12.—The German superdreadnought, Baden, has arrived in Scapa Flow and has been interred there with the other vessels of the German fleet. The surrender of this warship was demanded in place of the battle-cruiser Mackensen, which was not sufficiently completed to leave Germany.

The Baden is a vessel of about 27,000 tons, similar to the Queen Elizabeth class, mounting eight 15-inch guns and steaming nominally 23 knots.

Another flotilla of German submarines, numbering 16, is to leave Germany to-morrow for surrender to the allies.

There are still seven submarines in neutral waters which are about to be surrendered, and 44 U-boats in German ports which must be given up. One hundred and seventy are in various stages of building, but the majority of them are mere skeletons and further construction work on these vessels has been suspended.

Three Canadian Delegates At Inter-Allied Conferences

A despatch from Paris says:—La Liberty says it understands that Great Britain will have three special delegates for each of its Dominions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The newspaper asks why the French protectorates of Morocco, Tunis and possibly Algeria, has no special representation.

People of Luxembourg Duchy Wary Republic Proclaimed

A despatch from Metz says:—A large crowd paraded before the Grand Ducal Palace in Luxembourg on Friday, requesting the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the proclamation of a republic. A committee on public safety has been appointed and quiet is being maintained everywhere in Luxembourg.

ARCHANGEL FORCE ATTAINED OBJECT

Prevented the Establishment of U-Boat Base in Arctic Ports.

London, Jan. 12.—British and American troops in and south of Archangel are now frozen in for the winter, but there is no anxiety about this force because they are well equipped with Arctic clothes and have plenty of food. Troops in Murmansk, however, are still accessible. Food shipped to Archangel during the period of occupation is sufficient for the troops as well as the population of 170,000 Russians in an area of 40,000 square miles which the British and American troops occupy in Northern Russia.

The food for the civil population was provided by the British, but the expense was defrayed by America. Great Britain, like America, is not sending any more troops to Northern Russia and in military quarters here it was said to-day that only a few 120 operators or a few doctors, if required, would go.

Small as the force is, it is contended that their occupation of this territory prevented the Germans establishing a submarine base in the ice-free Arctic ports, from which they expected to attack American transports.

Operating with the Anglo-American forces in the Archangel and Murmansk district are 8,000 Russians, Karelians and Finns. To abandon them, it is asserted, would be to leave them at the mercy of the Bolshevik forces. The present military strength of the Bolsheviks is as yet unknown, but great quantities of allied artillery ammunition, as well as guns and materials, left by the retreating Germans, fell into their hands. Many Russian officers have been driven to enlist because of hunger.

A force of 6,000 pro-ally Russians, operating with the Anglo-American forces, have been responsible, it is said, for preventing the Bolsheviks entering the rich Siberian areas.

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Third Division Not to be Sent Home Direct From France

London, Jan. 12.—The third division of the Canadian Corps, the first to be demobilized, will be brought to England before being returned to Canada, as at first intended. Arrangements have been made for a camp for this division here and the first of its units will leave for home early in February.

Copenhagen Says Fighting Has Been Resumed in Berlin

London, Jan. 12.—Fighting has been resumed in Berlin, according to advices received here to-night from Copenhagen. The Spartans are said to be still holding a portion of the Tagelblatt building. The Spartans can losses since the outbreak of the revolution are said to be about 1,300 persons killed.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Victoria's ice skating arena, which has been closed for the past three years, is opened again.

Potatoes were dug from the Fraser Valley gardens in December, so mild was the weather.

Great damage is being done by bark beetles to the timber of British Columbia.

In the seven days between December 5th and 11th, five persons succumbed to automobile accidents at Vancouver.

Victoria schools, owing to the influenza epidemic, have again been closed, not to be re-opened until after the holidays.

A reconstruction league has been organized at Vancouver to consider housing problems, immigration, industries, and natural resources.

Lieut. James H. Hampton, of Port Hammond, who was last seen spinning down in flames from a height of 2,000 feet, is reported missing.

Lieut. W. J. Kane, of Port Moody, while in Mesopotamia, met Howe, a Turkish prisoner there, whom he recognized as the proprietor of a fruit store in Vancouver.

Lance-Corporal W. J. Murdoch, a compositor on the Vancouver Daily World, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery overseas.

Twice wounded and awarded the Military Medal, R. F. Perkins, of Port Kells, has now won his commission in the field, although not yet twenty years of age.

Development work on the Pitt Meadows Oil Wells, Ltd., is proceeding favorably. The official drill depth is 1,987.6 and the sand contained in the last samples looks promising.

That the death rate in Vancouver has been unusually high during the past two months is shown by the large number of applications for probate being filed.

Members of the Burnaby Council, the police commissioners and representatives of the municipal staff attended the funeral of the late chief constable, William Parkinson, at Edmonds, B.C.

Nursing Sister Gladys Carveth, a former Victoria nurse, has recently returned from overseas and is now attached to the staff at Shaughnessy Heights Military Hospital, Vancouver.

Chief Batiste George, of the Inkamp Reserve, is probably the largest subscriber among the Indians of Canada to the Victory Loan, having invested \$21,000 of his own savings.

Mr. D. Hardy, postmaster at Campbell River, succumbed to Spanish influenza.

Word has been received at New Westminster that Lieutenant J. W. H. Crispin, of that city, has lost both legs and the right eye when wounded in France.

Everett W. Hogan has been appointed chief inspector of the soil and crop division of the Department of Agriculture, B.C.

The production of spruce in British Columbia for airplanes will be curtailed owing to the signing of the armistice.

The Arrow Lakes District having doubled its number of subscribers and trebled its Victory Loan over last year, has won nine crowns.

Lieut. Roland Thompson and Lieut. Hugh Thompson (brothers) of Vernon, B.C., have both been awarded the Military Cross overseas.

Flight Lieutenant Darrell Tepeorten, Vancouver, is the latest of the R.A.F. aces, and has won distinction as a patrol leader on the Italian front.

The Mine-Straw Sea

The sinking of the British warship Cassandra by a mine is another illustration of the danger from this source to which vessels will be exposed for some time to come. After the Russo-Japanese war disasters of the kind occurred now and then for a number of years. Conditions may easily be worse now, for the Germans, in planting the mines, disregarded all the rules. It was determined at The Hague that no belligerent should "lay unanchored automatic contact mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after those who laid them have lost control of them," or should "lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings." Germany charged Great Britain with sowing the waters of the North Sea with mines. But Great Britain took every precaution to see that merchant ships kept to the safe lanes. The operations of the German minelayers were absolutely indiscriminate, as the losses in merchant tonnage showed. The Allied navies will have their work cut out for them for some time in hunting down and destroying these menaces to navigation.

BRITAIN ACQUIRES ORDNANCE STORES

A despatch from London says:—Canadian ordnance stores on this side have been sold to the Imperial authorities under an arrangement insuring that the Canadian Government should receive 100 per cent. on all new equipment.

