

SIR ROBERT BORDEN WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE OF NATIONS

British Dominions Will Receive Consideration Commensurate With Their Participation in the War and Their Status in British Commonwealth.

A despatch from London says:—The conference of representatives of the allied nations which was to begin at Paris on January 6 has been postponed for one week owing to the development of the Cabinet crisis in Italy. It is now expected to meet on January 13, and arrangements to that end are being completed.

The character and scope of this conference is not likely to be defined until it actually meets. There is the view that it should be a formal gathering with a definite agenda to be considered, and offering a public report of conclusions to be reached, and an alternative proposal is that this conference should be completely informal and given up to the freest possible consideration of all questions of peace as they affect the attitude which the allied nations will take at the Peace Conference. The probabilities are that the latter course will be followed as lending itself more readily to the purposes in view: the adjustment of all differences between the allies so that they can go into the Peace Congress with an agreed programme. There is no difficulty about the representation at this conference as all the allied countries will have ample opportunity of

presenting their views by their representatives.

The British delegation will be headed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, but there will be attached an extensive retinue of officials from the Foreign Office and from the various services.

The Canadian Mission will proceed to Paris in time for this conference and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, will represent Canada in these preliminary and important discussions.

The date for the official peace congress has not yet been fixed. It can be called in short order, as the delegates who are to attend it are now in Paris, or on their way there. The belief is that the inter-allied conferences will require about a fortnight, and that the actual peace conference will begin its work about the first of February.

The questions of the representation of the various countries entitled to be present at this congress have not yet been fully settled, and may not be until they are considered by the inter-allied conference, but it may be said that the British Dominions will receive consideration commensurate with their participation in the war, and their status in the family of British nations.



After 47 Years—The famous Arc de Triomphe, Paris, which was closed in 1871 after the Prussians defied it by passing through in procession, is to be re-opened for a great Victory procession early in the year.

FORMER EMPEROR IS DEPRESSED

Continued Brooding on Downfall Telling on His Appearance.

Amerongen, Holland—Even the wonderful springlike weather of the new year did not bring the former German Emperor outside of Amerongen Castle, although his condition is improving daily. The principle cause of his indisposition appears to be mental depression, induced by the gradual realization of the full extent of his downfall. Recent reports from Germany are said to have accentuated this feeling.

Lack of open-air exercise and continual brooding have had such telling effect on Herr Hohenzollern's appearance that he scarcely is recognizable to those who saw him when he first came to Amerongen. His wife, who is with him almost constantly, displays much more buoyant spirits, and makes every effort to cheer him.

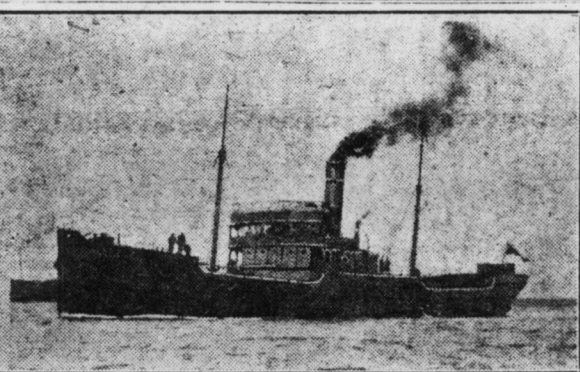
There is no sign of the immediate removal of the former Emperor, although many reports are current to that effect.

Million Tons of Fuel Oil Sent to Britain From America

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Shipping states that during the war over 1,000,000 tons of fuel oil were carried from the United States to Britain by 761 cargo steamers, specially fitted out to convey oil in double bottoms or ballast tanks. Fifteen thousand tons of oil were lost by enemy action and 2,000 by marine loss.

FORMER CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY DEAD

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruhpolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.



A "MYSTERY SHIP." This is one of the "mystery ships" which look like an ordinary tramp steamer. In reality she is a vessel of an entirely novel type, heavily armed with guns which are concealed and can be unmasked in a few seconds. In addition she has a very heavy armament of torpedoes and depth charge throwers, but she is built with a draught of only 3 1/2 feet, which made her practically immune from submarine attack. It is announced that one of these ships will be sent on a tour of the Empire and that it is hoped her light draught will enable her to pass through the St. Lawrence canals and be brought to lake ports.

PEERAGES FOR BRITISH GENERALS

Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty Rewarded With Earldoms.

A despatch from London says:—Earldoms will be conferred on Field Marshal Haig and Vice-Admiral Beatty, in recognition of their services during the war, according to The Mail.

It is stated that Generals Horne, Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood and Allenby will be elevated to the Peerage.

The newspapers say that these honors will probably be accompanied by grants of money. Immediate announcement of these honors is said by The Mail to be improbable, as Field Marshal Haig prefers to remain in command of the British armies until the treaty of peace is signed and the army is reconstructed on a peace basis, a work in which he is taking a deep interest.

It is recalled that Lord Roberts received a Parliamentary grant of £100,000, and that Lord Kitchener was given £50,000 after the South African War. These grants were in addition to the titles conferred upon them.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Beatty will be given the rank of full Admiral. Since he took over the command of the British fleet from Sir John R. Jellicoe he has borne the title of "Acting Admiral."

The Marquis of Milfordhaven, commanding the second cruiser squadron, and former First Lord of the Admiralty, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

GERMANS EVACUATE RIGA TO ESCAPE BOLSHIEVSKI

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Owing to the advance of superior forces of Bolsheviki, says a despatch from Berlin, the German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga, the Livonian port at the head of the Gulf of Riga.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Jan. 7.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/4, in store Fort William, not including tax.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. 75 1/4; No. 3 C.W. 71 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 72 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 71 1/4, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.70; No. 4 yellow, \$1.65; sample corn, feed, \$1.45 to \$1.50, track Toronto.
Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 70 to 73c; No. 3 white, 69 to 72c, 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 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, \$2.00.
Barley—Malt, new crop, 90 to 95c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.35.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.54, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality \$11.85, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.
Hay—No. 1, \$22.00 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.00 per ton, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 54 to 55c; selected, storage, 52 to 53c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 78c.
Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; do. 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; twine, 28 to 28 1/2c; spring made, large, 28 1/2 to 29c; twine, 29 to 29 1/2c.
Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen.
Maple Syrup—In 5-gal. tins, \$3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Barrelled Meats—Picked pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.
Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, 40 to 42c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c.
Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c. Cottage 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 backs, 25c.
Lard Pure, tierces, 20 to 20 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; pails, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; prints, 31 1/2 to 32c; shortening, tierces, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27 1/2c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Jan. 7.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 88c; flour, new standard grade No. 1, 25 to 26c; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. \$4.25 to \$4.50; bran \$37.25; shorts, \$42.25; Mouille, \$68.00 to \$70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots \$20.00 to \$21.00. Cheese, finest eastern, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs, selected, 59c; No. 1 stock, 51c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70. Dressed hog, abattoir, killed \$35.00 to \$35.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Market
Toronto, Jan. 7.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.25; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do. medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. common, \$8.00 to \$8.25; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. good, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do. common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$7.75 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11.25; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.85; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$150.00; do. com. and med., \$85.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$70.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$18.50; spring lambs, \$15.00 to \$18.00; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.00; do. weighed off cars, \$18.25; do. f.o.b., \$17.00.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT U.S.
A despatch from London says:—It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip through the British Dominions, according to a Paris despatch to The Mail.

NONE OF BAGDAD GUARD SURVIVE

85 Per Cent. of British Rank and File in Turkey Died.

A despatch from London says:—A British officer who was a prisoner in Turkey gave an account on Friday of the terrible hardships and cruelty inflicted upon British prisoners by the Turks. Describing the march from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad, the officer says the prisoners were driven like sheep along the desert ways. They were denied food, were short of water, and the Turks refused to allow them to rest. They were bayoneted or clubbed if they stopped and were struck with rawhide whips when they faltered.

Roughly speaking, according to the officer, from 75 to 85 per cent. of the British rank and file in Turkey died. One battery surrendered at Kut-el-Amara 117 strong; 11 are now alive. Other batteries are almost in the same condition. One regiment marched out of Kut-el-Amara 300 strong, of whom only 53 are now living.

The British Consular guard at Bagdad before the war consisted of two Indian officers and 85 men. When the war broke out they were interned in perfect physical condition. All of them are dead.

58 U-BOATS STILL TO BE SURRENDERED

Allies Destroyed or Captured 202 German Submarines During War.

London, Jan. 5.—The allies destroyed or captured 202 German submarines during the war. In addition to these, 14 German submarines were destroyed by the Germans themselves, ten in the Adriatic and four off Flanders. Seven others were interned in neutral countries.

The surrender of German submarines is not yet complete: the number already brought into British ports is 122. There are at least 58 still to be surrendered. The Germans are still busily engaged in building submarines. The allies are making no objection to this, for all these boats will be at the disposal of the allies when completed.

German surface warships actually brought into British ports were less than one battleship than stipulated in the armistice terms. The reason for this is that neither the Saxon nor the Mackensen has been completed by the German yards. The German battleship Baden is to be handed over instead. She will leave German waters for Scapa Flow within a week.

FRENCH SOLDIERS OCCUPY THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

A despatch from Paris says:—Two thousand French soldiers have entered Budapest, the Hungarian capital, according to a telegram from Zurich to the Temps. One detachment occupied the castle of Count Karolyi, where Field Marshal von Mackensen, of the German army, is interned. Gen. Berthelot, commander of the allied forces in Roumania is making a tour through Hungary to insure the proper carrying out of the armistice.

SOLDIERS EMBARK FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A despatch from London says:—To the strains of patriotic music played by military bands of the Imperial army, 1,500 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, who enlisted in British Columbia and Alberta, embarked at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon on the Canadian Pacific Empress of Asia, for the direct voyage to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

CITIZENS OF OCCUPIED PROVINCES MAY VOTE

A despatch from Paris says:—Marshal Foch, according to the Matin, has given permission for the Germans in the occupied Rhine Provinces to participate in the German elections. He also will allow freedom of the press and freedom of assembly as far as is compatible with the maintenance of order.

HUNS EVADED RUIN BY ARMISTICE

Great Allied Offensive Imminent When Germany Sued For Peace.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Germany hurried to request the armistice when she saw that a new allied offensive was to be launched on the Lorraine front on November 12 by 600,000 men under command of Gen. De Castelnau, says The Excelsior.

American and French troops, it says, were concentrated on the front between Briey and Chateau Salins. They were supported by 3,000 guns of all calibres and had 300 tanks available on a front of about 45 miles. Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, the German Commander on this front, had available only twenty-five divisions of inferior fighting quality. These divisions contained approximately 160,000 men. He had only one thousand guns.

This allied attack, The Excelsior continues, would have carried the war into annexed Lorraine and into Rhenish Prussia, threatening to cut off the German army in Belgium and in the Ardennes from its bases.

German General Headquarters, realizing that the divisions on other sectors were exhausted, and that its forces were demoralized and worn out, averted a catastrophe by pleading for an armistice. The Excelsior concludes:

"The success of the offensive was assured, but it could not have made victory more complete than it already was, because Germany accepted all our conditions. Marshal Foch deemed it useless to cause further shedding of blood, and consented to stop hostilities, although Germany was then in a desperate plight."

GERMANS WRECKED MANY AIRPLANES

British Army of Occupation at Cologne Finds Skeleton of Huge Gotha.

A despatch from London says:—Many German airplanes were destroyed in part by the Germans when they evacuated Cologne, according to reports from British correspondents in the British area of occupation.

Among the dismantled machines is the skeleton of a huge Gotha. It was built to carry 14 men, and on its broad wings are walks, while little iron ladders lead to the upper plane where the machine gunners were posted. Another machine is an armored airplane for use in attacking trenches with machine guns. The wings are of corrugated steel and steel plates a quarter of an inch thick protect all vital points as well as seats for two men. Two machine guns point down through the bottom of the fuselage.

POLES IN CONTROL OF POSEN: WHITE EAGLE ON EACH HOUSE

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, according to advices from Berlin. The official buildings are guarded by soldiers wearing German uniforms but with the cockade replaced by the white eagle of Poland. The Poles have taken complete charge, even in the German districts, and the German national monuments have been overturned, often after violent fighting. All the official money has been taken over by the Poles. The bakers refuse to sell bread to Germans, and the Polish colors fly from every house.

SURRENDERED U-BOATS ARE BEING DIVIDED UP

A despatch from London says:—German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the allies, according to The Mail. The newspaper says that fifteen go to France, ten to Italy, seven to Japan and four to the United States. The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic. The newspaper does not specify the manner in which the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN VIENNA FOUND TO BE VERY BAD

A despatch from London says:—Reuters is informed that the allied commission for revictualing Austria has arrived at Vienna. It has been found that the food shortage in Austria, especially in Vienna, is very bad and probably much more extensive arrangements than originally anticipated may have to be made for revictualing the population.

Status of ex-Kaiser in Holland Has Been Definitely Settled

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The British and Dutch Governments have arrived at an agreement regarding the status of the former German Emperor, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from The Hague.

BRINGING UP FATHER

