

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMS MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND

### Strict Military Regulations for Dublin and the South-West District of Ireland—Not a Hindrance to Proposed Settlement Now Under Way.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—The British Government has decided upon martial law for Ireland. The proclamation issued by the Government Thursday night, and confirmed by Friday morning's editions of London newspapers, has prescribed strict military regulations for Dublin and the south-west districts of Ireland.

The first inkling of the startling news came when the Daily Express announced that the Government had decided to proclaim the military in

complete charge of the situation in Dublin and other sections.

The Morning Post and the Chronicle confirm the news of the proclamation. It is stated that the Government insists that its action should not be interpreted as a hindrance to any proposed settlement, negotiations for which are under way.

The Government, it is said, has taken the position that the policy of stamping out the "murder gangs" in Ireland cannot be over-ridden because of overtures which are being made for peace in other directions.

## Allies Object to Payments to Ex-Kaiser

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Tageblatt hears that Great Britain and France have decided to send a protest against payments being made to the former German Emperor.

Recent Berlin despatches reported that the former German Emperor had received from Germany nearly 100,000,000 marks since his flight from that country to Holland.

### How Big Is a Man?

When we are reminded that it is not possible by taking thought to add cubits to one's stature, the trenchant saying might have been taken as a rebuke to conceit. A man may not be so big as he thinks he is.

There is little room in the world to-day for small men—the space is reserved for the big ones. And the latter are not significant by virtue of their self-assertion. Those who run about clamorous and insistent for recognition, hurt because notice is not taken, are likely to be the last to deserve it. Mr. Cheate (in the Life by E. S. Martin) is a little surprised when he meets the great scientists, Kelvin and Rayleigh, to find how humbly humble-minded they are. Of course—because they are wise men. They have so much wisdom that they know how inconspicuous the "greatest" man alive is before the wonder of Nature and the providence of God.

The voice does not always carry for mere shouting. Note how often real strength goes hand in hand with quietness. The leader of men does not have to "holler." He makes his presence felt without a sound. When he enters a room the subtle emanation of power needs no banners and no trumpeting. The appearance is all the advertisement that is required. Men who have shown to the world a redoubtable demeanor are known to be tender and gentle in the domestic relations. When they come home they shut the door on warfare.

In the face of the recent years that have erased so many thousands good and true, so many beautiful youths whose lives were radiant with promise, so many who seemed to hold the cup with the most precious life-blood of the race in their hands, it is hard to see how any man can stand up and, with the index finger directed selfward, invite the earth to contemplate his awesome majesty. How can conceit survive where the brave, the pure, the modest fell? How can we tolerate those who insist on telling their own story, with every embellishment of auto-glorification, when the voices are forever still of those who did far nobler deeds and said nothing thereof? It is for no man to pronounce on his own merit. Let the ages decide; and the verdict of the ages—if they notice him at all—may be the reversal of his fatuous conclusion as to his renown and lasting consequence.

The making of velvet hats, once an Austrian monopoly, is now firmly established in Britain.

## ARMENIA OBLIGED TO ACCEPT TERMS

### Turk Agreement Reduces Country to a Dismal Dimension.

A despatch from Paris says:—A telegram from Constantinople to the French Foreign Ministry received on Thursday states that, according to information from Ankara, a peace between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists was signed at Alexandropol during the night of December 2-3.

All Armenian arms are to be handed over to the Turkish Nationalists, except 1,500 rifles, 20 machine-guns and three cannon. Armenian territory is to be reduced to the district, Erivan and Lake Gokcha, and will not include the fortresses of Kars and Alexandropol.

A Bolshevik wireless message at the same time announces that a Soviet regime has been set up at Erivan and that accord will be made between the Soviet Republics of Armenia, Russia and Azerbaijan and the Kemalists.

This news is taken as the text of a note in the semi-official Temps explaining away reported differences between the French Foreign Ministry and M. Viviani at Geneva. The Temps says:

"The entry of the Turks into Armenia and the revolution in that country, which appears to have placed the Soviet in power, have completely changed the conditions under which the League of Nations had to consider the request for admission made by Armenia. Instructions given by the French Government to the members of the French delegation before their departure for Geneva were to support the Armenian request."

The explanation is then given that the request was made by the Armenian Government, which signed the Treaty of Sevres, and that it was only natural that France should wish to give it support.

"But," continues the Temps, "since then political and military events have completely overturned the situation in Armenia. Deprived of an independent Government—for the Government at Erivan appears to be only the creation of the Bolsheviks—Armenia appears to-day to be reduced to absurd dimensions by the armistice which the Turks have imposed."

## Parliament and President For Free City of Danzig

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Constituent Assembly of Danzig has proclaimed itself the Parliament of the free city, under the title of "Volksstag," with powers to enact legislation until 1923.

A majority of the Socialists, Independent Socialists and Poles voted against this decision, and then left the hall, taking no further part in the proceedings.

Dr. Sahn, the former Burgomaster, has been elected President of the Senate, and is thus the first President of the free city of Danzig.

## Canadian Scientists To Fly to Far North

A despatch from Ottawa says:—If plans now under consideration by the Dominion Air Board are matured, Canadian geologists who every summer make arduous trips to far northern regions to carry on field work, will next summer be spared much effort and saved several weeks of valuable time by being carried in airplanes. The first attempt to utilize the flying machines for this practical purpose will be made in the Mackenzie River basin and the flight will probably be from Peace River landing, in Northern Alberta, to Fort Norman. The man to advocate the air route for geologists was Dr. Alfred Thompson, member for the Yukon, who discussed the time-saving possibilities of this plan in the House of Commons two years ago.

The fall fur hunt in the Canadian North has been a dismal failure. Mild weather and the low prices contribute to the non-success of the hunt. Hundreds of Indians turned to fishing instead, and reports from the fishing grounds say the catch outstrips the past several years by a wide margin. Whitefish are principally caught and for the first time sturgeon fishing is being done in the Churchill River at Puckatavagan.

## The Unknown Dead.

England has many noble monuments but only one national shrine. Westminster Abbey is the heart of the British nation. The spot on which it stands has been hallowed by religious associations since Roman times, and the present building has seen more solemn and impressive ceremonies than any other building in the world. There the sovereigns of the empire are crowned, and there are held the funeral services that mark the final of their little chapters of history. There many of them are buried, and thither, to follow with them for all time, are borne the ashes of the great dead from every field of human achievement.

With that sense of what is fitting and that instinct for spiritual values that have always been the great strength of the nation, Great Britain on Armistice Day laid another body in Westminster Abbey; not, this time, the body of one whose name is familiar throughout the earth and whose achievements for the race have been recognized and set down to his honor, but one whose name is known to no one living, and never will be known: the body of an unidentified British soldier who fell in battle, and whose remains were brought home to his native land from France.

The place of burial had been prepared and a cenotaph was covered with a veil. Just at eleven o'clock—the hour when the firing ceased two years ago—the veil parted, and for two minutes all England stood uncovered and silent. The solemn service gave expression to what no man would have ventured to put into words, and the Unknown Dead was one of the immortals of England.

No more beautiful or spiritually significant tribute was ever paid to human dust. It was the public acknowledgment by a nation of the debt that it owes to those whose services by their very magnitude made any payment impossible. It was also a personal acknowledgment to every family from which a member remains still missing and unaccounted for that their country recognizes their sacrifice and is grateful and will not forget; for there is not one such family that cannot and will not comfort itself with the thought that its own dear dead is that unknown soldier of the Abbey.

Forever unknown, forever mute, he will be known wherever men use his mother tongue; and to generations yet unborn he will speak of patriotism and duty and sacrifice more eloquently than ever Englishman spoke before.

## China to Recover Shantung, Says Japan

A despatch from Geneva says:—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Gt. Britain, and head of the Japanese delegation to the League Assembly, informed the correspondents on Thursday evening that Japan was getting ready to hand back the Province of Shantung to China, but was unable to get China to open negotiations. He added that the only condition Japan makes is that Kiaochow shall remain open to foreign trade.

Baron Hayashi thought that China's refusal to negotiate was due to the fact that public opinion had been falsified by the military party.

### Use for Happiness.

A school teacher said to her boys: "Now, I am going to give to each of you three buttons. You must think of the first as representing life, the second liberty, and the third happiness. In three days I want you to produce these buttons and tell me what they stand for."

On the appointed day the teacher asked one of the pupils for the buttons.

"I ain't got 'em all," he sobbed.

"Here's life and here's liberty, but me mother went and sewed happiness on me trousers."

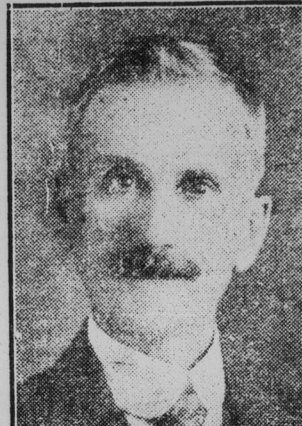
## GERMANY MUST PAY DEFINITE AMOUNT TO ENTENTE POWERS

### London Conference Came to Agreement as to Program for Finally Fixing Amount of Germany's Indemnity to the Allies.

A despatch from London says:—A definite agreement and program for finally fixing the amount of Germany's indemnity to the Allies has been agreed to in the course of a conference held here. Allied financial experts will meet in a final conference in Brussels on Monday, Dec. 13, to examine the German proposals and will immediately report back to their own Governments. Secondly, there will be a conference of the Allied experts with the Germans. This con-

ference probably will not be in Geneva, as was originally intended.

Then the Allied experts will confer with the Reparations Commission in the light of the results of the previous conferences and the evidence of "Germany's ability to pay." Following this, the Supreme Council will hold what it is hoped will be the final meeting in this connection, to inform Germany of what has been decided upon as to the amount of reparations, time of payment of it, etc., and to settle the sanctions whereby the payments will be enforced, according to the Spa agreement.



AMONG THE NEW CANADIANS  
J. Morgan, Department of Education, Edmonton, who has charge of and is doing a great work in the schools of Alberta where provision is made for foreign children.

### Wise to Him.

A clerk in a government office who was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton applied for leave of absence—not for the first time—alleging that he wished to attend his sister's wedding.

"I've no objections," replied the official, "to your sister getting married now and then, but you might at least bring me back some of the fish."

## Merchant Marine Flag Bears a Cross

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Ribald comment by sailors of the world has caused the Government to have the house flag of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine changed.

So far the house flag has displayed on it the Canadian beaver, but the likeness of this industrious animal to another rodent caused sailors the world over to refer to the Canadian Government service as "The Rat Line."

Hereafter the house flag will display in place of the beaver a cross encircled in a circle.

The Ontario Legislature will open on Tuesday, January 25.

A special from Helsingfors states, according to Soviet newspapers, there are now 84 prison camps in Russia containing 80,000 former officials and officers from the Czar's time. A year ago the figures were 21 and 10,000, respectively.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.96½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.94½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.76½.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 66c; No. 3 CW, 62½c; extra No. 1 feed, 61½c; No. 1 feed, 49½c; No. 2 feed, 46c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 95c; No. 4 CW, 80c.  
All of the above in store at Fort William.  
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80.  
Barley—85 to 90c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Manitoba flour—\$1.10, top patents; \$1.05, Government standard.  
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard.  
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$33 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.00.  
Cheese—New, large, 27 to 28c; twins, 27½ to 28½c; triplets, 28½ to 29½c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32½ to 33½c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, 2nds, 55 to 58c; finest, 58 to 61c.  
Margarine—35 to 37c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 68 to 69c; selects, 74 to 75c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 90c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Java, 9½c; Lima, Madagascarc, 10½c; California Lima, 12½c.  
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—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5½-2½-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.

**Smoked meats**—Hams, med., 42 to 44c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 59 to 61c; rolls, 32 to 35c; cottage rolls, 39 to 40c; breakfast bacon, 46 to 50c; fancy breakfast bacon, 52 to 58c; backs, plain, bone in, 54 to 61c; boneless, 55 to 59c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.  
Lard—Pure tins, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tins, 18½ to 19½c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; pails, 19½ to 20c; prints, 22 to 24c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11 to \$12.50; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$15.50; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.75 to \$15.25; do, weighed off cars, \$15 to \$15.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.75 to \$14.25; do, country points, \$13.50 to \$14.  
**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can Western, No. 2, 77½c; do, No. 3, 73c. Flour, Man. Sprung wheat patents, firsts, \$11.10. Rolled oats, bag 50 lbs., \$3.90. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 19 to 21c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs fresh, 67 to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.80 to \$1.90.  
Butchers' helfers, com., \$5 to \$7; butchers' cows med., \$5 to \$6.80; canners, \$2.75 to \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; butchers' bulls, good, \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50. Good veal, \$13 to \$14; med., \$8 to \$13; grass, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Ewes, \$4 to \$6; lambs, good, \$5.50. Hogs, of-car weights, selects, 16 to \$16.25; sows, \$12 to \$12.25.

## REGLAR FELERS—By Gene Byrnes

