

FOUR SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED

Military Leaders Will Confer With Supreme War Council Today.

Paris, Jan. 23. (By The A. P.)—The council of the great powers today devoted itself to the full conference on Saturday. First, international labor legislation; second, responsibility and punishment for the war; third, indemnities; fourth, international taxation of ports, waterways and railways. These subjects are not to be discussed in detail, but will be immediately referred to committees for study and report.

The meeting tomorrow will have added importance in bringing together the Supreme War Council, with President Wilson, the premiers and foreign ministers, reinforced by Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diaz, and the full membership of the war council at Versailles.

The subject for consideration is not Russia, or Poland, as was supposed, but the status of the present military occupation of Germany, on which the council desires information from the military leaders. In some allied quarters it has been suggested that the American strength in the occupied regions should be relatively larger than that of the other forces, as the European Allies have gone through longer service. This view is not shared in American quarters.

MONTENEGRO KING TO HIS PEOPLE

Begs Them to Remain Quiet and Peaceful Until Peace Conference Settles Their Status.

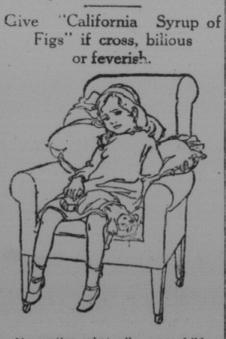
Paris, Jan. 23.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in London has made public the following note: "The King of Montenegro, learning of the tragic incidents now desolating his country, is anxious to stop the shedding of blood and has addressed a note to his people as follows: "To my beloved people—I beg you to remain quiet in your homes and not oppose by arms troops which seek possession of the government of our country. I have received the highest assurance from high representatives of the Allied countries that very soon a true opportunity will be afforded the Montenegrin people to pronounce freely on the political form of their future government. For my part, let them that I shall adhere to that decision with pleasure."

DECLARED AN EXTRA DIVIDEND

New York, Jan. 23.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation today declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on each class of common stocks "A" and "B" in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The corporation also declared for the full year, out payable quarterly, the full dividends on its 7 per cent and its preferred stocks.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, live, live, live. Give "California Syrup of Figs" if cross, bilious or feverish.



No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first remedy given. If your little one is out-of-sorts, has sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! See if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, or colic, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels, without gripping, and you have a well, playful child again.

POTSDAM SEEMS HER HOME

Former Empress Anxious to Return There and Spend Her Last Days—Won't Leave Emperor in Holland.

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—There are various reports in circulation concerning the alleged intention of the former German Empress to return to Potsdam. These are based on her expressed desire to end her days at Potsdam, which she regards as her home. The former empress, it is said, has no intention of leaving her husband in Holland. Communication between the former Empress and her children and grandchildren is frequent by letter and telegram, but no suggestion has arisen as to her joining them in Germany.

UNCANNY SWIFTESS MARKS HUNGER'S ADVANCE THRUOUT RUSSIA AND AID BOLSHIEVISTS

(Continued from page 1) er the Bolsheviki found a gold reserve of about 3,000,000,000 rubles in the state bank, but this was rapidly absorbed by the payments to Germany last autumn. The value of Bolsheviki paper money has been largely sustained by speculation, but it is significant that the government recently proposed to pay laborers in kind rather than in cash. It is clear that the financial policy of the Lenin government can lead only to catastrophic consequences. The Russian situation is further complicated by the existence of numerous anti-Bolsheviki governments, none of which, however, is of sufficient strength or importance to be recognized by the associated powers as a truly representative authority. As a result of the political chaos, as well as economic chaos, these governments are geographically segregated and without military cohesion. They may be enumerated, briefly, as follows:

The Siberian provisional government, under Admiral Kolobak, is a social-republican government in the Far East. The Kuban government in Southeastern Russia, under General Denike, is a military dictatorship. The Ukrainian government in the Ukraine, under Petlina, and the Radical Socialist Separatists, the Coalition anti-Bolsheviki government in Estonia; the Republic of Latvia in Courland and Livonia, and the North Russian government in Archangel under Chernokozki, who is a social revolutionary. The military activities of these various governments are considerable, but lacking cohesion they have made very little success.

At Archangel, an American allied force of about 25,000 Americans, British and French troops is occupying the surrounding country. Despite repeated efforts to end the war, the Russian troops which extend in a line south from Perm to Ufa, and which are opposing Bolsheviki armies of about 117,000 men along the middle Volga.

The government of Omsk, under Koleski, claims to have 200,000 troops and the Kuban government 100,000. On the Caspian sea the small British force has returned to Baku, and anti-Bolsheviki Cossacks are reported to have occupied ports on the Black Sea shore. After the signing of the armistice the British and French divisions were sent to the Black Sea, and troops were landed at Odessa, Sevastopol, and other points. Many prominent Russians have arrived, or are expected soon to arrive in Paris to consider material assistance for Russian government at the Peace Conference. Hitherto no Russian government has been recognized by the associated powers, but the representatives of several have been sent to Paris to negotiate representation, even if their respective governments have not been formally recognized. Although many proposals respecting the policy of the associated governments toward Russia have been formulated and submitted, there are, apparently, three main alternatives, or different policies advocated by France, Great Britain and America.

First in this order is that of active intervention to overthrow Bolshevism, and peace will be made only if a duly constituted constitutional assembly is installed, is still our ally, and we are in duty bound to aid her and destroy the menace to peace which will endure until Bolshevism is overthrown by quick, decisive action.

The second course, while not involving active intervention, contemplates material assistance to those Russian governments which are fighting for democracy by facilitating the building up of provisional governments, supplying them with munitions and other war materials, reorganizing their transport; reopening commercial relations and furnishing them with food where necessary.

The third policy involves the cessation of opposition to the Bolsheviki, including the withdrawal of the military forces of the associated powers, and an attempt, by means of a working arrangement with the Bolsheviki government, to do what is possible to assist Russia.

This does not necessarily imply formal recognition of the Bolsheviki government, but provided it gives adequate guarantee to discontinue aggression at home and abroad, and abandon the practice of terrorism, the allies would pursue a humanitarian and economic lines of the second alternative.

The official five powers group before mentioned, resumed the title of "Council of War" and met this morning at 11 at the Quai D'Orsay. President Wilson and the Premiers and foreign ministers as well as the Japanese barons, Makino and Matze, considered the Polish situation regarding which they consulted Marshal Foch, and decided to send immediately to Poland a mission, composed of two delegates, one civil and one military, each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

STRONGLY PROTEST GIVING UP SHIPS

German Trade Interests Hold Indignation Meeting and Want Discussion of Armistice Conditions Reopened.

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—The acceptance by the German Armistice Commission of the demand by the Allies for the delivery of the German merchant fleet, is causing both indignation and anxiety in Hamburg and Bremen. A meeting of protest was held at Hamburg, on Monday, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. All the trade interests and representatives of the sailors took part in the meeting, which was very largely attended.

The new manager of the Hamburg American Line, Privy Councillor Cuno, announced the agreement of the armistice authorities regarding the shipping surrender, and the meeting passed a resolution against the action of the Entente. The ship owners of Bremen declared the interests represented expected that the government would not ratify the agreement, and that it would make preparations for the reopening of the discussion of the question by the joint commission of German experts and representatives of the Entente. The ship owners of Bremen have likewise protested to the government at Berlin against the measure.

CREDENTIALS ARE REFUSED WATTERS

Was to Represent Canadian Labor at the Workers' Peace Convention—Says He Will go Just the Same.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Credentials to represent Canadian labor at the workers' peace convention have been refused Mr. J. C. Watters, former President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Acting on behalf of the Congress Executive, Mr. Tom Moore, President, has turned down Mr. Watters' request to go to Europe as one of the congress representatives. But Watters is not worrying. "I am going away," he told the Citizen today, "and this afternoon I am leaving for London as the first choice of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as its fraternal delegate to the international labor peace congress."

MANY DIED FROM MALNUTRITION

Investigations by German Government Reveal 500,000 Civilians Died from Under Nutrition Because of Blockade.

Berlin, Wednesday, Jan. 23. (By The Associated Press)—It is announced, officially, by the German government that a further investigation of mortality since the blockade, from the autumn of 1918 until the end of 1918, shows that the figures were much higher than at first supposed. More than 500,000 deaths, it is said, were caused by malnutrition or under nutrition. Only civilians are included in the list.

THE WAR VETERANS REQUEST HELP

Ask Halifax Board of Control to Aid in Securing a Building for the Association.

Halifax, Jan. 23.—The Great War Veterans' Association are pushing their building campaign in Halifax, and are asking the city to help them. The secretary wrote to the Board of Control, today, requesting assistance in securing funds, pointing out that \$30,000 is needed to provide a home, and that financial help from outside sources will be needed. The master plan is to build a building on the site of the old city hall, near the intersection of Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street. The building is to be a hall for the veterans, and a place where they can meet and work together.

WAR VESSELS BOMBARD OPORTO

Which is Still in the Control of the Monarchists—King Manuel to Land at Portugal.

London, Jan. 23.—A wireless despatch received from Madrid says reports from frontier towns are to the effect that Portuguese war vessels are bombarding Oporto, which is still in the control of the Monarchists. The despatch adds that rumors persist that former King Manuel is about to land in Portugal.

PLANS TO HELP ENGLISH BRIDES

Dominion Gov't Has Arranged Courses in Home Economics for Their Benefit and Instruction.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—Canadian government officials overseas are giving considerable attention to the many thousands of British women who will shortly be sailing for the Dominion with their Canadian husbands who are now serving in the army. As the great majority of these women are the wives of soldiers married in England since the outbreak of the war, and have never been in Canada, it is felt that a special effort should be made to acquaint them with the conditions they will meet when they reach their new homes. Through its immigration and colonization branch in London, and in conjunction with the Khaki University, the government has assisted in organizing a department of home economics which offers courses of great advantage to those availing themselves of the opportunity that it offers. Courses have been arranged in Canadian citizenship, cooking, dairying, poultry raising, gardening, first aid, home nursing, infant care and a number of other useful subjects. These will be open to any woman intending to go to Canada, without cost. Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Military Forces, Frankland special plea on behalf of the wives of Canadian soldiers about to reach Canada for the first time, urging for them a considerate and sympathetic welcome.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR LABOR

It Calls for an International Commission to be Directly Responsible to the League of Nations.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Great Britain's plan for the actual working machinery to carry out the proposed internationalization of labor was outlined to the Associated Press by George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio, whose proposals will be considered by the Peace Conference on Saturday.

Briefly his program calls for the establishment of an international commission, made up of representatives of both labor and capital for the settlement of labor problems. This commission is to be responsible to the League of Nations.

Under the Barnes scheme would be the appointment by the Peace Conference of a small commission, composed of delegates from the Great Powers. This commission would convene the first labor conference, which, in turn, would become the Central International Commission for the betterment of labor.

Asked as to what power the commission would have back of it to enforce its rulings, Mr. Barnes replied that if any nation refused to play the game it might be brought to reason by depriving her of trade privileges with sister states.

ESTHONIANS FAVOR THE PROPOSALS

Paris, Jan. 23.—(By The Associated Press)—Charles R. Pusta, representative of the Estonian people at the Peace Conference, said tonight that the Esthonians were ready to send delegates to the Princes' Islands, but that they wish to insist on the fact that they wish to participate in the Peace Conference in Paris, from which they expect definite satisfaction of their claims.

WOUNDED ARE BEING ROBBED

New York, Jan. 18.—Robbers and rowdies who have been terrorizing the Chelsea district, between Eighth and Tenth avenues and Fourteenth and twenty-first streets, in the last few months have found a new victim for their work of holdups, robberies and assaults. They have extended the scope of their operations eastward to Sixth avenue because of the opportunities that offer themselves in that region in the numbers of wounded soldiers who are being discharged and convalescing in the debarcation hospital at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Several of the wounded men have been set upon and robbed while returning to the hospital at night. The Wild West gangs, who in the past would seem a quiet nook to the residents and shopkeepers of the Chelsea district since it ranges started their depredations. Despite repeated reports to the police, robberies and hold-ups continue in frequency. None of the shopkeepers want to talk. They would rather keep their tongues shut and their heads down than risk a sudden visit of revenge that would leave their stores a wreck.

STOP TOWARD BREAKING UP BAND

The arrest of Edward Sullivan, seventeen, of No. 359 Eighth avenue, charged with homicide, is believed to be a big step in breaking up one band of the city's underworld. The slaying of Jean La Grof, a seaman on the French steamship Espagne, on New Year's Day, Sullivan, according to the police, was the only member admitted that crime, but confessed to an active part in ten hold-ups. The youth is underaged and weighs hardly 100 pounds.

Sullivan, who lives in Eighth avenue near Sixteenth street, is known in the neighborhood as "Mo". His arrest is believed to be a big step in breaking up one band of the city's underworld. The slaying of Jean La Grof, a seaman on the French steamship Espagne, on New Year's Day, Sullivan, according to the police, was the only member admitted that crime, but confessed to an active part in ten hold-ups. The youth is underaged and weighs hardly 100 pounds.

DETROIT, JAN. 20.—ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 1918 NAVIGATION SEASON ARE POINTED OUT IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED AT ITS MEETING HERE TODAY, AS PROOF THAT THE CAPACITY OF THE GREAT LAKES FLEET IS ADEQUATE FOR ANY BURDEN THAT MAY BE IMPOSED IN THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The Government purchase for ocean service took eleven ore carriers from the lakes at the beginning of the season, and twelve more were removed during other sales and various causes during the year. The fleet moved 107,146,342 net tons of cargo, compared with 100,000,000 net tons in 1917, the report points out that the navigating season was of but ten months, and that the season's duration, and that at no time were water levels favorable for a maximum movement.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVES' signature on each box. 36c.

SPORTING GOSSIP

OTTAWA WON FROM TORONTO

Contest Last Night Rough But Exciting—Player Threatened With Arrest—Score Three to Two.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—Coming from behind in the third period, tying the score and then pressing ahead, Ottawa defeated Toronto by a score of 3 to 2 at the Arena tonight. The contest was the roughest but most exciting of the season in Ottawa. The outcome of this game, the last in the first half of the championship series, leaves Ottawa in second position to Canadians and Toronto in the cellar.

By the rough playing of "Rusty" Crawford, of Toronto, Sergeant Barlow, of the Ottawa police department, visited the Toronto dressing room in the intermission between the second and third periods, and informed coach Carroll that Crawford could not again be allowed to play. He announced if he would be arrested for assaulting Darrough, whom he had laid out with a crack on the knee.

CAPITAL CURLERS TRIM ST. STEPHEN

Fredericton Won Over Their Rivals in Sixteen Ends by a Margin of Three.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, N.B., Jan. 23.—Four rinks from Fredericton came on the noon train today and played a match game with the local curlers. This afternoon the Fredericton men, wishing to leave by the evening train, played but sixteen ends, and were the victors by three points.

DINING CAR LOST TIRE FROM WHEEL

Accident Near Morna Station Last Evening—Delayed Express Trains About Two Hours.

The McAdam express, due in this city at 11:30 last night, did not halt at the Morna Depot until 1:15 o'clock this morning, the delay being due to an accident on the main line, when the outgoing Montreal express, which left the city at 6:10, lost one of the wheels on the front end. When the dining car, on which was the auxiliary crew from the West Side, went out immediately to the scene, it failed to succeed in getting the wheel on. A new tire placed on the sicker wheel, meanwhile the Boston train, which pulled out of the depot on schedule time, was forced to stop at the siding at Aurora and await the clearing of the main line. When the auxiliary crew succeeded in fixing the wheel, the train was removed past the Boston, which pulled out for Grand Bay, where it crossed the McAdam, and the dinner took the siding train. The dinner was towed to the yards in Bay Shore for further repairs.

John Houghy, twenty-two, of No. 215 Fifteenth street, and John McCarren, twenty-one, of No. 420 West Twenty-sixth street, were arrested yesterday charged with complicity in the jewelry store robbery on Saturday night. The last was taken to the jewelry store on Saturday.

While four entered and robbed the store of jewelry worth \$1,400 at the point of a revolver, the two on the outside halted all customers from entering by explaining that detectives were arresting Brecher and that no one could go inside. According to the detectives, Houghy has been identified by Brecher as one of the men who entered the store.

The taste with which four men left a saloon Sunday morning caused a passerby to become suspicious and jot down in his prayer book the number of the taxicab that carried them away. As a result of the memorandum, they, Clark, twenty-eight, chauffeur, of No. 741 Second avenue was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning for robbery.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Chicago club of the National League will do its spring training at Pasadena, California.

Men Who Are Dissatisfied

with the general run of ready-made clothes will find 20th Century Brand and our other fine makers a revelation.

They are made with all the feeling of custom-made suits, with hand workmanship where it is essential. These unrivaled Blue Suits, impossible to repeat, we heartily commend for every purpose of business and half dress. Priced \$25, \$30 to 40.

An advance spring shipment at \$40 presents a stylish, fine appearance and is one of the best values to be had for eighteen months at least. Ready to finish to your measure at short notice.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldier's first outfit at 10 per cent discount.

THE WEATHER

Martime—Strong winds or gales, southeast shifting to west; mild with rain, clearing and turning colder during the night.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Northern New England: Snow or rain Friday; colder Friday night; Saturday probably fair. Strong east, shifting to west winds, probably reaching gale force.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—A moderate disturbance is centered tonight over the Ottawa Valley and another is developing on the middle Atlantic coast. Rain has fallen today in nearly all parts of Ontario and in Western Quebec, and snow in Central and Eastern Quebec in the western provinces the weather has been fair and mild.

California. The players will leave here March 20th. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the directors of the St. Louis National League club Saturday a decision will be made as to offering the club for sale at auction.

About the Boxers. The Leonard Dundee bout in Newark Monday night drew \$25,059. Leonard got \$3,870 and Dundee \$6,080. Kid Norfolk will take on Jeff Clarke at Syracuse, Feb. 22. Jeff Smith and Johnny Howard will clash again Feb. 2 at Jersey City. Levinsky and Coffey will box in Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

Local Bowling. THE SENIOR LEAGUE. On the Y. M. C. A. alleys last evening the Eagles and Falcons met. The former team caught three points. A feature of the game was the high individual scores of Riley, Hennessy and McLaughlin who numbered 111, 111 and 107, respectively.

On BLACK'S ALLEYS. On Black's alleys last night the Pilots and Lions met in the City League and the former team took three points. In the Commercial League the Baird and Peter's aggregation bowled that of W. F. Haggerty and walked away from their opponents by taking all four corners. Tonight in the City League is the matched game between the Stars and the All Stars, the pick of the bowlers in the City League. In the Commercial League Emerson and Fisher meet the Fleming's Foundry aggregation.

Following are the scores of the games last evening: CITY LEAGUE. Pilots. Beatony . . . 85 85 80 251 83-2-3. McIntyre . . . 88 77 77 233 84-1-3. Ramsey . . . 73 74 64 231 83-2-3. Crowwell . . . 102 87 108 297 83-2-3. Conghlin . . . 95 81 93 265 82-2-3. 464 445 442 1361. Lions. Lemmy . . . 89 80 87 256 85-1-3. White . . . 86 80 91 267 85-2-3. McLeod . . . 79 85 90 273 81 1-3. 90 89 88 257 80-2-3. Wilson . . . 99 87 97 293 97-2-3. 464 444 462 1346.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE. Baird and Peters. Maber . . . 85 95 75 250 83-1-3. Mabey . . . 70 82 83 233 78-1-3. Garnett . . . 80 92 80 242 80-2-3. Buckley . . . 79 64 75 238 72-2-3. Lewis . . . 90 89 81 261 83-2-3. 404 398 394 1196. W. F. Hatheway Company. Maxwell . . . 84 75 82 240 80-2-6. McNeill . . . 72 71 65 208 69-1-3. Hodi . . . 79 76 75 230 76-2-3. McKee . . . 68 79 85 232 74-2-3. McDonald . . . 86 73 81 239 79-2-3. 388 375 388 1141.

BIG LEAGUE DOPE

New York, Jan. 23.—To work National baseball team will train at Gainesville, Fla., next spring. Instead of at Marlin, Texas, where it had gone for eleven successive years, it was announced tonight. The Giants will leave March 20th for the new camp. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Chicago club of the National League will do its spring training at Pasadena, California.

ITALY'S CLAIMS TO AND CONTROL OF

Food Administrator in Rome Has the Right to Eastern Shore, Exposed to the Sea.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Today two of the highest officials of the Italian government gave me the official theories supporting Italy's claims for permanent possession of Itria and Dalmatia and described clearly the Italian programme for the national future.

At the Food Ministry I met Signor Silvia Glapi, Food and Transportation Administrator. His position here is similar to those of both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hines in the United States. He is a private industrialist and a manufacturer. He is aiding the government in the war emergency. Indeed, he is of the type of the new, progressive Italy, and he is mixing modern business methods with politics with high success.

Later I talked with Signor Luigi Bolognani, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, who may be said to be in charge of the Foreign Ministry when the Foreign Minister is away. Signor Crispi said that he thought Italy's shipping losses were, proportionately, higher than those of any other nation during the war and amounted to more than 100,000 tons, the total and worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

"That great sacrifice—my that Italy can ill afford to make a 'profitless' war," he said, "has in mind, we had throughout the war support from the British, the French and the Americans. The Austrian and German ships and submarines were free to sink our ships and our merchant vessels, with more naval aid than we can expect in the future, were unable to stop them."

Must Control Adriatic. "Disregarding every other favorable argument, this fact alone shows the absolute right, from the standpoint of our national existence, to control of the Adriatic. It has been suggested that we take Avlona across the Adriatic, which would be a great advantage to us. It would form an effective pair of bases to choke the upper Adriatic."

He will answer that with the plain statement that during the war we did control these points and even tried to blockade the Adriatic, but our enemy sinkings and depredations on our coasts continued, even though we had allied naval backing and the lower Adriatic was blockaded as effectively as we could blockade it. Still, we could not destroy the Austrian fleet.

"Our war will not be won until we have made constant and effective use of an insurmountable barrier against us. Signor Crispi emphasized the moral aspect of such a barrier would have on the Balkan situation. He declared the Balkans caused this war and easily could cause another. Italy, he added, intended to continue in his actions. Every Italian, Signor Crispi said, held American ideals as his own, and Americans must know and believe that Italy is not a mere American ally. Some persons profess to believe she is. He asserted that Italians only wish their brothers to buck under their national flag, but they do not wish to see their army or sea small numbers as possible."

Signor Crispi announced the organization of a new Italian-American Club, which will have offices in the Palazzo Salviati here, and which will be the Italian counterpart of the Hughes organization in the United States. It will be economic, agricultural, scientific and commercial body which is promoting relations or business between the two nations. There will be a centralizing agency for mutual inter-relationship.

He said that Italy's greatest need of outside help at this time concerns shipping. The government, he continued, has arranged for \$1,000,000, now backing for ports, ships, roads and general transportation improvements. Just now the nation will aid shipbuilders. However, whatever is ultimately decided upon in working out the program, the help of America is essential, he said, according to Signor Crispi, American ships can be built more cheaply than Italian.

Italy Needs Wheat and Meat. Referring to the food situation, he said Italy needs frozen meats and wheat. He cited the fact that the stock of 8,000,000 head of cattle by 2,000,000 of the largest and best. He added that he was trying to overcome the shortage by economizing an expected success within two years. He is restricting the killing of calves and is limiting the consumption of meat to four meals a week.

Signor Crispi discussed at length Italy's water power and fuel questions. One of the most important points he made was that with such forward step in harnessing the mountain power Italy's coal problem was eased. He asserted that the power generated was available not only as a driving but also as a heating force, and that coal, while badly needed, was not so vital as was sometimes represented. He cited the fact that coal production figures have been stationary for ten years, while in that time industries have doubled. He said the northern potential power amounted to 5,000,000 horse power, with only 1,250,000 horse power developed. The government grants concessions for the development of power at the extremely low tax of 5 per cent for each horse power. It is marketable at \$200 a horse power. However, after fifty years the property reverts to the government.

Signor Crispi said that a highly interesting arrangement practically has been perfected for absorbing army labor with her reduced territory who are now enlarging her long farm areas intensified agricultural program with her reduced territory who will have even more fields for their work. The program will place most of the women who have been in the factories during the war on the farms while the men leaving the army will

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