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May Face More Drastic Terms When The Armistice Is Extended

Final Decision To Be Made Today In Paris

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

Important Matters Taken up Yesterday — Military Commanders Present — German Commercial Fleet Ready for Handing Over

Paris, Feb. 8—Many important matters were before the supreme war council comprising the council of the great powers and the military commanders on all fronts, when it met yesterday to consider primarily the extension of the armistice with Germany, which will expire on Feb. 17. The final decisions went over until today.

Reports were made by the military high commands on demobilization and the relative forces of the powers to be maintained in the occupied regions. The Versailles military council also submitted a report as to the military forces available for the disturbed regions of Turkey.

The naval branch presented recommendations formulated as the result of consultations among the British, French, Italian and American naval commanders bearing mainly on the turning over of the German submarines, blockade restrictions and the surrender of the German commercial fleet. This fleet, it is said, is ready to be turned over, but the Allies thus far have not agreed upon the allotment of the steamers among the various Allied nations nor upon the compensation for the use of the vessels.

The commission on blockade also presented a report favoring the lightening of the blockade recommendations in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

A tendency was manifested in some military quarters to impose further drastic terms upon Germany when the armistice was extended, but no decision was reached as to what measures might be taken. After hearing these views of the military representatives, the council of the great powers decided to continue the discussion today, when the decisions will be made without the presence of these representatives. This last move was regarded in some quarters as significant of the gradual change from war conditions to those of normal peace terms.

AGREEMENT ON SOME MORE POINTS

Leage of Nations Matters Progress Well

WORK NEARLY FINISHED

Question of Boundaries Most Difficult One That is Before the Conference in Paris—That Story About Britain and Arabia Denied

Paris, Feb. 8—The commission on a society of nations reached a substantial agreement on the chief points discussed last night, according to an official statement issued today.

The peace conference commission on a Society of Nations expects to finish its work at the session to begin at 10.30 o'clock a. m. today. At a long session last night the committee completed two-thirds of the draft of the project.

The commission, it is added, is of the opinion that certain clauses of the draft should be referred to a sub-committee for clarification.

Question of Boundaries

Paris, Feb. 8—The most difficult problems now under consideration at the peace conference relate to the new boundaries to be created and which have aroused the aspirations of many nations, especially the little ones, for the territory of their neighbors.

It is regarded as necessary that the associated powers shall present a solid front when the delegates of the Central Powers are admitted into the conference. If they do not present a solid front it is felt in some quarters, the enemy defeated on the field, might succeed by cunning and intrigue in causing dissension among the associated powers and in getting better terms for themselves by offering tempting alliances. The main efforts of the conference leaders, therefore, are being directed toward the consolidation of their own forces and in gaining adhesion to the fundamental principles which are to govern the future relations of states.

A great deal has been done to settle the various territorial disputes by mediation, and in endeavoring to have such disputes submitted to the society of nations when it is organized. A notable success in this direction has been in the conflict between Italy and Jugo-Slovaia over territory in the eastern Adriatic.

As these difficulties are overcome, however, others appear in the shape of demands by some elements for the imposition of harsher terms on Germany than are contained in the present armistice agreement, not only for the present but also for the distant future. Some of these proposals are that Germany should be kept blockaded indefinitely, even after the signing of the final peace treaty, in order to permit France and Belgium to rehabilitate their injured industries so as to be able to compete with Germany in the world's markets. The question has been raised, however, if they may not be regarded as irreconcilable with that part of the primary peace plan in which it is declared that no economic discrimination shall be permitted.

It was indicated at yesterday's meeting of the supreme war council that the civilian elements had decided that the time had come to assert themselves and issues that developed at that meeting will be considered at the next gathering without the presence of the military leaders.

Britain and Arabia

Paris, Feb. 8—A semi-official denial with regard to intimations that the King of the Hedjaz had received subventions from Great Britain for taking part in the war was issued yesterday. It was said that any payments made to the King of the Hadjaz by the Allies were purely for military purposes in order to sustain the king's power, which had a great part in the overthrow of the Turks and also in the defeat of the German troops. The financial arrangements, the statement said, did not contain any emoluments for the King of the Hedjaz or his son, Prince Foisal.

Russian Delegate.

Paris, Feb. 8—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, president of the provisional government of North Russia, arrived in Paris yesterday to confer with delegates to the peace conference regarding the future of his country. He is the only head of any of the Russian governments now in Paris.

DEPTH CHARGE USED BY BRITISH LONG BEFORE U. S. WENT INTO WAR

London, Feb. 8—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited)—Official attention has been called to statements made in the press to the effect that the United States was mainly instrumental in developing the depth charge method of defence against submarines and so did a great deal towards the eventual overcoming of the submarine menace. The actual circumstances are as follows:

The commander-in-chief of the grand fleet recommended in 1914 the addition of a depth charge defence and experiments and an investigation followed. The Vernon Experimental School took the matter in hand, the submarine attack committee of the admiralty ultimately recommended the adoption of a design which was practically that used throughout the war. There were improvements from time to time, but the British navy adopted and developed the depth charge and method of defence two years ago and before the United States came into the war. The British navy also led the way in the use and development of the weapon and in the fitting out of special vessels for its intensive employment. The invention of the "thrower" and other devices in connection with the mines were purely British.

ONLY HALF THE CABINET TO MEET PARLIAMENT

Ten Ministers at Ottawa Out of Twenty for Opening of the House in Near Future

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 8—The house of commons will meet week after next with an unprecedented absence of cabinet ministers. There will be only ten out of the twenty present. Sir Robert Borden, Sir George E. Foster, Sir Edward Kemp, Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. C. J. Doherty are overseas and no one here has yet heard when they are coming home. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, who is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid and appendicitis, will probably not be able to resume his duties here for a couple of months. Hon. Frank Cochrane is recuperating in the south. Sir James Lougheed and Hon. Messrs. Blondin and Robertson have no seats in the commons. That means the remaining ten members of the cabinet will have to give all the accounting of stewardship and double up on ministerial and departmental duties and explanations for the first weeks of the session at any rate.

EVERY MAN IS TO GET CERTIFICATE, SERVICE AND WAR MEDAL

London, Feb. 8—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited)—It is learned that all demobilized soldiers are now being furnished with a letter of thanks from the army council for services rendered. It is pointed out that the men are not being finally discharged until after peace is signed, and that then every officer and man who served will be given an illuminated certificate, in addition to a service and a war medal.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS TO THE ISLANDS

Statement In Paris by Senior Delegate

WANTS TWO GROUPS

The Marshall and Caroline Isles—Baron Makino Issues Statement—Says no Territory in China is Coveted

Paris, Feb. 8—(By the Associated Press)—Baron Makino, senior Japanese delegate to the peace conference, yesterday made public a statement as to Japan's position at the conference. "Germany," the statement says, "sought to stir up ill will in the Far East, after the penetration of Manchuria by the Japanese railway under the right granted by the Portsmouth treaty. She also made the most of the more or less serious mistakes made by both Japan and China in the course of their diplomatic and commercial relations."

After outlining successive surrenders by Japan in the interests of peace, after the Chinese war, and the waiving of all money indemnity following the war with Russia, the statement comes up to the taking of Tsing Tao from Germany after Germany had refused to accept the ultimatum of August 1914, after which Japan demanded that Germany vacate Tsing Tao.

"Japan," says the statement, "is now pledged to return to China this harbor and port built with German money, together with the territory of Kiao Chau, which China will receive eighty years sooner than she could have possibly secured it. Otherwise the treatment of 1915, under which this restoration is to be made, contains no secret clauses, and an agreement entered into in September, 1918, regarding future Chino-Japanese co-operation in Shantung contains no stipulation which is more or less than a just and mutually helpful settlement of outstanding questions.

"These documents, with all their clauses, have been laid before the powers, including the United States. Japan does not seek more than a fair division in this work of development. We realize that a great change has taken place in the dealings between the nations to be represented in the league of nations. If that league is to be of any value its rules must prohibit selfish aggression, exploitation and discrimination. We seek no territory in China and ask only for friendly co-operation and the maintenance of peaceful relations."

Referring to the Marshall and the Caroline groups of islands as peopled by wild and practically savage tribes, Baron Makino says:—

"We claim the right to occupy these islands for purposes of peaceful development. A national sense of dignity inspires the whole people of Japan to the conviction that any other disposition would be a reflection on us and the handing over the supervision of those islands would be a just recognition of what services we rendered in maintaining the commerce of the Pacific and protecting our interests in the Indian ocean and in the Mediterranean. We contend and shall continue to contend that Japan should control the islands north of the equator and that the future of the wild tribes inhabiting the islands must depend upon the development of their civilization, a development which most certainly we will not retard."

AMERICAN SYNDICATE TO LEND BELGIUM $50,000,000

New York, Feb. 8—Arrangements have been concluded for a loan of $50,000,000 to Belgium by an American syndicate, including J. P. Morgan & Company. No announcement was made as to the rate of interest, but it was reported to be seven per cent. Prominent banks in Belgium will draw bills which will be accepted by the financial interests participating in the loan and the proceeds will be used to purchase American cotton, leather and other raw materials needed for reconstructing Belgium.

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—The general pressure distribution remains unchanged with the barometer highest in Manitoba and lowest in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and British Columbia. The temperature continues quite low in the western provinces and moderate from Ontario westward.

Fair

Maritime—Moderate westerly winds; fair today and on Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Moderate northwesterly winds, fine today and on Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Washington, Feb. 8—New England—Probably local snow storms tonight; Sunday, fair, gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Declare War On Some Women's Styles

New York, Feb. 8—Asserting that designers of women's evening gowns "have led fashion to the extreme limit of indecency," which is having a "most demoralizing influence upon the youth of the country," the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at a meeting today adopted a resolution calling on women "to dress modestly" and on designers and shopkeepers "to control indecency in dress." A committee was appointed to rush the war on scanty evening gowns.

C. P. R. Buys Site Of Evangeline's Home

Historic Grand Pre Place is to Be Maintained as a Public Park

Montreal, Feb. 8—The Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased the site of Evangeline's Home at Grand Pre, N. S., and will maintain it as a public park. A statue of Evangeline being sculptored by Philippe Hebert at the time of his death will be completed by his son and will be erected on the land.

THE NINA, REPLICA OF COLUMBUS' VESSEL, IS PREY OF FLAMES

Chicago, Feb. 8—Investigation was begun by the South Park Commissioners today into the cause of a fire last night which destroyed the Nina, one of the three picturesque caravels that have been an attraction since the world's Columbian exposition in 1893. The caravals were duplicates of the vessel in which Columbus made his voyage of discovery and were sent by the government of Spain to the exposition. The vessel, which was at anchor in Jackson Park Basin, burned to the water's edge, despite the efforts of firemen.

SOUGHT TO PREVENT INVESTIGATION OF MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

Washington, Feb. 8—Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift and Company, testified before the senate agricultural committee yesterday on cross-examination by Francis J. Heney, that friends of packers throughout the country were directed to bring influence to bear on members of congress to defeat the Borland resolution providing for an investigation of the meat packing industry. Representatives also were sent to Washington to observe developments in the senate judiciary sub-committee, which was considering the proposal in 1916.

J. Spencer Smith, head of a New York importing and commission firm, was heard by the interstate commerce commission, which also is considering legislation to regulate the meat industry. He said that if transportation was available to every one on equal terms, the five principal meat packers would be stripped of whatever power they might possess and that they "could not then possibly be a menace to the industry or to the country at large." The transportation problem, he said, was at the bottom of many ills.

AGAINSTE CHANG IN THE HOURS OF VOTING

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held in their rooms, Oddfellow's Hall, last evening, a communication was read from the common council regarding a proposed change in the hours for voting in civic elections. The matter was discussed and the meeting went on record as endorsing the present hours in preference to the proposed change.

FOR SUPERVISION OF WATER TRANSPORTATION

Washington, Feg. 8—Federal supervision of water transportation, enlarged jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over water and railways, and improvement of all navigable streams upon which commerce could be established were recommended yesterday to congress in a declaration of principles adopted by the national rivers and harbors congress.

ADVISE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE HAND TO STABILIZE PRICES

Washington, Feb. 8—Stabilization of prices through government intervention in the basic commodity markets as a means of removing threatened industrial and business stagnation, with its attendant unemployment, has been recommended to President Wilson by a conference of cabinet officers and industrial leaders who have made an exhaustive study of the situation.

NOTED FRENCH AIRMAN TO VISIT NEW YORK.

Paris, Feb. 8—Rene Fonck, chief French aviator, who was notified yesterday of his promotion from lieutenant to captain, is to leave for the United States today on the steamer La Touraine to represent France at the annual banquet of the Aero Club of America in New York.

HEADS THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Weimar, Feb. 8—(By the Associated Press)—Carl Kautsky, under secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Ebert cabinet, was yesterday elected president of the German national assembly by a vote of 374 out of 399.

LIKELY RESUME EARLY SHIPMENTS OF BACON FROM THE DOMINION

Probably Our Whole Exportable Surplus to Be Taken

SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY

Allies to Sell From Meat Stocks in England and Re-coup by Importation From Canada — Resume of the Week With Dominion Representatives in Paris

Paris, Feb. 8—(Special Cable from John W. Dafoe)—Apart from their participation in the affairs proper of the peace conference gathering, the Canadian mission has been occupied during the last week with matters which closely affect the interests of Canada.

Dr. Robertson, representing the department of agriculture, and Lloyd Harris, of the trade mission here, have been in Paris in co-operation with Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster, have been engaged in important conferences. These included a lengthy interview with Lord Reading.

A matter of most pressing interest relates to the arrangements for the sale and distribution of foodstuffs throughout Europe, which has been considered during the last week by the supreme council of supply and relief. Sir John Beale, active British representative on this body, has kept in close touch with the Canadian ministers and trade representatives, and Dr. Robertson also saw Mr. Hoover in connection with Canada's interests, particularly with respect to the purchase of Canadian meat stuffs.

As the result of certain decisions by the supreme council, which have been given effect to by arrangements made at Spa with the German representatives, considerable supplies of meats and fats will be sold from the Allied stores to Germany. These will be drawn from the heavily stocked reservoir of meat supplies in England, and purchases to replace Germany's allowances will be made in Canada and the United States.

Canada's proportion of the purchases to be thus made will be larger than the rate which prevailed in war time. Additional purchases by Germany will, it is believed, be authorized.

More Bacon.

Dr. Robertson, before leaving for London yesterday, said that the immediate resumption of the shipment of bacon from Canada to England was to be expected, and that the prospects were that the whole of the exportable Canadian bacon surplus will be taken in the near future.

Sir George E. Foster, with Lloyd Harris, has been engaged in a conference with the French government to arrange the terms of an advance of credit of $25,000,000 granted by the Canadian government and the distribution of the products to be purchased therewith. The object is to find out what is needed here that Canada can supply, and in what proportions these shall be divided among food products, raw materials and manufactured goods. Satisfactory progress has been made and in a few days these preliminaries will be settled and orders can then be given.

Other Countries.

Similar conferences have taken place with representatives of the Roumanian government, whose wants are large and include mainly manufactured goods of all descriptions and cattle for re-stocking depleted herds. Roumanian products are chiefly agricultural and oil, and, if credits can be arranged, she will buy largely along these lines.

There have also been interviews with representatives of the Belgian government along similar lines and progress has been made towards a settlement of the preliminaries as to the use of the credit granted by Canada to that government. Belgium's needs are for both manufactured goods and food products with certain raw materials wanted for reconstruction purposes.

Mr. Harris, in conjunction with Frank P. Jones in both London and Paris, has conferred with representatives of the Greek and Serbian governments with reference to their urgent needs for products which Canada can funish. In these countries the question of credits is all important owing to the depletion of their financial resources by the war.

Sir Robert Borden has been busily engaged during the week. He had two lengthy interviews with Premier Lloyd George, one in company with Lloyd Harris, at which the possible renewal of a free interchange of trade between Canada and Great Britain was discussed. Lord Milner, the new colonial secretary, who has just arrived in Paris, also discussed this and other inter-imperial questions with Sir Robert Borden.

The Canadian ministers have met daily during the forenoons to consider matters here in which Canada is concerned, as well as communications from Ottawa, and there has also been one meeting of all the dominions prime ministers, at the call of Sir Robert Borden, to deal with matters of common interest, including demobilization.

Service To Be Resumed

Some Labor Troubles In United States

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 8—J. & P. Coats, thread manufacturers, announced that, beginning immediately, the plant here would be operated on a schedule of forty-eight hours a week. The concern employs 3,500 operatives. The Hamlet Textile Company also announces that on Monday it will start on a schedule of forty-eight hours.

Seattle, Feb. 8—After three hours discussion by Mayor Hanson, J. W. Spangler, a banker, and Rev. M. A. Matthews, and a special committee of the general strike conference, it was announced last night that the conferees had failed to reach an agreement in regard to calling off a sympathetic strike at eight o'clock this morning.

Butte, Montana, Feb. 8—Industrial Workers of the World yesterday voted to strike against a wage reduction put into effect by the mines of the Butte district. It was said an attempt would be made to make the strike general here.

Jerome, Arizona, Feb. 8—Mining companies of this section last night rescinded an order for a cut of seventy-five cents a day in copper miners' wages. The reduction was to have gone into effect today, but final decision has been withheld until next week, when a lesser decrease may be made.

In Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 8—The Arlington mills, in the vicinity of which some strikers and sympathizers have been arrested during the last few days, were closed all day today and several other large textile plants operated only part of the day, in accordance with the plan to reduce the working time to forty-eight hours a week.

As a consequence there were few persons in the streets and the morning disturbances which have kept the police on the alert since the strike for fifty-four hours pay for forty-eight hours work was inaugurated on Monday, were missing.

Mill agents said that they expected increased forces next week. Agents say that those plants which have remained open throughout the strike have operated with about fifty to sixty per cent of their normal forces. Many operatives who remained away are believed to have done so through fear of trouble and the agents look for their gradual return. In addition, intimations are said to have been given that strikers of some nationalities might soon report for work.

BRITISH QUIETLY SENDING BOLSHEVISTS OUT OF COUNTRY

London, Feb. 8—The government is quietly arresting and deporting "undesirable aliens" who are believed to be Bolshevist propagandists in Great Britain, according to the Daily Sketch, which says that several have recently been sent out of the country, including M. Soermus, a Russian violinist, who has been touring South Wales and who is alleged to have been interspersing his recitals with Bolshevist propaganda work. He is a son of a wealthy Russian land owner and has participated in the Russian revolution.

ALL UPPER HUNGARY IN GRIP OF STRIKE

Amsterdam, Feb. 8—A great general strike which embraces the whole of northwestern Hungary was started Monday at Kamirn, according to advices from Budapest. All business was suspended and hotels and cafes closed.

On Thursday the strike spread throughout Upper Hungary, embracing the merchants, public officials, and the railway, postal, municipal and law employes, who declare their determination to continue the strike until the Czeches alter their behaviour. The Czech commanders threatened the postal strikers with death but without being able to secure the return of the men to work.

FOR A 44 HOUR WEEK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 8—J. Hawthorne Thwaite, member for Newcastle, in the legislature yesterday, introduced a bill designed to enforce a forty-four hour a week for labor in the province.

PRUSSIANS AND POLES REMAIN AT ODDS

Berlin, Feb. 8—(Havas Agency)—During their parleys with the Polish delegates, the Prussian delegates asked for the evacuation of the province of Posen by the Poles and also the restoration to their duties of authorities in East Prussia recognized by Prussia. The Poles declined to acquiesce, and requested an adjournment of the conference for two weeks, and a suspension of hostilities. The Prussians refused this.

IN WALL STREET.

New York, Feb. 8—Recessions of a point in Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Gulf and gains of one to one and a half for Sumatra Tobacco and Hide & Leather preferred, indicated the uncertain trend of prices at the opening of today's stock market.

Settlement of London Railway Strike

SITUATION ELSEWHERE

Denial of Report of Intention to Arrest Belfast Leaders — Mass Meeting Decides to Continue the Struggle on the Clyde

London, Feb. 8—Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of trade, announced this morning that an arrangement with union executives had been reached and that railway service would be resumed as soon as possible.

This announcement followed a conference in which Sir Albert, Sir Edward Shortt, secretary for home affairs, and other government officials discussed the situation with executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and representatives of the managements of the underground railways.

Acting Secretary Hudson of the unions subsequently declared that he was satisfied with the agreement. He said that accredited representatives would be appointed by the union to care for the physical needs of the men, pending arrangements which would be made in preparation for the establishment of an eight-hour day. He expected that tube trains would be running normally at noon today.

The situation on the Clyde is virtually unchanged. A six-hour conference was held today at Belfast, Baron Pirrie, controller-general of merchant shipping, presiding. Proposals were submitted by both sides, but nothing was settled. The Scottish miners have all resumed work, pending discussion of the whole situation at the miners' conference at Southport on Feb. 12.

CONTINUE THE STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

London, Feb. 8—(Reuter's Agency)—A mass meeting of Glasgow, Govan and Clydebank strikers yesterday resolved to continue the struggle for a forty hour week and called on the executive councils to co-operate with the strikers or resign. Govan workers favored the immediate payment of strike money. The strikers' joint committee has issued a militant statement stating that only a few faint-hearts have returned to work and asserting that the committee is more confident than ever of victory. The statement alleged that the Glosgow carpenters have decided to strike.

Deny Arrest Report.

Belfast, Feb. 8—It is unofficially stated that employers of union labor have asked striking workmen to resume work on a basis of forty-seven hours a week, with a promise of a forty hour week when the treaty of peace is signed. Police authorities deny that warrants have been issued for the leaders in the strike movement here on charges of conspiracy to prejudice and injure public safety.

DETAILS OF ARGENTINE WHEAT CONVENTION ARE NOW GIVEN OUT

Washington, Feb. 8—Details of the cereal convention negotiated at Buenos Aires between Argentine and the European Allies were received yesterday by the state department, showing that Great Britain and France are to be loaned eighty million pesos each and Italy forty million pesos for the purchase of Argentine's surplus grain. The conventions are to run for two years.

Members of the house agricultural committee said several days ago at a hearing to establish a guaranteed price for wheat that Europe was turning to South America for food because credit could be obtained there.

CANADA REMOVES PART OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH RESTRICTIONS

Ottawa, Feb. 8—The naval department yesterday announced that all censorship regulations restricting the use of wireless telegraphy to and from ships in the West Atlantic and in the Pacific are now completely removed.

The regulations forbidding the use of any private or amateur wireless stations throughout the dominion are still in effect. The trans-Atlantic wireless censorship regulations are still in force and only press messages are being handled by this service.

BURNHAM-HINCHCLIFFE

On Wednesday afternoon, January 8, at 3.30 o'clock, in Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. Ethel Hinchcliffe and Robert Burnham were united in marriage by Rev. A. E. Draper at the parsonage of St. Mark's church, on Essex street, that city. They were attended by Miss Gertrude Burnham and Irving Burnham. The bride was prettily attired in blue beaded Georgette crepe with picture hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham left amidst a shower of rice and confetti on an early train for Boston and Worcester on their honeymoon. They will be at home at 36 Winter street, Lawrence, where they will make their home for the present. The bride was formerly Ethel L. Johnston of Golden Grove.

AT ASSESSORS' OFFICE.

The assessors' office in the city hall was crowded all morning with citizens seeking to file their income and personal property declarations. Monday is the last day on which they may be filed, without incurring the penalty of a fine. If conditions are similar on Monday, and they probably will be worse, it would be well for citizens who place any value on their own time to swear to the declarations before some qualified person before taking the documents to city hall.