

PRES. WILSON THREATENS TO WITHHOLD HELP TO EUROPE

Settlement of Adriatic Problem Does Not Meet With His Approval, Therefore United States May Take No Further Concern in European Affairs.

Paris, Feb. 15.—President Wilson has notified the English, French and Italian Governments that if they settle the Adriatic problem without the concord of Washington the United States will not concern itself further in the settlement of pending European questions. He declares that neither of the proposed solutions is compatible with the American stand.

This notification was contained in a note handed to the French Foreign Office last yesterday by Ambassador Wallace, and at the same time handed to the British Government in London, and the Italian Government in Rome.

It reached the allied Governments the day after Lloyd George and Millerand, in London, had pronounced Premier Nitti that before he left the British capital either the compromise plan of January 20 or the Pact of London would be enforced. The enforcement of either, declares President Wilson, is not acceptable.

French diplomatic circles are greatly excited over the Wilson move, declaring it is unjust that the American Government, which will not take part in the Premier's discussions, to which it is invited, at the same time exacts that their decisions must be shaped in accord with Washington's wishes. The French press to-night takes up the question in sensational style, and its comment is bitter.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's attitude on the Adriatic question, as set forth in his identical memorandum to the British and French Governments, in which he has warned them that unless they

yield to him in the effort to settle this problem the United States will find it impossible to continue to concern itself with European affairs, may have an important bearing on the status of the Treaty of Versailles, now pending before the American Senate.

Whether it means unless the allies yield to President Wilson on the Adriatic question, there will be no Treaty of Versailles, so far as the United States Government is concerned, could not be definitely determined to-night, in view of the refusal of the White House to authorize any comment whatever on the crisis that had developed as a result of President Wilson's threat to the allies in the matter of their proposed plan for an Adriatic settlement.

A literal construction of President Wilson's declaration would mean the refusal of President Wilson to deposit the American ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, even if the treaty were ratified by the United States Senate.

The pending treaty would compel America to concern herself in European affairs once her ratification were deposited at Paris, and Mr. Wilson would not be able to give full effect to the warning.

The warning now served on the allies that he will refuse to play in the European game unless they play with him his way on the Adriatic question, is not unlike his attitude toward the opponents of the treaty in the Senate. His position has been that unless the treaty be ratified to his satisfaction he would not accept it.

ULSTER IS NOW SCENE OF STRIFE

Sinn Féin Use Explosives at Ballinacree Barracks.

Belfast, Feb. 15.—A large body of Sinn Féin attacked the police barracks at Ballinacree, County Monaghan, to-day, employing explosives. The Sinn Féiners overcame the small garrison of four men who were wounded, and then removed the arms and ammunition. This is the first attack on barracks in Ulster.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—A train conveying a military guard and arms was held up outside of Dublin. Today night by a large band of armed men, who shot and seriously wounded a signaller, and threw bombs into the train, wounding a corporal and doing much damage. The guard did not reply to the fire, owing to the darkness.

The wife of a farmer at Ballagh, Westford, residing, marked armed raiders, was shot dead.

Cork, Feb. 15.—A well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. McSweeney, was shot and wounded by a party of armed raiders in his residence last night. McSweeney mortally wounded one of the raiders.

TURKS TO RETAIN CONSTANTINOPLE

Syria and Mesopotamia to be Under British Control.

London, Feb. 15.—Constantinople is to remain in the hands of the Turks. This is the decision reported taken by the Allied Supreme Council in London over the week-end.

The Dardanelles are to be internationalized. The question of the Bosphorus is unsettled. The Turks also are to have control of a large part of Asia Minor.

Armenia, with two Provinces added to its present demarcations, is to become an independent State, while Syria and Mesopotamia are to pass under British control.

Must Surrender All Mercantile Marine

London, Feb. 15.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent a message has been received there from Berlin announcing that an allied note has been handed to the German Government requiring the surrender of the remainder of Germany's mercantile marine.

Let Germans Judge The War Criminals

London, Feb. 15.—A new Allied note has been dispatched to Germany in regard to the war criminals.

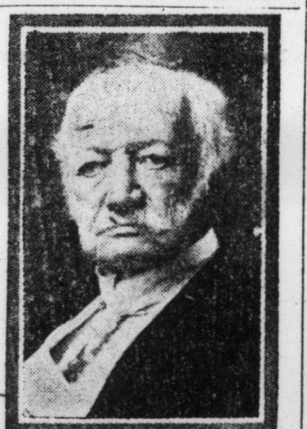
While it maintains the principle of the right of the Allies to insist upon execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty, and declares that the present instance cannot serve as a precedent, it modifies considerably the demands originally put forward, waives the claim for the surrender of the criminals, and leaves the German Supreme Court at Leipzig to judge the crimes with which they are charged.

2,000 Armenians Are Murdered

A despatch from London, says:—The Armenian National Delegation here states that it has received a message from Constantinople saying that during the recent attacks by Nationalist forces on Marash and Aintab, in Asia Minor, about 2,000 Armenian civilians were murdered in cold blood.

Prince Will Visit West India Isles

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—Official information has been received here that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to these islands on his return from his visit to Australia.



SIR JAMES GRANT
One of Canada's foremost physicians and last survivor of Canada's first Parliament, who died at Ottawa recently.

POLES CHRISTEN NATIONAL FLAG

Celebrate Recovery of Gateway to the Baltic.

A despatch from Warsaw, says:—Polish troops, standing upon their own soil, dipped the national colors in the tide waters of the Baltic on Tuesday after the absence of Poland as a sea nation for 148 years.

Throughout the new republic bells tolled and a holiday spirit prevailed in commemoration of the historic event. At Putzig, on the Baltic, Gen. Haller, Commander-in-chief of the Polish armies, reclaimed in the name of the republic the sea coast which fell from Poland to Prussia after the first dismemberment of Poland in 1772.

Simultaneously with Poland's reaching out to the Baltic the Diet celebrated its first birthday. The most striking speech was made by Speaker Thompzyński, who proclaimed that justice had at last triumphed, giving Poland access to the sea.

"Poland will defend this historical strip of land with its very last drop of blood," he declared.

The Diet decided on the construction of port facilities in the region of Putzig, giving Poland her own gateway to the sea.

Now Four Vacancies in the Federal House

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The death of Mr. David Marshall, M.P. for East Elgin, leaves four constituencies in which by-elections have to be called this year.

Kamouraska became vacant when Mr. Ernest Lapointe resigned to contest Sir Wilfrid Laurier's old seat. Timiskaming is vacant because of the death of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, and St. James (Montreal) has just lost its member through death. Mr. L. A. Lapointe. Two of these contests may occur before the present session of Parliament comes to an end, as Mr. S. W. Jacobs' bill to have by-elections called within six months of the vacancy occurring passed last session.

St. James will return a Liberal or a Liberal-Labor member. Kamouraska will send a Liberal and the farmers can be expected to put up a fight to get East Elgin and Timiskaming.

"Car of Victory" Sold for \$14,800

Paris, Feb. 15.—The famous black limousine which used to carry Marshal Foch on his journeys up and down the western battlefield has been sold for 74,000 francs, normally \$14,800.

The car was originally requisitioned by the State for 15,000 francs. In addition to being given a signed attestation that its limousine is the actual "car of victory," the proud possessor will find, modestly painted on the door, two small Marshal's batons.

German Criminals Fleeing for Refuge

Geneva, Feb. 15.—Vice-Admiral von Capelle, former Minister of the German navy, whose name appears among the Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allies, arrived at Davos, Canton of Graubünden, yesterday. Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been at Davos for some time.

Mortality Rate From Flu Half That of Year 1918

A despatch from Washington says:—The mortality rate due to the influenza epidemic this year was about half of that in 1918, said a statement by the Public Health Service, announcing that the present epidemic apparently had reached its peak.

"A comparison," the statement said, "of the excess mortality rate per 100,000 of population for the respective peak weeks of 1920 and 1918 shows: Chicago, 1,886, compared with 4,620 in 1918; Milwaukee, 1,434, as compared with 1,918; Washington, 2,072, as compared with 9,780.

"These rates may be taken as a fair indication of conditions throughout the country. With the exception of some cities in Massachusetts and New York State, exclusive of New York City, practically all of the reports indicate a decline."

BRITISH MAKE MOTOR FUEL

To Cut Imports From United States and Improve Quality.

A despatch from London, says:—The British campaign to reduce dependence on America for raw cotton is now being continued in other directions. Just now attention is being concentrated on home possibilities for the supply of gasoline, which hitherto came in large quantities from America.

With the new increase in the price of gasoline, it is natural that the question of obtaining supplies of liquid fuel from home sources should again come to the front, and that plans should be put forward for deriving motor spirit and fuel oil from distillation of native coal and similar substances. The fundamental factor is the amount of suitable material within reach.

The Petroleum Research Department, formed during the war, at a time when the shortage of liquid fuel threatened to become acute, stated that a daily production of 12,700 tons of coal and kindred material could be obtained, and recommended the erection of 127 batteries of retorts, each with a capacity of 100 tons a day, to deal with this quantity, but the Departmental Committee which reviewed this recommendation reduced the estimate to about 2,000 tons a day, basing its conclusion largely on the evidence of inspectors of mines, who might be expected to know the facts.

The work, however, proceeds apace, and if the home supply does not equal the amount normally sent from America at all events it will create a competitive element, which will go toward improving the quality of the commodity and cutting down the price. Oil merchants here are all optimistic as regards results.

SAYS EUROPE WILL RECOVER

New Secretary of U.S. Treasury Takes Hopeful View.

A despatch from Washington says:—Confidence that Europe's monetary problems will be settled satisfactorily was expressed on Thursday by Secretary of the Treasury Houston in a review of the international financial situation.

The United States is constantly furnishing Europe capital with which to reconstruct the economic life of nations there, said Mr. Houston, explaining that advances are being made in the same way that Europe aided this country in time of depression in the past, not by Government loans so much as by indirect methods, such as private loans, sale of surplus army equipment, and the absorption of high-grade investment securities offered in markets here by European holders. The Secretary estimated that Europe had received approximately \$4,000,000,000 from the United States since the armistice was signed.

The position of the United States Treasury was said by the Secretary to be very strong, and on Monday the last issue of "loan" certificates of indebtedness, about \$60,000,000, will be redeemed, leaving no outstanding floating loan in the sense of long-term certificates requiring to be refunded at maturity. Tax certificates outstanding amount to \$2,935,949,500, all of which will be paid by forthcoming income and profit taxes.

Altogether, Secretary Houston declined to agree with the pessimistic view of some public men, who forecast a financial crash, and asserted that, while there were many difficulties still to be overcome, there was nothing in the situation to be regarded as extremely grave.

Establish Branch Bank on Big Ocean Liner

A despatch from Montreal says:—It is intimated from the local office of the company that with the sailing of the Cunard liner Imperator from Southampton for New York on February 21, a branch of the City and Midland Bank, London, England, will be opened on board to exchange money for passengers and transact general financial business during the voyage. Two bank clerks will be in charge of this office, the hours of which will be ten a.m. to three p.m. and from ten a.m. to one p.m. on Saturdays. Special hours will be set apart for the third class passengers.

Grain and Live Stock

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73; in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93%; No. 3 C.W., 90%; extra No. 1 feed, 90%; No. 1 feed, 87%; No. 2 feed, 85%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3, C.W., \$1.70; No. 4 C.W., \$1.40; rejected, \$1.30; feed, \$1.30 3/4; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.85; No. 4 yellow, \$1.82; track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 98c to \$1.00, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.

Barley—Malting, \$1.75 to \$1.77, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.45 to \$1.48, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25 Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.80 to \$11, Montreal; \$11.00 in Toronto, in job bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight bags included—Bran per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$27 to \$28; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots per ton, \$16 to \$17 track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs—New-laid, cases returnable, 60c to 67c. Butter—Creamery solids, 60c to 61c; do, prints, 60 1/2c to 61 1/2c.

Honey—White per lb., 60lb. tins, net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins, gross, 21c to 22c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 23c to 24c.

Live poultry—Buying prices delivered, Toronto: Hens, over 5 lbs., live, 38c; dressed, 32c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., live, 30c; dressed, 28c; hens, under 4 lbs., live, 25c; dressed, 28c; spring chickens, live, 28c; dressed, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milk-fed, live, 20c; dressed, 25c; ducklings, live, 35c; dressed, 33c; turkeys, live, 35c; dressed, 45c; geese, live, 22c; dressed, 24c.

Cheese—Large, 30c to 31c; twins, 31c to 32c. Cheese—Large, 30c to 31c. Maple Syrup—Prices nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale.

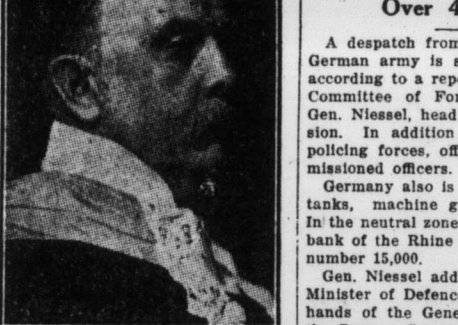
Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c.

THREE WEEKS ON TRIP ACROSS NFLD.

Difficulties and Perils of Train Service in Storm Season.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says:—An express train on the Reid-Newfoundland Railway, a narrow gauge line, has arrived here after being three weeks on the way across the island from Port-au-Basques. The train was scheduled to make the 546 miles run in 29 hours. Several storms were encountered and it was snowed in frequently.

Passengers reported that at some exposed points the snow drifted to a height of twenty feet. They were on scanty rations much of the time, with fish as the principal food. The perils of cross-country travel have increased so much that it was said on Friday service probably would be suspended until the storm season passed, passengers being sent by steamer along the southern coast from Port-au-Basques to St. John's.



Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, who died recently in Toronto.

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

If any of our readers are interested in following the history the Western farmers' movement, they will find it told most fascinatingly in "Deep Furrows," by Hopkins Moorhouse.

The Farm Women played their part, each province having its "Women's Section" of the organization. But in Ontario the work developed more slowly. For three years the indefatigable Secretary, J. J. Morrison, managed the business from his farm home, then the business attained proportions which warranted the opening of the Toronto office.

In June, 1918, Mr. Morrison learned that one of the foremost women in the farm movement in Saskatchewan was coming East, a delegate to the National Council of Women. He arranged a gathering of Ontario Farm Women, as representative as was possible in the short time at his disposal for arranging the meeting, to be held in Toronto. Accordingly, on the 17th of June, 27 Ontario women conferred with Mrs. McNaughton, and the United Farm Women of Ontario was provisionally organized. Following the precedent set by the Western Women they adopted the constitution and by-laws of the United Farmers of Ontario. The provisional officers were: President, Mrs. George N. Brodie of Newmarket; Vice-President, Mrs. James N. Foote, Collingwood; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Emma Driesbach, Collingwood.

At the 1918 convention, the United Farmers of Ontario amended their constitution to admit Farm Women to membership on exactly equal terms with men. In passing, it is interesting to note that they were the first body of men to thus officially recognize women as equals, "socially, economically, and politically," as the women phrase it.

I heard an official of the United Farmers say in reply to a question: "There is nothing in our constitution to prevent a woman occupying the president's chair."

The U.F.W.O. held their 1918 convention on the same dates as that of the U.F.O. The provisional officers were elected for the ensuing year, a Board of Directors was appointed and our organization launched.

Our work is largely social. The farm woman is busy, and her activities are confined very largely to the walls of her home. Too many of them fall entirely to regard themselves as members of a great class, indispensable to the nation's prosperity. That is the chief, perhaps we ought to say the first, lesson the organization wishes to teach men and women both, that our farms, an integral part of the industry which produces 90% of the nation's wealth, each individual farm worker a citizen of the country, with a citizen's responsibility and privilege. Power we have never sought as ultimate aim. We regard it as a means to an end, and that end is the establishment of principles, the basic idea of which is worded thus: "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none." This is the motto of our people. The idea is embodied too in our emblem, a button which the men wear on the lapel of their coat, and a little pin which the women wear. The design, in blue and white and gold, represents the clasped hands of producer and consumer, each meeting the other half way. It was designed by a farmer, Mr. Gurney, of Paris.

At the recent Directors' meeting a provisional constitution for young people's clubs was adopted, so that we are ready now to "Add it all we can."

Every woman, every man, "The good time coming," and we are assured that "Every help, if rightly given, Makes the impulse stronger."

"Twill be strong enough one day! Wait a little longer."

—Margery Mills.

DAM BURST AT IROQUOIS FALLS

Big Paper Plant Tied Up—Five Men Believed Drowned.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Disaster has overtaken the large plant of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls.

A despatch was received at the T. & N.O. offices in this city stating that the mill-dam in that town had been broken on Thursday and that it is feared a foreman and four men had lost their lives. As a result of the break in the dam the mill has been closed down indefinitely.

Mr. J. O. McKerrall of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission at North Bay said that he had despatched to Iroquois Falls on Thursday night three carloads of timber and other supplies to repair the breach in the dam.

No damage, he said, had been done to any other part of the town.

The company started operations at Iroquois Falls in 1914 and by plant extensions the capacity was brought to about 240 tons of paper, 280 tons of pulp and 130 tons of sulphate a day.

German Army is Over 400,000 Strong

A despatch from Paris says:—The German army is still 400,000 strong, according to a report received by the Committee of Foreign Affairs from Gen. Niessel, head of the Baltic Mission. In addition there are 100,000 policing forces, officers and non-commissioned officers.

Germany also is well supplied with tanks, machine guns and airplanes. In the neutral zone alone on the right bank of the Rhine the policing forces number 15,000.

Gen. Niessel adds that the German Minister of Defence, Noske, is in the hands of the General Staff and that the German Government is capable, if willing, of obtaining execution of the treaty clauses by the country.

Germany Deplores Loss of Schleswig

A despatch from Berlin, says:—"North Schleswig lost," "A mourning for Germany," are the headings of a midday paper which gives a report from Flensburg. The result was undoubtedly most depressing for those who hoped against hope that North Schleswig would assert its allegiance to the German Empire.

The paper comments that it is easy to see that a plebiscite according to nationalities, which is alleged to be the most just method, creates many new injustices beginning with the oppression of the cities by the country.

It adds that Germany has done "nothing by newspapers, books or music to inculcate Germany's sentiment in the rural districts."

Commons Cheered Canada's Intention

A despatch from London says:—Particular hearty cheers were given in the House of Commons last night when Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated that the Canadian Government desired to make a contribution toward the relief of Central Europe.

Prince Buying Stock For Canadian Ranch

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales' agents are busy buying breeding stock for his Western Canadian ranch, and at two or three sales within a week have picked up some excellent young cattle.

