BRITAIN TO REPRESENT DOMINIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Allies Decide Against Further Intervention in Russia for the Present at Least.

A despatch from London says:—The Manchester Guardian believes it has been decided regarding the representation at the Peace Conference that each of the four great powers will probably have five seats at the Conference, but these will not necessarily always be occupied by the same men. The Dominion representatives, The Guardian understands, will be in the Grand Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference, but will present their case as small nations before the Conference, and will, of course, be in close touch all the time with the Imperial Cabinet. The Guardian further understands that Labor will not be asked to nominate a representative, but a Labor man will probably be asked to go to Paris to sit on one or more of the committees.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied Governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, at least for the present, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is represented, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her getting back to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and dangers of all kinds.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, explained the situation at length to the Committee on Foreign Relaions. He said he solution at present favored was to guarantee moral support to the Governments which have sprung up at various points on Russian and Siberian territory.

SPAIN WANTS GIBRALTAR BACK

Proposal That Britain be Offered Ceuta in Exchange.

A despatch from Paris says:—During the recent visit here of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, extended consultations are reported to have been held by the Premier with French and American statesmen regarding the Moroccan question, which was discussed in both its military and financial phases. The future status of Gibraltar is said also to have come up for consideration.

On his arrival at Madrid Premier Romanones is understood to have expressed great satisfaction over the result of his conferences.

It was reported in Paris on December 23 that Premier Romanones planned to return to Paris in the near future to confer with allied and American representatives over questions vitally concerning Spain. In connection with the status of Gibraltar, it was declared in some quarters that the Spanish Premier contemplated raising the question of its return to Spain, that country expressing its willingness, if necessary, to concede Ceuta, on the Moroccan side of the strait, to Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar, holding that possession of Ceuta by the British would afford equal strategic advantage in modern warfare.

DETACHMENTS FROM CRIMEA TO REINFORCE ARMY AT ODESSA

A despatch from Odessa says:—The volunteer army which is holding Odessa, under French command, is to be increased by detachments from the Crimea. The main force of the republican army, which is now ten miles from Odessa, is reported to have received reinforcements from Kiev, who came in an armored train. More than 200 persons were killed in the street battles here on December 18, a revised count shows. One-third of these were civilians. Several school children were wounded.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY BEATEN IN URALS

Disorganized Troops Retreating Northward Toward Perm.

A despatch from Washington says:—Defeat of the Bolshevik army on the Ekaterinburg front in a decisive battle by an army of loyal Russians was reported in an official despatch to the Russian Embassy from the Omsk Government. The message said the disorganized Bolsheviki were retreating northward toward Perm, and that this was the first independent action of moment against the Bolsheviki, and part of a campaign that was expected to unite some of the local districts of Russia and Siberia. Much war equipment and booty was captured.

The Embassy also was informed that Attaman Doutoff, Commander of the Cossack troops of the Orenburg region, had asked Gen. Semenoff to submit to the authority of Admiral Kolchak, Dictator of the Omsk Government. It was indicated in the cablegram that the people of Siberia were united in support of Kolchak.

RETURNING MONEY STOLEN FROM FRANCE

A despatch from Paris says:—The Germans have returned stocks taken from the banks in northern France amounting to six billion francs.

Several safes weighing from five to seven tons each, which the Germans did not open and are now in Brussels, will be brought back shortly to Valenciennes.

PRINCELY ASSETS OF HOHENZOLLERNS

A despatch from Basel says:—Seizure of property owned by the Prussian Royal family (the Hohenzollerns) would produce immediately the sum of 900,000,000 marks, according to figures compiled by The Frankfort Nachrichten.

S.-1320 b. (Established—May, 1900.) (Revised—January, 1917.)

NAVAL SIGNAL.

From—	To—	
Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet	Admiralty	P.O. of Watch—
		Read by— B
		Reported by—
		Passed by—
		Logged by—
		System— W/T
		Date— 21-11-18
		Time— 1045

The Grand Fleet met this morning at 0900, five Battle-Cruisers, nine Battleships, seven Light Cruisers and forty nine Destroyers of the High Sea Fleet, which surrendered for internment and are being brought to the Firth of Forth.

(1005)

M. 1704/00.
Sta. 6/14.

An Historic Message—Facsimile of the naval signal sent from the Queen Elizabeth by Sir David Beatty on November 21st, telling of the surrender of the German fleet. It will become as historic as Nelson's famous message at Trafalgar.

The Canadian Pioneer—This is a photograph of the 8,100 ton steamer launched at Vickers yards in Montreal, the first of the fleet being constructed by the Federal Government. This was taken just before the vessel was launched; since then she has been got ready for sea in record time. She will be operated in connection with the Canadian National System of Railways.

CAPTIVES PRESSED INTO ARMY

Russian Prisoners From Germany Join Bolsheviki.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The flocks of released Russian prisoners who are making their way homeward through Poland, all of whom appear to be tainted with Bolshevism, and are recognized as a danger in this respect by the Polish authorities, are in fact already causing much trouble by their lawlessness in their search for food.

The Bolsheviki are taking advantage of the pilght of these first thousands of released prisoners, whose total number is estimated at 2,000,000, and have picked up several thousand of them for their army by offering the men clothes, food and money, of the last of which there is plenty, since the Bolsheviki control the printing presses for the production or rubles.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS REMOVED BY U.S. WAR BOARD

A despatch from Washington says:—Sweeping relaxation of restrictions on the exports of foodstuffs, fodders and feed to the Pan-American republics, Canada, Cuba and the West Indies has been announced by Chairman McCormick, of the War Trade Board.

The list of exceptions named only wheat and wheat flour, coffee, sugar, corn, butter, cheese, eggs, linseed meal and cake and cotton seed meals and cake. To avoid any misapprehension as to the supply of these articles to the countries named it was emphasized that practically all of them are available in desired quantities through Government channels.

Iron Cross No Credit.

Revolutions have scant regard for the insignia of royal favors. And just as the great upheaval in France abolished the ancient and historic Order of Sanctus Spiritus, so in the present crash will fall those marks of approval which modern Caesars have been bestowing on their heroes.

The Iron Cross, quite a by-word during the war, will soon become a mere catalogue number in local museums, though the collector will always get it cheap on account of the ample supply. Doomed also are the Austro-Hungarian Golden Fleece, and St. Stephen, the Prussian Order of Merit, with its French inscription, the German Black Eagle, the Rue Crown of Saxony, the Family Order of Loyalty of Baden, the Knightly Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, as well as that schismatic-orthodox Order of which Boris, the one-month king, was head.

PEACE PARLEY MAY BE DELAYED

Appointment of Delegates Likely to be Announced Within Ten Days.

A despatch from Paris says:—Official notification of the appointment of the various delegates to the Peace Conference, it is believed, will come within ten days, although it is realized that the British delegates may not be chosen until the elections are out of the way.

The coming of the German delegates is still in an indefinite stage, while the question of Russian representation has gone no further than some informal discussions between the American commissioners and prominent Russians here. Doubts are being expressed by some diplomatists that the conference actually can begin work the first week of January, as expected. Some of them are inclined to think that the first meeting might not be held until February.

NO FEAR OF A COAL FAMINE IN CANADA

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The return to peace conditions, and more especially the exceptionally mild weather so far have greatly lessened the problem of the Fuel Controller. There is now no likelihood of a coal famine this winter, and unless January should prove to be a very severe month, little difficulty in pulling through is anticipated. At the same time, there is little prospect of any let up in the restrictions for some time at least. The requirements of war industries for coal has naturally decreased greatly or disappeared, while the fine weather has not only facilitated production and transportation, but greatly lessened consumption. A great many people have been able to heat their premises so far with soft coal or wood, leaving comparatively intact their allotment of anthracite. No "heatless days" are looked for. "Unless January proves particularly severe my worries are about over," remarked Fuel Controller Magrath today.

PARLIAMENT OPENING ABOUT MID-FEBRUARY

Ottawa—Parliament will be called, it is expected, for the second week of February, although the Cabinet has not yet decided on a definite day for the opening. Arrangements are being made with the middle of February in view.

It was first expected that the session would open about the second week of January. Such a course was, however, found to be impracticable.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TO SIT AT PEACE TABLE

Representatives of Twenty-Seven Countries Will Constitute Membership of Conference—Details Being Arranged.

A despatch from Paris says:—The personnel of the Peace Congress is gradually taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced and that the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the Congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the Congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be 27 countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

The great powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy, each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the Peace Congress to arrive. The non-arrival of the others has been the subject of comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business but with the personnel of the Congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the Congress should be put into motion with the least possible delay.

NAVAL POLICY FOR DOMINIONS

Admiral Jellicoe Will Give Advice on Plan Already Outlined.

A despatch from London says:—Announcement that Admiral Jellicoe is going to visit the Dominions in turn to advise on naval matters is the subject of free discussion in the London press, many papers having articles dealing with it. The Times in its comment seems to assume that the whole question of the form of naval activities by the Dominions is still open for discussion, looking to the adoption of a policy. It notes the prompt attitude with which the Dominions placed their naval resources at the disposal of the Empire, but adds, "that should not obliterate the fact that the problem of the Dominions shared in British peace times has not been solved. The broader question of peace control of naval accessions in the Dominions can hardly be usefully discussed at a moment when the whole balance of sea power throughout the world has been altered."

That The Times does not appreciate the actual situation is made clear by a public statement of Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy for Australia, as follows:

"It is fundamental to the idea of Empire naval defence that, though the Dominions retain control of their ships, there should be a complete standardization of personnel, ships and equipment, and that this should be up to the level of the best."

This statement is in strict keeping with the memorandum adopted by the Dominion Premiers defining a basic naval policy for the Dominions, a summary of which was given in a former despatch. Lord Jellicoe is thus to advise the Dominions on the basis of policy which has been adopted.

NEARLY 1,500,000 FRENCHMEN MADE SUPREME SACRIFICE

A despatch from Paris says:—Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday by M. Abraz, Under-Secretary of State, that France's loss in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,300, divided as follows: Officers 31,300, and men 1,040,000. The number of dead, prisoners and men missing was given as 42,600 officers and 1,789,000 men. The men missing aggregate 3,000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 438,000 men.

STILL HOPE TO GET COLONIES BACK

A despatch from Washington says:—That the Germans hope to regain their colonies is indicated in a despatch from Berne received to-day through official channels announcing that Dr. Solf's recent resignation referred only to the Foreign Office, and that he still retains the post of Secretary of the Colonies. This despatch quotes The Berlin Tageblatt as authority for the statement.

WISH TO BECOME ANNEXED TO ITALY

Italian Deputies From Redeemed Provinces Present Memorial.

A despatch from Paris says:—Italian deputies of the redeemed provinces who represented their districts in Vienna and Budapest Parliaments and came to Paris expressly for the purpose of submitting their case to the American mission, have been received by Col. E. M. House. Through Col. House the deputies presented a memorial to President Wilson. The deputies are Pitacco for Trieste, Bennati for Istria, Zanella for Fiume, and Ghigle Arcich for Zara. The memorial recites that their country has been for 2,000 years Italian; that Trieste has suffered under Austrian oppression for five centuries, and Dalmatia since 1797 has stood all kinds of persecutions to defend its nationality. The people of the districts, says the memorial, have fought in all wars for Italian independence and participated in the present war with 4,000 men. Regarding the annexation of Trentino, Trieste and Istria the memorial says there is no question that can be raised, but adds that Fiume being a free city, similar to Bremen and Lubeck, has the right to decide its own government and any contrary decision would be against the principles proclaimed by President Wilson. Fiume already has shown by a plebiscite her determination to be united with Italy.

Dalmatia has 310 miles of coast, of which Italy claims less than 100 miles, comprising the cities of Zara, Sebenico and Spalato, besides the greatest part of the Dalmatian Isles. Austrian statistics, says the memorial, show that the majority of the population are Slavs in Spalato and Sebenico, but they are actually as markedly Italian as the population really is predominantly French in those districts of Alsace-Lorraine, where German statistics show 87 per cent. of the population as German. Besides the ports of Antivari and Dulcigno, formerly belonging to Montenegro, and eventually that of Scutari, the districts will have the excellent ports of Portore, Buccari, Segni, Metcovich, Ragusa, Gravosa and the military port of Cattaro, capable of sheltering the entire Italian army. Furthermore, it says in conclusion that Italy is ready to make Trieste and Fiume free ports for every country.

LEADERS OF ALLIES AGREE IN PRINCIPLE

A despatch from Chaumont says:—In his address to the American soldiers on Christmas Day, President Wilson said he did not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom he was co-operating any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

An old rule for cooking sweet corn says it should be only half an hour from the field to the table.

An addition is to be made to the Burns' packing plant at Regina at a cost of $100,000.

BRINGING UP FATHER