SIR ROBERT BORDEN WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE OF NATIONS

British Dominions Will Receive Consideration Commensurate With Their Participation in the War and Their Status in British Commonwealth.

A despatch from London says:—The conference of representatives of the allied nations which was to begin at Paris on January 6 has been postponed for one week owing to the development of the Cabinet crisis in Italy. It is now expected to meet on January 13, and arrangements to that end are being completed.

The character and scope of this conference is not likely to be defined until it actually meets. There is the view that it should be a formal gathering with a definite agenda to be considered, and offering a public report of conclusions to be reached, and an alternative proposal is that this conference should be completely informal and given up to the freest possible consideration of all questions of peace as they affect the attitude which the allied nations will take at the Peace Conference. The probabilities are that the latter course will be followed as lending itself more readily to the purposes in view: the adjustment of all differences between the allies so that they can go into the Peace Congress with an agreed programme. There is no difficulty about the representation at this conference as all the allied countries will have ample opportunity of presenting their views by their representatives.

The British delegation will be headed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, but there will be attached an extensive retinue of officials from the Foreign Office and from the various services.

The Canadian Mission will proceed to Paris in time for this conference and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, will represent Canada in these preliminary and important discussions.

The date for the official peace congress has not yet been fixed. It can be called in short order, as the delegates who are to attend it are now in Paris, or on their way there. The belief is that the inter-allied conferences will require about a fortnight, and that the actual peace conference will begin its work about the first of February.

The questions of the representation of the various countries entitled to be present at this congress have not yet been fully settled, and may not be until they are considered by the inter-allied conference, but it may be said that the British Dominions will receive consideration commensurate with their participation in the war, and their status in the family of British nations.

After 47 Years—The famous Arc de Triomphe, Paris, which was closed in 1871 after the Prussians defiled it by passing through in procession, is to be re-opened for a great Victory procession early in the year.

LOYAL INDIA GREETS THE KING

National Congress Favors the League of Nations Idea.

A despatch from Delhi, India, says:—Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the National Congress here, from which the Moderates mostly abstained. Mothan Malaviya, member of the Viceregal Council, delivered the presidential address and offered loyal and dutiful greetings to his Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. Indians were particularly glad to think, while despotic monarchs were disappearing, the King-Emperor sat ever more firmly on the affections of his people. He suggested that the Congress send a message to the Peace Congress that India was prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success, and to support the League of Nations. He thought India's representation at the Congress should be more numerous. Referring to India's great contribution to the war, he asked how far India would share in the fruits of victory. He repudiated as insulting the suggestion that Indians were unfit to govern themselves, and hoped that the principles of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

USING ARMY GARBAGE

Twofold Saving in Feeding Waste to Swine.

Perhaps never before in the history of America, not to say the world, has the conservation of material, and the salvage of unavoidable waste, been practiced so consistenly and generally as during the war period. Consider, for instance, the action of the commandant of one of our training camps who realized that the true spirit of conservation is utilization. He established a well-planned hog farm near the camp so that the waste from the army kitchens might be profitably utilized. It is hardly necessary to mention that a plan of this kind represents a twofold saving, for in addition to changing loss to profit, it eliminates most of the trouble and expense otherwise involved in garbage disposal.

Status of ex-Kaiser in Holland Has Been Definitely Settled

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The British and Dutch Governments have arrived at an agreement regarding the status of the former German Emperor, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from The Hague.

TURKS VANISH BEFORE ALLIES

Allenby's Report on Eastern Campaign Shows Ambitious Plan.

A despatch from London says:—Details of what was, perhaps, one of the most spectacular operations of the war became known recently when General Allenby's report on the Palestine campaign was published. British, Indian, French, Italian contingents participated in the fighting, and, in addition, Arab forces from east of the Jordan rendered effective assistance. The British navy also had a share in the operations.

General Allenby's plan was ambitious. He sought to break the Turkish lines, send his cavalry through and encompass what he describes as "a rectangle five miles in length and twelve in depth, in which the Turkish troops were crowded." By this stroke he planned to cut the enemy's communication and complete his discomfiture by joining hands with the Arabs.

A force vastly superior to the Turkish armies was gathered against the right wing of the enemy's army, near the Mediterranean coast. On the morning of September 19, after an intense bombardment lasting only fifteen minutes, the allied infantry attacked. A great gap was torn in the Turkish lines and through it were sent masses of cavalry which had been held in leash until the moment had arrived.

"Within thirty-six hours," says General Allenby, "all the main avenues of escape for the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies had been closed."

All organized enemy resistance ceased and roads were blocked by retreating men and transport. Then the allied air forces hurled themselves at the huddled masses of Turks.

"The Turkish armies melted into nothingness," says the report. "A junction was made with the Arabs, and the way to Damascus and Aleppo was open."

FRENCH SOLDIERS OCCUPY THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

A despatch from Paris says:—Two thousand French soldiers have entered Budapest, the Hungarian capital, according to a telegram from Zurich to the Temps. One detachment occupied the castle of Count Karolyi, where Field Marshal von Mackensen, of the German army, is interned. Gen. Berthelot, commander of the allied forces in Roumania, is making a tour through Hungary to insure the proper carrying out of the armistice.

GERMANS WRECKED MANY AIRPLANES

British Army of Occupation at Cologne Finds Skelton of Huge Gotha.

A despatch from London says:—Many German airplanes were destroyed in part by the Germans when they evacuated Cologne, according to reports from British correspondents in the British area of occupation.

Among the dismantled machines is the skeleton of a huge Gotha. It was built to carry 14 men, and on its broad wings are walks, while little iron ladders lead to the upper plane where the machine gunners were posted. Another machine is an armored airplane for use in attacking trenches with machine guns. The wings are of corrugated steel and steel plates a quarter of an inch thick protect all vital points as well as seats for two men. Two machine guns point down through the bottom of the fuselage.

SOLDIERS EMBARK FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A despatch from London says:—To the strains of patriotic music played by military bands of the Imperial army, 1,500 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, who enlisted in British Columbia and Alberta, embarked at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon on the Canadian Pacific Empress of Asia, for the direct voyage to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

Million Tons of Fuel Oil Sent to Britain From America

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Shipping states that during the war over 1,000,000 tons of fuel oil were carried from the United States to Britain by 761 cargo steamers, specially fitted out to convey oil in double bottoms or ballast tanks. Fifteen thousand tons of oil were lost by enemy action and 2,000 by marine loss.

PEERAGES FOR BRITISH GENERALS

Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty Rewarded With Earldoms.

A despatch from London says:—Earldoms will be conferred on Field Marshal Haig and Vice-Admiral Beatty, in recognition of their services during the war, according to The Mail.

It is stated that Generals Horne, Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood and Allenby will be elevated to the Peerage.

The newspapers say that these honors will probably be accompanied by grants of money.

Immediate announcement of these honors is said by The Mail to be improbable, as Field Marshal Haig prefers to remain in command of the British armies until the treaty of peace is signed and the army is reconstructed on a peace basis, a work in which he is taking a deep interest.

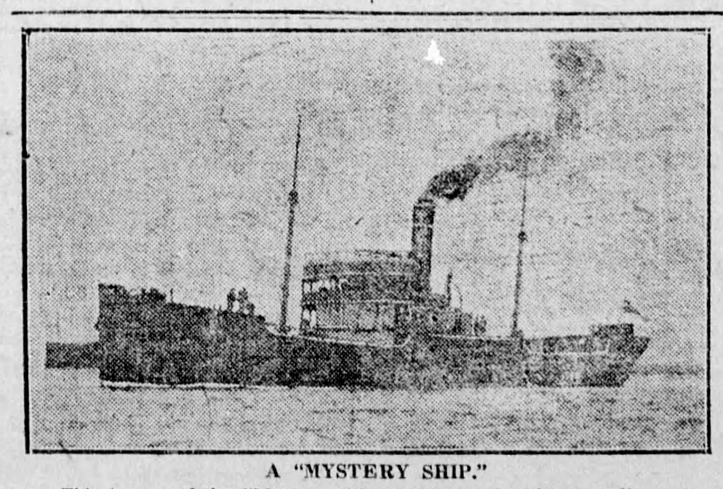
It is recalled that Lord Roberts received a Parliamentary grant of £100,000, and that Lord Kitchener was given £50,000 after the South African War. These grants were in addition to the titles conferred upon them.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Beatty will be given the rank of full Admiral. Since he took over the command of the British fleet from Sir John R. Jellicoe he has borne the title of "Acting Admiral."

The Marquis of Milfordhaven, commanding the second cruiser squadron, and former First Lord of the Admiralty, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

GERMANS EVACUATE RIGA TO ESCAPE BOLSHEVIKI

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Owing to the advance of superior forces of Bolsheviki, says a despatch from Berlin, the German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga, the Livonian port at the head of the Gulf of Riga.



A "MYSTERY SHIP."

This is one of the "Mystery ships" which looks like an ordinary tramp steamer. In reality she is a vessel of an entirely novel type, heavily armed with guns which are concealed and can be unmasked in a few seconds. In addition she has a very heavy armament of torpedoes and depth charge throwers, but she is built with a draught of only 3½ feet, which made her practically immune from submarine attack. It is announced that one of these ships will be sent on a tour of the Empire and that it is hoped her light draught will enable her to pass through the St. Lawrence canals and be brought to lake ports.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern $2.24½; No. 2 Northern $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 75½c; No. 3 C.W., 71⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 72⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 71⅛s, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.70; No. 4 yellow, $1.65; sample corn, feed, $1.45 to $1.50, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 70 to 73c; No. 3 white, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2, do., $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00.

Barley—Malting, new crop, 90 to 95c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.36.

Rye—No. 2, $1.54, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality $11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, $10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $22.00 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $9.50 to $10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 54 to 55c; selected, storage, 58 to 60c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 78c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; do prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; oleamargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 27½ to 28c; twins, 28 to 28½c; spring made, large, 28½ to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $4.50 to $5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gal tins, $3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, 46 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 31½ to 32c; shortening, tierces, 25¼ to 25½c; tubs, 25¾ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26¼c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 7.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 88c; flour, new standard grade $11.25 to $11.35; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. $4.25 to $4.50; bran $37.25; shorts, $42.25; Mouillie, $68.00 to $70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots $20.00 to $21.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs, selected, 59c; No. 1 stock, 51c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.70. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.00 to $25.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Market

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to $12.25; do. good, $10.75 to $11.25; do. medium, $9.50 to $9.75; do. common, $8.00 to $8.25; bulls, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do. medium bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to 8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do. good, $9.50 to $9.75; do. medium, $8.25 to $8.50; do. common, $7.00 to $7.75; stockers, $7.75 to $10.50; feeders, $10.25 to $11.25; canners, $5.50 to $5.85; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $150.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $r0.00 to $150.00; light ewes, $9.00 to $10.00; yearlings, $13.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $15.00 to $16.00; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.00; hogs, fed and watered, $18.00; do. weighed off cars, $18.25; do. f.o.b, $17.00.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT U.S.

A despatch from London says:—It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip through the British Dominions, according to a Paris despatch to The Mail.

NONE OF BAGDAD GUARD SURVIVE

85 Per Cent. of British Rank and File in Turkey Died.

A despatch from London says:—A British officer who was a prisoner in Turkey gave an account on Friday of the terrible hardships and cruelty inflicted upon British prisoners by the Turks. Describing the march from Kut-El-Amara to Bagdad, the officer says the prisoners were driven like sheep along the desert ways. They were denied food, were short of water, and the Turks refused to allow them to rest. They were bayoneted or clubbed if they stopped and were struck with rawhide wips when they faltered.

Roughly speaking, according to the officer, from 75 to 85 per cent. of the British rank and file in Turkey died. One battery surrendered at Kut-El-Amara 117 strong; 11 are now alive. Other batteries are almost in the same condition. One regiment marched out of Kut-El-Amara 300 strong, of whom only 52 are now living.

The British Consular guard at Bagdad before the war consisted of two Indian officers and 35 men. When the war broke out they were interned in perfect physical condition. All of them are dead.

INFLUENZA LIFE IN PRISON CAMPS

British War Captives Dying Off Rapidly Neglected by Attendants.

A despatch from London says:—The terrible conditions existing in the British prisoners' camp at Pachim, Mecklenburg, are described by Sefton Delmer, the Daily Mail's special correspondent in Berlin, who visited the camp. He says:

"The prisoners, hourly waiting to go to Stettin for the voyage home, are dying off rapidly from influenza. The German doctor leaves the camp at 6 o'clock every evening and locks his medicine cupboard before he goes. The prisoners had a terrible Christmas fighting influenza with their bare hands, so to say. On the day after Christmas the British were asked to furnish a burying party and found 17 dead men lying as they had been flung into the mortuary. All had been stripped, even of their shirts, and were unwashed, the sanitation servants having gone to Berlin for the holiday."

POLES IN CONTROL OF POSEN; WHITE EAGLE ON EACH HOUSE

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, according to advices from Berlin. The official buildings are guarded by soldiers wearing German uniforms but with their cockades replaced by the white eagle of Poland. The Poles have taken complete charge, even in the German districts, and the German national monuments have been overturned, often after violent fighting. All the official money has been taken over by the Poles. The bakers refuse to sell bread to Germans, and the Polish colors fly from every house.

CANADIAN MAIL FOR FORCES IN SIBERIA

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The steamer Neign Chow has arrived here with a cargo of military supplies and 61 sacks of mail for the Canadian forces in Siberia. The Neign Chow also brought equipment for the Vladivostok branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, the first Canadian financial institution to be represented here. Manager Rae arrived a week ago by way of Japan.

CITIZENS OF OCCUPIED PROVINCES MAY VOTE

A despatch from Paris says:—Marshal Foch, according to the Matin, has given permission for the Germans in the occupied Rhine Provinces to participate in the German elections. He also will allow freedom of the press and freedom of assembly as far as is compatible with the maintenance of order.

BRINGING UP FATHER