MANY BUILDINGS **BURNED IN CORK**

Fire Follows Attack of Reprisal In Irish Capital-Many Die in Riot

TO ORGANIZE FARM BODIES

Speakers at Farm Congress Outline Plans to Bring About Relief From Present Intolerable Situation.

Dublin,-Several blocks of buildings In the heart of the business district of Cork were destroyed by fire Saturday night, constituting the costliest destruction of property since the reprisals began in Ireland.

Early estimates place the damage at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000

The fires extended from St. Patrick Street to Cook street, to Major street

even an attempt to settle the chief

nation on an intensive scale to fight the farmers' battles and to obtain "economic justice" for the producers of foodstuffs was urged by speakers at the international farm congress

Unity of expression for organization developed between leaders who despecial privileges were sought by farming interests. They made it plain that such organization had not been their creed and was suggested now only as a measure to gain relief from an intolerable economic situation, brought about by low prices for farm products.

Regardless of former titles, speakers urged organizations which would have their roots in townships and extend through counties and states to the na-

15,000,000 People Starving to Death.

Peking.--- A minimum of 15,000,000 people will die of starvation in China this winter. Efforts of relief committees, missionaries, American Red Cross and government projects can save but 500,000. This conclusion was reached at a session in Peking of the representatives of all the relief societies. Blame for this condition was placed squarely on the shoulders of the present tottering government.

Two Hundred Killed in Earthquake.

Rome.-All the villages in the Tepeleni district, southern Albania, have been destroyed by a violent earthquake, according to an Avlona message to the Tempo. Two hundred persens are reported killed, while 15,000 bave been made homeless.

Holding Carn for Higher Prices.

Marlon, S. D.-It has been learned that a farmer living in this territory, whose name has not been made public, is holding on his farm corn raised during the past three years. He states he was too busy to market the crops when prices were high.

Getting Data on Unemployment.

Washington.-An inquiry to determine the extent of unemployment in 65 principal industrial cities of the country is announced by the Department of Justice. Decision to this effect was made public after Secretary Wilson had conferred with nine regional directors who have been appointed to conduct a survey of conditions in co-operation with the present field force of the United States employment service and with other state and federal agencies.

For Dikes on Missouri River.

Washington.-The need of dikes to prevent disastrous overflows of the Missouri river near Omaha and Council Bluffs was called to the attention of the rivers and harbors committee of the house by Representative Jefferis, of the Second Nebraska district, who filed a brief calling attention to the damage done last spring by flood waters to the homes and crops of the people living on the lowlands near the river, most of them truck farmers.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAMS

(U. S. Bureau of Markets,). Washington, D. C. For Week Ended Dec. 5th, 1920.

Hay, Feed and Seeds.

Hay prices practically unchanged from aborations of previous week. Receipts very light, but equal to the limited demand which is local only. The tone of the market is weak generally, with a downward trend at Chicago. Chanha, Minneapelis and Cheinnati.

which is local only. The tone of the market is weak generally, with a downward trand at Chicago. Comana, Minneapolis and Cincinnati.

Reports indicate continued light receipts with buyers still holding off purchases. Quoted December 8th: No. 1 Timothy. New York, \$40.50. Saitmore, \$21.90; Chicago, \$20.90; Kansas City, \$22.90; Cincinnati, \$27.00. No. 1 Alfaifa Omaha, \$22.90; Menraphia, \$32.90; Kansas City, \$28.50. No. 1 Prairie: Omaha, \$12.90; Minneapolis, \$17.00; Chicago, \$24.00.

Feed market dull and weak. Increased effectings of wheat mill feeds and continued light demand chused prices to case off. Hominy feed strong Both Clines and Hominy feed strong Both Clines and Hominy feed and consecutive of decreased export demand. Strokes of call feeds ample, particularly of contonseed and lineard meal because of decreased export demand. Fertilikes concerns report buying tankance in preference to rottonseed meal. Feeding demand dull. Bran. \$26.50. Minneapolis, \$35.00. Chicago, Middlings, \$22.00, Minneapolis, \$35.00. Chicago, Middlings, \$25.00. Chicago, Flour Middlings, \$22.00. Minneapolis, \$35.00. Chicago, Flour Middlings, \$22.00. Minneapolis, No. 1 Alfaifa meal \$17.00. Minneapolis, No. 1 A

Fruits and Vegetables.

Sireet to Cook street, to Malor street and swept rows of buildings on both sides of Winthrop street, leading from St. Patrick street to Old Georges sireet.

It was reported from Cork that newly-arrived parties of auxiliary endets marched through the streets, holding up and searching pedestrians and firing into the nir following the ambush of auxiliaries within half a mile of the barracks, twelve of them being wounded by a bomb thrown from a lorry.

Little Chance of Early Action.

Washington. — While conferences during the opening week of the congressional session have devolved a partial program for the revision of tax laws, republican leaders are far from an agreement on a number of tax laws, republican leaders are far from an agreement on a number of important points of policy.

Hearings are scheduled to start at once before the ways and means committee but there is little possibility of even an attempt to settle the chief question at issue until the special sexual parties and Means. The section at the chief question at issue until the special sexual parties are fairly attended to start at once before the ways and means committee but there is little possibility of even an attempt to settle the chief question at issue until the special sexual parties are fairly attended the sexual parties are fairly attended the sexual parties are fairly attended the parties of the sexual parties are fairly attended to start at once before the ways and means committee but there is little possibility of even an attempt to settle the chief question at issue until the special sexual parties at the parties of the parties at the chief puestion at issue until the special sexual parties at the pa Potnio values showed further declines at

Live Stock and Meuts.

constituent to settle the chief question at issue until the special session of congress, which is to be called by President Harding about the middle of March.

TO ORGANIZE FARM BODIES,

Outline Plan to Wage Battle for Economic Justice.

Kansas City, Mo.—Organization of every agricultural community in the nation on an intensive scale to fight

Live Stock and Meuts.

Under a fairly liberal run, hog prices at Chicago decline 25c per 160 the lowest two Chicago prices and the lowest two Chicago prices are showed a decline of \$1.76; feeding ambs and fat ewes were practically unchanged, December 2th, top Chicago prices, 10.00; vearling steers, \$15.25 (to cows, \$10.00; vearling steers, \$15.25 (to cows, \$10.00; feeding lambs, \$11.25; fat ewes, \$1.55.5.

The trend of the fresh meat prices was

The trend of the fresh meat prices was upward. Heef and veal ranged \$1.00 @ 3.00 higher than a week ago, with lamb and mutton generally \$1.00@ 2.00 higher. Fresh pork showed little or no change. December \$1h, prices on good grade meats: Heef, \$18.00@ 22.00; veal, \$17.00@ 23.00 lamb, \$26.00@ 23.00; mutton, \$11.00@ 23.00 light pork loins, \$18.00@ 23.00; heavy loins, \$14.00@ 13.00.

Butter prices declined early part of reck and reached a new the close shows considerable improvement.
Closing prices 22 score: New York, 55 to
Chicago, 48c; Philadelphis, 53 to
52c. These prices are 2-3@ to lower than a
week ago. At the low point of the week
prices showed a drop of 15c during a two
weeks' period. Light demand, continued
topports and temporary augusts. prices showed a drop of 13c during a two-weeks' period. Light demand, continued imports and temporary surplus even of fancy grades were contributing factors to unsettled conditions. Better holiday trade expected. Situation on storage none too good and stocks moving slowly; prices as low as 48c for \$2 score storage have been reported at New New York.

Cheese markets showing weakness, December 5th, prices at Wisconsin primary markets averaging 4c below last week. Distributing markets have fell effect of declines and prices lower all around. Usual light demand this season of year and weakness in butter markets are given as fac-

light demand this season of year and weak-nose in butter markets are given as fac-tors causing weakness.

Export trade dull; Canadian markets, which are low, getting most of the busi-ness. Fancy held cheese firm with fair demand. Fresh cheese prices in Wisconsin now average around 21% c Twins; 22e Dai-sies; 22% c Double Dalales; 23% young ales; 22 %c Double Datales; 23 %c Young Americas and Long Horns; 25c Square

Grain.

Although there have been wide fluctuations in the grain markets during the week, net price changes are unimportant. Henry export sales of wheat were recorded during the week and the grain trade is beginning to concern itself with the small exportable surplus remaining in this country. Canadian wheat continues to arrive at Minneapolis, Chicago and fluffaio, but navigation clones this week and the movement is nearly over Flour milling huainess shows be improvement and Minneapolis reports about the worst condition of the season, with mills running scarcely half capacity. Country afterings very limited and selevator companies report light receipts. There was no well defined trend to the markets during the week, although sentiment is largely bearish on account of general business conditions. Premiums ever the futures indicate strength of demand for cash wheat as follows. No. 1 and 2 Hed Winter in Chicago selling at 25 32 in over 1 pecember. No. 2 25c over 1 and 2 Hard Winter, 8 210 4c over; new No. 2 Vallow, 3c over becember; No. 3, 23 7c over New No. 2; Mixed Corn same as December to 5c over; new No. 2 Vallow, 3c over becember; No. 3 1 Sellow fig. 12 for No. 1 Dark Northern; 62 12c for No. 2 Canadian wheat selling lee over Minneapolis mirits paining 16 10 to 1

Want Embargo on Wool and Sheep.

Washington.-An embargo on wool and sheep importation was urged before the house ways and means and the senate agriculture committees by representatives of the wool growers. Such legislation was necessary, they said, to save a great industry threatened by the collapse of the wool and

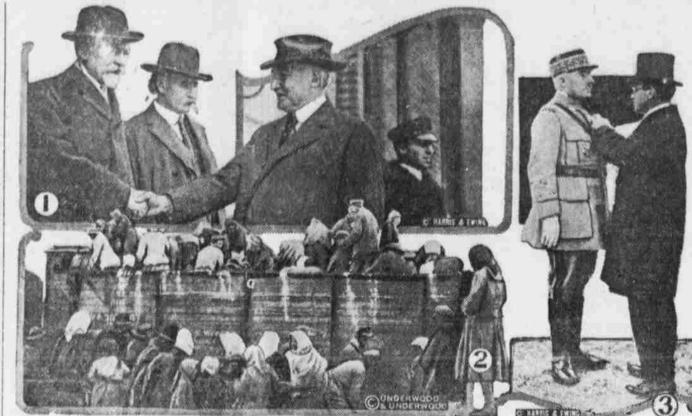
Japan's Trade Balance Short. Tokio.-Japan will close the year of

1920 with a balance of trade against her of approximately 370,000,000 yea.

Organized Aid for Farmers.

Chicago, Ill.—Organization of a corporation to finance foreign trade to be backed by bankers, manufacturers and merchants was indorsed here by prominent speakers before a conference under auspices of the American Bankers' association.

The proposed corporation would be formed under the Edge law with a capital of \$100,000,000, available to American producers as cash payment for their goods on which foreign buyers would be unable to pay cash.



1-President-elect Harding greets Senator Louge in Washington. 2-1 our Poles being loaded into freight cars to get them out of the typhus-stricken regions. 3—General Nivelle of France being decorated by Secretary Buker with the American Distinguished Service medal.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Urges Independence for the Philippines and a Loan to Armenia.

OPEN TO OBJECTION

Canadian Delegate Stirs League Assembly by Scoring European States. manship-Attacks on Article X-Prospects for Irish Settlement Good, Says Lloyd George.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Congress is on the job again, with plenty of work to do and the prospect of not getting a great deal of it done before March 4, with the exception of appropriation legislation and the possible passege of bills for the creation of a budget and the restriction of immigration. President-elect Harding, who occupied his seat in the senate for a day or two, urged upon his colleagues the need of quick and nonpartisan work, and intimated that an extra session would be called soon after his inauguration.

President Wilson was desirous of oppearing in person before congress to deliver his message, but was dissuaded at the last minute by his physicians and the document was read by the clerks. In his opening generalizations Mr. Wilson said autocracy was again to the fore in Europe, and that It was up to the United States to save democracy by giving an example of its successful operation, enacting and enforcing just laws and "standing for right and justice as toward individual nations." Aside from domestic matters he made just two specific recommendations. The first was that a large loan be made to Armenia, the money to be expended under the supervision of an American commission, Compliance of congress with this request is made somewhat doubtful by recent developments in Armenia, where the Russlan Reds are now in almost complete control and have set up a soviet government. The President also advised that complete independence be granted at once to the Philippines. This, too, will be opposed by many congressmen who do not agree with Mr. Wilson that the people of the Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government. Probably-most of our law-makers would be glad to get rid of the Philippines, however, if it were not for the proposition that we should guarantee their independence, a policy that likely would involve us in serious complications, if not wars, in the not distant future.

The President recommended the early adoption of a budget system, the institution of rigid economy in government expenditures, better care for disabled soldiers, revision and simplification of the tax taws and protection for the agricultural industry-all of which meets the approval of most of

the people. The messyon made no mention of the League . Nations, but the prediction was made in Washington that Mr. Wilson would by the treaty and covenant before the senate again, un changed, and would continue the fight for ratification up to the moment of his retirement from the White House, and afterward as a private citizen Another matter which he omitted from his message was the restriction or stoppage of immigration. This was taken by some to mean that if congress passed a drastic act he would

Senator Harding announced that he would resign from the senate between January 10 and January 15 and that Senator-elect Willis would be appointed his successor. Covernor Cox thereupon courteously wired Mr. Harding that if he wished to leave the senate earlier he would gladly name Mr. Willis to fill the vacancy. Mr. Harding returned to his home in Marion to prepure for the series of conferences with national lenders concerning the policy of his administration.

Withdrawal from the League of Nations assembly by the Argentine delegation caused a lot of talk, in Geneva and elsewhere, but it didn't disrupt the gathering by any means. Indeed, Pueyrredon and his colleagues found they had put themselves in a rather ridiculous position and the chief retired to Paris, disappointed but still defiant. Their argument that proposed amendments to the covenant should be discussed and acted on at this session was upheld by the Scandinavians and certain others, but their action in guitting because they found themselves in the minority on the question was not approved by anyone and was attacked by some of the Buenos Aires papers, Pueyrredon stated that his mission in Paris was to consult with Senator Mc-Cormick of Illinois in the hope that the United States and Argentina would become the leaders of a movement to give to the world a substitute for the present league. Wednesday's session of the essem-

bly was enlivened by a hot speech by Newton Rowell of Canada in opposi tion to the plan of Hanotaux of France to have three new organizations set up, each with an annual conference, to take care of finance, transportation and health matters, and to be supported financially by the league as is the labor bureau. The labor bureau's budget for the coming year is 7,000,000 gold francs, and Mr. Rowell protested that nations like Canada would not agree to be saddled with the immense additional expense that the three proposed commissions would require. Nor could such nations afford to send their best technicians each year to the conference, he said, and consequently the problem involved would be handled exclusively by European nations, which would not at all suit Canada. "Why," he cried, "do you think we should have confidence in European statesmen and leaders when It was European policy, statesmanship and ambition that drenched the world in blood?" Senator Millen of Australia warmly supported Rowell, and Lord Robert Cecil's compromise, that the existing international health organization continue, under league supervision, and the other two be abandoned, was adopted.

Earlier in the week another Canadian, Minister of Justice Doherty, proposed an amendment to the covenant that would erase article X, and though he was forced to yield to the assembly's determination to put over until next year action on amendments; he made a bitter protest against domination of the league's affairs by the council. On Wednesday Lord Robert Cecil took another wallop at article X, offering a motion to relieve members of the league from obligations laid on them by that article. When France, Holland, Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia objected, the proposal was referred to the legal section secretariat to ascertain if the league could make reservations on its own covenant. The assembly committee on new members decided in favor of admitting Finland and Luxemburg, but deferred action on Albania and the Baltic states,

Considerable time was devoted by the assembly to discussing the war on typhus in the Near East. Several delegates appealed to the world to stamp out the scourge that is gradualty spreading over Europe, and good progress was made in raising the 250, 000 pounds necessary to set the campaign in motion.

Despite the knowledge that the restoration of Constantine would ent Greece off from all political and financial support by the great powers, the Greek cabinet sent word to the former king that the people had voted in favor of his return, and invited him to resume the throne. Premier Rhallis of course recognizes the seriousness of the situation, but probably he feels he must obey the mandate of the people. Paris had a story to the effect that Constantine plans to overcome the financial troubles of the country by giving concessions for a number of great gambling casinos in various Greek cities that are favorite resorts of tourists. Another Paris report was that the Greek cabinet had asked Constantine to abdicate in favor of the crown prince, but at this writing this has not been confirmed.

D'Annunzio's comic opera "state of cans to receive this prize,

war" with Italy has not yet broken out into actual fighting, and as negetiations between Italy and the "regency of Quarnero" are under way the affair is likely to be settled with little or no bloodshed. It is believed the poet will yield if his services in saving Flume from the Jugo-Slavs are &ficially recognized. That city is still blockaded. Last week two of the Italian warships went over to the D'Annunzio side, their crews first binding and gagging the officers.

Affairs in Ireland continued to occupy much of the attention of the English-speaking world. As the week closed the prospects for a settlement, according to Lloyd George, were much better than they appeared on the surface. This the premier said after he had conferred with Mgr. Patrick Clune, archbishop of Perth, who had been acting as his intermediary and consulting with Sinn Fein lenders. It was said the bishop had conveyed to Lloyd George a message from Michael Collins, commander of the Sinn Fein army, which presumably contained the Irish terms for a settlement or at least a truce. Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, acting president of Sinn Fein, also sent a message to the premier concerning a truce, and the cabinet, considering this, was reported to have decided on a reply embodying these terms: "No amnesty, no republic, and a cessation from the present campaign of outrage and murder."

Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of American committee of inquiry, and before starting said: "I see no hope of a truce in Ireland nor any hope in the overtures reported in the press. There cannot be peace while there is frightfulness on both sides. In my judgment the British government is blamable,"

The American committee heard one of its star witnesses, Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the lord mayor of Cork, whose appearance before it was very interesting though probably her views on the Irish problem are given an exaggerated value. She was preceded by her sister-in-law, Miss Mary MacSwiney, who told a long story of the wrongs of her country, and freely admitted that in 1916 Ireland turned to Germany for arms and would have accepted from that nation all the help it could get. This she justified by the assertion that Ireland was "at war with England." Because of that "war" she defended all the killings of British policemen and soldiers, while in the same breath she dehounced the killing of Irishmen by the English,

The American committee's delegates named to go to Ireland for a first-hand investigation cannot go. They obtained their passports, but the British embassy in Washington refused to vise them for the stated reason that "the proposed visit to British territory is not agreeable to his majesty's gov-

Delegates to the American Form Bureau federation in Indianapolis adopted a resolution asking congress to prohibit short selling in agricultural products on the Chicago board of trade. Banking and commercial interests were asked to co-operate in their efforts to get immediate relief from the present economic conditions by the extension and renewal of notes. The legislative bureau of the federation will make a special study of rural personal credits. The federal farm loan act was approved and an amendment was asked to increase the loan limit from \$10,000 to \$25,000,

F. W. Thompson of Chicago, head ing a delegation of farm mortgage bankers, told the senate agriculture committee that bankruptcy was threatened in many quarters through the farmer's being called upon to carry an undue share of the burden of deflation. He urged that the war finance corporation be revived to take over the task in order to prevent business chaos and save the future food supply of the country and the world.

For the third time the Nobel peace prize has been awarded to an American, the recipient this time being President Wilson. The honor carries with it a gift of \$40,000. Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root were the other Ameri-

MARTIAL LAW FOR IRELAND

Army Rule Will Govern in Several Counties TIII Lawlessness is Quelled

Secretary Houston Fixes Expense of War at Over Twenty-Four Billion Dollars.

London.-Martial law has been proclaimed by Dublin eastle over the city and county of Cork, the city and county of Limerick and the counties of Tipperary and Kerry.

In an announcement made to the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George, declared it was the intention of the British government to put down. the lawlessness which for months has been prevalent in Ireland.

Dublin city and the county of Dublln, although they have been the scenes of numerous affrays and of much vandalism, were not included in the district which is placed under martial law, but Mr. Lloyd George told the commons that if conditions should warrant it the interdicted area would be extended.

Under proclamtion persons who have no authority to possess arms or authorized uniforms must surrender them within a certain period or lay themselves liable to trial by courtmartial and the death penuity.

COST OF WAR TO AMERICA.

Secretary Houston Fixed Expense Above Twenty-four Billions.

Washington.-The net cost of the war to the American government has been fixed by Secretary Houston at \$24,010,000,000. This, he says, represents the "adjusted" expenditure of the treasury excluding all other outlay which had no relation to the actual prosecution of the war during the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, last, which he said covered the extremes of the government's war-time fiscal operations.

Total expenditures by the government during the period covered excepting only postal disbursements from postal revenues, were \$28,830,812,895, treasury figures showed.

Of this amount \$\$6,078,844,097 was obtained in taxes and revenue from sources other than borrowed money.

Mr. Houston said a deduction of \$9,-523,000,000, the amount loaned to foreign governments, should be made from the grand total since these loans. will be repaid and consequently cannot be charged as an actual expenditure.

Tax Collections on Increase, Washington.-Taxes collected by the

government during October increased by about \$16,350,000 over the same month a year ago, according to reports. compiled by the bureau of internal revenue. Collection for the month the Dublin peace convention, sailed amounted to \$199,637,000 compared for New York to appear before the with \$183,286,000 in October, 1919. Collections from the beginning of the fiscal year, however, showed a decrease of about \$161,000,000 as against the corresponding period of 1919.

San Antonio,-Mexican bandits ordered to wreck and loot a special train carrying American visitors from Mexico City, where they attended the inauguration of General Obregon as president of Mexico, as the train passed through the state of Coahuila, were executed by their chiefrains when they refused to carry out the plot, according to information brought to San Antonio by a ranchman of

Des Moines, Ia .- A new variety of corn, which, for the past two years has produced an average of 94 bushels an acre, was described here by R. E. Fleckmyer of Rockwell City at the meeting of the State Horticultural soclety. The new variety is a cross of three kinds, one from Argentina, but is not good for seed. It is being developed at the state agricultural college, he said.

Lincoln-The Northwestern Railway company wants the state railway commission to give it permission to reduce rates. The application is for a reduction on commodity rates on brick from Hooper to points out in the state.

Washington.-A measure proposing to increase the house of representatives' membership from 435 to 483, as n result of the 1920 census, and another to limit the size to 450 members, have been introduced in the house, but with little prospect of action on them at this session.

Haywood Rehearing Denied.

Chicago, Ill.—Rehearing has been denied by the circuit court of appeals to William (Big Bill) Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, and ninety-three co-defendants, convicted some time ago for violation of the espionage act and conspiracy to obstruct the selective draft. After the denial of the rehearing, Attorneys Clarence S. Darrow and Otto Christensen asked a stay of sentence to give them time to present the case before the supreme court of the United

Mints Established Coinage Record.

Washington.-Mints established a recording coinage during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Director Ray Baker. A total of 809,500,000 coins were executed, which Mr. Baker declares a record. The figures show an increase of 446 per cent in coinage over 1915, the last normal year.

Public demand for small coins particularly pennies, is reflected in the report, which discloses more than 512 .-500,000 coins in the record output were 1-cent pieces.