

Bulletins from the sick room of the Pontiff were eagerly scanned by throngs waiting outside the Vatican, but none gave ground for hope that the Prelate would rally from the sinking spells which marked the progress of pneumonia. The members of the Sacred college remained in the ante-chamber of the sick room during the night, while physicians and the members of the Pope's family were in attendance. It was feared the end might come at any moment.

Rome, Jan. 21st.—Dr. Battistini one of the Popes physicians said at one o'clock that the end was approaching for Pope Benedict it being a question of hours.

Rome, Jan. 21st. All hope for the recovery of Pope Benedict has been abandoned, Cardinal Gasparri the Papal Secretary of State, declared during the noon hour today. Pope Benedict at this hour is delirious and unconscious.

Rome, Jan. 21st.—Pope Benedict, to the gratification of his physicians passed into a sleeping condition during the forenoon today and the doctors indicated they would not abandon all hope if the sleep continues three or four hours.

London, Jan. 21st.—Telegrams announcing that the Pope was dying were sent by the Vatican to the Papal Nuncios at seven o'clock this morning, says a Havas despatch from Rome.

London, Jan. 21st.—(6 55p. m.) Cardinal Bourne said tonight that he had been officially advised from Rome that Pope Benedict is dead.

Rome, Jan. 22nd.—Pope Benedict V. died at six o'clock this morning.

Dublin, Jan. 18th.—Mr. McMahon, under-secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Cope assistant undersecretary, spent the greater portion of the afternoon at the Mansion House, which for the present is the headquarters of the new Government presumably in consultation concerning the details of the transfer of powers as outlined in an official statement tonight. The new Provisional Government has been prompt in fixing itself in the saddle, and everyone of Ireland's numerous officials will learn tomorrow morning who his new official chief is. The money difficulty has been surmounted by an arrangement with the bank of Ireland, which has agreed to a loan of £1,000,000 to the provisional government. Dublin Castle, it is reported, will be converted into a museum.

Madras, Jan. 18th.—The Prince of Wales started for Bangalore today, on the first stage of a long journey through Central India and into the heart of Kashmir. Today marked the half-way date of his Indian tour.

London, Jan. 18th.—Enver Pasha, Ex-Turkish Minister of War, who fled from Turkey shortly after the close of the war, has been captured in the Caucasus,

says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Constantinople today. The despatch adds that he is being handed over to the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora.

Washington, Jan. 18th.—The invitation for the United States to participate in the economic and financial conference at Genoa, to be convened on March 8th 1922, was received at the State Department last night from Ambassador Ricci of Italy. Officials in making public the text, however, declined to indicate what the attitude of the Administration would be towards it. The invitation was addressed to the President and was accompanied by a copy of the resolution adopted at Cannes by the Allies representatives for the conference. The invitation adds information that the Supreme Council has decided that each of the small powers shall be represented by two members of their Govt. or two Delegates, and that as regards the great powers, it would be desirable that the number of their representatives be kept between three and five.

Washington, Jan. 18th.—The nomination of Mr. H. P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State, to be United States Ambassador to Belgium, was confirmed today by the Senate, together with that of Mr. William J. Crotty, of West Virginia to be Minister of Paraguay.

London, Jan. 18th. In connection with the proposed refunding by the United States Government of Allied debts, the "Times" says the task of refunding the debt of the British will no doubt prove the easiest and simplest of all, because Great Britain is the only country in a position to resume the payment of interest, suspended for a period of three years ending April. Noting that Great Britain is owed by foreign countries a great deal more than she owes the United States, the "Times" says that obviously the question of priority will arise in connection with British and American loans to continental borrowers.

Paris, Jan. 18th.—M. Poincare has completed the ministerial declaration, which will be before Parliament tomorrow. It comprises two parts, Home and Foreign Policy. The statement with regard to France's foreign policy is vigorous and concise. It affirms the anxiety of the Government to maintain and consolidate its alliance as well as its determination to base its policy on the Versailles Treaty. Regarding the Economic Conference at Genoa, it considers that France must have guarantees from the Russian Soviet beforehand. As to Germany, it is asserted that that nation must make up its mind to fulfill the obligations it undertook when it signed the Versailles Treaty to restore the ruins it had piled up. That part of the declaration relating to home policy emphasizes the importance of the financial question. It pays tribute to Parliament for voting the budget of 1922

before the end of the extraordinary session, and declares henceforth there must be no provisional monthly votes on any account. The Ministry promises to introduce at an early date the budget for 1922. The Government does not disguise the difficulty of the task, but counts on the support of Parliament to accomplish it successfully.

Paris, Jan. 19th.—The question of acceptance of the Supreme Councils invitation to France to attend the Genoa economic conference was the only subject that remained unfinished when the Cabinet Council last evening concluded its consideration of the declaration to be read in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. The difficulties incident to the Franco-British pact, are reported settled and the near East question has been postponed. M. Poincare, emerging from the Council, said to the Associated Press correspondent. "I do not believe America is waiting our decision on the Genoa conference to make up its mind. It is big enough to decide for itself". Will you authorize me to say that France is awaiting the United States decision on Genoa." The Premier was asked and he replied. "You can say it cannot". It can be authoritatively stated, however, that M. Poincare, in his conversation with the British Premier, named the following conditions upon which France would attend. First. Recognition of the Versailles Treaty by Russia. Second. A guarantee that reparations questions would not be discussed. "You may say". Premier Poincare volunteered yesterday, so far as I am concerned, that I will not go to Genoa France may be represented, but not in a conference which entails political discussions. French businessmen, may meet German and Russian businessmen but France desires that the Genoa conference shall not be the means of Bolshevik propaganda in Europe. It has developed that Genoa was chosen because the delegates could reach that City without crossing Allied territory, travelling overseas throughout the journey. This was brought out by a notice of interpellation submitted by Marshal Cachin, leader of the French Communist party affiliated with Moscow, which requests that the Bolshevik delegates be permitted to attend the Genoa conference without restriction as to previous undertakings and also that they be allowed to reach the City by the chosen mode of travel.

NEW YORK, January 21st.
 Flour, Blend 40 lbs. St. Lawrence Brand
 pr. brl. \$6.00.
 Meal Kind 1st per 100 lbs \$1.95
 New Season's Pork per brl. \$37.00
 Heavy Mess Pork per brl. \$25.00
 Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs.
 \$3 73
 Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.
 Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
 per lb. 1018-100d.