

GERMANY TO PAY \$5,000,000,000 FOR LOSSES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS

Australia's Casualties During the War Totalled 307,900 Out of a Total Force of 400,000.

Melbourne, Australia, April 13.—Reports cabled here of the proceedings of the reparations committee of the Peace Conference at Paris place the losses of the British Dominions and colonies, for which payment shall be asked from Germany, at \$5,000,000,000.

Australia's total casualties during the war, with the figures brought up to February of the current year, totalled 307,900, according to a state-

ment made public to-day by the Government of the Commonwealth. The total forces of Australia, raised by voluntary enlistment, numbered 400,000 out of a total population of less than 5,000,000. The casualties are divided as follows:

Dead	58,035
Missing	193
Prisoners	428
Wounded	166,606
Sick	82,409
Unspecified	219

FRANCE SATISFIED WITH SETTLEMENT

Reparation For War Losses Adequate, Says Clemenceau.

Paris, April 13.—Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the Radical Socialist group which called upon him to-day that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the allies a few hours previously on a basis that would satisfy the desires of the deputation, as these had been presented to him, and that the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Saar valley. Concerning reparations, the minimum requirements formulated by the group comprised the placing of the coal mines of the Saar basin at the disposal of France, which it contended that complete reparation must be obtained for all damage to persons and property and provision made for the payment from enemy funds of all war pensions.

26 ARTICLES EMBODIED IN THE LEAGUE COVENANT

Paris, April 13.—An official communication issued to-day says: "The new text contains 26 articles. The entire document has been carefully revised from the point of view of drafting, and it contains, in addition to its specific statement of a number of principles heretofore regarded by the committee as implicit in the covenant."

CAPITAL OF CRIME TAKEN BY BOLSHIEVSKI FORCES

London, April 13.—The Ukrainian Soviet forces have captured Simferopol, capital of the Crimea, and Eupatoria, 38 miles west northwest of Simferopol, with considerable booty. This information is contained in a Russian Government wireless communication received to-day.

BRITISH FORCES TAKE TREBIZOND

London, April 13.—British forces have occupied Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, according to a Constantinople despatch, under date of Thursday, to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

GARRISON OVERTHROWS MUNICH GOVERNMENT

Weimar, April 13.—The Bavarian Government has sent Deputy Vogel of Puerth to Munich as its representative. He is charged with entire civil and military authority in Munich. All the Soviet decrees have been annulled.

WAR MINISTER OF SAXONY KILLED BY MOB

Copenhagen, April 13.—Herr Neuring, War Minister in the Government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden yesterday by disgruntled soldiers to whom the Minister had refused a hearing. The War Ministry was stormed by demonstrators who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

QUEBEC WANTS WINE AND BEER

Both City and Country Gave Affirmative Vote on Referendum.

A despatch from Montreal says:—By a majority of 100,000 votes the Province of Quebec pronounced itself in favor of light wines and beer on the referendum voted on Thursday. At least fifty per cent of the voters went to the polls out of the 400,000 registered. Both city and country districts were in favor of the restoration of licenses.

The island of Montreal contributed a majority of 7,799, and returns from Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Quebec City and Hull also showed substantial majorities. The surprise came from the agricultural districts which have been "dry" several years past. Counties like L'Assomption, with 1,219 for, to 64 against, and Soulanges, with 1,105 for to 94 against, are typical. The figures of 1,000 polls in the Quebec district showed 66,695 votes cast for beer and light wines and 6,407 for prohibition, while the general proportion was little better for the "dry" division.

The referendum was decided on by the Provincial Legislature to settle the future liquor question. In 1918 the Legislature passed a total prohibition measure to come into effect on May 1, 1919, for "the duration of the war." The war ending before the act could be applied, the Government compromised on the demands made from the liquor faction, who demanded a continuance of complete "wet" privileges and those calling for the enforcement of the act by submitting the question of the sale of beer and wine alone to the electors.

TEST FLIGHT AT ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Citizens Had First View of Marvellous Machine for Trans-Atlantic Trip.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Making a servant of a heavy frost which came on Wednesday night Harry G. Hawker on Thursday afternoon made a test flight in the Sopwith airplane in which he will undertake the first air voyage across the Atlantic. Loading barely enough gasoline to keep the ship in the air for 40 minutes, he took off at 4.40 o'clock, and until 5.30 circled at varying altitudes up a 3,500 feet over Conception Bay and the City of St. John's and its harbor and the huge ice fields which stretch 40 miles out from the mouth of the harbor. No announcement had been made of the flight, but the hum of the big engine gave the alarm to the city, and from stores and offices, house, and ships at anchor, thousands poured out to see the wondrous sight. It was a wondrous sight for the literati, for never before has an aircraft of any description been seen over this island. Crowds watched with real awe the gleaming in the sun. They stood in the street car tracks, but the trans did not disturb them, for the crews and passengers alike declined to let a little thing like a schedule interfere with their view. They stood in the roadway, but the drays and Victorias stopped dead at the first note of the motor's song. It might have been some apparition of disaster for the way in which it attracted and held all eyes. It is probably true that more than half the population of 25,000 waited in the occasional glimpses of the plane a more than adequate reward.

OUTRAGES RENEWED IN EGYPT

Rioting in Cairo and Alexandria Directed Against Armenians.

Cairo, Egypt, April 13.—In two days of rioting here, ended at noon Thursday, thirty-eight persons were killed and one hundred wounded, it is announced in to-day's official communication. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of seventeen other persons during the afternoon.

POISON GAS TO BE UTILIZED FOR DESTRUCTION OF LARVAE

A despatch from Paris says:—Poison gas, that worked such havoc during the war, will be utilized for a very different and beneficent purpose in the future, it is announced in scientific circles. Gabriel Bertrand, of the Pasteur Institute, informed the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a method by which gas might be applied for the destruction of caterpillars and injurious larvae, which had worked destructively on tree growths in the country districts during the past few years.

Markets of the World

Broadstuffs.

Toronto, April 15.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.19; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Earl William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 71½¢; No. 3 C.W., 68½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 68½¢; No. 1 feed, 66½¢; No. 2 feed, 63½¢; in store Earl William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.03½; No. 4 C.W., 98½¢; rejected, 91½¢; feed, 91½¢, in store Earl William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.80; No. 4 yellow, \$1.77; track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 70 to 72¢; No. 3 white, 68 to 70¢, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 do, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do, \$2.07 to \$2.15 f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario spring, No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do, \$2.02 to \$2.10 f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.70 to \$1.80, nominal, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malting, 95¢ to \$1, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 95¢, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.55, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.75 to \$11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.65 to \$9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered, Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, 42¢ to 44¢ per ton; shorts, \$44 to \$45; middlings, \$45 to \$46; mixed, \$22 to \$23 per ton, track Toronto.

Hay—No. 1, \$24 to \$26 per ton; mixed, \$22 to \$23 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38¢; prints, 40 to 41¢. Creamery, fresh made prints, 56 to 58¢.

Eggs—New laid, 41 to 43¢. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 28 to 33¢; ducks, 32¢; turkeys, 45¢; squabs, 40¢.

Live poultry—Roosters, 22¢; fowl, 25 to 30¢; ducks, 1b, 35¢; turkeys, 30¢; chickens, 27¢.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29½¢; twins, 28½ to 29¢; triplets, 29 to 30¢; Stilton, 29½ to 30¢; old, large, 29½ to 30¢; twins, 30 to 30½¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 50¢; creamery, solids, 61 to 62¢; prints, 62 to 63¢.

Margarine—34 to 35¢.

Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47¢; new laid in cartons, 48 to 49¢.

Dressed chickens, 35 to 40¢; roosters, 28 to 30¢; fowl, 37 to 38¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; ducks, 1b, 35 to 38¢; squabs, 40¢; geese, 28 to 30¢.

Pork—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$2.50 to \$3; imported hand-picked, Burma or Lima, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 25 to 26¢; 10-lb. tins, 24 to 25¢; 25-lb. tins, 24 to 25¢. Buckwheat: 60-lb. tins, 19 to 20¢; 16-oz. \$4.50 to \$5 doz.; 12-oz., \$3.50 to \$4 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per wine gallon, \$1.80; per imperial gallon, \$2.30; 5 gallons, \$2.20; sugar, 1b, 27 to 28¢.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39¢; do, heavy, 33 to 34¢; cooked, 50 to 52¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45¢; backs, plain, 45 to 46¢; boned, 50 to 52¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29¢; clear bellies, 27 to 28¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 29 to 29½¢; tubs, 29½ to 30¢; pails, 29½ to 30½¢; 25-lb. tubs, 25½¢ to 26½¢; 25-lb. tubs, 25½¢ to 26½¢; 25-lb. tubs, 25½¢ to 26½¢; 25-lb. tubs, 25½¢ to 26½¢.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 15.—Good heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$16.50; choice butchers' steers, \$13.25 to \$14; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.50 to \$14; do, good, \$12.75 to \$13; do, medium, \$11.50 to \$12; do, common, \$10.50 to \$11; bulls, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, rough bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; do, rough bulls, \$10 to \$10.50.

200,000 MONTHLY DIE IN PETROGRAD

All Plans of Sending Food Involve Recognition of the Bolsheviki.

A despatch from Paris says:—Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian Food Mission to the United States and several other prominent Scandinavians and Swiss subjects, have been conferring with members of the Inter-Allied Relief Council in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd.

A proposition by the Council of Four to send food to Soviet Russia if the Bolsheviki ceased hostilities was presented on Friday. This plan, however, met with serious opposition, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the Bolsheviki Government.

The proposed plan would have placed the food entirely under the control of a neutral commission, and consequently, the American position on the revivification of Soviet Russia would not constitute recognition on the part of the Entente. However, the French hold it impossible to ask General Denekine and the Don Cossack Governments to cease fighting, even if the Bolsheviki are willing. Dr. Nansen is anxious that the revivification plan be adopted speedily so that food ships can approach Petrograd as soon as the ice breaks up.

Estimates the death rate at 200,000 monthly, directly or indirectly due to starvation. He says the world cannot stand idly by and watch women and children starve. Virtually all children of less than two years are now dead in Petrograd according to Dr. Nansen, and conditions are terrible in homes and hospitals.

TRADE OPENED WITH ROUMANIA

75,000 Tons of Greek Shipping For Canadian-Grecian Route.

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian-Roumanian service will be inaugurated in a few days by the sailing of the Roumanian steamship Jeul from Liverpool for Montreal. This is one of five Roumanian steamers to be placed on this route. The second boat will leave Liverpool early in May and the others will follow every four weeks.

Arrangements are under way for 75,000 tons of Greek shipping to be placed on the Canadian-Grecian route. The greatest difficulty for Canadian trade in Europe is securing sufficient shipping.

GENEVA HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS SEAT OF THE LEAGUE

A despatch from Paris says:—Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the League of Nations, according to announcement here. At the meeting of the Commission on a League of Nations ten sections of the covenant were considered and passed.

Bavarian Frontier Closed To Prevent Spread of Bolshevism

A despatch from Geneva says:—Despatches received from Innsbruck report that the Italian commander in the Tyrol has ordered the closing of the Bavarian frontier, over which nobody has been permitted to pass since Thursday. The despatches add that the step was taken owing to fears of a spread of Bolshevism to Italy.

PART OF CANADA'S WAR EXPENSES

\$80,000,000 For Clothing and Over \$4,000,000 For Machine Guns.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Items which served to make up Canada's military expenses in the war to September 30, 1918, are shown in a statement by R. P. Brown, chief accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence. Military expenditures to that date, a month and a half before the signing of the armistice, aggregated \$962,702,046, of which slightly more than half was disbursed in Canada. More than half of the total, \$552,084,599 was required for pay and allowances of soldiers, including subsistence, billeting, rations, and assigned pay. Separation allowances accounted for \$78,956,000; for maintenance of troops in France the expenditure to the date mentioned was \$114,236,666. Clothing for our soldiers cost the country \$78,965,979, and boots and repairs to boots \$11,107,229. Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles called for the disbursements of \$10,215,220. The carriage of troops by sea entailed an expenditure of \$17,448,495, and by land \$18,761,564. Other items were: Dominion arsenal, Quebec, \$4,077,300.23; Dominion arsenal, Lindsay, \$1,725,886.56; Ross Rifle Company (rifles and bayonets to December 31, 1917), \$8,911,614.08.

Machine guns, \$4,743,478.40; stores, including bedding, furniture and cooking utensils, \$16,716,555.84. Purchases of remounts (expenses of pur-chasers), \$8,593,135. Saddlery and horse equipment, \$3,145,974.34. Forage and stabling, \$4,466,129. Camp Borden, \$352,406. Site of Lindsay arsenal, \$26,567. Construction and machinery for Lindsay arsenal, \$1,514,731. British Recruiting Mission to the United States, \$713,922, and amounts recoverable from British and foreign Governments, \$2,999,073.

2,000,000 TONS ADDED TO NAVY

12 New Types of Submarines, 300 Destroyers, and 100 Mine-Sweepers.

A despatch from London says:—More than two million tons of shipping were added to the British navy during the war at a cost of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, according to a statement by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty.

After the battle of the Falkland Islands, the statement says, the design of the Renown and Repulse was altered from battleships to battle cruisers, the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The famous "Hush" ships—the Courageous, Glorious and Furious—were designed to wipe out German light cruisers and raiders. They carried fifteen-inch guns and steamed 32 knots an hour. During the war three hundred destroyers, 100 mine-sweepers and twelve new types of submarines were added to the British navy.

Four Canadian Signatories To the German Peace Treaty

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. N. W. Rowell announced in the House on Friday that the peace treaty would be signed on behalf of Canada by the Canadian plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference: Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. Arthur Sifton.

Evacuation of Sebastopol By the Entente Imminent

A despatch from Paris says:—The advance of the Bolsheviki is likely to force the allies to evacuate Sebastopol, on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea, according to Intransigent.

A Bolsheviki official despatch by wireless announces the occupation of Birgula, 115 miles northwest of Odessa, and of progress in the direction of Tarnopol and Sarvak.

AN EASTER PARTY

All children adore an Easter party and at this season a delightful affair may be planned for the small people.

The invitations are written on pretty Easter cards. If the party is to be held on a school day, arrange to have the children come directly from school; if it is to be the Saturday before or the Saturday after Easter, the party can "begin" at three, which is still better.

The entertainment should be carefully planned and some order person should be in charge to see that everything moves smoothly.

Some of the small guests are likely to be shy at first so it is best to begin with a quiet game. Before they arrive, cut a number of picture post cards in not too many pieces—the kind having bunnies, chickens and eggs. Give each child the pieces of one card and allow fifteen minutes to fit the pieces together.

Next, suggest an egg hunt. If the weather is favorable this can be held out-of-doors. Real eggs, boiled and colored, can be used and by way of variety a few china nest eggs and some candy eggs. If held in the house it is better to use the small candy eggs. Conceal them in all manner of places and give each child a paper bag in which to collect them.

The Easter bunny stunt is not new but is great fun for children and even for older people.

Draw on a sheet or large piece of white cloth a bunny standing on its hind legs and holding up its paws as though it were carrying an egg. Stretch the sheet on the wall or door where it can be tacked firmly in place. Cut eggs from colored paper and in each egg stick a pin. Blind-fold each child in turn, give him an egg, start him in the right direction and tell him to pin the egg in Bunny's paws. The child who pins his egg the nearest in position may be 514,731. British Recruiting Mission to the United States, \$713,922, and amounts recoverable from British and foreign Governments, \$2,999,073.

Then comes supper. If one of the attractive Easter sets of paper table cover and napkins decorated with bunnies cannot be procured, very pretty ones can be arranged from crepe paper.

A centerpiece is made by filling a low, round glass dish with eggs, vines and moss prettily arranged. Round the dish place a row of tiny yellow chicks. Tie a narrow yellow ribbon around each chick's head. This ribbon leads to each plate and ends with another chick. To each chick's neck is tied a card with the guest's name.

Serve stuffed eggs in a nest of lettuce and egg-shaped sandwiches of brown and white bread. Lemonade may be served—though milk is better. If straws are provided for the guests they will be delighted and it will not seem like "just milk."

Next, serve egg-shaped ice-cream and cookies cut with a "rabbit" cutter, with currants for eyes.

As the guests leave the table, give each a numbered card. On the living room table stands the "Easter basket." This contains a nest made from yellow paper cut in very narrow strips. In the nest are a number of small boxes and to each box is attached a narrow yellow ribbon. At the end of the ribbon is attached a card bearing a number corresponding with the number of their cards. Each one in turn gives the box a quick pull and there is a box of candy eggs "to take home."

And now the hostess gathers the children round her and tells them the legend of the Easter rabbit. In the beginning the rabbit was a bird. As a great favor the goddess of spring gave it four legs. In remembrance of its former life as a bird when the spring or Easter season comes it lays eggs of gorgeous colors. Then in a few simple words, the children are told of the egg being a symbol of the resurrection and that is why we use it at Easter time when we are thinking of the life everlasting and all things made new. This, followed by the singing of a few familiar songs, will have a quieting influence and the children will go to their homes with happy memories of a delightful Easter party.

Canadian Deserters Shot Both in England and at the Front

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Hugh Guthrie stated in the Commons that he had been informed that a number of Canadian deserters overseas had been executed. Others had received sentences up to 30 years. He said the punishments in England were more severe than in this country.

General Hughes said they had been tried by court-martial and shot, both in England and at the front.

Body of Nurse Edith Cavell Will Be Removed to England

A despatch from London says:—Arrangements are being made, it is understood, for the removal of the body of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans at Brussels in 1915, to this country. The reinterment of the body in English soil will be made the occasion of an extensive public ceremonial.

PLAN TO INCORPORATE AUSTRIA INTO GERMANY

A despatch from Paris says:—Despatches from Vienna announce the arrival there of a German delegation, which has opened negotiations for the incorporation of Austria into Germany.

