

FRANCO-TURKISH SEPARATE TREATY GIVES BAGDAD RAILWAY TO FRANCE

By Terms of the New Pact the Absolute Ownership of Portion of Line Within Turkish Borders Passes to France.

Paris, March 13.—"The greatest victory France has won since Napoleon's conquest of Austria." In these words a high neutral diplomat to-day summed up the significance of the Franco-Turkish separate peace which will be signed in Paris by Easter.

By the terms of the treaty, France becomes the absolute owner within Turkish boundaries of the famous Bagdad railway.

The enormous strategic importance of the Bagdad line can be understood when it is remembered that France already possesses a direct line from Paris to Constantinople, while she is heavily backing the creation of a new railroad scheduled to run from Dantzig via Prague to Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia and then to Turkey, which though not touching Germany or Russia, will traverse the countries of the "Little Entente," which was founded and fostered by astute French diplomacy and aided by the Roumanian wizard statesman, Take Joneco.

REICHSTAG APPROVES SIMONS' ACT

German Foreign Minister Reports His Stand at London Conference.

Berlin, March 13.—Approval of the German Government's attitude toward the allied reparations demands was voted by the Reichstag yesterday, after Foreign Minister Simons made a lengthy explanation of his work at the London conference.

There was a partisan debate over the resolution of approval, which was moved by the Coalition party, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 268 to 49. The Nationalists and Majority Socialists voted with the Government en bloc.

A Communist resolution demanding the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was declared defeated.

The House was crowded to hear Dr. Simons' statement, in which he dilated on the extraordinary difficulty on the part of Germany to make definite proposals, owing to the uncertainty concerning Upper Silesia and the constant exchange fluctuations.

He explained that an overwhelming majority among the German experts was impossible of attainment for any proposals; hence, the German counter-proposals were made from political motives, on his own personal responsibility. After repeating the arguments employed before the London conference, Dr. Simons declared the idea that because the allies had torn up the treaty it was therefore void for Germany was all wrong, and that "we should not repay wrong with wrong."

This was greeted with laughter and disorder, but Dr. Simons continued: "For Germany there still remains fulfillment of the treaty, so far as that is possible, but no farther."

He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of the middle path to the counter-proposals on a different basis. "But," he added, "at the moment we are given a slap in the face we cannot offer our hand and say, 'We will be friends.'"

"That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered both psychologically and actually by the imposition of penalties."

U.S. Railroads Announce Wage Cut

A despatch from New York says:—The Wabash Railroad on Friday issued notice of a proposal to reduce the wages of its 3,500 unskilled laborers. Wage reductions ranging from 48 cents an hour to a minimum of 25 cents are contemplated for unskilled workers by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The Maine Central Railroad management said that a reduction of wages would be proposed soon to 4,300 employees, including clerks, mechanics, machinists, maintenance of way men, station men and heads of departments.

Women Magistrates in Ontario Cities

A despatch from Toronto says:—Municipalities of more than 100,000 population are to have women police magistrates—if they want them. Legislation to that effect was introduced in the House by Hon. W. E. Raney. The appointment is provided for by a regulation of the municipal council.

MANHOLE CLAIMS MONTREAL CHILD

City Employees, Police and Firemen Search Sewers, but in Vain.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Squads of men were at work in the sewers of this city on Thursday night searching for the body of Lilly Manning, eight years of age, who Thursday afternoon, when out with her mother and her little sister, Gertrude, stumbled and fell into an open manhole on St. James Street, opposite St. Antoine Market, between Aqueduct and Mountain streets.

Mrs. Joseph Manning, the mother, says: "I was crossing the street with my two little girls and I did not notice the manhole. I was carrying Gertrude across the street, and Lilly was walking a little behind me. Suddenly she seemed to stumble, and I saw her sort of double up and fall into the manhole head first. All she said was 'Oh!'"

The mother shouted down the manhole, but could see and hear nothing except the rush of water below, which runs to a depth of four feet at this point. A man rushed up after the accident, and without waiting for a ladder jumped into the manhole next to the open one and waited fifteen minutes for the body to appear. He saw nothing.

There was no guard around, and no grating over the manhole at the time of the accident, and passersby are stated to have remarked it was dangerous.

New Settlement of Turkish Question

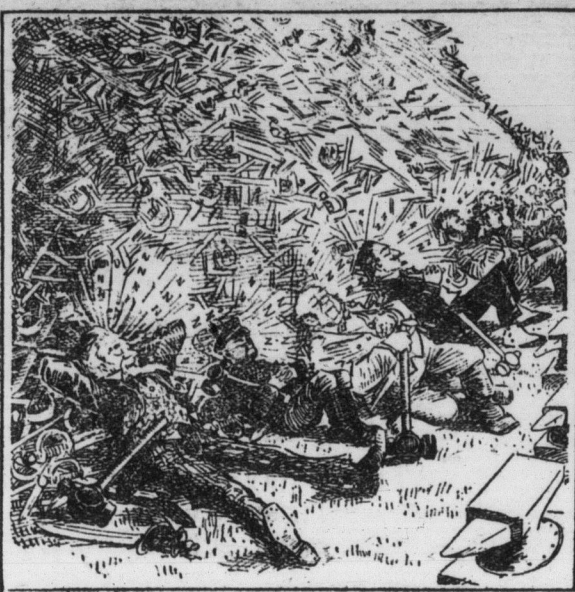
A despatch from London says:—The basis of a new settlement regarding Turkey, according to a French source, will include, in addition to the evacuation of Constantinople and, to a large extent, the relinquishment of Turkish control of the Straits, internationalization of Thrace, Greek control of Gallipoli and an autonomous regime in Smyrna, with a certain Greek preponderance in the administration, while the port of Smyrna will be free to Turkish commerce.

Rhineland Will Yield Allies 400,000,000 Marks

A despatch from Paris says:—Financial control of the Rhineland will, it is estimated, bring in about 400,000,000 marks gold a year but only if the mines, forests and roads are included in the control. It is generally admitted that the management of the railroads there is badly in need of revision and that this must be done if they are to be made profitable for the Allies.

Over 7,000 Belgians Murdered by Germans

Brussels, March 13.—According to official figures just made public, 7,473 Belgian civilians died as the result of the German occupation of their country. Of these, 4,934 civilians were shot by German troops or executed by order of the German military authorities; 1,331 died in prisons, in which they were confined by Germans; and 1,228 died in the course of the enforced deportations to Germany and the French front.



Picture of the Nations Beating Their Swords into Ploughshares.

"IF THINE ENEMY HUNGER—" French Set Up Soup Kitchens in Dusseldorf for Needy Townpeople.

A despatch from Paris says:—The "poulet" soup kitchens, which are distributing what may or may not be justly be called propaganda soup to the poor of Dusseldorf, have assumed international importance. These poor, tired soup kitchens, which for so many months fed the French fighting men, stand to-day in the public squares of the occupied German Rhine city, and from them the company cooks ladle out steaming nourishment in the name of France to hungry Germans.

This evidence of French activity by no means fits in with the "barbarity" demands of the German propagandists, and naturally they turn loose their wrath upon the French field kitchens and what well-fed Germans would call "frog" soup.

Although the declaration of German editors that this soup, of which 5,000 Dusseldorfers partook on Thursday evening, was really paid for by German money, it did not affect Friday's bread line. The company cooks are said to have put extra pepper in the cauldrons after hearing of this exhibition of German gratitude. And the French Government on Friday took pains to state that the soup is not paid for out of the army of occupation fund made good by Germany, but will be accounted for in the French budget.

Thus the French taxpayer is feeding hungry Dusseldorf. And on Friday night Dusseldorf papers so stated by order of General Gaucher, who adds that anyone who wishes good French soup can apply to his own priest or minister for cards.

WHITE RUSSIA GAINING UPPER HAND

Strength Increasing Through Wholesale Desertions of the Reds.

A despatch from London says:—It is learned on the highest Foreign Office authority that events in Russia are moving rapidly with the White Russians distinctly gaining the upper hand. Their strength is declared to be increasing hourly by the wholesale desertions of the Reds.

Chinese and Lettish mercenaries are being rushed to replace the revolting troops who have been greatly heartened by the reported arrival of Kerensky in Russia.

The Copenhagen Politiken gives a graphic description of a battle on the ice between these revolutionary soldiers and a regiment of Red cavalry, supported by Chinese infantry sent against them by Trotsky.

The Soviet troops, including a regiment of Red Finnish soldiers in the service of the Bolsheviks, attempted to envelope the counter revolutionists on an ice field with an armored cruiser. The fort at Petropavlovsk, in the hands of the mutineers, laid down a heavy barrage on the ice behind the Regiment of Finnish Reds. With the breaking up of the ice, the entire regiment is reported to have perished in the icy waters.

Products of the University.

Last week a party of young people from the farms of an Ontario county visited Toronto and asked to be shown through the University. Their schedule gave them two hours to spend there, but one cannot visit the University of Toronto thoroughly in less time than a day and a half. However, these young men and women were taken into the Mining Building where in one laboratory they found a class making a qualitative analysis of ore; downstairs they discovered some students separating gold and silver from ore; in another room the electric blast furnaces were working. To people who had expected to find students doing nothing else than poring over Latin and Greek books it was a surprise to learn that mining engineers are produced in the Provincial University. In another building they saw a professor and his class testing scientifically the strength of a large steel rod; in yet another a number of young men were studying and testing gas engines and steam engines; others were engaged in ascertaining the best shape for the new Chippewa Canal. Rather novel lessons all these seemed to be!

To these visitors it was a new idea that the great Hydro system, which has been such a boon to Ontario, is a product of the genius of engineers trained in the University of Toronto and that the Province is dependent for the development of its mineral resources, for its bridges, railways, canals, and all public works upon the men whom its University sends out equipped for these important services. And this is only part of the University's work!

Before criticising expenditure on university education one should know something of the work of the Provincial University.

TURKS OCCUPY BLACK SEA PORT

Batum, Georgia's Principal Port, Held by Ottomans.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Turks have occupied Batum, Georgia's principal Black Sea port.

Late despatches from Batum told of a Bolshevik uprising there, with thousands of persons, in addition to the allied mission and members of the Georgian Government, leaving the port. The Bolsheviks were holding the railway running from Kutais to Batum, upon which the Turkish Nationalists were said to be making their next move.

British Budget May Reach £985,000,000

London, March 13.—Owing to pressure of work the House of Commons will meet on Saturday, and possibly hold a session on Easter Monday. The Government is anxious to dispose of various measures before the House, and it is expected that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings down his budget there will be an interesting debate. The Times estimates that the budget will amount to £985,000,000 at the lowest, which is a prospect to disturb the taxpayers.

GERMANS ARE USING PROFITS TO FINANCE BUSINESS EXPANSION

Lloyd George's Complaint That Germany is Not Collecting Taxes to Meet Reparations Claim is Justified so Far as Rhineland is Concerned.

A despatch from Cologne, Germany, says:—Allied experts are drafting new imports and export tariffs designed to divert millions of gold marks in indemnity to a pool fund for the Allies along the Rhine.

One of the many difficulties which the Rhineland Commission has already encountered is that of providing the personnel to man the chain of new customs houses which will be established along the Rhine in a few days. Those will involve the occupation of further strips of territory twenty miles deep between the British and French and the American bridge-heads to prevent smuggling.

Eastward the Belgian zone of further occupation will extend northward from Ruhrort to the Dutch frontier for a depth of six or seven miles. The Germans made a tremendous effort over the week-end to ship goods east-

ward across the Rhine before the barrier fell.

In the meantime here and at Dusseldorf, and the other cities along the Rhine, there is plenty of evidence of nascent prosperity. It is shown in the form of luxurious automobiles, busy night life, expensive supper parties. All the stores, hotels and restaurants are working under full pressure. Mountainous piles of paper marks are changing hands daily.

Lloyd George's complaint to Foreign Minister Simons that Germany was not collecting the taxes voted by the Reichstag is justified so far as the Rhineland is concerned. Instead of flowing into the German exchequer, the surplus German profits have been used to finance business expansion all along the Rhine Valley. New plants are being erected, and construction activity is decidedly more noticeable than in either France or England.

Portugal Also Honors Unknown Soldier

Havre, France, March 13.—The body of an unknown Portuguese soldier was taken yesterday on the gun carriage of a French 75, from the barracks where it had been lying in state, to a warship, which will take it to Portugal.

Ducks and Geese Make Early Return from South

Assiniboia, Sask., March 13.—Corp. James Bell, Provincial Police Officer, says that while at Wood Mountain he saw ducks and geese coming back from the south. This is the earliest date for their return in 48 years, declare "old-timers."

British Army Estimates Below Last Year

A despatch from London says:—The army estimates for £106,000,000 are £60,000,000 below the amount of last year's estimates.

Air Route Now Serves African Jungle

London, March 13.—A pioneer airway above the River Congo for a distance of 1,200 miles has been established by the Belgians, seaplane being used. Goods are now carried from Kinshasa, 200 miles from the mouth of the Congo, as far inland as Stanleyville.

Two seaplanes, dividing the cargo, start off together on the journey, so that if a mishap occurs to either machine over isolated portions of the African jungle it may be quickly reported to one of the bases.

Find Homes in Canada for 200 Jewish Orphans

Warsaw, March 13.—It is proposed by a delegation of Jewish relief workers who are here from Canada to transport immediately 200 orphans for adoption in Canada.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.96 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.93 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.82 1/2. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 46c; extra No. 1 feed, 46c; No. 1 feed, 44c; extra No. 2 feed, 41c; Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85 1/2c; No. 4 CW, 74c; rejected, 63c; feed, 62c. All of the above in store at Fort William. American corn—98c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 46 to 48c. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.90 to \$1.95 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 Goose wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight. Pearl—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c; according to freight outside. Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.57 to \$1.62, nominal, according to freight outside. Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.70; second patent, \$10.20, bulk, seaboard. Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard. Milled feed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$37 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$35 to \$38; good feed flour, \$22.25 to \$25.00 per bag. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12, track, Toronto. Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$23 to \$24, track, Toronto. Cheese—New, large, 82 to 83c; twins, 83 to 84c; triplets, 83 to 85c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 7, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2c; fresh, 59 to 60c. Margarine—29 to 37c. Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47c; new laid, in cartons, 48 to 50c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, per bus, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$2.95; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25c. Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, \$7.50 per 15-section case. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 38c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 52 to 57c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 51 to 55c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c; Lard—Pure, tierces, 20 to 20 1/2c; tubs, 20 1/2 to 21c; pails, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; prints, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 15 to 15 1/2c. Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$8 to \$8.75; do, \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. to med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$15.50; sheep, \$5 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.75 to \$15; do, weighed off cars, \$15 to \$15.25; do, f.o.b., \$13.75 to \$14; do, country points \$13.50 to \$13.75. Montreal. Oats, No. 2 CW, 67 to 68c; No. 3 CW, 63 to 64c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25. Cheese, finest easterns, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 56 1/2 to 67c. Eggs, fresh, 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05. Good steers, \$11.25; light steers and heifers, \$8.50; common cows, \$6; good veal, \$11.50 to \$12; med., \$10 to \$11. Sheep, \$8; lambs, \$12. Hogs, select, \$15.50; sows, \$11.50.	What War Will Cost Canada in 1921-1922 A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada will have to provide for interest and expenditure resulting from the war during the fiscal year of 1921-22 as follows: Interest \$140,613,163 Pensions 31,816,923 Soldiers Land-Settlement 35,017,000 Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment 19,310,000 Totals \$226,757,087
---	--

ELDER GARFIELD GUILTY OF MURDER

Brothers Robbed Store of Ben Johnston—Younger Convicted of Manslaughter.

A despatch from Woodstock says:—Norman Garfield was on Thursday night found guilty of the charge of having murdered Ben Johnston, while robbing his store on the night of January 20th.

The jury retired at 6.10 and at 8.40 returned to the courtroom. After they had been called, Peter McDonald, clerk of the court, rose and asked the jury if they had agreed on a verdict. "We have," was the response and Wilfred Cochburn, foreman of the jury, arose and in a clear voice read the finding as follows: "The members of the jury are unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty on the charge of murder." The prisoner seemed unaffected. In fact he seemed less distressed than when he took the witness stand in the afternoon.

It was with much difficulty that the courtroom and corridors were cleared in order to permit of the removal of the prisoner back to the jail. This is the first time in thirty years that a murder trial here has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The last case was thirty years ago when Reginald Birchall was found guilty and afterwards hanged in the jail yard for the murder of the young Englishman, Fred Benwell.

Many dramatic incidents marked the trial proceedings. First, Denton Garfield, on Wednesday found guilty of manslaughter by a jury, was brought into court to testify against his brother; then again at the noon-hour recess, the wife of Norman Garfield rushed from her place in the audience and embraced her husband who was just about to be led away to the jail. The final dramatic feature was when, at the conclusion of the Crown's case, Montaleux Nesbitt put the prisoner in the box. Norman told a remarkable story and although he was very nervous at the first he soon settled down and narrated the events of the fateful night when Ben Johnston was killed, in a cool and collected manner. Up to this point there had been very little evidence that was not heard the day before in the case against Denton. The latter himself on the stand told practically the same story as he did in the confession. He was brought into court shortly after Norman and placed in the dock beside his brother. It was the first meeting of the brothers for some days. Norman looked his brother straight in the face with a slight smile on his face, while the younger brother took his seat with hardly a glance towards the brother against whom he had turned King's evidence to save himself.

Norman Jerome Garfield, aged 25, will be hanged in Woodstock Jail on June 2 for the murder on January 20 of Benjamin Johnston, a local confectioner. He was sentenced to death here Friday afternoon by Mr. Justice Kelly. As he heard the words that sealed his doom he sighed slightly, while his jaw tightened just a little. Aside from this he made no sign. He walked from the court room steadily and without casting a glance to left or right.

Denton Garfield, aged 20, found guilty of manslaughter, faced Mr. Justice Kelly following his brother's withdrawal, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Denton, too, maintained a calm demeanor, and no trace of emotion was apparent.

What War Will Cost Canada in 1921-1922

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada will have to provide for interest and expenditure resulting from the war during the fiscal year of 1921-22 as follows:
Interest \$140,613,163
Pensions 31,816,923
Soldiers Land-Settlement 35,017,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment 19,310,000
Totals \$226,757,087

Smuts' Choice of Cabinet Pleases Britain

London, March 13.—The Times warmly approves the selection of Ministers made by Premier Smuts of South Africa for his Cabinet. It observes that Gen. Smuts has a magnificent opportunity of doing fine work for all the interests and people in the Union, including the natives.

Fresh Negotiations for Peace in Ireland

London, Monday, March 14.—New negotiations for peace in Ireland are about to open, says the Daily Express, and they do not contain the hitherto primary conditions of surrender of arms.

Australia Elects First Woman Member

Perth, Australia, March 13.—Mrs. Cowan, a candidate in the State election, has defeated the Attorney-General for his seat in Parliament. She is the first woman to be elected to membership in the Australian Parliament.

Great Britain has 32 first line major battleships, Japan has 9, and the United States 16.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes