

## USE OF AIRCRAFT FOR WAR PURPOSES ABOLISHED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Supreme War Council Decides That Dirigibles and Airplanes Shall No Longer Be Used Except For Commercial Purposes—Aeronautic Commission to be Sent to Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted by the Supreme War Council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The Council concluded that it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial uses. The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction between commercial airplanes in the terms incorporated in the peace terms.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 hydro-airplanes and 1,000 men in gathering mines in the North Sea.

The Havas Agency says: "Germany must deliver all airplanes to the allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme War Council decided. The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes which may either be destroyed or divided among the allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees and military aerial navigation which will be prohibited.

"The Council decided to send an aeronautic commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation. Deputy Aubigny, of the French Chamber, will be chairman."

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**

Toronto, March 18.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 72 1/2; No. 3 C.W., 67 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1/2; No. 1 feed, 65 1/2; No. 2 feed, 62 1/2, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 91 1/2; No. 4 C.W., 86; rejected, 79 1/2; feed, 78 1/2, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.62; No. 4 yellow, \$1.59, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64; No. 3 white, 60 to 62, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; 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 wheat—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.

Powder—No. 2, \$1.76, according to freight outside.

Barley—Milling, \$7 to 92c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.37, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.75 to \$11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.55 to \$9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight bags included. Bran, \$4.05 per ton, shorts, \$4.25 per ton; good feed flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per ton; mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 per ton.

**Country Produce—Wholesale.**

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 49 to 50c; prints, 50 to 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 35 to 36c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., \$1.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducks, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 28c; geese 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29 1/2c; twins, 28 1/2 to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29 1/2c; Stilton, 29 1/2 to 30c; old, large, 29 to 29 1/2c; twin, 29 1/2 to 30c.

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

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 52 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducks, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 27 to 29c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, \$1.10.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$4.00; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.25; Lima, 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5 lb. tins 26 to 27c; 10 lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Corn: 16 to 18c; \$5.00 to \$5.00 doz.; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, \$2.25 to \$2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; back, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

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

## HACKED SOLDIER PRISONERS TO DEATH

Berlin—Women Armed With Knives Commit Outrages During Last Days of Civil War.

A despatch from London says:—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: "Telegraphing late last night, the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant enables one to catch glimpses of the demoralization and material destruction in Berlin during the last few days of the civil war. There, many women, armed with knives, hacked to death soldiers who had been made prisoners, while other prisoners, having been stripped and placed in the middle of open spaces, were made living targets for missiles of all sorts, including hand grenades. The material destruction is enormous and reminds the correspondent of what he saw in the battle area on the western front, where towns were being destroyed by more than jagged skeletons of walls. Mines have been exploded in the streets of Berlin, adding to the destruction. Amid this turmoil which has made everybody extremely nervous, even semi-hysterical, one sees mothers of families darting desperately out of doorways in the endeavor to reach places where food can be obtained."

## Luxemburg to Form Alliance With France and Belgium

A despatch from Paris says:—The commission appointed by the Government of Luxemburg to study economic problems resulting from the war has decided upon an economic alliance with Belgium and France, despatches received here say. This alliance would control an output of 55,000,000 tons of steel annually and will put an end to German monopoly in continental Europe.

## BRITISH HAVE 902,000 IN OCCUPATION ARMIES

A despatch from London says:—The Government announced in the House of Commons that the total strength of effective and non-effective British troops in the armies of occupation in all theatres of the war amounts to 902,000 men, including officers. The strength of the British army in France, Belgium and Germany, including Dominion troops, on February 15, was 1,324,106. It was stated that 197,000 German prisoners are being held by the British Commissary Department.

## TO ALLOW GERMANS VERY SMALL FLEET

A despatch from London says:—The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle says the allies have agreed to limit the German fleet to six battleships, five cruisers, twelve 800-ton destroyers, and 26 smaller destroyers.

## NAVAL FORCES IN COMMAND

Naval forces under British command now dominate the situation in the Caspian Sea, according to official information secured by Reuters, Ltd. For some months past there have been naval forces on this sea, the official account states. They were originally sent to prevent the Bolsheviks from controlling the situation. This naval force seized certain armed steamships, which now are manned by Russian crews, which marched up by land from Mesopotamia with a British force as a nucleus. These steamers are commanded by British naval officers.

The original Russian flotilla in the Caspian, it is added, consisted of two gunboats, two dispatch vessels and three steamers. These also have just been taken over by the British-Russian naval forces.

British troops have been operating on both banks of the Caspian, in the Caucasus and in Turkestan.

## Tunnel Under Bering Strait

Canada to London by Rail

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Graphic, in publishing further details of the Channel tunnel scheme, says it includes the construction of a tunnel from the Asiatic side under Bering Strait, where there is already a railway to Cape Prince of Wales, near Dawson City, Alaska, which would enable a passenger to make a through railway journey from London to Canada, the United States and South America.

## SUB OUTRAGES REACT ON HUN

Enemy to Blame for Lack of Vessels to Distribute Food.

Control of the German ships is a necessary condition to the feeding of the German people and the Germans have made that situation, declares the Westminster Gazette in discussing the break in the shipping negotiations at Spa.

Again and again during the last two years," the paper adds, "it has been pointed out to them that the destruction of merchant tonnage by their ruthless submarine warfare would produce a situation in which it might be totally impossible to supply Germany herself with the food and raw materials which she would need when the war ended. This is the often predicted nemesis of 'ruthless submarine warfare.'

"If the Allies are unable from lack of tonnage to send sufficient coal and food to their friends, and at the same time provide for their enemies, but we are obliged to tell the Germans that this is the only way and if it seems harsh and repugnant they have themselves to thank for it."

The stand taken by the German representatives at Spa in refusing to deliver German merchant ships is commented upon by the newspapers as an attempt to blackmail the Allies, says a Paris despatch. The newspapers say that the incident must be regarded very calmly.

The Homme Libre, the organ of Premier Clemenceau, says that such attempts at resistance will prove futile. "Premier Lloyd George, having demonstrated that the Allied governments will be still more exacting than the military experts in regard to disarmament."

The Matin says:—"Germany forgets too easily that she is vanquished. The sole result of this incident will be that the revictualing of Germany will now depend on the acceptance by Germany of all conditions of the new armistice."

## GREECE AND ITALY SEEKING CREDIT LOANS FROM CANADA

A despatch from Paris says:—Greece and Italy have joined the list of European nations that are negotiating with Canada for credit in loans which would be employed in the purchase of supplies of manufactured goods in Canada. France and Romania have already signed contracts involving credits of \$25,000,000 each, and discussions with Belgium regarding a similar loan have been proceeding for some time.

The negotiations with Greece and Italy are still in their infancy and the amount of the credits desired by these nations has not yet been stated. It is believed, however, that Greece will be in a position to pay cash for most of the things she needs and would require only a small credit.

## Canadian Red Cross Assist Starving Prisoners in Siberia

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The desperate condition of enemy prisoners and returned Russian prisoners in Siberia is now occupying the attention of the British and Canadian authorities and proposals are now under consideration by which the Canadian Red Cross would assume charge of the situation. Five carloads of supplies have already been shipped for the prisoners, but immense operations are necessary to relieve 200,000 enemy prisoners and 300,000 returning Russians. The British Red Cross unit in Siberia has been demobilized and the Canadians are carrying on the work.

## NO IMPOST ON CANADIAN WOOD

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that all raw materials are now exempted from the operation of the imports ban, including all kinds of wood and timber, hewn, sawn, planed and dressed.

## Haig Turns Over Command Of Rhine Army to Robertson

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Gen. Sir William R. Robertson as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Gen. Robertson is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine.

## HUNS TO BE HOUSED AT VERSAILLES

Signatories to the Peace Conference Not Allowed to Enter Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—When the time for the signing of the peace treaty arrives, it is understood, Germany's representatives will be housed in one of the palaces at Versailles, and will not be permitted to enter Paris, as the French Government does not care to undertake to afford protection to Germans in Paris.

While the German signatories will not actually be prisoners, and must not be treated as such, public sympathy against Germany is so high in Paris that the French Government is unwilling to risk unpleasant incidents which might occur were the official German representatives to appear publicly.

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## WORK OF FEEDING GERMANY BEGUN

Large Stores Accumulated in Holland to be Released—Payment in Coal.

A despatch from London says:—The revictualing of Germany begins this week. According to reliable reports from Holland great supplies of foodstuffs which have been piling up there since the middle of February will now be released. American exporters have been co-operating with the Relief Commission in the last ten days in getting wheat and meat across the Atlantic.

The Chicago packers arranged for big meat shipments, and these are ready to be released the instant word comes from Brussels. They will be despatched to prearranged distributing points within Germany.

Several American exporters, after making investigations of their own, reported that food conditions in Germany and Austria were now at the lowest point and that starvation conditions were already apparent. This is particularly true in the remoter parts.

By the latter part of March the whole of the enemy countries will receive supplies, and these will continue to go forward until the next harvest. In London there is belief that conditions in Germany are exaggerated and many believe these reports are facilitated by the Government of Germany, which is anxious to impress the allies with their desperate plight and thus force revictualing on easy terms.

The British Government, however, obtained reliable reports, and the real condition is known to be bad. Both the Great Britain and France object to the payment for food in German goods and prefer to have coal, and this will be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet immediate needs. Hitherto the Ebert Government has balked over the question of giving up ships. But there can be no sham now. Either food must be supplied or the country turned over to the terrorists, and they know it.

## WATER TURNED INTO NEW NIAGARA MAIN.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Water was turned on Friday into the new 13-foot wooden water main constructed through Victoria Park to give 50,000 additional horsepower to the Ontario Hydro Commission, which will remedy all power shortages for the present. It is expected one machine at the Ontario Power plant will be in operation from the new pipe on Monday.

## DIES FOR ATTACK ON CLEMENCEAU

A despatch from Paris says:—Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was on Friday sentenced to death by the court-martial which was trying him. The verdict of the court-martial was unanimous.

## FIX RELIEF BASES IN EASTERN AREAS.

A despatch from Washington says:—Official advice on Friday from Constantinople said the committee for relief in the Near East had established bases in Asia Minor at Trebizond, Erivan, Karpuz and Alexandretta, from which food and clothing were being supplied to Armenians, Greeks and other sufferers.

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS MARRY FRENCH GIRLS

A despatch from Paris says:—Within the past year 6,000 Americans in France have married French women, according to The Petit Journal. The brides for the most part, says the newspaper, were country girls or employees of town establishments.

"Let not the blessings we receive daily from God make us not to value or not to praise Him because they are common,"—Isaiah Walton.

The dairy business of Alberta for 1918 has been valued at \$27,500,000. The creamery butter output was well over 9,000,000 pounds, representing a selling value of \$4,000,000 at the creameries.

## DISCHARGED MEN RETURN TO COLORS

UNHAPPY OUT OF KHAKI—MISS COMPANIONSHIP OF ARMY.

Large War Bonus Offered is One of the Chief Incentives—Lack of Jobs Influenced Others.

Thousands of the British army who recently became so war weary that they openly threatened mutiny unless they were soon discharged have turned about face and are volunteering for the new army, according to the military authorities of Great Britain, who assert that they are satisfied that there will be little difficulty in securing the 900,000 men who will do Great Britain's share in safeguarding the peace the Allies have won.

The causes said to have sent the men flocking back to the colors are the unexpectedly large war bonus offered to men who "take on" and the acute industrial situation. The first factor has been of prime importance in the case of boys from eighteen to twenty-one who have been two or more years already in the army and who have no trade to fall back upon in civilian life. In the new army they will be fed, clothed and sheltered, and draw a minimum of about \$5 a week as pocket money. They have quickly awakened to the realization that there is no such prospect awaiting them on a return to "civvies."

## Prefer Army to Civil Life.

The industrial upheaval plays the main part in the decision of the older men. In the first rush for demobilization no man was permitted to go who had not a definite offer of employment. The government did all in its power to make certain that such offers were bona fide, but in spite of every precaution thousands of men got their release on bogus papers. These men soon found themselves in an unenviable position. They could not get work and they faced some very uncomfortable inquiries if they applied for the out-of-work pay provided for those who are idle through no fault of their own. The recruiting sergeant was an easy road out of their troubles, and that astute individual, who draws a bonus for each recruit, was not blind to his opportunities.

A third factor of minor but real importance is the fact that numbers of men who have been homes on liberal leave since the armistice was signed have discovered that they are not nearly so happy out of khaki as they imagined they would be. They frankly admit they miss the companionship of the army, the lack of responsibility and the easy hours. Now that the war is over the army is resting on its laurels, and in the great camps around England "work" is confined to one hour's parade a day, with football games, paper chase and other sports to fill in the remainder of the time. That is a considerable contrast to eight or nine hours of monotonous toil in a shop or factory.

The army authorities have not so far made public any figures on recruiting, but some indication is offered by the experience of two battalions in one of the largest camps in the south of England. In one unit, where all the men had seen service overseas, more than 200 re-enlisted in less than two weeks. In the other, an "A" battalion, made up of boys under military age, more than 300 took the oath in the same period, a large number for the regulation period of twelve years.

## Overheard.

The question of smuggling by aeroplanes will require careful consideration.—Mr. Handley Page.

Life is an art that cannot be taught, just as death is an accident that cannot be avoided.—Barry Pain.

It is only bad metal that is no better when it is hammered, and the hammering of the last four or five years has made us better if we are good metal.—Mr. Lloyd George.

The terms of peace must be such that every intelligent German must recognize that his is a beaten nation, and that his people are a misled people.—The Bishop of Oxford.

The most extortionate and the most grinding of all the capitalists of Scotland and of England was a king and a gentleman compared to the German working man.—Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham.

I wonder if any great commander, or any man who has done work of such stupendous national value, has ever managed to keep so entirely out of the limelight as Sir Douglas Haig?—Lord Knutsford.

## Hiccoughs and Ypres.

A certain clergyman who passed much time in France and England during the war, picked up this story: Queen Mary was visiting wounded soldiers in a hospital in London. She stopped beside the bed of one Tommy Atkins and asked him in what battle he was wounded.

"At Ypres," said he.

"Ypres," said the Queen.

"I was struck down just as we were nearin' Ypres," said the soldier.

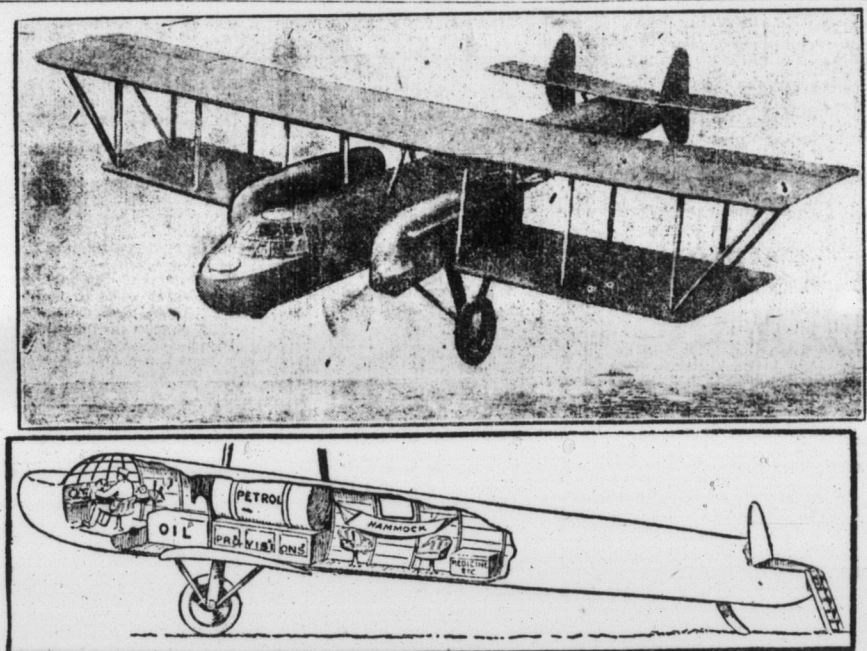
"Ypres," said the Queen.

"I lay on the ground until I saw comin' out of Ypres"—

"Ypres," said the Queen.

"What did the Queen say to you?" asked a companion a few hours later.

"She didn't say much," replied the soldier, "Er Majesty 'ad th' hiccoughs."



A British Competitor for the Cross-Atlantic Flight  
The Kennedy-Dawson biplane specially built to compete for "The Daily Mail" £10,000 Atlantic Flight Prize. Above, a sketch of the machine in flight; below, the interior arrangements, showing the pilot house, crew's quarters, storage accommodation, and the entrance to the tail.

## BRINGING UP FATHER

