

WHY THE TURKS MUST BE EXPELLED FROM EUROPE

British Foreign Minister Sends a Long Letter to the President of the United States.

A despatch from Washington says: The Entente allies, in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British Foreign Minister, to Ambassador Spring Rice, and delivered to the State Department, amplify the reply to President Wilson's peace note, by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential. The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italia Irredenta to Italy and the other territorial changes set forth.

Those who think the future peace of the world may be ensured by international treaties and laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging that German influence in Turkey had resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says: "So long as Germany remains the Germany which without a shadow of justification over-ran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no State can regard its rights

as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Belgium Not Only Victim. Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim, and that "neutrals were intended to note our quest," the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says: "The war staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it."

The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause. Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled: Existing causes of international unrest shall be, as far as possible, removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; and, finally, that behind all international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

PRUSSIAN PEOPLE WISH WAR ENDED

The Minister of Finance Makes a Notable Speech in The Diet.

A despatch from London says: In submitting the 1917 Budget to the Prussian Diet, Dr. Lentze, the Minister of Finance, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam, made the following statement:

"Each time we have submitted the war Budget in the last years we have entertained the hope it would be the last with which we would have to deal. Again we submit a war Budget and we should not like to abandon the same hope, despite the fact that the German peace offer has been refused by our enemies, with the announcement of their policy of war to destruction."

After prophesying that the attacks of Germany's foes would fail before the bravery of the German forces, Dr. Lentze continued: "The war has severely taxed our Budget, and has demanded special efforts. Although a balance of receipts and expenditures was established on the estimates this was only in appearance, because many important financial questions had to be postponed until later. This means that after the war we must continue to conduct our political economy on narrower, more stringent lines than formerly."

No One Starves in Germany. The principal thing to-day is that the war," Dr. Lentze continued.

The blockade makes itself felt here and more. It cannot be denied that it lies heavily on the country, and yet it must be borne. Encroachments on private interests, the difficulties of supplying foodstuffs and their costliness certainly are very great. Many a man with a small income and a large family has great trouble to bear, but what is the welfare of a single individual as compared with the future of our whole people?

"Our enemies make a great mistake if they believe they can conquer us by a blockade. No one starves in Germany, despite the blockade. This has been well provided against. In enemy countries the cost of food and the distress in many respects are greater than with us. There are still difficult months ahead of us, very heavy fighting still to overcome, many sacrifices of blood and treasure still to make. We do not deny it. But our confidence remains firm. We are all convinced that we cannot be defeated, and that victory will be with us. Our true God, who so certainly has guided the young Empire of Prussia, will remain with us if only we do our duty, and this we shall do with willing hearts."

SERVICE TO ALASKA. C.P.R. Steamer Will Make Three Trips for Tourists.

As was the case during the past season the C.P.R. steamship Princess Charlotte will make three round trips in the Alaska tourist service next year, which becomes effective June 8, 1917.

The list of tourist sailings between Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway, which has just been announced by the B.C. Coast Service, provides for three round trip sailings for the Princess Charlotte, seven for the Princess Alice and seven for the Princess Sophia, making 17 round trip sailings all told for the summer season of 1917.

The advent of the palatial steamship Princess Charlotte in the Alaskan tourist trade last summer was such a pronounced success that the company had no alternative but to arrange for her return to the northern run next year, when it is expected tourist travel north will break all records. The schedule has been arranged earlier with a view to giving plenty of time for the arrangement of advance bookings.

TO DISTRIBUTE FOOD RAPIDLY IN ITALY. A despatch from Rome says: The Government has created a special committee to provide a more extensive and rapid system of food distribution.

The committee is composed of the Ministers of Interior, Agriculture and Transportation and Signor Comandini, Minister without portfolio. Signor Canepa, Under Secretary of Agriculture, will act as commissary-general for the committee and will be given extensive powers.

Why He Supported the Fund. The task of raising the Canadian Patriotic Fund is not all serious work. It is illumined here and there by flashes of humor, and everywhere there crop out touches of human nature that add zest to the work.

His council had been asked to contribute a certain sum yearly, and an officer of the Fund called on him to secure his endorsement of the proposal. He listened to an explanation of the details, and then started to estimate what the new taxation would imply to him. Then he said: "All right. I'll vote for the grant. I find that it will cost me eight dollars, but I'd rather pay even twenty dollars than go to the war!"

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Manitoba wheat—Track, bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$2.09; No. 2 northern, \$2.06; No. 3 northern, \$2.02; No. 4 wheat, \$1.88. (Old crop wheat, 4c higher.) Track bay ports, No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 2 feed, 67c; No. 3 feed, 66c. American Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.12; shipment in 30 days. Ontario Wheat—Winter, new crop, No. 2, \$1.81 to \$1.83, according to freight outside; No. 3 winter, new crop, \$1.75 to \$1.81. Ontario Oats (according to freight outside), nominal—No. 2 white, 54c to 65c; No. 3 white, 63c to 65c. Peas—No. 2, \$2.35. Barley—Malt, \$1.20 to \$1.22, nominal. Buckwheat—\$1.28 to \$1.30. Rye—No. 2, new, \$1.40 to \$1.42. Manitoba, Flour—No. 1, \$1.42 to \$1.43; No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.41; No. 3, \$1.38 to \$1.39; No. 4, \$1.36 to \$1.37. Strong bakers', in jute, \$9.40; No. 1, \$9.40; No. 2, \$9.40; No. 3, \$9.40; No. 4, \$9.40. Flour—Winter, new, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, according to sample, \$7.40 to \$7.50. In jute bags, \$7.25; export grade, bulk, seaboard. Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freight: Shorts, \$38; bran, \$33; good feed flour, per cwt, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Hay—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13; extra No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50; mixed, \$9 to \$11. Straw—Carlots, \$9 to \$9.50. Cereals—Rolled oats, carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.50; small lots, \$3.75. Windsor to Montreal. Oatmeal—No. 1, 10 per cent over rolled oats. Cornmeal—Yellow, 93 lb. sacks, in carlots, \$3.05; small lots, \$3.25; track, Toronto, rolled wheat, 100 lb. barrels, \$5.25.

Country Produce.

Wholesalers are selling to the trade: Eggs—New-laid, cartons, 60 to 65c; do., ex-cartons, 55 to 60c; storage selects, 45 to 60c; storage, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; No. 4, 36 to 37c; creamery prints, storage, 42 to 43c; creamery, solids, 41 to 42c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; No. 3, 34 to 35c; No. 4, 32 to 33c. Cheese—New, large, 25c to 26c; two-lbs., 24c to 25c; triplets, 24c to 25c; Stiltons, 27 to 28c. Poultry (dressed)—Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 22c; old fowl, lb., 16 to 18c; turkeys, lb., 30 to 35c; geese, lb., 19 to 21c; ducks, lb., 21 to 23c. Butter—New-laid, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.25; prime, \$5.75; Canadian hand-picked, bushel, \$7.25; prime, \$6.75. Lard—Pure, 25 lb. tins, 13c to 14c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13c; 1-lb. tins, 12c to 13c; 1-lb. tins, 12c to 13c; 1-lb. tins, 12c to 13c. Buckwheat honey, 60-lb. tins, 9 to 9c a lb. Potatoes—New Brunswick, in carlots, \$2.25 to \$2.40; western, in carlots, \$2.10; Prince Edward Island, \$2 to \$2.10.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 25 to 26c; do., heavy, 22 to 23c; cooked, 34 to 36c; rolls, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 22 to 23c; corned beef, 12c to 13c; boneless, 29 to 30c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c per lb.; clear bellies, 18 to 19c. Lard—Pure lard, tins, 21c to 22c; tins, 21c to 22c; tins, 22c to 23c; compound, 18c to 19c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Canadian, No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 69c; extra No. 1, 70c; 69c; No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 63c. Hogs—No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c; No. 4, 8c. Sheep—No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c; No. 4, 8c. Wheat—No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.06. Flour—No. 1, 1.42; No. 2, 1.40; No. 3, 1.38; No. 4, 1.36. Corn—No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.06. Oats—No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.06. Hay—No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.06. Straw—No. 1, 1.12; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.08; No. 4, 1.06.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82; No. 2, do., \$1.79; No. 3, do., \$1.76; No. 4, do., \$1.74. No. 5, \$1.72. No. 6, \$1.70. No. 7, \$1.68. No. 8, \$1.66. No. 9, \$1.64. No. 10, \$1.62. No. 11, \$1.60. No. 12, \$1.58. No. 13, \$1.56. No. 14, \$1.54. No. 15, \$1.52. No. 16, \$1.50. No. 17, \$1.48. No. 18, \$1.46. No. 19, \$1.44. No. 20, \$1.42. No. 21, \$1.40. No. 22, \$1.38. No. 23, \$1.36. No. 24, \$1.34. No. 25, \$1.32. No. 26, \$1.30. No. 27, \$1.28. No. 28, \$1.26. No. 29, \$1.24. No. 30, \$1.22. No. 31, \$1.20. No. 32, \$1.18. No. 33, \$1.16. No. 34, \$1.14. No. 35, \$1.12. No. 36, \$1.10. No. 37, \$1.08. No. 38, \$1.06. No. 39, \$1.04. No. 40, \$1.02. No. 41, \$1.00. No. 42, \$0.98. No. 43, \$0.96. No. 44, \$0.94. No. 45, \$0.92. No. 46, \$0.90. No. 47, \$0.88. No. 48, \$0.86. No. 49, \$0.84. No. 50, \$0.82. No. 51, \$0.80. No. 52, \$0.78. No. 53, \$0.76. No. 54, \$0.74. No. 55, \$0.72. No. 56, \$0.70. No. 57, \$0.68. No. 58, \$0.66. No. 59, \$0.64. No. 60, \$0.62. No. 61, \$0.60. No. 62, \$0.58. No. 63, \$0.56. No. 64, \$0.54. No. 65, \$0.52. No. 66, \$0.50. No. 67, \$0.48. No. 68, \$0.46. No. 69, \$0.44. No. 70, \$0.42. No. 71, \$0.40. No. 72, \$0.38. No. 73, \$0.36. No. 74, \$0.34. No. 75, \$0.32. No. 76, \$0.30. No. 77, \$0.28. No. 78, \$0.26. No. 79, \$0.24. No. 80, \$0.22. No. 81, \$0.20. No. 82, \$0.18. No. 83, \$0.16. No. 84, \$0.14. No. 85, \$0.12. No. 86, \$0.10. No. 87, \$0.08. No. 88, \$0.06. No. 89, \$0.04. No. 90, \$0.02. No. 91, \$0.00. No. 92, \$0.00. No. 93, \$0.00. No. 94, \$0.00. No. 95, \$0.00. No. 96, \$0.00. No. 97, \$0.00. No. 98, \$0.00. No. 99, \$0.00. No. 100, \$0.00.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat—May, \$1.91 to \$1.94; July, \$1.84; cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.94 to \$2.00; No. 1 Northern, \$1.91 to \$1.94; No. 2, do., \$1.84; No. 3, do., \$1.81; No. 4, do., \$1.78; No. 5, do., \$1.75; No. 6, do., \$1.72; No. 7, do., \$1.69; No. 8, do., \$1.66; No. 9, do., \$1.63; No. 10, do., \$1.60; No. 11, do., \$1.57; No. 12, do., \$1.54; No. 13, do., \$1.51; No. 14, do., \$1.48; No. 15, do., \$1.45; No. 16, do., \$1.42; No. 17, do., \$1.39; No. 18, do., \$1.36; No. 19, do., \$1.33; No. 20, do., \$1.30; No. 21, do., \$1.27; No. 22, do., \$1.24; No. 23, do., \$1.21; No. 24, do., \$1.18; No. 25, do., \$1.15; No. 26, do., \$1.12; No. 27, do., \$1.09; No. 28, do., \$1.06; No. 29, do., \$1.03; No. 30, do., \$1.00; No. 31, do., \$0.97; No. 32, do., \$0.94; No. 33, do., \$0.91; No. 34, do., \$0.88; No. 35, do., \$0.85; No. 36, do., \$0.82; No. 37, do., \$0.79; No. 38, do., \$0.76; No. 39, do., \$0.73; No. 40, do., \$0.70; No. 41, do., \$0.67; No. 42, do., \$0.64; No. 43, do., \$0.61; No. 44, do., \$0.58; No. 45, do., \$0.55; No. 46, do., \$0.52; No. 47, do., \$0.49; No. 48, do., \$0.46; No. 49, do., \$0.43; No. 50, do., \$0.40; No. 51, do., \$0.37; No. 52, do., \$0.34; No. 53, do., \$0.31; No. 54, do., \$0.28; No. 55, do., \$0.25; No. 56, do., \$0.22; No. 57, do., \$0.19; No. 58, do., \$0.16; No. 59, do., \$0.13; No. 60, do., \$0.10; No. 61, do., \$0.07; No. 62, do., \$0.04; No. 63, do., \$0.01; No. 64, do., \$0.00; No. 65, do., \$0.00; No. 66, do., \$0.00; No. 67, do., \$0.00; No. 68, do., \$0.00; No. 69, do., \$0.00; No. 70, do., \$0.00; No. 71, do., \$0.00; No. 72, do., \$0.00; No. 73, do., \$0.00; No. 74, do., \$0.00; No. 75, do., \$0.00; No. 76, do., \$0.00; No. 77, do., \$0.00; No. 78, do., \$0.00; No. 79, do., \$0.00; No. 80, do., \$0.00; No. 81, do., \$0.00; No. 82, do., \$0.00; No. 83, do., \$0.00; No. 84, do., \$0.00; No. 85, do., \$0.00; No. 86, do., \$0.00; No. 87, do., \$0.00; No. 88, do., \$0.00; No. 89, do., \$0.00; No. 90, do., \$0.00; No. 91, do., \$0.00; No. 92, do., \$0.00; No. 93, do., \$0.00; No. 94, do., \$0.00; No. 95, do., \$0.00; No. 96, do., \$0.00; No. 97, do., \$0.00; No. 98, do., \$0.00; No. 99, do., \$0.00; No. 100, do., \$0.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$10.25; do., good, \$9.50 to \$9.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.75 to \$10; do., good, \$9 to \$9.50; do., medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do., common, \$7.85 to \$8.10; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do., rough, \$6.75 to \$7.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.65 to \$7; stockers, \$6.25 to \$7.25; choice feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$4.75 to \$5.50; milkers, choice, each, \$70 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$40 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$3.25 to \$10; sheep, heavy, \$4 to \$7.50; calves, good to choice, \$11.75 to \$13.25; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$15; do., medium, \$9.75 to \$11.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75 to \$14; do., weighed off cars, \$12.25; do., f.o.b., \$12.85. Montreal, Jan. 23.—Good steers, \$8.50 to \$8.75; medium at \$8 to \$8.25; all common at \$7.50 to \$7.75, while butchers' cows brought from \$6.25 to \$8, and bulls from \$7 to \$7.75 per cwt., ranging cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for bulls and at \$4.85 to \$5 for cows; lambs, \$12 to \$13, and sheep at \$7.75 to \$8.50 per cwt.; calves, good to choice, \$11.75 to \$13.25; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$15; do., medium, \$9.75 to \$11.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75 to \$14; do., weighed off cars, \$12.25; do., f.o.b., \$12.85.

Troops Quell Cologne Riots.

A despatch from London says: Grave disturbances, quelled only by the use of troops, have forced the closing of the railroad station at Cologne, according to Central News Agency despatches on Thursday from Geneva. The closing has been in effect three days, it was said.

Turks Aggrieved at Allies' Steers.

A despatch from London says: The Turkish Government, says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam, has sent a note to the neutral powers repudiating statements contained in the Entente reply to President Wilson's peace note.

A Real Artist.

Little Mildred—What does B. A. stand for, mamma? Mamma—Bachelor of arts, my dear. Little Mildred—And what is bachelior of arts, mamma? Mamma—Any bachelor who is trying to stay in the bachelor class, darling.

BRITISH WOMEN FOR THE FARM ENLISTED ON MILITARY BASIS

Government to Recruit and Train Them, Also to Billet and Clothe Them.

A despatch from London says: There was notice on Friday night that 8,000 women are wanted in munition factories in North-west London at the rate of 1,000 weekly. The wages are \$6.75 a week of 54 hours, ages 20 to 40, subject to medical test as to fitness. Voluntary enlistment of women is foreshadowed for service on farms.

The Government is expected to recruit, train and place them on the farms. The Government also billet and clothe them. The labor department of the Board of Agriculture already has opened a women's national land service corps. It received hitherto 72,000 applications for agricultural work.

TEUTON ADVANCE AT STANDSTILL

Russo-Rumanians Have Stopped Invaders at the Sereth Line.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Teutonic allies in Rumania apparently has been brought to a standstill for the time being at least by the reinforced Russians and Rumanians. In the latest Berlin official communication the only successes reported for the invaders were gained through a surprise attack between the Suchitza and Putna valleys, where the army of Archduke Joseph captured an officer, 230 men and one machine gun from a hostile position, and south of the Oituz road, where a strong Russian attack was repulsed with artillery and machine-guns.

On the other hand, the Rumanians put down a German attack south of Monestiar-Kachinul, on the Kasino River, and south-west of Pralea surrounded a German position and captured a large number of men and four machine guns. The Russians are shelling the towns of Tulcha and Isakcha, across the Danube in Dobruja, while the Bulgarian guns are active against hostile shipping and military positions near Galatz and Isakcha.

Compulsory Service Not for Foreign-Born.

Nor Would Men on Farms or in Essential Industries Be Disturbed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In view of the recent alarm created among some of the foreign population in Canada, and the exodus from some parts of Canada of a number of non-Canadian-born citizens to the United States because of stories of impending conscription, the following official statement has been given out: "No measures of conscription has yet been under consideration by the Government, and in any event compulsory military service could only apply to British subjects resident in Canada. Moreover, men working on farms or in industries essential for carrying on the war, such as munition factories, steel plants, and coal mines, are engaged in work of such importance for war purposes that even if compulsory military service should be adopted there is little probability that they would be disturbed."

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WAR TO BE PUSHED TILL VICTORY WON

Conferences in Rome and London to Have Important Results.

A despatch from London says: The recent conferences in Rome and London between the Entente civil and military leaders developed the utmost harmony and a determination to push the war to a conclusion satisfactory to the allies, according to the opinion expressed by Major-General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office on Friday, in discussing the latest events of the war.

"Our enemies," said Gen. Maurice, "are fond of stating in their press, while hinting at a separate peace for Russia, but I can say confidently, as a result of the return of the delegates from Rome, and of last week's conference in London with Gen. Nivelle, that these meetings were much more important in bringing victory nearer than any recent military events. The results of these conferences showed the allies heartily agreed in a determination not to accept an inconclusive peace, and that they are as one in their determination to make a good job of them before they are ready to discuss terms."

"In the purely military realm, our raids continue with increasing success and diminishing casualties to our attackers, who bring back as many prisoners as our total casualties lists, thus putting the enemy's dead and wounded on the plus side of our ledger. "The enemy's offensive in Rumania has been not only halted, but pushed back a step. This result probably is due to Russia's reinforcements, but weather conditions may also have had a share in halting the Germans."

In connection with reports of the possibility of a German attack on Switzerland, Gen. Maurice declared that for such an operation the Germans would be compelled to weaken their other fronts, which could only be done at a grave risk.

Liquor is Prohibited in French War Zone.

A despatch from Hazelbrouck, France, says: Traffic in spirituous liquors has been prohibited by the military authorities in the zone occupied by the army. The decree announces that the step has been taken because of a recrudescence of drunkenness in the zone, involving danger to the health of the troops and the civil population. Both the civil and military authorities had complained of the scourge, as a hindrance to the development of production required for the national defence. It was the unanimous wish of the patriotic population of northern France, the decree asserts, to have the traffic restricted as the only effective means of fighting alcoholism. Natural wines, beers and cider are not affected.

Big Irish Reception to Montreal Rangers.

A despatch from London says: The lead given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in forming a citizen's committee to arrange for the reception to the Irish Rangers from Montreal has been followed by Cork, Belfast and other cities in the itinerary, and subscriptions are already flowing in to provide for a big reception to the soldiers from Canada. The clergy of both Churches are also arranging to hold special services on the first Sunday of the tour.

GREECE ACCEPTS ALLIED DEMANDS

Release of Venezillists Arrested Following Revolt Expected Hourly.

A despatch from London says: The definite announcement that the Greek Government has accepted in their entirety the demands of the allies was received here on Wednesday in a cablegram from Sir F. E. H. Elliott, British Minister at Athens. The decision was reached by the Crown Council on Tuesday afternoon, according to the despatch, and was immediately communicated to the Entente Ministers. The release of the Venezillists who were arrested following the outbreak in Athens on December 1 is expected hourly.

An Italian military mission has arrived at Athens, and will precipitate in the Entente allied control in Greece, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The carrying out of the military guarantees will be commenced by the formation of a mixed Commission of Entente allied and Greek officers, charged with the transference of the Greek troops and munitions into Peloponnesus.

Follows Usual Custom on 100th Birthday.

A despatch from London says: Miss Alexander, who lives at Reigate, celebrated her 100th birthday according to her usual custom by presiding at the 8.15 a.m. breakfast table on Friday. Ten years ago the death occurred in the same week of Miss Alexander's two older sisters, aged 103 and 93, respectively. They were in full possession of their faculties. The average age of seven brothers and sisters who comprised the family is now 90 years.

Allies Must Prepare for Another Year.

A despatch from Vancouver says: The allies must prepare for another year of frightfulness on land, air and sea, for any and every horror that the Kaiser and his associates can conceive. This is the view of Stanley Washburn, Russian correspondent of The London Times, who left here on Thursday for his home in Minneapolis. Mr. Washburn has been on the eastern front since September, 1914, until recently, when he was forced to take leave of absence, suffering a nervous breakdown.

The trouble with most men who have a lot of money is that they resist successfully all our efforts to get it away from them.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE IF NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR

All Resources of the Country Now Mobilized Making Munitions For Russia.

A despatch from London says: N. Kato, London editor of the Mainichi, at a meeting of the Central Asian Society, said his country had shown she was a trustworthy ally in time of need. To French enquirers who when he last visited the front in France asked why Japan did not send troops to Europe, his reply was that Japan did not deem it necessary for the assured victory of the allies, but if it

END WAR DEBT IN 30 YEARS

Drastic Inheritance Tax Proposed to Lighten the Burden of Britain.

A despatch from London says: The great new war loan continues to absorb money, credit and attention. But the significance of the new diplomatic situation produced by President Wilson's initiative is that the financial authorities and the politicians and officials are beginning to discuss methods dealing with the war debt after the war. One plan suggested is that the whole debt might be cleared away in thirty years by a drastic inheritance tax, so that the conscription of the wealth of this generation would follow the conscription of lives.

Another scheme is the assessment of all property, fixed, moved and liquid. Supposing the valuation to be twenty billion pounds sterling, then a flat capital levy of ten per cent. would clear away two billion pounds sterling of the debt. The advantage of this scheme, if desirable, is that it would obviate the necessity of crushing taxes on salaries and on consumption.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAIN

Push Positions Ahead North of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

A despatch from London says: The report from British Headquarters in France issued Friday night reads: "Further progress was made during the night north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, as a result of the successful local operations reported on Thursday. In connection with the raid northeast of Cite Calonne we sprang a mine with good effect. The enemy's defences east of Bois Grenier and east of Ploegsteert were bombarded during the day.

"The enemy's artillery was active south of Sully-Sailles and east of Bethune. On other portions of our line the artillery activity on both sides was normal."

India to Make Loan to Britain.

A despatch from London says: The India Office announces that the Government has arranged to issue a war loan of unlimited amount in India. The entire proceeds will be handed to the British Government for war purposes.

Why He Supported the Fund.

The task of raising the Canadian Patriotic Fund is not all serious work.