

OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AN HISTORIC EVENT

Inauguration of Parliament Carried Out With All the Ceremonial and Pomp of Pre-War Days—Magnificent Interior of Stately Pile Lends Added Dignity to Brilliant Scene.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament is settled in its new, although uncompleted, home on the Hill. The opening on Thursday afternoon was accompanied by the most brilliant and most gorgeous display that perhaps has ever attended the inauguration of a Parliament in Canada. The ceremonial and pomp, which tradition associates with such an event, were carried out as in the days prior to the war. The splendor attending the opening was more noticeable because of the almost total suspension of social display during the war. Then, too, the limited facilities in the Victoria Museum, where the law-makers were accommodated, and the magnificent interior of the stately pile, which is a monument to this young country's aggressiveness, with its costly marble walls, and the grandiose Commons Chamber, with high ceiling and chaste appearance, provided a background for a great spectacle.

The use for the first time of the new building in itself was an historical event which added to the dignity of the occasion. And the magnificent interior of the stately pile, which is a monument to this young country's aggressiveness, with its costly marble walls, and the grandiose Commons Chamber, with high ceiling and chaste appearance, provided a background for a great spectacle.

beautiful gowns, and while the galleries were taxed with a crowd, most of the women of which were afternoon dress, there was an unusual democratic touch added to the event by the presence of some uninvited guests. These were a number of the workmen employed on the building. Unobserved from the floor of the chamber, they viewed the proceedings from a position almost on top of the ceiling, having located themselves between the marble decorative scheme near the top of the walls and the ceiling.

The speech from the Throne was short, and forecast nothing unexpected. The legislation it intimated would be brought down included a bill to provide for the amendment of the Patent Act, of the Loan & Trust Companies' Acts, the Indian Act and the Exchequer Court Act, and a bill to ratify the International Opium Convention.

The scene on the floor of the House, which for the day, was used as the Senate Chamber, was a brilliant one. The members' desks had not been placed in position and all the available space was filled with chairs. The striking uniform of the Duke of Devonshire, the costly evening dresses and jewels of the ladies, the uniforms of the Privy Councillors, the scarlet gowns of the Papal delegates, Mgr. Di Maria, Archbishop Gauthier and his assistant, Mgr. Routhier, the khaki of the military officers, and the navy blue of the naval officers accompanying his Excellency all added to the richness and picturesque quality of the spectacle.

Grain and Live Stock

Breakstuffs.
Toronto, March 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 97½¢; No. 3 C.W., 93½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 93½¢; No. 1 feed, 92¢; No. 2 feed, 91½¢, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.71½; No. 4 C.W., \$1.45½; rejected, \$1.31½; feed, \$1.31½, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.89; No. 4 yellow, \$1.86, track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1.00 to \$1.02, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.05; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do., \$1.92 to \$1.95, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.03; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.07; No. 3 do., \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malt, \$1.75 to \$1.77, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.55 to \$1.60, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.80 to \$11, Montreal; \$11 in Toronto, in June bags. Prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$27 to \$28; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$16 to \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Eggs—New laid, cases returnable, 65c to 67c. Butter—Creamery solids, 56c to 58c; do. prints, 57c to 59c.

Honey—White, per lb., 60-lb. tins, net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins gross, 21½c to 22½c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 22c to 24c.

Live Poultry—Buying prices delivered, Toronto—Hens, over 5 lbs., live, 35c; dressed, 38c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., live, 30c; dressed, 33c; hens, under 4 lbs., live, 25c; dressed, 28c; spring chickens, live, 28c; dressed, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milkfed, live, 29c; dressed, 34c to 36c; roosters, live, 25c; dressed, 30c; turkeys, live, 35c; dressed, 50c; geese, live, 22c, dressed, 24c.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 35 to 37c; do. heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 48 to 51c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 58c.

Cured Meats—Long, clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

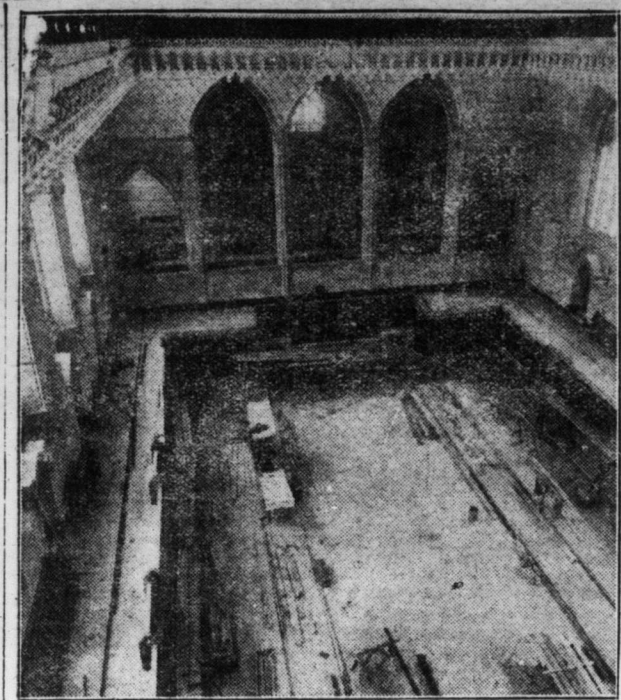
Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31½ to 32½c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Compound tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29½ to 29c; prints, 30½ to 31c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, March 2.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.16; do. No. 3, \$1.11½. Flour, new standard, \$13.25 to \$13.55. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35. Bran, \$45 to \$50. Shorts, \$52.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$26 to \$27. Cheese, finest eastern, 26 to 26½c. Butter, choice, creamery, 62 to 65c; seconds, 55 to 58c. Eggs, fresh, 76 to 77c; selected, 60 to 62c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$5.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, March 2.—Choice, heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$12.25 to \$12.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11; do. medium, \$10 to \$10.50; do. common, \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. medium, \$9 to \$9.50; do. rough, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. good, \$9 to \$9.25; do. medium, \$8 to \$8.50; do. common, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$5 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$15; do. common and medium, \$6 to \$7; springers, \$90 to \$105; sheep, \$6.50 to \$13; lambs, per car, \$18 to \$23; calves, good to choice, \$19 to \$23; hogs, fed and watered, \$19; do. weighed off cars, \$19.25; do. f.o.b., \$18; do. do., country points, \$17.75.

Montreal, March 2.—Butcher heifers, common, \$7.50 to \$9; butchers' cows, medium, \$6.50 to \$9; canners, \$5.50; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.50; but-cher bulls, common, \$7.50 to \$9.50. Good veal, \$18 to \$20; medium, \$16 to \$17. Ewes, \$9 to \$12; lambs, good, \$16.50 to \$17; common, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Hogs, off car weights, select, \$19; sows, \$16.50.

Waterloo Has Lost Its Glory.
A despatch from Brussels says:—The inhabitants of Waterloo, scene of the historic battle, have petitioned the Belgian Senate to relieve their town of all taxes. They cite as reason that tourists have ceased to visit the famous battlefield, depriving them of their biggest pre-war revenue. Ypres and the other battlefields in Flanders, they add, have "stolen Waterloo's attraction and glory."



An unusual view of the Commons Chamber in Canada's new ten-million-dollar Parliament Buildings. The floor section was not finished when this photograph was taken a few days ago. The view was taken from the scaffolding near the ceiling, looking toward the Speaker's dais.

TURKS DEFEAT FRENCH AND MASSACRE 20,000 ARMENIANS

Eighty-five Girls Among the Victims—Desperate Battle Preceded the Massacre—Americans Also Fired At.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The most brutal of all Turkish atrocities—the massacre of 20,000 Armenians and the murder of 85 Armenian girls who were under the direct protection of a United States mission house at Marash, in Cilicia, Turkey—was reported today to the State Department.

The massacre took place after fearful fighting between French and Turkish forces. The French were compelled to withdraw, and the Turks descended on the unprotected city and began their butchery. Americans in the American college of Marash were fired upon when they offered to mediate between the Turks and the French. They were told it was a national and not a local affair.

It is believed here that all Americans are out of danger, and they are understood to have left Marash with the French forces.

All the United States Government can do under the circumstances is to forward a protest to the Ottoman Government through Admiral Mark Bristol, who is the United States High Commissioner in Turkey, and is stationed at Constantinople.

The only assistance in sight for the Americans in the new war zone is the presence of a few torpedo destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean, that are under the command of Admiral Bristol. The despatches to the State Department indicate there is open war at present between France and Turkey. It is feared that the French retreat now in progress may at any moment be turned into a rout.

**OVERSEAS FORCES
WIND UP AFFAIRS**
Canada's Army Abroad Passes Out of Existence.

London, March 1.—The winding up of the affairs of the overseas military forces of Canada took place today. Hereafter the 750 Canadians still in Europe will be known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A small building in Gloucester Road will serve the Canadian forces for the remainder of their stay here. Major-General McBrien, who is in charge, will shortly go into hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

The auction sales of surplus Canadian stores have now been concluded, all equipment having been disposed of at very reasonable prices. This is much more fortunate than the situation here, where the War Office has been much criticized because of the immense army dumps of stores and food which are rotting away in France.

**Many Russians
Frozen to Death**
London, March 1.—Severe frosts and snow hurricanes have prevailed in southern Russia with an intensity unprecedented in twenty years, says a Moscow wireless message. There is a great shortage of fuel, and the sufferings of refugees is terrible, hundreds of them having been frozen to death.



NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL IN CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG
Top Row—Not members of Council.
Second Row, left to right—Salmon, Sask; G. Mead, Capt. H. A. Dickson, N.S.; J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro.
Third Row—W. T. Westgate, Windsor; D. Scott, Ottawa; M. Prever, W. Cummings, J. A. Carruthers.
Front Row—E. T. Love, Edmonton; M. Robertson, Belleville; J. A. Calder, Moose Jaw; A. McKay, G. Liggett, Donaldson, Atwood, Ont.

ALLIES WILL PERMIT TURKS POSSESSION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Premier Lloyd George Defends Decision as Fulfilment of Pledge to Indian Moslems Who Fought in War—The Straits Will Be Free and Garrisoned by Entente.

A despatch from London says:—The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the Allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons on Thursday, when the question of the future of Turkey was brought up for debate. The decision, said the Premier, was a balance of advantages and disadvantages, and it was upon this balance and after weighing carefully all the arguments pro and con, that the Council concluded that, on the whole, the better course for achieving the common end was to retain the Turk in the capital of the Bosphorus.

Referring to the agreement made only in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution of 1917, and the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different porter at the gates," however. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of these gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

The Premier referred to the "perfectly deliberate policy" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was asserted that Great Britain was not fighting to deprive

Silver Deposits at Temiskaming

Cobalt, March 1.—The Temiskaming has just reported two new discoveries of silver. Perhaps one of the most important is the recovery of its number nine vein. While working in the old workings a shot brought to light this vein. It had been faulted and lost, but at the time it was worked it was considered exhausted. It is high grade. The other find was made on the Gans property, where the Temiskaming early last Spring encountered rich patches of high grade ore. The extent of the new finds will not be known for some time, and development will progress immediately.

"Plain Mary" is Champion, Despite Her Humble Name

New York, March 1.—"Plain Mary," despite her humble name, has officially humbled "Vive la France," capturing from that champion Jersey cow the world title as a milk and butter producer, it was announced here today. "Plain Mary," who chews her cud in the meadows of Bangor, Maine, when they are not covered with snow, is owned by F. W. Ayer. She won the championship by producing in one year 15,255 pounds of milk and 1,040 pounds of butter fat.

Million Children in Care of Governments

Geneva, March 1.—More than one million children are now being cared for by governmental aid, according to reports submitted by the "Save the Children" Congress held here.

PARIS TRAITORS ARE CONDEMNED

Wrote Articles For Paper Published by Germans in French.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The second trial growing out of the circulation of the notorious Gazette des Argennes has just ended with the acquittal of five persons who had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Lieut. Herve, who was condemned to death for his activity on the Gazette, is now sentenced to military degradation, 20 years' penal servitude and thereafter to five years' banishment. Two others are sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The Gazette des Argennes was a newspaper printed in good French that the Germans published. Its purpose was to break down the morale of French soldiers captured by the Germans and of civilians in the occupied territory. Everything in the paper was intended to breed distrust between the French and the British, particularly of the other allies.

King and Queen Visit British Industries Fair

A despatch from London says:—The King and Queen visited the British Industries Fair at the Crystal Palace, organized by the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade. Five miles of stalls are occupied by actual makers only of British goods, and there are four thousand buyers attending from all over the world. The fair is open to the general public, and there are similar ones at Birmingham and Glasgow, while travelling fairs will shortly be sent out all over the Empire.

England-Australia Flight Prize of £10,000 is Paid

Melbourne, Feb. 29.—Capt. Ross Smith, winner of the Commonwealth prize of £10,000 for an airplane flight from England to Australia, has received a cheque for that sum at the Parliament House.

Get Into the Air to Think, Lloyd George Tells Cabinet

London, March 1.—"Get into the air when you have to think," is the advice given to his Cabinet colleagues by David Lloyd George.

The Premier says he does most of his original thinking in the little open space behind 10 Downing Street, with "God's tonic," as he calls the breeze, ruffling his hair.

U.S. RAILWAY LINES REVERT TO OWNERS

President Wilson Disregards Labor Plea.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Wilson last night signed the bill restoring the railroads to private ownership at 12:01 a.m., Monday. The President attached his signature in the face of determined opposition by organized Labor, which had gone to such an extent that the American Federation of Labor, the four great railway brotherhoods and also the Farmers' National Council had asked him to veto the bill. In a letter to the heads of the railway brotherhoods and unions, the President refused to grant their request to appoint a special wage tribunal to pass upon the pending demands for increases in pay. Instead, he declared that he believed the bipartisan States considered the legislation just enacted, would not only be fair and just, but would be "found to be particularly in the interest of railroad employees as a class."

In fact, the President said he found the bipartisan board established by the bill "an appropriate substitute for the committee of experts he had suggested to help settle the wage plan."

LIST OF 46 WAR CRIMINALS

Allies to Test Good Faith of Germany.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The War Criminals Commission has decided to send to Germany the names of forty-six men for trial before the German courts. This, it is announced, will be a test of good faith upon which the Allies have agreed.

The list, with a covering note of considerable length, has been drawn up and will be submitted to the Supreme Council. It is expected it will be forwarded to Berlin within the week.

The British selected the names of seven, accused mostly for submarine atrocities; France selected 12, Belgium 15, and Italy, Poland and Romania four each.

Britain to Send Munition to U.S.

A despatch from London says:—Arrangements are being made for exporting from the United Kingdom to the United States considerable quantities of munition imported from New Zealand. As the munition is the property of the Government, this transaction is a favorable one from the point of view of sterling exchange on the United States.

The munition will be transferred from the New Zealand liners to the regular north Atlantic liners, which are now sailing from this country to North America with large general cargoes.

Negotiations have been in progress for directing to the United States a liner from New Zealand which is now waiting in London with her cargo of munition on board. Negotiations do not appear to have been completed, possibly owing to certain technical questions with regard to the meet.

Advance Guard Reaches Holy Land

A despatch from New York says:—A band of 624 Jews from Seaside, Russia, who pooled every cent of their life savings to charter a steamer at Odessa with the 3,000,000 roubles they raised, have landed at Jaffa, in Palestine, according to a despatch made public here by the Zionist organization of America.

The immigrants broke through the Governmental and Zionist restrictions holding them back until the land is opened to immigration by the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, the despatch said.

The entire Jewish community of Jaffa greeted this first large group of Jews reported to have reached Palestine, as the advance guard of a "world mass migration of Jews to the Holy Land," it was stated.

Bees Shipped by Airplane From Alabama to Canada

A despatch from Birmingham, Ala., says:—Canadian beekeepers are to receive \$1,600 worth of honey-making bees, according to an announcement made by the Alabama Aero Club. The announcement states that this shipment marks the solution of transportation difficulties in the shipment of bees over long distances for breeding purposes.

Another Armada to be Handed Over

A despatch from London says:—The transfer of the remaining German warships to the allies has been fixed for March 10. On that day eight battleships, 11 cruisers and 43 destroyers will be formally surrendered.

Seventy per cent. of them will go to Great Britain, 11 per cent. to Italy, and eight per cent. to Japan.

German Troops Need Another Whipping

A despatch from Geneva says:—German war prisoners returning home from France, of whom 200,000 have already been repatriated, go through Switzerland singing "Die Wecht, Am Rhein" and "Deutschland Über Alles," and declaring that they are going home to prepare for the next war.

