

AIR FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN MAY

Trip is Feasible as There are Airplanes Now Available Which are Capable of Making the Journey—Mail Service Between England and United States in 1920.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Post and Telegraphs in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express, asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

Gen. Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are to-day. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says it has been officially informed that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The airship will have a large lifting capacity and will be able to make between 50 and 70 miles an hour, and they will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins, and which are of a similar rigid type are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining in the air for a week.

The newspaper says a regular airship mail service between England and the United States during the summer of 1920 is regarded as certain by airship builders.

UNITED STATES VOTED "DRY"

Effective in 1920—Remaining 8 States Expected to Fall in Line.

A despatch from Washington says:—The American nation was voted dry on Thursday by constitutional amendment, effective approximately a year hence, when the Legislature of Nebraska, the home of William Jennings Bryan, one of the foremost champions of prohibition, ratified the proposed amendment. Ratification of the amendment by 36 of the 48 States was necessary to make it a valid part of the American constitution. Nebraska was the thirty-sixth State.

Only eight States remain out in the cold through failure thus far of their Legislatures to approve the amendment. These missing Commonwealths are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, New Mexico and Nevada. Five of these missing States are among the thirteen original missing States. Prohibition leaders expect most of these eight States to ratify before the end of the month. The Legislatures of all eight of these States, except that of Nevada, are in session. Nevada's Legislature will meet January 20.

PANEL SYSTEM AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Enables Britain to Admit Representatives of Dominions.

A despatch from London says:—According to the official statement given out by the Governments taking part in the preliminary peace conversations, the meeting adopted the following two general principles: One.—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

Two.—In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India.

FIRST BATCH OF TROOPS VIA PANAMA CANAL

A despatch from Panama says:—The British troopship Empress of Asia passed through the Panama Canal on Thursday on its way from England to Vancouver with 1,400 discharged soldiers on board.

BRITISH LEARN LESSONS OF WAR

How Germans Controlled Industry Before 1914.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio in the new Cabinet, in an address before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the biggest thing that had been learned in the war and the greatest benefit that could be gotten from it was that the British people had discovered as a nation what they could do if they pulled together.

They had improved machinery and methods and also electric power, the great modernizer of industries. They had learned much about German "key" industries and the way the Germans controlled British industry before the war. As an instance, Sir Eric mentioned spelter and tungsten, which, though controlled through Germany, came almost entirely from the British Empire, while the whole monopoly of magnetite manufacture, indispensable to modern development in steel plants, was held back by the dumping of pieces of apparatus, such as crank casters, on the Tyne and the Clyde at prices lower than the cost of the raw material.

GUILT OF STARTING WAR FIXED ON KAISER

A despatch from Bern says:—A German commission appointed to determine the former Kaiser's responsibility for the war has officially recommended that he be brought to trial, according to information received from Bern.

The recommendation was announced by Herr Kautsky, who was appointed by the present German Government to direct examination of documents in the archives of the Foreign Office. "Marginal notes in the Kaiser's own handwriting on the most important papers in the Foreign Office prove he was one of the principal war makers," Kautsky reported. "It is necessary to bring him before a tribunal."

CANADIANS ARRIVE AT VLADIVOSTOK

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The troopship Proteus, with Lieut.-Col. Bickford, 96 officers, and 1,669 other ranks of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Forces, arrived here on Thursday. Rifleman Butler, of Peterboro, Ont., was killed aboard the steamer by falling debris during a severe storm encountered on Jan. 1. The death of Butler makes a total of five to date in the force, Sergt. Winn, Engineers, who succumbed to exposure at River Camp yesterday, being the fifth. The latter's death is the second to occur at that camp.

Women workers in Great Britain are making a vigorous fight to secure the same wages paid men for the same kind of work performed by the men.

UNIFIED COMMAND ON SIBERIAN LINE

French General in Supreme Charge of Allied Forces in Russia.

A despatch from Omsk says:—Unity of command on the Siberian front has been arranged, and the French general, Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czech-Slovak army, will have supreme direction of the allied forces in Russia.

The appointment of Gen. Janin is hailed as auguring the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviks. Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission and also in charge of the commissariat, is occupied in the task of selecting a representative commission to study and formulate a plan for the election of a National Assembly. The newspapers call attention to the fact that the workmen's co-operative organizations of Omsk and elsewhere have proclaimed their support of the new Government. The Government is actively negotiating with the powers for recognition and also for participation in the Peace Conference.

HAND OVER 58,000 AGRI. MACHINES

Allies Reserve Right to Occupy Fortress of Strassburg.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds.

As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometers in front of it.

The Havas Agency announces the signature of the new clauses of the armistice as they stood concerning the surrender of German submarines ready for sea and the destruction of the submarines in the course of construction which the allied commissioners discovered in German ports in December. The clause placing the German merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies also was signed.

Two-Hour Aerial Service London to Peace Conference

A despatch from London says:—A regular aerial service between London and Paris, in connection with the Peace Conference, will be inaugurated Monday. A number of airplanes have been fitted up for the service. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushion seats and a table, entirely enclosed with glass. The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

CANNON TO BOMB THE RHINE TOWNS

British Had Just Completed Gun To Carry 90 Miles.

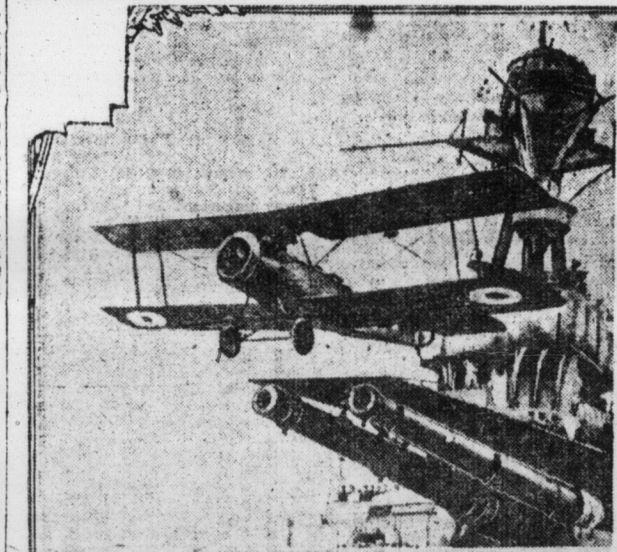
A despatch from London says:—A big gun, which was expected to be even greater power than the "Big Bertha" was among the secret productions of the Sheffield Cannon Works, it became known last week. This gun, which it was said was to have been used to bombard Rhine towns, was about 83 feet long, and its weight, presumably when mounted, is given as 124 tons.

It was stated officially that the monster cannon would carry to a distance of 90 miles, but the men working on it were of the opinion that it probably would be destructive at 90 miles. As far as could be judged by a layman, the gun was made by inserting an extra tube into a 15-inch long-range naval gun's barrel, thus approximately doubling the thickness of the barrel and compelling it to carry a shell of about 8 inches instead of 15. The end of the war came before the gun could be put into action.

TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO CANADIAN BOYS

A despatch from London says:—A movement is afoot in Buxton, the beautiful little Derbyshire town where so many Canadian wounded and incapacitated have been cared for, to "give public expression to the feeling that we are grateful for the excellent behavior and management of the troops."

Public reference is made to the manner in which Canadian officers have endeavored to interest the inhabitants in the troops by sports and hospitality.



A New Stunt—New ways of handling aeroplanes are being devised every day. This flying machine uses ship's guns as its starting platform.

BRITISH SHIPS TO CARRY U.S. TROOPS

Olympic and Aquitania Will Also be Loaned During February.

A despatch from New York says:—Nine British vessels with a total carrying capacity of 27,750 men have been placed at the disposal of the American Government for the transportation of troops home. It was announced here on Tuesday by British Ministry of Shipping. These vessels are the Caronia, Adriatic, Minnekahda, Celtic, Canopic, Saxonia, Panmonia, Cedric and Orca.

In addition, it is announced, the Olympic, Mauretania and Aquitania, three of the largest British troop ships, will bring additional American troops home during February. The Olympic and Aquitania have been employed in bringing home Canadian troops during the past months.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Zurich says:—The Munich newspapers state that the German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador to London; Count Georg Arco, and the Socialist, Karl Kautsky, former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

Admiralty Will Not Relax Blockade Against Germany

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty has no immediate intention of relaxing its strict blockade against Germany, the Central News says it learns.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Jan. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 71c; No. 3 C.W., 68c; extra No. 1 feed, 68½; No. 1 feed, 66c, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.75; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70, January shipment.
Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 70 to 72c; No. 3 white, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per ear lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.17 f.a.b., shipping points, according to freights.
Peas—No. 2, \$2.08.
Barley—Malting, new crop, 85 to 90 c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.25.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.43, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Ontario.
Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.
Hay—No. 1 \$23 to \$24 per ton; mixed, \$21 to \$22 per ton, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11, track Toronto.

Provisions—Wholesale
Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$18; mess pork, \$17.
Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 39 to 40c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs plain, 46 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c. Cottage rolls, 33 to 36c.
"Dry Salted Meats—Long clars, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28c to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 29½c to 30c; tubs, 30 to 30½c; pails, 30½ to 30¾c; prints, 31 to 31½c. Shortening, tierces, 25¼ to 25½c; tubs, 25¼ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26¼c; 1-lb prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Jan. 21.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed \$10.80; No. 2 feed \$10.75; No. 3 feed \$10.60; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.40; bran \$37.25; shorts \$42.25; Moultrie \$68.00 to \$70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, \$19.00; No. 3, \$18.00. Cheese, finest Easterns \$27.00 to \$28.00; butter choice creamery 51½ to 52c; eggs, selected 57 to 58c; No. 1 stock 52 to 53c; Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70; dressed hogs, abattoir killed \$21.00 to \$23.00; lard, pure, word pails, 20 lbs. net 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Jan. 21.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do. good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do. medium, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do. common, \$8.25 to \$8.50; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. medium, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do. rough, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do. medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$6.00 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.00; Springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$10.00 to \$10.50; yearlings, \$12.75 to \$13.25; spring lambs, \$15.25 to \$16.00; calves, good to choice, \$16.00 to \$17.75; hogs, weighed off cars, \$17.25; do. fed and watered, \$17.00; do. f.o.b. country points, \$16.25.
Montreal, Jan. 21.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$9.00 to \$10.00; choice butcher bulls, \$9.00 to \$10.00; good, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$8.00 to \$8.50; choice butcher cows, \$8.50 to \$10.00; good, \$8.00 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.00 to \$8.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$9.00 to \$11.00; lambs, \$11.00 to \$13.00; milk fed calves, \$12.00 to \$15.00; grass-fed, \$5.00 to \$7.00; choice select hogs, \$18 to 19.25.

A Worth-While Purchase.
Alaska has been worth much more than its cost to the United States. A half-century ago Alaska was purchased at a cost of \$7,200,000, and that original investment has been returned to the nation more than seventy fold, for from the products of the land and sea Alaska has added to the national wealth upward of \$500,000,000, the greater part of which has been produced during the last 20 years. Two sources of large and steady income are copper ore and the fisheries.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commerce of the World

New laid eggs are being sold at Covent Garden at six shillings per dozen.
There are only seventy-eight words in the bill which allows women to sit in parliament.
The tree given by the Duke of Buccleuch for the Red Cross timber sale realized £1,300.

A short-hand yearling bull belonging to C. F. Raphael brought £1,575 (£7,500) at Birmingham.
Over £2,000 was raised for the Red Cross Society at Woking by the sale of "Our Day" flags.
Fire did £100,000 damage to the Colonial Combining Company's works at Kighley, Yorkshire.

A Bristol girl born on November the 11th has been registered with the "Christian name of Peace."
Alderman William Paine has been chosen mayor of the city of Chatham for the seventh consecutive year.
The paupers of Swansea are allowed to remain in bed three-quarters of an hour later to economize fuel.

During four days of armistice celebrations the London ambulances had three hundred and seventy-one calls.
While towing a German field gun on a lorry to Croydon, a soldier fell under one of the wheels and was crushed to death.

Mrs. Max de Bathe, of Hartley Court, Reading, has collected four hundred thousand eggs for the wounded soldiers.
The Buffery Colliery Company, of Worcester-shire, was fined £50 for failing to supply a monthly return to the Fuel Controller.

The Eccentric Club entertained at the Albert Hall ten thousand of the British, Colonial and American wounded soldiers.
The supply of beef at the Newport Cattle Market on a recent Saturday showed an increase of over one hundred per cent.

The late Alfred Reddell, a Deal lifeboat man, is credited with having saved over five hundred lives from the Goodwin Sands.
Three hundred and twenty-two women have entered for the preliminary examination of the Institute of Bankers.

The citizens of Ellistown, a mining village of Leicestershire, presented each of the 175 local soldiers with a guinea at Christmas.
Captain Sir George Lloyd was received by the King on his appointment as Governor of Bombay.

Bernard Capes, author of "The Lake of Wine" and other romances, died at Winchester from an attack of influenza.
A new extension to the Albert Docks system is to be completed at once for the anticipated shipping activities after the war.

London milkmen made an appeal to their customers on behalf of the Red Cross, using quart cans as collecting boxes.
A civic monument has been unveiled in a London area in memory of twenty-one citizens killed by German bombs.

Lord Furness has presented Turn-stall House to West Hartlepool as a training home for disabled soldiers and sailors.

The Heart of Woman.
When down the mud-black Flanders road
The ranks file by,
You know not that I walk with you,
But there am I—
You lump an little—laugh, and do not care—
It's my feet that leave the blood-
signs there.

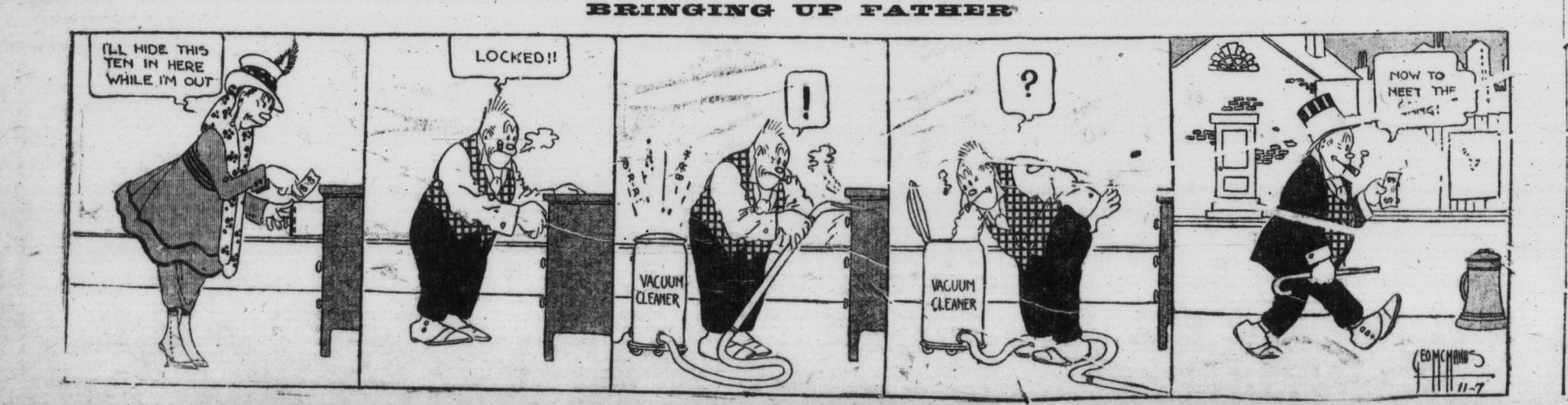
Through all the fury and the flame,
The hate and wrath,
Through all the ways of dread and pain,
I share your path.
You take it as the day's work undimmed,
It is my flesh that shrinks and is afraid.

There is no burden on your strength
I do not bear,
There is no horror that you face
But I am there,
There is no wound that you may ever know,
But that my heart was shattered by the blow.

And if from out the sower's hand
Your life is thrown
A seed against the harvest—there
I, too, am sown.
You will attain the goal in that last hour,
But I shall only know the sting of death.

And if at last—at last you come
To home—to me,
Only the woman that you left
Your eyes will see—
And you will never know I enter, too,
And share the rapture of return with you.

The British Agricultural Wages Board recently issued orders fixing minimum and maximum rates for women workers for the whole of Great Britain and Wales.



BRINGING UP FATHER