BUFFER STATE IDEA DROPPED BY THE ALLIES

Council of Ten Has Turned Down Proposal Is Report.

BRITISH OPPOSED PLAN

Food and Financial Relief To Be Given Enemy at Once.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER

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London, March 13.—With considerable assurance I can state that the council of ten has abandoned the idea of establishing an independent republic on the banks of the Rhine to serve as a buffer state business between France and Germany. This decision means that the moderate forces in Paris have won a big victory and that the Anglo-American peace alliance has won over the French statesmen to its point of view that will likely be signed in a comparatively short time and that Germany will have no territorial grievances such as France had in 1871.

Announcement Soon.

Announcement of this decision may be expected soon now that the president of the United States has reached France. Two things were instrumental in bringing about this decision. First, the adoption of the military arrangement, limiting the German army to 100,000, and ending conscription, and the reduction of Germany's navy to the size of a police force; and as second, the increased faith of the French statesmen in the league of nations, as a practical machine for minimizing the dangers of war. Incidentally the proposed channel tunnel is playing a political part of no small importance.

Secretary Lansing's grave speech in Paris synchronizes with the grave news from Berlin. The Spartacans held the suburb of Lichtenburg and apparently are showing a disregard for property which has made Bolshevism the symbol for extreme terrorism.

Help Too Long Deferred.

The various reports from Germany indicate that the revolution is spreading, and the deeds of the Spartacides are increasingly violent. Following the report of fourteen British officers and Gen. Plumer's description of conditions in Germany, it needed only Secretary Lansing's warning to convince the British of the necessity of taking immediate steps to help Germany economize. The fear today is that help has been too long delayed. The question is: can a stable government maintain itself in Germany and union between the Bolsheviki and Spartacises prevented?

Two fundamental economy problems are confronting the British, and incidentally every other country. The first, as to maintain adequate food supplies and to reduce the cost of living, and the second, is to transport adequate supplies into Central Europe. I am in a position to state that all allied statesmen are long agreed on this point, and that they have already taken steps to carry out the distribution of food. The armistice commission which will meet with the German representatives in Brussels tomorrow will be in a position to guarantee quick deliveries of food, and it is expected that the refusal of the enemy to turn over his mercantile shipping will be withdrawn. The numbers will meet on common ground, in that all desire to end the welter of anarchy. Food experts state that the British and Americans must be prepared for further sacrifices, "otherwise the plight of the liberated peoples will soon be such that the fruits of the war may be gravely imperilled or partially lost." The gravity of the situation is emphasized in all sections of the press now that the fear of being classed as "pro-German" is gone, says the Westminster Gazette. "We have ourselves received in the last fortnight statements from highly-competent witnesses who have traveled through Germany in January and February, and they one and all agreed that famine is the root of Bolshevism and Spartacism, and that there is no hope that any German government will be able to maintain itself which is not able to relieve the famine. At present there is no prospect of Germany being able to relieve her famine conditions without aid from outside. Confusion and anarchy are increasing east of the Rhine."

Those who are not moved for humanitarian reasons in the argument for the necessity of feeding Germany, admit that the practical argument for speedy assistance are unanswerable. The countries west of the Rhine are not so secure that they can afford to take any chances.

MORE REAL ESTATE DEALS ARE PENDING

Kent Campbell of D. Campbell & Sons admitted this afternoon that two big real estate deals involving downtown property were being put through, but refused to divulge just what buildings were to change hands.

LONDON AN AUTHORITY ON HOW TO RAISE MONEY

Several Belmont men today conferred with directors of the London Chamber of Commerce, seeking advice in regard to a community building for the village of Belmont and information concerning the best methods of conducting a campaign to raise money for equipment. A building has already been presented to the village to be used as a community memorial building.

The Chamber of Commerce is becoming a regular information bureau for Ontario municipalities in regard to conducting campaigns, etc. The fact that the Chamber of Commerce is taking a strong lead in public welfare movements as well as carrying on the work for which a board of trade is originally organized, attracting widespread interest. One of the questions frequently asked is the reason for changing the name from Board of Trade to Chamber of Commerce, and the manner in which expansion plans are working out under the new order.

Almost daily, and sometimes even more frequently, inquiries come, by long distance telephone, by letter, or from individual visitors or deputation.

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TO ST. THOMAS—†5:00, †*6:20, 7:20, *8:20, 9:20, 11:20 a.m., 1:45, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, 7:25, **8:20, 9:20, 11:35 p.m.

TO PORT STANLEY—†*6:20, *8:20, 11:20 a.m., *3:20, *5:20, 9:20 p.m.

*Limited. London to St. Thomas. †Daily except Sunday.

Ankle-Strangle Skirts Bring Out Gloomy Prophecies From Wiseacre and Car Conductors

Accidents and Delays to Traffic Certain in These Days of Motor Cars by Thousands—Jacks and Gangways Suggested for Street Cars.

"If those tight skirts are actually going to be worn again, then the life insurance risks should go up," declared one of these sensible men grimly today.

The mere woman reporter giggled, whereas the wiseacre continued: "I mean it. I can tell you it is no joke. If women are going to be foolish enough to wear those thirty-six-around-the-bottom skirts, then look out for accidents. It isn't safe, I tell you, let alone the fact that tight skirts are hideous and ungraceful, from my point of view, at least. Look at the increased traffic on our streets in the past few years, the automobiles that are flying about. Think of the danger of tripping in trying to get out of the way of vehicles. There'll be tragedies," he gloomily prophesied.

An Incident.

And then, he made a fresh start on the subject. "I was standing over at the postoffice the other day and my attention was attracted by an elderly woman who evidently desired to cross the street. It's a busy corner and that was a busy hour of the day. It was seven or eight minutes before she could venture across in safety, and I'm not exaggerating. Now, supposing she had been wearing one of those fool tight skirts. Oh, yes, I know I mean I must have offered to help her across, but I was just watching to see how long it was possible to be held up. Mark my word, there'll be accidents." And he said it in the tone which was prophetic of the "I told you so" which will be forthcoming whenever the ambulance is summoned during the coming season to pick up the "remblants" of fashion devotees who will be stylish, if hobbled.

Poor Conductors.

It's the street car conductors, however, who are looking forward with greatest apprehension to the revival of "hobbles."

"No, we haven't had any cause to worry yet because of the difficulty of women getting on and off cars because of tight skirts," said a comparatively new man to the street car conducting profession this forenoon.

He said it cheerfully. Not so the veteran of 1912-13 and the early part of '14. He "minded" enough to fill a column of experiences with women with hobble skirts, and had forgotten more than recent recruits to conducting or motor-manning had ever heard about.

Trouble Ahead.

"There's going to be a lot of hold ups to traffic," he said ominously. "Talk about level crossings? Say, they aren't a patch on what it will be if we have to take the time to hist the women passengers on the cars with high steps like what we used to do. It was bad enough when the women were thin and limber, but when it came to getting on some big, fat woman getting stiff in her joints, it was some job, believe me.

"Say, I remember one day coming round on the Ottaway line, there wasn't a single man passenger on the car to help out, and just a woman with a couple of little children, one a baby in her arms. When the motor man saw a woman weighing a couple of hundred and sporting an ankle-strangle skirt, signalling the car to stop, he spotted trouble right away. But, he pulled up as the law required. It was one of those wide, rear platforms. I pulled and tugged at the lady's arms and she pulled and tugged herself.

Nothing doing. After awhile, the motorman came back grinning, and between him pushing and me pulling, we finally got her landed. Say, if these skirts go into general effect there won't be anything for it but to carry along jacks to hoist on hobble-skirted patrons, or invent a gangway to let down every time the car stops."

BETTER CIVILIZATION MUST BE BUILT ON DECAYING BODY OF OLD, SAYS SPEAKER

Mrs. Rose Henderson Addresses Liberals on Coming Revolution.

Declaring that the present civilization had ceased to functionize, and that a new civilization must be built up on the decaying, dying body of the old, Mrs. Rose Henderson of Montreal concluded an address on "The Impending Political and Industrial Revolution," in the Liberal Club hall last evening, with an appeal to the members of her audience to keep an open mind, read and learn in every possible way what was going on in the world, in order that they might have intelligence to take their part in the revolution which was bound to come.

History had shown, she said, that when any system failed to functionize for the mass of the people it inevitably was changed by revolution. In the case of Canada the people could bring about this revolution by exercising their right of the ballot. Whether the change would be for the better depended on whether this power were used intelligently or not. If the people were intelligent the new civilization which would rise out of the ashes of the old would be a beautiful thing.

One of the arguments she used to emphasize her contention that a change must be made in the existing order of society was the fact that, during the period of the war, approximately one-fourth the number of people who had ordinarily been engaged in production had produced enough to supply the other three-quarters as well as themselves, in spite of the tremendous destruction which had been going on. And not only that, but they had produced so much that the granaries of the world were full of surplus wheat, and other products had also accumulated.

Big Wheat Surplus.

In this connection Mrs. Henderson declared that in Australia two hundred million bushels of wheat were on hand which could not be shipped and for which there was no market. Canada had a surplus of one hundred million bushels, the United States two hundred million, and the Argentine a hundred and a half millions, making a total among the countries mentioned of nearly six hundred million bushels of wheat for which there was no market.

"And in face of that fact," she said, "men and women and children are unable to get bread in this country of ours."

The deduction which Mrs. Henderson drew from the fact that one-fourth of the normal number of workers had been able to produce sufficient wealth to keep the world going even in a time of enormously increased consumption, was that now that those who had been taken from production were returning, there would be two hours' work a day for each of them on an average.

This was the reason, she said, that the labor men of the old land were demanding a shorter day. They realized that unless the number of hours in the working day were reduced, a great many men and women would be out of employment.

No Longer Submit.

The speaker expressed the confident belief that the producers of wealth in Canada would not much longer submit to the present condition of affairs, in which the country is managed by an autocratic Government, a Government largely for the benefit of the classes and not for the masses. She believed that in the near future there would be a very much larger proportion of real labor men, men representing the engineers, plumbers, builders, etc., of the country than at present.

"I believe that a good king can be good in politics," she said, "and that a good lawyer can be good in politics, but I also believe that the man who is the actual producer of wealth can be just as good, and that he will probably have a greater degree of knowledge of the conditions among the people and what they want. At the present time we have not government by the people for the people, but I believe it will come, because the people of Canada, and of other countries also, are awakening."

Mrs. Henderson decried the system which allowed little children to work in factories. She said she knew that many of the factory owners would gladly do away with child labor, but their hands were tied because their competitors would have too great an advantage over them. They must all make the change together. And she believed that the men who had fought in Europe for democracy would not be content to come back to Canada and continue to see their children slaving in factories and their womenfolk forced on to the streets because they could get more for their virtue than for their honest labor. They would demand a change, and in the new era these conditions would not obtain.

All Have Right To Live.

People were coming to a realization, said Mrs. Henderson, that the mere production of wealth was not the sole end of endeavor, but that everyone had the inherent right to live his or her life to the fullest possible extent.

She was a mother and she wanted her child to have the very best in life. She demanded that for her child, and she would fight for that. She was not, however, one of those mothers who felt that, because her child had everything which she considered necessary, her task was ended. She believed that every mother's child had the same right to a full life as her own child, and she would continue to fight for the same right for all children.

Mrs. Henderson made the startling statement that, during the four years of the war, the number of children who had died in Canada was twice as great as the number of soldiers Canada had lost in the war. Fifty per cent of all the children of the working classes died before they were five years old, and doctors declared that probably 90 per cent of these died from causes which were preventable. This was another condition which must be changed.

War Debt To Face.

"There is a tremendous war debt to be met," said the speaker, "and where is the money coming from. There is a billion and a half of dollars salted away in non-tax-paying bonds, paying five per cent interest or more. A small proportion of the people control the wealth of the country and the necessities of life. The necessities of life must be controlled by the Government for the good of the people at large. That is what the workers of the old land are fighting for."

Mrs. Henderson, who for some years past has been an indefatigable worker in the interests of child welfare, and who was one of the pioneers in the mothers' pension movement, was given a rousing reception and several times during the course of her address she had to pause because of outbursts of applause. The hall was well filled, in spite of the fact that in several schools entertainments were in progress which mothers and fathers of the children would probably be attending.

LOCAL NEWS

TWO LOCAL DELEGATES.—Two delegates from London are attending the annual convention of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, which has been in session in Montreal since Wednesday.

CALL TO BARRACKS.—The firemen created a little excitement at the barracks at noon today when they responded to a call. A small fire had started in a box in the A. M. C. quarters, and was quickly put out.

SPEAKING ON BLOOD TESTS.—Dr. F. W. Luney, pathologist at the Institute of Public Health, is addressing the Academy of Medicine this afternoon on the question of blood tests in connection with certain diseases.

LET OFF THIS TIME.—The two little dishwashers from a local hotel, who were found guilty of stealing a Victory bond worth $50 and some underwear from another employee, were allowed to go on suspended sentence by Magistrate A. H. M. Graydon in juvenile court this morning. The girls promised that it would be their last offence.

MORE PERMITS.—Building prospects still continue good for the season, according to the permits issued by Building Inspector A. M. Piper. Hugh Fulton is preparing to erect a two-story brick dwelling on Bridport street at an estimated cost of $4,800. The Parisian steam laundry is building a brick addition to its plant on Dundas street to cost $600.

NO SCHOOL BUILDING.—While he admits the need of additional school accommodation for the city, Thomas Rowe of the board of education, says that in all probability there will be no building this year. Nothing definite has been done as yet, he points out, and all the estimates must be submitted inside of two weeks, so there is little chance of completing arrangements for work this year. The only thing that can be done is to complete preliminary arrangements in preparation for the work to be carried out next year.

INVESTIGATE ARMENIAN CONDITIONS.—Rev. Samuel T. Bartlett, general secretary of the department of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies of the Canadian Methodist Church, and a brother of Mrs. L. W. Crawford, 339 Horton street, this city, has been appointed one of a party of twenty representative men to visit Armenia and related countries in Asia Minor to investigate the conditions that prevail there and report. Nineteen of the members of the party are leading officers from the United States churches, and Mr. Bartlett is the one Canadian representative of the Religious Education Council of Canada. He left Toronto for New York Wednesday evening, and with the American representatives is sailing for Brest, France, from there to tranship for the south. The trip will cover at least three or four months.

MAY HAVE NEW TRIAL

London Case Heard Before Court of Appeal.

At Osgoode Hall Toronto, in the case of Garson vs. Empire Manufacturing Company of this city, there was an appeal by the plaintiff from judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford of November 28, 1918. It was an action to recover $4,856.02 for damages for alleged breach of contract and counter-claim by the defendants. At the trial, the action was dismissed with costs and judgment given the defendants on the counter-claim for $1,301.03 with interest and costs. D. R. Hossack for the plaintiff; J. M. McEvoy for the defendant. The case was tried before McLaren J. A.; Magee, J. A.; Hodgins, J. A., and Sutherland, J. Following is the judgment: "If plaintiff pays amount of judgment and costs within two weeks, the judgment will be vacated and a new trial may be had. Costs of this application and of former trial to be costs to defendants in any event."

THOMAS WORKMAN

New Director, Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company.

LOEW'S PURCHASE QUEEN'S AVE SITE FOR NEW THEATRE

G. T. Hiscox Sells Terrace to Theatrical Enterprise.

HAVE DOUBLE ENTRANCE

Barnard's Store Reported Purchased From Bowles Lunch Company.

F. E. Osborne, local representative of Loews' Theatre Company, with Capt. Manning, special representative of Loews, has completed the arrangements for the purchase of the property at 187 to 195 Queen's avenue from Geo. T. Hiscox. They also purchased the property which is at present occupied by J. S. Barnard, from Bowles Lunch Company of Toronto. It is the intention of Loews to erect a theatre on Queen's avenue, with an entrance from Dundas street as well as on Queen's avenue.

The Queen's avenue property is 110 feet by 198 feet, and is assessed for $18,800. The Dundas street property is 20 feet by 198 feet, and is assessed for $20,000. Mr. Osborn states that arrangements have been made with J. S. Barnard to vacate his store by September of this year.

It is expected that work will be commenced as soon as possible on the erection of the theatre. Offices have been secured in the Dominion Savings Building by Loews' New York architect and contractor.

The London Security Company, of which F. E. Osborne is manager, has secured other properties for the Bowles Lunch Company, particulars of which will be given out later.

BRANTFORD BIRDMAN HONORED BY ITALIAN ARMY FOR BRAVERY

Lt. Raymond C. Muir Decorated—Police Inquiry Postponed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRANTFORD, March 13.—For bravery in the battle of the Piave River, when the Austrian and Italian armies were at death grips, the Italian Medal of Valor was awarded to Flight Lieut. Raymond C. Muir, R. A. F., son of Major R. C. Muir of this city. The medal has just been received here. It records the reason for its presentation, and notes that it was presented by Gen. Montucci, commanding the 6th Italian Army Corps.

Muir was 4,000 feet over the Austrian lines, when his engine stalled, and he volplaned. He landed on the Austrian side of the Piave River, and for four days lay exposed to Austrian snipers and without food. Italian artillery prevented any but snipers working, and he was finally rescued after boatmen had been brought up from Venice.

INQUIRY POSTPONED.

Mayor MacBride alone appeared at the police inquiry this morning, Judge Hardy having been taken ill. Accordingly postponement was forced until an indefinite date.

STRIKE RIOT OCCURS IN CITY OF NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Shortly after officials of the Public Service Railway Corporation had announced this afternoon that the controversy involving its striking employees would be submitted to the war labor board in Washington tomorrow, rioting broke out here. A crowd of strikers and sympathizers stormed two trolley cars, attacking the crew and smashing windows. Two men were removed to a hospital, and two strikers and a sympathizer, the latter a soldier in uniform, were arrested.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.] Toronto, March 14.

	Asked	Bid		Asked	Bid
Ames.pfd ..	76		Pr Paper	60	50
A Sugar	21	19	do, pfd	90	..
do, pfd	69	65	Q L H	P 21	20
Barc. ..	103¼	10	Riordon	121	119½
Brazilian	54½	53½	do, pfd	95½	94½
B C Fish	49	46	Rogers.	75	65
B. Tel.	130	129	Rus M C	76	77
Burt FN	89	87¾	do, pfd	81	80
do, pfd	95	94	S P Riv.	20	19⅛
C Bread	20	19½	do, pfd	80	78
do, pfd	83½	82½	St of C.	61¾	61
C Car...	30½	28½	do, pfd	94½	93¾
do, pfd	88¼	87½	Tooke B	25	22
C Cem..	67¼	66¾	do, pfd	76	75½
do,pfd	100	99	Tor Ry..	42	41
C St L..	43½	43	Treth....	38	36½
do, pfd	79⅛	78⅞	Tucketts	28½	..
C G El	102	101	do, pfd	83	82
C Loco. ..	65	63	Tw City	49	48
do, pfd	91	90	Win Ry	49	48
C Salt. ..	135		Banks—		
C Dairy. ..	50	50	Comm..	205	204
do. pfd ..	90	90	Domin.	212½	
Coniags	255	250	Hamil..	188	185½
C Smelt	25½	24¾	Mont ..	218¾	212½
C Gas...	149½	148½	N Scotia ..		270
Dome.	1325	1250	Royal.		208½
D Can..	35	34¾	Stand..	212	209
do, pfd	85½	84	Tor.....	201	200¼
D I & S ..	95		Union		160
D St Cor	61	59½	Bonds—		
D Tele. ..	85		C Land	149¾	..
D Sup.. ..	31		D Savgs ..		80
L of W	167	..	Ham Pr ..		135
Larose .	42	35	H & Brte ..		207
Mackay	77½	77	do, 20 per ct pd	198	..
do, pfd	65	64	do, new..		106
M Leaf	141½	139½	do, 20p ..		90
do,pfd	101	100	Land B ...		139
Monarch	61	60	L & Can ..		126
do, pfd ..	85	85	Ont L... ..		155
N S Car	12	10	do, 20 pc paid		145
do, pfd	52½	50½	Tor Mt... ..		132
do, vt	11¾	10	C Bread.	94	93
do, vt p ..	50	50	C C & F ..		94
Nip M.	925	915	C Loco. ..		94
N Steel.	52	51	D Can.. ..		90
P Burt..	20½	..	D Iron.. ..		88
do, pfd ..	75	75	Elec Dev		91
Penm'ns	92	91	Penm'ns	91	90
do, pfd ..	90	90	P Rico...		80
Pt Rico. ..	35	30			

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Nearly all products seem to be on the upgrade on the local market.

Live hogs are now quoted at $18.25 to $18.50 per cwt. Fat sows are selling at $15 to $15.25 per cwt.

Hay has taken a big jump in price, and is quoted at $18 to $20 per ton. This increase is believed to be caused by the bad roads. Only four loads of hay were brought to the market this morning.

Straw is the only product that is slow. No other price chonges are reported, but all products remain firm.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt	$1 90	to	$1 93
Wheat, per cwt.....	3 33	to	3 33
Barley, per cwt.....	1 70	to	1 75
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu.....	63 9-10	to	64 9-10
Wheat, per bu.....	2 00	to	2 00
Barley, per bu.....	1 08	to	1 10 4-5
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per doz., Wholesale	60	to	80
Cabbage, each, retail.	5	to	12
Potatoes, bag, retail.	1 15	to	1 25
Potatoes, load, bag...	1 00	to	1 15
Potatoes, retail, peck.	35	to	40
Beans, per cwt.....	3 60	to	3 75
Lettuce, per doz.....	75	to	75
Beets, per bu.....	50	to	50
Sage, savory, doz....	40	to	40
Dry onions, bag.....	2 25	to	2 50
Dry onions, bu.....	1 50	to	1 75
Parsley, per doz.....	40	to	40
Carrots, per peck....	20	to	25
Turnips, per bu.....	25	to	35
Parsnips, per bu.....	50	to	65
Rhubarb, per doz....	1 00	to	1 00
Fruits—			
Apples, per bbl.....	3 50	to	3 50
Spies, per bbl.....	5 00	to	5 00
Apples, per bag	1 50	to	1 50
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	18 00	to	20 00
Straw, per ton	7 50	to	8 00
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	57	to	58
Butter, dairy, lb.....	53	to	55
Butter, crocks, lb....	53	to	53
Eggs, retail, doz....	45	to	45
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	53	to	54
Buter, dairy, lb. rolls	50	to	52
Butter, crocks, lb....	50	to	50
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	40	to	40
Eggs, basket lots....	40	to	40
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Spring chickens, each	1 00	to	1 50
Chickens, per lb.....	38	to	40
Spring ducks, dressed	1 10	to	1 50
Ducks, per lb.....	26	to	30
Geese, per lb.....	30	to	32
Geese, each	2 50	to	3 50
Turkeys, per lb.....	42	to	42
Live Stock—			
Hogs, dressed, cwt...	22 00	to	23 00
Fat sows, cwt.....	15 00	to	15 25
Live hogs, cwt.....	18 25	to	18 50
Small pigs, pair	14 00	to	15 00
Pork, hindquarters...	26	to	27
Pork, forequarters...	25	to	26
Beef, per cwt	18 00	to	22 00
Veal, per cwt	20 00	to	23 00
Heifer beef, cwt.....	20 00	to	22 00
Lamb, per cwt.....	24 00	to	26 00
Hides and Wool—			
Calfskins, per lb.....	25	to	35
Country hides, lb.....	15	to	16
City hides, lb.....	17	to	17
Sheepskins, each	1 50	to	2 00

GRAIN.

Winnipeg, March 14.—Oats opened ⅝c to ¾c lower for May at 70⅝@70¾c.

Flax opened ¾c higher to unchanged for may at $3 39½@3 39.

Inspections on Thursday totaled 85 cars for all grains. Contract grades of wheat were 31 cars.

Chicago, March 14.—Fresh setbacks in the price of corn resulted today from general heavy selling in which commission houses took the lead. The impetus continued to come from reports that food administration was against any future upturn in values for foodstuffs. About the only support on the declines came from profit-taking shorts. Opening prices, which ranged from 1⅛ to 1¾ lower, were followed by a slight rally and then by breaks lower than before. Oats weakened with corn—after opened ½ to ⅝ lower, the market receded still further.

GRAIN.

Chicago, March 14.—Opening: Corn—May, $1.34¾; July, $1.20.

Oats—May, 61⅝c; July, 60¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; good steady; common easier; calves, receipts 1,200, 5c lower, $5@19 50.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000; 10c to 25c lower; heavy and mixed, $20@20 15; yorkers, $19 75@20; light yorkers and pigs, $18 75@19; roughs, $16@17; stags, $12@$14; Canadian, $19 75@20.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady to strong; lambs, $12 00@20 50; yearlings, $11@10 65; wethers, $15@16; ewes, $5@14 50; mixed sheep, $14 50@15.

Chicago, March 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market firm at yesterday's close; bulk of sales, $19 10@19 45; butchers, $19 30@19 50; light, $18 75@19 35; packing, $18@19 25; throwouts, $17 25@18; pigs, good to choice, $17@18 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market generally steady; calves slow to lower; beef cattle, good choice and prime $16 85@20 35; common and medium, $10 65@16 85; butcher stock, cows and heifers, $7 35@15 35; canners and cutters, 5@7 35; stockers and feeders, good, choice and prime $11 25@15 25; inferior, common and medium, $8 25@11 25; veal calves, good to choice, $17 50@18.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; fat calves, good to choice, $17 50@18.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; fat classes, 10c to 25c higher; feeders steady; lambs, choice and prime, $20 10@20 25; medium and good, $18 65@$20 10; culls, $15 25@17; ewes, choice and prime, $14 10@14 50; medium and good, $11 50@14 10; culls, $6@9 25.

PROVISIONS.

Chicago, March 14—Maximum declines were scored in provisions. The bearish stand ascribed to the food administration was responsible.

Liverpool, March 14.—Beef—Extra India mess, 370s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 330s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 137s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 152s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s; long clear middles, light, 16 to 18 lbs., 168s; long clear middles, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 157s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d; American, refined, pails, 152s; do, boxes, 150s.

OILS.

London, March 14.—Calcutta Linseed, afloat, £23 15s.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 58s.

Sperm Oil—£54.

Petroleum—Unchanged.

Turpentine—Unchanged.

Rosin—American strained, 40s; type "g," 40s 6d.

Liverpool, March 14.—Tallow — Australian, in London, 72s.

Turpentine Spirits—125s.

Rosin—Common, 64s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—62s.

Cottonseed Oil—68s 6d.

Kerosene—War, No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 14.—Cotton futures closed steady: March, 16.33d; April, 15.62d; May, 14.28d; June, 14.10d; July, 13.88d; August, 13.62d; September, 13.41d.

MONEY.

New York, N. Y., March 14.—Bar Silver, 1:01⅛.

London, March 14.—Closing: Bar silver, 47¾d. Money, 3½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills and 3-month bills, 3 17-32 per cent.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Regina, Sask., March 13.—Bank clearings, $2,804,717.

VICTORY LOAN PRICES.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Ground Floor, Royal Bank Bldg.]

	Noon.
Issue of 1922	100½@100⅝
Issue of 1923	100⅝
Issue of 1927	102½
Issue of 1933	104¼
Issue of 1937	105¾

WALL STREET.

New York, N. Y., March 14. — Wall street, 10:30 a.m.—Reversing yesterday's heavy selling movement, specialties were in active demand at the opening of today's stock market. Industrial Alcohol again leading at a further advance of 3¾ in the first half hour. Distilling came next, rising 3¼ points, and oils, motors and snippings followed at gains of one to three points. California packing was conspicuous among the secondary specialties at a 3-point advance.

Equipments and tobaccos also responded to further inquiry at substantial gains.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, March 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Balto & Ohio ...	42	..	..	..
Erie	17½	..	..	..
Erie, first pfd ...	29⅝	..	..	..
New Haven	31¾	..	..	..
N. Y. Central ...	75½	..	..	..
Rock Island	24½	..	..	..
St. Paul	38⅝	39½	38⅛	39
Pacifics and Southern—				
Atchison	92½	..	..	..
Can. Pacific	162½	..	..	..
Miss Pacific	24¾	..	24¼	..
Nor. Pacific	93¾	..	..	..
South Pacific	103⅜	..	102¼	102⅜
South Railway ..	29¼	..	28⅝	..
South Ry, pfd ...	48	..	..	..
Union Pacific	130	130¼	129¾	129⅞
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio ...	58⅞	59	58⅞	59
Pennsylvania	93¾	..	..	..
Reading	85¼	85½	84¼	84⅝
Traction Shares—				
Interboro	5⅝	..	5½	..
Industrial—				
Allis-Chalmers ..	35	35¾	34⅞	..
Amer. Beet Sugar	73½	..	73⅝	73½
Amer. Can	49	..	48⅛	..
Amer. Car Fdy, 29 xd	90⅞	..	90¾	..
Amer. Hide & L.	18⅜	..	18¼	18⅜
do, pfd	98	..	97	..
Amer. Loco	68¼	..	68	..
Amer. Steel Fdy.	81	81¼	81	..
Amer. Wool	66½	..	66	..
Atl. Gulf	109⅝	114⅞	108⅞	111⅛
Baldwin	88⅝	89¼	87¼	88¼
Central Leather..	71⅝	82⅜	81¼	71¾
Corn Products ..	52	52⅜	51¼	51½
Col. F. & I.	41½	43⅝	41½	42⅝
Distillers	64⅝	66¾	64⅛	64⅞
Dome Mines	12⅝	..	..	..
Gen. Elec., 2 per cent. xd	156½	..	..	..
Gen. Motors	163¼	166¾	163¼	165⅞
Gooderich	68⅜	69	67½	68⅝
Great Nor. Ore...	43⅜	43½	42¾	43⅜
Int. Paper	46⅛	..	45½	46⅛
Int. Nickel	25¼	..	..	..
Ice Securities ...	46¾	..	..	..
Maxwell Motor ..	37	..	36¾	..
Marine	25¼	26	25	25½
do, pfd	107¾	110	107¾	109⅜
People's Gas	49	..	..	..
Vir. Chemical ...	58¼	..	..	..
Rubber	83¾	84¾	83	84½
Studebaker	63⅜	64⅝	62⅝	63¾
Westinghouse ...	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45¾
Willys-Overland..	27¾	..	27⅜	27½
Copper Shares—				
Anaconda	61⅛	61⅝	60¾	..
Chino Copper	34	..	..	..
Inspiration	47	..	46⅛	46½
Miami Copper ...	22¾	..	..	..
Nev. Cons	16	..	..	..
Ray Cons.	19⅜	..	19¼	..
Utah Copper	71¼	..	69⅞	70¼
Oil Shares—				
Amer. Cotton Oil	45	..	44¾	..
Calif. Petroleum..	26⅞	..	..	..
New Mex. Petrol, xd	185½	186¾	183	185½
Pan. American ..	81½	81¾	80⅜	81¼
Sinclair Oil	37½	37⅝	37	37¼
Texas Oil	210½	208	208	209½
Steel Shares—				
Bethlehem "B"...	66⅛	66¾	65⅝	66⅝
Crucible	68¼	70¼	67⅝	69
Lackawanna	70	..	69¾	..
Pressed Car	71½	72¾	71½	72⅜
Rep. I. & S.	83¼	..	81⅜	81¾
Railway Steel	83	83¼	81⅝	81⅞
Sloss Sheffield ...	55½	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	96¾	97	95¾	96
Sales to noon, 479,900.				