

WORLD WAR FORMALLY ENDED AT PARIS CEREMONY

Peace Now Exists Between Allies and Germany—United States Only Power Still at War—Clemenceau Invites Twelve Neutrals to Join League of Nations.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Allies and Germany are at peace. The world war ended formally yesterday afternoon when representatives of the Powers which had approved the Versailles Treaty deposited their certificates of ratification and signed the process-verbal which put the Treaty into effect.

In conformity with the Peace Treaty and the annex of the League of Nations Covenant, Premier Clemenceau has telegraphed Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Paraguay, Holland, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela that the Treaty is now effective, and inviting them to membership in the League of Nations.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 German prisoners will be repatriated daily, beginning immediately on the arrival of railway cars from Germany.

SEVEN SAVED OF CREW OF 42

Steamer Trevel Wrecked in English Channel.

Weymouth, England, Jan. 11.—Thirty-five members of the crew of 42 of the British steamer Trevel were drowned when the big vessel was wrecked on Kimmer Edge Rock, near St. Alban's Head, during a violent storm in the Channel Saturday.

The Trevel, bound from Calcutta to Dundee with cargo, struck the rock late Friday night. The vessel immediately wired for assistance, but owing to the severity of the storm and the dense darkness, the tug which put out from Weymouth was unable to find her. Later her position was established by wireless and early Saturday a tug and a Weymouth lifeboat went to the assistance of the steamer.

The Trevel was tight on the rock and unable to get clear, because both wind and sea were against her. The lifeboat tried several times to reach the doomed steamer, but was beaten back by the storm. It was impossible for the coast guard to shoot a line to the ship because of her distance from land.

Finally, the captain signalled to the tug that he was going to abandon the ship. The crew put off in two boats, which were immediately swamped in the raging sea. While the coast guard watched, powerless to lend aid, the sailors fought for their lives, but only seven reached shore. The captain was among those drowned.

Shortly after the crew abandoned the Trevel the vessel broke in two. The Trevel was a 4,510 tons gross. She was built in 1900, and belonged to the Hain Steamship Company.

300 German Criminals Will Be Demanded

A despatch from London says: The list of war criminals to be demanded by the allies for trial has been considerably revised and reduced from the originally proposed 1,200 to about 300, according to The Daily Mail.

"It was thought better," the newspaper adds, "to demand a few against whom specific serious charges have been lodged than a long list, including many persons charged with light offences."

"The German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria remain in the list."

Hopes Treaty Day Dawn of New Era

London, Jan. 11.—Replying to a loyal message from the citizens of London on the occasion of the ratification of peace, the King telegraphed the Lord Mayor of London on Saturday as follows:

"With all my heart I reciprocate their hopes and fervently pray that, please God, this day may be the dawn of a new era, in which the people of the British Empire may forever live at peace with itself and with all men."

Seed Oats Situation.

In those districts where the oat crop was a partial or total failure last season, farmers are becoming somewhat anxious as to the available supply of seed oats. There is a general tendency on the part of farmers who have seed oats for sale to withhold them until later in the winter. The movement of seed oats is delayed also, because transportation has been needed for coal, feed and live stock.

Possibly 400,000 bushels of seed oats may be required in Ontario and Quebec, and a much larger quantity in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission already has substantial supplies in store in the Interior Terminal Elevators, and large quantities of good-quality early-harvested oats are still to come forward.

Alberta and Saskatchewan requirements will be given first consideration from the seed oats produced in these provinces.

The shortage in Ontario and Quebec may quite easily be met from the large and excellent oat crops in Prince Edward Island and Eastern Nova Scotia. No. 1 quality Island Banner seed oats are now being delivered as far west as Toronto at a price comparable with Western seed oats of the same grade.

The price of No. 1 seed oats delivered in bulk car lots at the point in Ontario and Quebec should not exceed the current Fort William cash price for No. 2 Canada Western oats by more than 25 cents per bushel. Registered and other select stocks true to variety may be higher in price.

The Dominion Seed Branch provides a system of grading and inspection, so that shippers in either Western Canada or the Maritime provinces may make delivery of seed inspection certificates with their bills of lading. Purchasers of seed oats from any part of Canada may now buy on the basis of grade, No. 1 seed, No. 2 seed, etc., and subject to the delivery of seed inspection certificates.—Go. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.

Huge Permanent Exhibition For Imperial Conference

A despatch from London says: Work on the biggest Empire Trade exhibition ever seen in this country, to be held next year under the patronage of the King, will shortly begin. Premier Lloyd George is President of the Council, which will include Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Hume Long, Sir Auckland Geddes, and the Premiers of the dominions. The exhibition is planned to last six months, but it will possibly be extended over a year or two, with eventual development into a permanent exhibition for Imperial Commerce.

13 Powers Saw the Germans Sign

A despatch from London says: The ratification of the Versailles Treaty took place Saturday, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when the letter modifying the amount of tonnage originally demanded from Germany was handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation. The powers that have ratified the treaty were represented: Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

Small Child Only Survived In the Village of Santito

Mexico City, Jan. 11.—One small child is said to be the only survivor of all the inhabitants of the village of Santito, State of Puebla, which was overwhelmed by poisonous gases, Indian refugees arriving at Huasteco from the San Miguel region are unable to give any details regarding the loss of lives there, but say hundreds of persons were killed. Six hundred men died at Barraca Grande. Government despatches, which were filed after the confusion had ended, give estimates of 2,000 dead.

Child Victims of Hun.

Out of 18,300 French school children in the invaded areas of France, 8,000 became hospital cases during the war, most of them with tuberculosis. In one school of 170 children, only one was not an invalid. The birth rate dropped 60 per cent. Infant mortality was doubled. These figures are furnished by the French Academy of Medicine in reply to German complaints of privations caused to enemy children by the blockade.

FUEL SHORT FOR OLD LAND HOUSES

Coal Being Exported to Obtain High Prices.

A despatch from London says: Shortage of household coal which approaches famine proportions is reported in many of the thickly-populated districts throughout Great Britain, and is resulting in protests to the Coal Controller from numerous places in Lancashire, South Wales, the London districts and also from Ireland.

Despite the fact that official returns show a constantly increasing output of coal for several months, excepting during the Christmas and New Year's holidays, poorer citizens have found it virtually impossible to procure even small supplies since the Government announced a reduction of ten shillings on each ton, affecting household coal. The distress, therefore, is acute in the present cold spell.

In some places the municipal authorities have decided to close the grade schools because they lack fuel with which to heat the buildings. Swansea in Wales is one instance where this condition prevails.

Officials of the miners' federation allege the shortage of coal is due to the fact that the bulk of the supply is being sent abroad at huge profits for the owners, who refuse to allow the coal to be sold in Great Britain for household purposes at the Government's price.

Prince Says He's Coming Back Again in the Fall

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says: The Prince of Wales is determined to visit his ranch in Alberta during the coming fall on his way back from India, he told Prof. Carlyle, of Calgary, who has just returned from England, where he made arrangements for the shipment to the ranch of thoroughbred Dartmoor ponies which the Prince is introducing into Alberta, also thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. The name of the ranch has been fixed by the Prince as the "E. P. Ranch."

Must Grow Cotton Within the Empire

A despatch from London says: Reports from America go to show that Lancashire cannot rely upon supplies of raw cotton from the United States. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce decided, owing to the grave danger of a future shortage of American cotton with which the industry is menaced to urge the Government to take steps to induce the advance by every means in its power the growing of cotton within the Empire.

Another Romance At Rideau Hall

A despatch from Ottawa says: The engagement is announced of Captain Harold Macmillan, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, and the Lady Dorothy Cavendish, third daughter of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire. Captain Macmillan is on the Rideau Hall staff. His father is one of the heads of the British publishing house of that name.

Borden for Cuba With Lord Jellicoe

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says: Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, who is making a tour of the world, embarked on his flagship, the Hibernia, here, on Thursday, for Havana.

It was understood here that he would go to South Africa from Cuba. Formerly Sir Robert Borden, who is on his way to Cuba, accompanied the Admiral.

Prohibition Fails In New Zealand

A despatch from London says: A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says that on the referendum recount prohibition has failed to secure the necessary absolute majority. The present system will therefore continue.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.—Toronto, Jan. 13.—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., 93%; No. 3 C.W., 89%; extra No. 1 feed, 89%; No. 1 feed, 84%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.65; No. 4 C.W., \$1.45; rejected, \$1.31; feed, \$1.34; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.73; No. 4 yellow, \$1.71, track Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 96 to 99c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2 do., \$1.97 to \$1.98; No. 3 do., \$1.93 to \$1.94, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malting, \$1.70 to \$1.75, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.38 to \$1.40, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.70 to \$1.75, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$9.50 to \$9.70, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights bags included—No. 1, 49c to 50c; shorts, 25c to 26c; No. 2, 47c to 48c; No. 3, 45c to 46c; No. 4, 43c to 44c; No. 5, 41c to 42c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 35c to 36c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 48c to 50c; backs, 15c to 16c; hocks, 15c to 16c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Grain Growers Take New Name

A despatch from Brandon says: Having commenced at 2 o'clock on Wednesday of last week as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the same organization adjourned three hours later as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The change was made almost unanimously and with the purpose that there should not be any misunderstanding as to our relation to the general farm movement throughout Canada, in the words of W. R. Wood, Secretary.

Fifteen Feet of Snow Falls in Newfoundland

A despatch from North Sydney, N.S., says:—Travelers from Newfoundland arriving here tell of unusually severe weather conditions in the Ancient Colony. They state that last week witnessed the worst snowstorm in the history of Newfoundland. Fifteen feet of snow fell, demoralizing the colony's sole system of railway transportation.

BOLSHEVIST ARMIES SWEEPING RUSSIA, WIPING OUT LOYALISTS

Reds Capture Krasnoyarsk With Thousands of Prisoners and Enormous Quantities of Booty—Remnants of Kolchak's Three Armies Surrender.

A despatch from London says:—A Bolshevik wireless message reports that Red troops have captured Krasnoyarsk, which is more than half way from Omsk to Irkutsk, and that the remnants of Kolchak's first, second and third armies have surrendered. Sixty thousand prisoners have already been counted.

Red troops in southern Russia have captured Novo-Tcherkassk, Capital of the Don Cossacks, in their present offensive against Denikine. The Bolsheviks state they have taken 25,000 prisoners and enormous quantities of booty.

Another communication from Moscow says the booty captured by the Reds on the southern front in Russia in the present offensive includes 400 guns, 1,000 machine guns, 11,000 rifles, 18 armored trains, 200 locomotives, 10,000 wagons and large stores of food and munitions and 35,000 prisoners.

Krasnoyarsk is situated on the Trans-Siberian Railway, about 300 miles east of Omsk. Lying on the river, and open to the play of the bitter winds, traffic with the town by caravans is almost impossible in the winter. The town is situated on the left bank of the Yeniseik River.

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

This organization of ours is very far-reaching in its aim and influence. The Club member "on the back concession" does not realize how important is the institution to which he belongs.

Provincial organizations are working in all the provinces of Canada, with the possible exception of British Columbia, and even there, the co-operative idea is taking hold of the fruit-growers, and some day in the near future will see a live system working there as well as in all the others.

Of course, we try to make it clear that the big reason for joining a Club is not personal or class aggrandizement. The people who have done most for this, as well as all other organizations, are those who are far more concerned about putting personality, thought, time, money, into the movement than about getting it back.

"Nothing from nothing leaves nothing" is true absolutely. It is also true that if honest, earnest, practical effort is put into a movement, profit, progress, power will be derived from it.

Just now there is being perfected a scheme for an educational campaign, nation-wide. Our delegates from Ontario and the East are meeting with delegates of the Western province in convention at Brandon, and Mrs. Brodie is to address that great gathering.

Plans are being formulated there to make it possible to acquaint the rank and file of the citizens of the country with affairs as they really are. The immigration laws, and how they are carried out; the system of protection and how it works out in the daily life of the people, its bearing on the high cost of living, etc., will be discussed, and the discussion and its results be made available to the people.

People are thinking, and Canadian people at least are thinking seriously, not only to seek a remedy to allay the unrest, but to apply this remedy constitutionally. It can be done if we all shoulder our responsibility and use the constitutional means we have for the betterment of conditions. But if we refuse to accept our responsibilities, no one can tell what the outcome will be.

We cannot stifle thought, but it can be directed into right channels. Upon the press of the land and upon all those whose ability has placed them in positions of leadership, a very serious responsibility rests. Avoid it we cannot, shirk it we dare not, for the consequences of action, or inaction, of foolish wavering of purpose, or resolute facing of duty, will each bring different results, but sure results. The individual Canadian citizen must accept his individual, personal share of responsibility with all that entails.

The ship of state cannot drift into a safe harbor. It must be piloted there and the sea is rough and the rocks are many, and everyone must be at his post. The work of the U.F.O.—U.F.W.O. is chiefly to impress upon our farm people their duty as Canadian citizens. The organization also seeks to co-operate as far as possible with all other organizations whose aims are similar.—Margery Mills.

City Markets and The Cost of Living

The operation of city produce markets is regarded as having a close bearing on the cost of living in the towns and cities. With a view evidently of bringing out the best systems of conducting city markets, The Agricultural Gazette of Canada published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has brought together, in the December number, the systems by which markets are handled in eighteen of the larger cities in Canada. The statements provided by city mayors, city clerks and superintendents of markets show clearly that there does not exist in Canada any uniform system of city market administration. Each city has its own special rules and regulations. In some instances the market is subject to a sort of publican who buys from the city the privilege to collect tolls or fees from those who bring produce to the market. In other cases, as in Regina, we find a women's organization efficiently conducting the city market on a business basis, while many public markets are directly managed by a committee appointed by the city council. The Hamilton Board of Trade has established a wholesome relationship between its urban and rural peoples by creating a farmers' section of the Board. The friendly co-operation and exchange of views between the two sections result in a better understanding of conditions, consequently the Hamilton market is highly esteemed by growers and buyers. It serves the interest of both. Special features adopted by various market administrations are giving excellent results, for example, the system adopted at Port Arthur for the selling of consignments of produce by the market manager on a commission basis. Besides securing to the purchasers fresh supplies of food at a cost usually below the prices charged in the stores, these markets bring to the producer considerably higher prices than if the produce were compelled to pass through several hands, each taking their necessary toll.

The Bishop of London captained a team of wounded soldiers which defeated Major W. Grantham's team in a football match at Chalfont, Sussex.

BRINGING UP FATHER

