

## ALLIES TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE AND CONTROL TURK ELECTIONS

**Supreme Council Take Drastic Steps to Put an End to Turkey's Defiance—Treatment of Armenians is Cause of Action on Part of Entente.**

A despatch from London says:—The allies have decided to occupy Constantinople, the Daily Express learns.

The Daily Telegraph on Friday made a feature of a report that the Allies have decided on the military and naval occupation of Constantinople in consequence of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks.

The newspaper's version of the report represents Great Britain as determined to occupy the Turkish capital, and says she has invited France and Italy to co-operate, and that their replies are awaited.

A despatch from Paris says:—On proposals by Premier Venizelos, of Greece, the Supreme Allied Council has decided upon energetic action at Constantinople, backed by military measures, says "Perrinax," political editor of the Echo de Paris. He says orders appear already to have been given British military and naval forces in the vicinity of the Turkish capital.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Turkish Nationalists are expected to be prominent in the new Cabinet, and it is probable such prominent figures as Roul Bey, Deputy for Sivas, and even Mustafa Kemal, Nationalist leader in Anatolia, may have places. It is considered probable the new Cabinet will strongly oppose ratification of a peace treaty if it does not recognize claims of the Nationalists.

While the announcement that the Allies high commissioners here have been insisting the Cabinet should better conditions in Anatolia, especially since recent disorders at Marash and in Cilicia. The Constantinople Government has been virtually powerless, as Mustafa Kemal has been in full control in Anatolia.

While the announcement that the Turks will be left in Constantinople has been welcomed especially by the Sultan's supporters, it is daily becoming clearer that Mustafa Kemal's forces in Asia Minor will not accept peacefully the partitioning of Asiatic Turkey which the Supreme Council is believed to contemplate. It is universally conceded Mustafa Kemal represents the real power of Turkey.

Through their control of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, it is asserted, Mustafa Kemal's Nationalists virtually dominate and laugh at the allied threats to the Sultan and allied naval displays in the straits. The real Government is at Ankara, beyond reach of naval guns, and the Nationalists boast the allies cannot recruit armies and raise sufficient money to carry on war in the interior of Asia Minor or retain occupied sections.

## EXCHANGE SITUATION IMPROVES

**Remarkable Recovery in Sterling and Canadian Dollar.**

A despatch from New York says:—The remarkable recovery that occurred on Thursday in sterling exchange was the dominating influence on the market. The rate, advancing 12½ cents over Wednesday's closing, touched \$3.58½, the highest since January 28. Since the best price of the year to date was \$3.79½, and the worst price \$3.13, considerably more than half of the great decline which culminated a month ago has been recovered.

On the Exchange Market it was reported on Thursday that buying of exchange in London was exceptionally active, and bills were not offered freely. Rates for exchange on other European markets moved similarly in their favor.

Financial men here state that the rapid recovery in sterling—its advance 23 cents almost within a week—is partly reaction from a much-overdone speculation for the decline. Sales of securities by London in New York have also cut a figure.

It is admitted, however, that the movement has a deeper significance. Economically and politically, the signs in Europe have been encouraging enough in the last few weeks to put some quietness on the pessimistic talk about Europe with which the American market has been favored. It is also believed here that recent indications of probable steps to save Germany from bankruptcy have had something to do with increasing financial confidence.

Canadian dollars were at 88 at market closing, a very considerable improvement over recent quotations.

## Wild Geese Made Mistake in Forecasting Weather

A despatch from New York says:—Thousands of half-famished wild geese cover the ice in Great South Bay, along Long Island, seeking food at water holes, according to reports from the game wardens. The bay, a favorite spot for wild fowl, is covered with ice three feet thick, an almost unprecedented condition for March. Residents along the bay shore and others are feeding many of the fowl.

## British Food 136 Per Cent. Over Pre-War Rates

A despatch from London says:—The cost of all principal articles of food in England rose in January to 136 per cent. over the pre-war level, and is 125 per cent. on rent, clothing, light and fuel, according to statistics prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

## 57,702 IMMIGRANTS DURING 1919

**9,914 From British Isles, 40,715 From U.S.**

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A total of 57,702 immigrants to Canada during the last fiscal year is reported in the annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, tabled in the House of Commons. Of these 40,715 came from the United States, 9,914 from the United Kingdom and 7,073 from other European countries. This compares with immigration in the preceding year of 71,314 from the United States, 3,178 from the United Kingdom, and 4,583 from continental countries. The decrease in the immigration from the United States is therefore 43 per cent. over that of the preceding year.

The immigration of unaccompanied British children is expected to be resumed this year, after being suspended since 1916. Since then 29,634 applications have been received, chiefly through children's homes, for permission to enter Canada.

## LIVING COST HIGHER IN FRANCE

**Increase of 50 Per Cent. Owing to New Transportation Rates.**

A despatch from Paris says:—The cost of living in France has jumped 50 per cent. as a result of the passage of a law increasing by from 40 to 100 per cent. the cost of transportation, railroad, subway and taxi fares, and the prices of gas, electricity, bread, refrigerated meat, postal rates and municipal taxes.

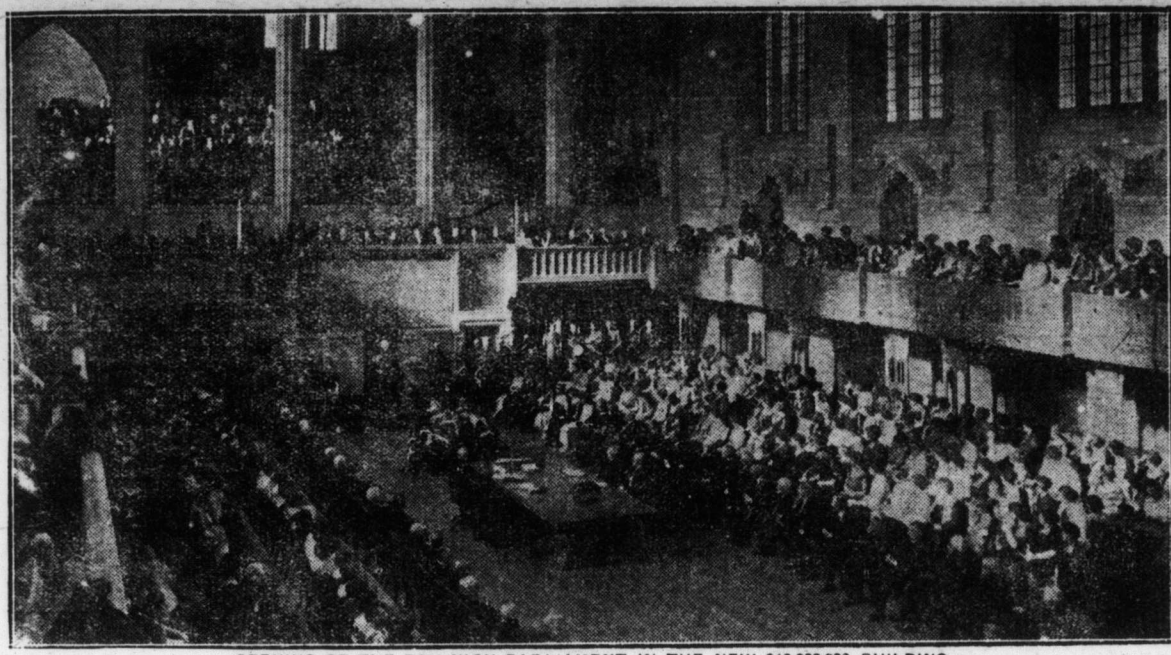
Economists estimate that the purchasing value of the franc, reduced four-fifths since 1914, may be reduced still further as soon as the Federal Income tax, the percentages of which is yet unsettled, is enforced.

## TURKS KEEP SACRED PLACES ONLY

**The Ottoman Empire to be Stripped of All Other Territory.**

A despatch from London says:—Turkey is stripped of virtually all her territory in Europe, but retains the sacred places, by the treaty now being completed by the conference of Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, it became known on Thursday.

Thrace has been awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference, but the present conference is charged with the task of working out plans whereby the Turks will keep control of the sacred places and Adrianople. Smyrna will be placed under Greek control.



OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT IN THE NEW \$10,000,000 BUILDING. The photo shows the scene as His Excellency the Governor-General was reading the speech from the Throne.

## ABLE TO MEET ALL OBLIGATIONS

**Great Britain's Financial Future is Secure.**

London, March 7.—Great Britain will come back financially and is able to meet all obligations, the first evidence being the decision to repay the Anglo-French loan of 1915. Revenue now exceeds expenditure, and it is also certain that exports will exceed imports by at least \$1,000,000,000 normally in the current calendar year.

All this is restoring exchange so rapidly that Great Britain has hopes of repaying the loans almost at the value at which the money was borrowed. It is also certain currency will be heavily diluted in the next few months.

All these factors will reduce the British high cost of living and will enable the people more easily to bear the taxation which must be continued at the present high figure until debts are paid and reconstruction plans are financed.

## Reds Open An Offensive On Poles in Two Districts

London, March 7.—Large forces of Bolsheviks have opened an offensive against the poles on both sides of the Pripiet region, says a despatch to the Central News from Berlin.

The despatch adds that the Poles repulse the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

## Flu Postpones Sailing of Renown.

London, March 7.—The sailing of the Prince of Wales on his trip to Australia, which was set for Tuesday, has been postponed a week. The postponement was because of an outbreak of influenza on board the Renown, on which the Prince is to make the journey. The Renown has been placed under quarantine at Portsmouth.

## Recent Armenian Massacres Most Barbaric Yet Recorded.

Paris, March 7.—Details of the recent butchering of thousands of Armenians show that the massacre was the most barbaric yet recorded. Ten Roman Catholic Bishops were among those tortured to death. Mgr. Tchelian, Bishop of Diarbekir, it is learned, was buried alive, with only his head left above the ground, while Mgr. Katchadourian, Bishop of Malakia, was roasted to death over a slow fire.

## Found Skeletons of 100 "Missing."

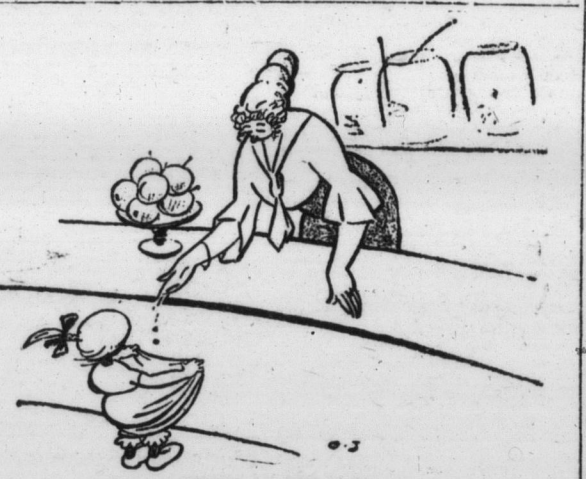
Rheims, March 7.—Nearly a hundred skeletons of those who are on the great list of "missing" in the war have been located a few miles from here in the advanced trenches near the Canal Lock of Spaigneule. The bleached bones were found in shell craters and also in territory which was unscathed by the greater shells, but the thick underbrush had hidden them from view.

## Immense Sugar Deliveries From Japan to European Ports

A despatch from Berlin says:—Japan has succeeded in delivering forty million pounds of refined cane sugar to European Mediterranean ports in the last two months, according to the Algemeine Zeitung, which declares the feat one which formerly was believed impossible of accomplishment. Most of the sugar comes from a Java refinery, the newspaper says.

## Penny-in-the-slot machines date back to 190 B.C., when contrivances placed in the Temples supplied water in return for coins.

The equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Royal Air Force to Field-Marshal in the Army are Admiral of the Fleet and Marshal of the Air respectively.



"Five cents worth of mixed candy, please!" "Here you are; mix it yourself!"

## Grain and Live Stock

**Breadstuffs.**

Toronto, Mar. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.50; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77. Manitoba oats—No. C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 1 feed, 52c; No. 2 feed, 52½c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.73; No. 4 C.W., \$1.48; rejected, \$1.36; feed, \$1.36, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.94; No. 4 yellow, \$1.59, track Toronto; prompt shipment.

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

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2, do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3, do., \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping point, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00. Barley—Malt, \$1.75 to \$1.77, according to freights outside.

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

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

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.50 to \$11.00, Montreal; \$11.00 in Toronto, in jute 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.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 35c to 36c; heavy, 35c to 36c; cooked hams, 45c to 51c; backs, plain, 45c to 50c; backs, boneless, 52c to 56c; breakfast bacon, 42c to 46c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Barrelled meats—Picked pork, \$46; mess pork, \$45.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 32½c; in cases, 28c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c; fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Lard—Tiers, 30c to 30½c; tubs, 30½c to 31c; pails, 30½c to 31c; prints, 31½c to 32c; Compound lard, tiers, 27½c to 28c; tubs, 28c to 28½c; pails, 28½c to 29c; prints, 30c to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Mar. 9.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, \$1.12½c; Flour—New standard grade, \$12.25 to \$12.35.

Rolls—Oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35. Bran—\$4.25. Shorts—\$5.25 to \$5.35. No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28 to \$29. Cheese—Finest easterns, 26½c to 27c. Butter—Choice creamery, 61c to 62c; seconds, 58c. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 57c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Lard—Pura, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Mar. 9.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.55 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.25; do, good, \$11 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, common, \$7.75 to \$8.50; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, medium, \$9 to \$9.50; do, rough, \$7 to \$7.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9.75; do, common, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$11; do, com. and med., \$6 to \$7; springs, \$9 to \$10; sheep, \$6 to \$14.50; lambs, per cwt., \$18 to \$23.50; calves, good to choice, \$19 to \$23.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$19; do, weighed off cars, \$19.25; do, f.o.b., \$18; do, country points, \$17.75.

Montreal, Mar. 9.—Butcher steers, good, \$12 to \$13; medium, \$11 to \$12; common, \$9 to \$11; butcher heifers, medium, \$9.50 to \$11; common, \$7.50 to \$9; butcher cows, medium, \$7 to \$9.50; canners, \$5.50; cutters, \$6.50; butcher bulls, common, \$8 to \$9.50; good veal, \$17 to \$20; medium, \$15 to \$17; awes, \$9 to \$12; lambs, good, \$18; common, \$17; hogs, \$19.75, off car weights.

## MAINTAIN STATE OF PREPAREDNESS

**World-Wide Scheme for Red Cross Approved at Congress**

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Congress of Red Cross Societies in session here authorized the Administration Department of the International Red Cross League to proceed at once with a world-wide scheme of preparedness for disasters.

The plan contemplates a Red Cross disaster organization in every community composed of a group of representatives composed of a group of representative men and women. The

resources at the disposal of the various communities would be tabulated and everything placed in readiness for instant use in the event of trouble.

Each organization under the plan suggested would include physicians, nurses, social workers, canteen workers, motor corps, a number of business men and supplies of coats, blankets, cooking utensils, hospital facilities and food.

He who sneers at success is a chronic failure.

The darkness of night sometimes reveals to us more than the bright blaze of noon.

The other half gets all the happiness out of marriage that the better half puts in.

## U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

One of the remarkable features of our organization is the fact that without exception the leaders have been sought out by the organization. In no case has the individual sought the office—the reverse has been the procedure. This is true—true of the Premier, of the men who compose the cabinet and of the members of Parliament elected by or rather through the organization. For, of course, all who supported the Provincial Platform of the U.F.O. are not identified with the organization.

By the way, perhaps one might explain now how we refuse even now to be recognized as a political party in the ordinary meaning of that term.

No one was more surprised than were the leaders of the U.F.O. at the outcome. All the summer previous great gatherings were held and addresses listened to with marked attention by crowds of people. Never once did any speaker on the platforms direct the ambition of his or her hearers toward political power as a goal. What we did and do advocate most strenuously is that the individual voter regard the power which he or she possesses in his or her ballot—that the franchise is the most sacred possession of the citizen of a democracy—the epitome of all his privileges, that it is a privilege bought by the blood of our forefathers, and that it carries with it responsibilities in due proportion to its importance.

The aim of his organization is the establishment of its motto, "Equal opportunity to all, special privilege to none," as a principle of National Life. If this be politics, and in the broad sense of that term it most assuredly is (for politics is defined in the Students International Dictionary as that branch of ethics which pertains to the management of a nation or state in all matters which contribute to its safety, prosperity and peace), then the U.F.O. was political from its inception.

But even today, it is not the Drury Government which we are backing up primarily. It is the principles for which we stand and which they have been elected to uphold. So long as they uphold those principles will the U.F.O. be behind them—no longer.

It is not loyalty to "the Party," but loyalty to Principle, which is our consideration.

One of the outstanding features of our Women's Convention was the grasp that the one hundred and fifty women present had of the actual condition of the farm today and the absolute necessity of co-operative action in the face of the economic situation.

One of our chief aims is to help establish co-operative industries. We realize that one of the chief drawbacks of farm life yesterday and today is the fact that we have been concerned altogether too exclusively with the care of the bodies of the members of our household—washing, ironing, baking, cooking, cleaning, sewing—necessary, yes, a good deal of it anyway; but the point is that all this pertains chiefly to the physical need of our loved ones, and leaves us too tired, if by any chance we have a spare moment, to attend to the other needs which are certainly of equal importance, namely, the care of the mental and spiritual life of the children.

The tendency is to leave the former to the public school, and the latter to the Sunday school. Both these organizations are vital, but neither nor both can do the mothers' and fathers' share of the work. Parents dare not shift their responsibility.

In order to meet this need we mothers and fathers manage to spend less time on the work to which we have heretofore been devoting our whole time. Machinery has helped the average farmer with his work more than it has helped the farm women. Now her turn is coming. Exit the churn from the individual home; enter the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery or cheese factory. Exit the washboard and irons; enter the co-operative laundry. If the canned goods which the women in so many sections put up in those community canneries were "good enough" for our soldier boys they are good enough for us. Shall we not use our heads and save our time and energy for the real work of the farm—food production and the training of citizens?—Margery Mills.

## Enterprising Indians.

Indians of Utah are said to have been the first people to use radium. Centuries ago they painted their bodies a canary yellow with carnotite. In their search for mineral colors Indian tribes carried on mining operations long before the days of Columbus. For sulphide of mercury, which gave them vermilion, they worked the quicksilver mines of California; for blue, red and yellow pigments they mined oxides of copper and iron; from the boiling springs of the Yellowstone region they got white and pink clays.

## Good Crop Prospects Throughout France

A despatch from Paris says—Good crop prospects throughout France are reported by The Journal Officiel, which states that the condition of the tilled fields was as good in February as it was a year ago. The 1920 winter wheat crop is forecasted as likely to be about the same as in 1919, while some improvement in the barley and rye harvests is expected.

Buy Thrift stamps.

