29 MAR. 1917

FORBID MEAT AND POTATOES TWO DAYS A WEEK IN BRITAIN

Hoarding of Food Will be Prevented—Compulsory Rationing to be Introduced If Voluntary System Fails.

A despatch from London says: The food question is pressing daily with increasing stringency on the British public, and according to authoritative reports, a few days will see new and drastic steps on the part of the Food Controller, Lord Devonport, to meet the situation and prevent exploitation of the public by traders.

The Controller announced in the House of Lords on Thursday that although voluntary rations had brought about excellent results, much more in this direction was required, otherwise it might be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity. He was very desirous of avoiding this, owing to the tremendous machinery needed. This machinery, however, was ready, he declared, if required, and a great reduction in bread and sugar was still imperative. The Controller also intended, he said, to introduce a strong measure to prevent the hoarding of food.

According to an unofficial report, the Government intends to introduce two meatless and two potatoless days weekly in all restaurants and hotels, and to forbid more than five ounces of uncooked meat to be served for each person.

With regard to hoarding it is said that the police will be empowered to search private houses, and if more than a fortnight's supply of sugar, on a basis of a weekly allowance of three-quarters of a pound per capita, is found, the persons so hoarding will be severely punished. Traders would also be prohibited, under penalties, from attempting to compel purchasers to buy other things before being supplied with sugar, potatoes, and similar commodities, as this system has led to mischievous waste.

GERMANS FINANCED A BOMB FACTORY

Light Thrown on Method of Destroying Vessels at Sea in 1915.

A despatch from New York says:—An alleged admission that money for the establishment of a bomb factory in Hoboken, N.J., was furnished direct from officials of the German Embassy at Washington was read on Thursday when the trials were begun here of six men charged with having attempted to create a reign of terror on the high seas by destroying vessels sailing from American ports with cargoes for the Entente allies.

The defendants are Captain Charles von Kleist, a chemist, who is accused of having been engaged in the making of the bombs; Karl Schmidt, formerly chief engineer of the steamship Friedrich der Grosse; Ernst Becker, electrician; and Frederick Karbade, George Praedel and Wilhelm Parades, assistant engineers of the same vessel.

How the police captured the alleged plotters after bomb explosions in 1915, had destroyed vessels and cargoes worth upwards of $4,000,000 was recited to the jury by Detective H. Barth, who gained the confidence of von Kleist by representing himself as an agent of Wolf von Igel, said to have been head of the German spy system in this country. Von Igel was an attache of the German Embassy, and returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador.

The detective said he telephoned to von Kleist, last April, and told him that he had been informed that von Kleist had written to Wolf von Igel.

"I told him he could only see von Igel through me," declared Barth. "I later met him by appointment and he told me that he and Dr. Walter T. Scheele, also a chemist, were partners in the manufacture of fire bombs and dealt also in fertilizer as a blind.

"Scheele, von Kleist told me, had received $10,000 from Captain von Papen of the German Embassy, to finance the bomb moking, but he was in need of more cash."

The head of the alleged plotters was said to have been Dr. Scheele, who escaped arrest by flight to Mexico.

TURKS MENACED FROM THREE SIDES.

Russians Cross the Mesopotamia Border From Persia.

A despatch from London says: The Russians, driving forward from Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamia border at one point, while a second army is continuing its advance from Kermanshah in support of the British advance from Bagdad. This means that the retreating Turks are being menaced from three sides, and, according to allied military observers, are threatened by far greater disaster than even the loss of Bagdad.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN NEED IN ENGLAND.

Some Provision May be Made for Them by Government.

A despatch from London says: In the Commons on Thursday Tyson Wilson asked the Colonial Secretary were there twenty thousand dependents of Canadian soldiers here who were anxious to return to Canada and could not get passports. Steel Maitland, Under-Secretary, replied that he believed some had been unable to return, owing to restrictions which, under existing maritime conditions, it was necessary to impose on the travelling of women and children. Responsibility must rest with the naval authorities.

McCallum Scott—"Is it known that many dependent discharged Canadian soldiers are in severe distress here?"

Steel Maitland—"I have no knowledge of that, but will try to secure information."

McCallum Scott said that if it was so some provision should be made for them here.

FRUITS AND SALMON REGULATIONS MODIFIED

And Britain Will Purchase 600 Tons of Canadian Salmon Per Month.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Cables received on Thursday by Sir George Foster from the British Government announce a modification in the British import regulations in regard to fresh fruits and salmon. The prohibition of the importation of fruits has been relaxed so as to permit the importation of fifty per cent. of the importations of 1916. This relaxation applies, however, only to existing supplies, and will not be effective after July 1st next, unless there is a material change in the existing shipping conditions. In addition to allowing the importation of canned salmon up to fifty per cent. of last year's importations, the British Government has now agreed to purchase six hundred tons of Canadian salmon per month.

BRITAIN MUST KEEP ALL GERMAN COLONIES.

A despatch from Adelaide, Australia, says: The Australian Chambers of Commerce at a meeting here on Thursday resolved to support a demand to exact ton for ton of all shipping destroyed by the Germans contrary to the usages of war. It was also resolved to resist any proposal to hand back the German islands in the Pacific, on the ground that such a step was opposed to the interests and safety of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

100 MERCANTILE SHIPS ORDERED BY BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: The Government has arranged for the construction of one hundred standard mercantile ships in three sizes of 18,000 tons, 5,000 and 3,000 tons respectively, according to a statement made in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 27—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.03½; No. 2, do., $2.00½; No. 3, do., $1.94½; No. 4 wheat, $1.83½, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 73½c; No. 3 C.W., 71½c; extra No. 1 feed, 71½c; No. 1 feed, 70½c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.23, track Toronto, subject to embargo.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 65 to 67c, nominal; No. 3 white, 64 to 66c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.83 to $1.85; No. 3, do., $1.81 to $1.83, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $2.65, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.21 to $1.23, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat — $1.32, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.48 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $9.70; second patents, in jute bags, $9.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, $8.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $7.55, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $7.15, bulk seaboard, export grade.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $38; shorts, per ton, $40; good feed flour, per bag, $2.70 to $2.80.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12; mixed, per ton, $8.50 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 40c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 39 to 40c; out of cartons, 37 to 38c.

Live poultry—Fowl, lb., 20 to 25c; chickens, 20 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 28c; geese, 18 to 20c.

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 27 to 27½c; triplets, 27½ to 27¾c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28¼ to 28½c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14 to 14½c; 5-lb. tins, 13½ to 14c; 10-lb., 13 to 13½c; 60-lb., 12½ to 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 9 to 9½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2.00 to $2.25.

Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, $3.25; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $3.50 to $3.75; Albertas, per bag, $3.25 to $3.50.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush., $6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush., $7.35 to $7.50; Canadian primes, $7.00 to $7.25; Limas, per lb., 12½ to 13c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 27c; do., heavy, 23 to 24c; cooked, 37 to 38c; rolls, 23 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 32c; backs, plain, 31 to 32c; boneless, 33 to 34c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 23 to 23¼c; tubs, 23 to 23½c; pails, 23½ to 23¾c; compound, tierces, 17½ to 17¾c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 20 to 20½c per lb.; clear bellies, 19½ to 20c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Mar. 27—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 77 to 77½c; do., No. 3, 75 to 75½c; extra No. 1 feed, 75 to 75½c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.03; malting, $1.35. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $9.80; seconds, $9.30; strong bakers', $9.10; Winter patents, choice, $9.25; straight rollers, $8.50 to $8.80; do., bags, $4.10 to $4.25. Rolled oats—Barrels, $7.35 to $7.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.50 to $3.60. Bran—$36 to $38. Shorts—$39 to $40. Middlings—$41 to $42. Mouillie—$45 to $50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 26½; do., easterns, 25½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 43c; seconds, 40 to 41c. Eggs—Fresh, 38 to 39c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $2.75 to $3.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Mar. 27—Cash prices: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.85¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.82¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.78¼; No. 4, $1.65¾; No. 5, $1.47½; No. 6, $1.15½; feed, 97c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 62½c; No. 3 C.W., 60½c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½c; No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 2 feed, 57¾c. Barley—No. 3, $1.06; No. 4, $1.00; rejected, 89c; feed, 89c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.62½; No. 2 C.W., $2.59¾.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Mar. 27—Wheat—May, $1.84½ to $1.84¾; July, $1.78. Cash: No. 1 hard, $2.01½ to 2.02½; No. 1 Northern, $1.90½ to $1.96½; No. 2 Northern, $1.88½ to $1.96½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.10¾ to $1.11¾. Oats—No. 3 white, 58¾ to 59¼c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $34.50 to $35.

Duluth, Mar. 27—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.89⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.88⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.82⅞ to $1.84⅞. May, $1.84⅞; July, $1.78¾ bid. Linseed—To arrive, $2.88½; May, $2.90; July, $2.91.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 27—Choice heavy steers, $11 to $11.65; do., good, $10.40 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.35 to $10.75; do., good, $10.10 to $10.25; do., medium, $9.50 to $9.75; do., common, $8.40 to $9; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.60; do., medium bulls, $8 to $8.40; do., rough bulls, $6 to $6.40; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10; do., good, $8.50 to $8.85; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.25; choice feeders, $9 to $10; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $110; light ewes, $10 to $11; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $9.50; calves, good to choice, $12 to $14.50; lambs, choice, $14.25 to $15.25; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.50 to $15.60; do., weighed off cars, $15.75; do., f.o.b., $14.75.

Montreal, Mar. 27—Choice steers, $11 to $11.25; good steers, $10.50; lower grades, $8.25 to $9.50; butchers' cows, $7.25 to $9; bulls, $8.25 to $10; choice milk-fed calves, $18 to $20; good to choice, $12 to $15; lower grades, $5 to $12; sheep, $9.25 to $10; lambs, $13.25 to $14.25; hogs, selected, $16.25 to $16.50.

Much fodder, especially hay, is wasted by placing too much before an animal at a time. A little and often is good practice in feeding.

GERMANY FEARS POWER OF RUSSIA

Berlin Newspaper Regards the Change as Increasing Hun Perils.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been recieved here, says that if the Russian revolution has resulted in a decisive victory over Russian absolutism it means the disappearance of an important element of weakness in the Russo-French alliance and for the stability of the Entente, as the war aims of the democratic Western powers could not, in the long run, be the same as the aims of Russians absolutism.

"The great Russian revolution," says The Lokal Anzeiger, "will make an end to this antagonism. If the revolution succeeds in establishing anything permanent, the most complete agreement regarding constitutional principles will exist between the allies, and therefore during the peace negotiations they will be able to come forward with a much more harmonious program than would States governed according to various antagonistic political principles.

"The perils threatening Germany's future would be formidably increased if a State with a democratic constitution were to arise also on her eastern frontier. The strongest guarantees must be found against the coalition, which, through the removal of the deep antagonism which hitherto has divided it, will become stronger and more cohesive."

SIR CHAS. ROSS APPEALS FOR HIS EMPLOYEES

Asks the Government to Find Them Work.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Sir Charles Ross has appealed to the Government for the employment of the men thrown out of work by the closing of the rifle factory at Quebec, many of whose families will be in want. The Government is communicating with munitions factories throughout throughout the country in an effort to place the skilled men. The Government's expropriation of the factory would provide for some of them, but it will be a year before the factory can be adapted to the manufacture of the new Enfield arm.

DEPOSED EMPEROR DEPRIVED OF FREEDOM

A despatch from London says:—The Russian Government has ordered that the deposed Emperor and his consort shall be regarded as having been deprived of their liberty, and that they shall be brought to the Tsarskoe Selo, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs. Tsarakoe Selo is a town ("village of the Czar"), 16 miles south-west of Petrograd, where the Imperial Summer residence is located. Here are the old palace, built by Catherine I., in 1724, and the Alexander palace, built by Catherine II. in 1792, with a park containing an arsenal and historical museum.

NOTED GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED IN AN AIR FIGHT.

A despatch from London says: Another of Germany's best military aviators, Fritz Mannschott, has been killed in an air fight on the western front, according to a Berlin despatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague.

"MOVIE" SPIES SENTENCED.

Sander and Wunnenberg Get Two Years and $2,500 Fine.

A despatch from New York says:—Albert O. Sander and Charles N. Wunnenberg, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to a charge of having sent spies to England from this country to gather information for the German military authorities, on Thursday were sentenced to serve two years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $2,500 each.

NO USE LAUNCHING LOANS IN GERMANY

A Hague despatch from the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, says:—"The German Ministry of Finance is organizing a great canvassing campaign for the sixth German war loan, which, in financial circles, is considered less successful than the previous loan, the subscriptions being one-third lower. Berlin and Frankfort bankers openly state that the present failure shows the uselessness of launching a seventh loan."

SEVERAL STRIKES IN FOE FACTORIES

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph, London, from Rotterdam says:—"Our frontier correspondent understands that five munition factories in Dusseldorf have been the scenes of strikes during the last forty-eight hours, in protest against the small rations entailed by the reduction in the meat, bread and potato allowances introduced last week. The workers refused to resume work unless the food rations are increased."

COUSIN OF KAISER AMONG THE "MISSING."

Has Not Returned From Air Raid Over British Lines.

A despatch from Berlin says: The War Office report says: "An aeroplane directed by Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia has not returned from a raid over the hostile lines between Arras and Peronne."

Prince Friedrich is a cousin of the Kaiser.

ENGINES FOR FRANCE.

Thirteen Locomotives Not Now Needed as Canal Work is Stopped.

A despatch from St. Catharines says:—Thirteen locomotives which were used on the construction of the new Welland ship canal have been secured by the Dominion Government for shipment to France to be used in war purposes. They are not needed here now on account of the closing down of the work.

2,300 MANITOBA CHILDREN IN TRUCK GARDENING

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Two thousand three hundred Manitoba boys and girls are entering a vegetable garden competition this year.

New Postmaster-General.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Secretary of State, has been appointed to act as Postmaster-General in the place of Hon. P. E. Blondin, who has announced his intention to join the overseas forces.

Trees of a special shape, used for umbrella handles, are raised in France, more than 500 acres being devoted to this purpose.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Town Council of Hamilton, have decided to take up £40,000 of the war loan.

After forty years of service, Miss Bruce has retired as headmistress of Rashfield School at Dunoon.

The School Board of Helensburgh have allocated plots of ground to the pupils for growing vegetables.

The late M. J. Lothian, of Kilravock, has bequeathed the sum of £2,000 to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

A war bonus of two shillings per week has been granted to the surface workers in the mines at Cowal.

The Victoria League of Edinburgh is giving a series of Sunday concerts for the benefit of the soldiers.

Fines amounting to £42 were imposed at Kilmarnock for contravention of the Lighting Restriction Order.

J. S. Paterson, wounded at Gallipoli, has been offered the headmastership by the School Board of Gretna.

Edinburgh Town Council have approved of a proposal to plough up portions of the public parks and golf courses.

R. Thomson, Rusha, has been elected president of the West Calder branch of the National Farmers' Union.

The Auchinleck School Board has decided to grant a bonus to all the teachers and to the clerk of the school board.

An entertainment was given in the pavilion at Johnston by the 38th Volunteer Regiment, in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

HOW SHIPS SINK.

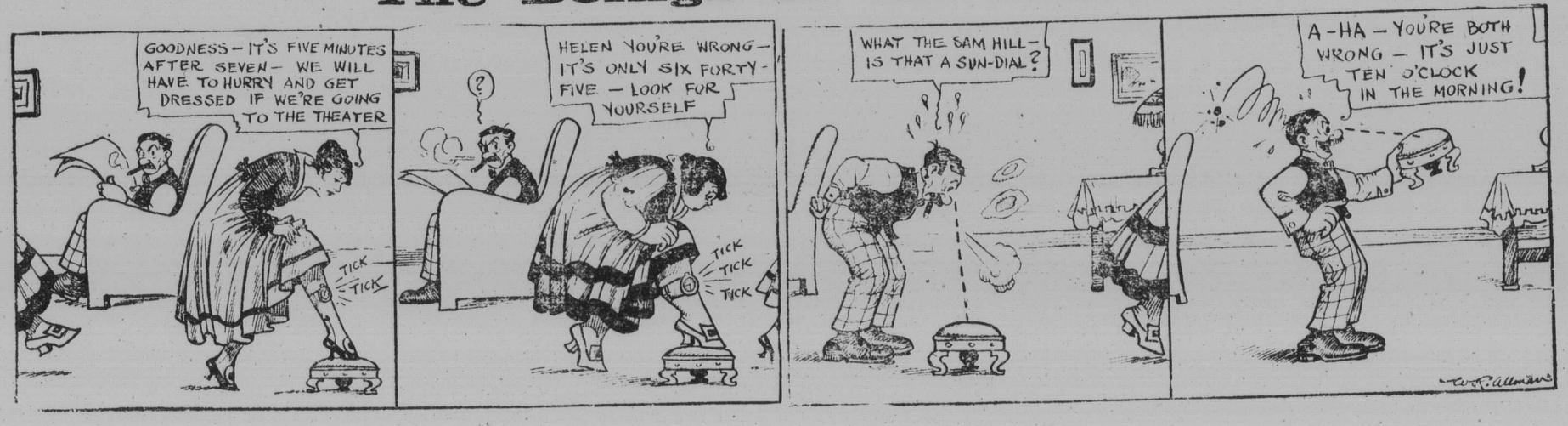
Reason For the Awful Loss of Life in Modern Shipwrecks.

Nearly every class or design of vessel sinks in a particular way. For instance, the old type of single-bottom steamer, with few or no bulkheads—that is, in the modern sense of the term—almost invariably founders on more or less of an even keel, which means that they sink level, and not with their bow or stern up in the air.

This is accounted for by the fact that at whatever point the water may enter, it practically finds its own level, as there are no sub-divisions to obstruct it.

Now, in the case of a modern vessel, which is built with numerous sub-divisions, it invariably happens that she founders with her bow or stern high out of the water; or else she sinks with a heavy list, or cant, to one side or the other. The reason for this is that the bulkheads prevent the water which enters the vessel from finding its level; consequently, when one particular portion of the ship is full of water while the remainder is practically water-tight, that part which is water-laden sinks first, owing to its greater weight.

It is for that reason that such terrible loss of life frequently occurs in modern shipwrecks. Owing to the uneven sinking, it is often found impossible to lower the majority of the lifeboats, as they would fail to reach the water.

Teacher—What does geometry teach us? Pupil—Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels.

The Doings of the Duffs.