FOOD RATIONING MAY SOON BE INTRODUCED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Food Controller Thomson Will Exercise Compulsory Regulation Stopping Waste of Foodstuffs.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new Food Controller, Mr. H. B. Thomson, will, it is understood, follow up the preliminary educational campaign of his predecessor, Hon. W. J. Hanna, with a series of concrete and drastic restrictive regulations stopping food waste and meeting, so far as possible, the urgent demands of the allies for increased food supplies from Canada.

So far, with the exception of the regulations governing meatless days in hotels and public eating places, there has been comparatively little done beyond exhortation to the public to conserve food, cut down consumption, and eliminate waste. The new Controller believes the time has come for further compulsory regulations in the way of rationing.

There is little prospect of increasing production this year sufficiently to meet even in an approximate way the food requests of the allies to Canada. The only other way of supplying the need is by saving twenty-five per cent. or more of the normal domestic consumption, thus increasing the exportable surplus by that amount. United States Food Controller Hoover will deal in a similar way with food consumption across the border, and regulations in Canada and the United States will be co-ordinated according to mutual requirements and objects.

ALLIES APPEAL TO U.S. FOR FOOD

Message From Lord Rhondda to Hoover Stating Grave Crisis.

A despatch from Washington says: —Greater saving of food will be asked of the American people by President Wilson on Saturday in a proclamation announcing the Food Administration's 1918 conservation program.

The critical situation in the allied countries and the amount of food the United States is expected to spare them were set forth in a preliminary statement on Friday night by Food Administrator Hoover, who quoted a cablegram from Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, which said:

"Unless you are able to send the allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to January 1, and in addition to the exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be enough food to win the war."

Although the Food Administration's plans contemplate creating the export surplus largely by voluntary methods, some measures of forced conservation will be employed, notably in the consumption of wheat flour, which will be reduced by arbitrary means at least thirty per cent. This reduction will be accomplished by limiting the sales of distributors all the way from the miller to the retailer.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA

Bolsheviki Vows to Wipe Out the Bourgeoisie.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Addressing a meeting of the Keksholm Guards on Friday, Ensign Krylenko, the Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, declared that while he believed in the freedom of speech, all liberties must be set aside during the struggle with the Bourgeoisie.

"We uphold the power of the workmens and Soldiers' delegates," said Krylenko, "and shall shrink from nothing, not even from spreading wholesal terror and woe, to all who attempt to cross our path. We must not stop short in our reign of terror until we have completely exterminated all our enemies. Vengeance on them to the end, and without mercy."

U. S. IS TURNING OUT 2,000 ENFIELDS A DAY.

A despatch from Washington says: The first Americanized Enfield rifle turned out at the Winchester plant for American troops abroad was presented to President Wilson to be preserved as a personal souvenir. The President was told the rifles are being made at the rate of 2,000 a day.

BERLIN THE SCENE OF GRAVE DISORDERS.

A despatch from London says: An Amsterdam despatch to The Daily Express, repeating the earlier rumors that there were grave disorders in Berlin, says no telegram, press, private or business, was allowed to leave Berlin on Friday.

ENEMY ABANDONS MOUNTAIN FRONT

Teutons Evacuate Large Section of Territory at Monte Tomba.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy.—The enemy has evacuated territory on the northern mountain front behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave River westward. Their defence lines have now been moved back to Monte Spinocia.

Italian patrols making reconnaissances in the last few days found that the enemy patrols and sentinels had been withdrawn, and later discovered that the enemy had abandoned the entire region.

This retreat is a sequel of the brilliant victory French troops recently obtained on Monte Tomba, inasmuch as the enemy's position thereby became untenable.

The retirement of the enemy is important as showing that he has given up his effort to force a passage to the Venetian plains by way of Monte Tomba and the west bank of the Piave, at least for the present. He is now constructing defensive works in the rear.

RY. RATE INCREASE DEFERRED

Will Not Become Effective Until March.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Increased freight and passenger railway rates raised by the Railway Board in its judgment of December 26, 1917, will not become effective until some time in March. The increases, with the exception of the rates on wheat, deferred by a special judgment of the board until June 1, were to have become operative on February 1. The postponement of the date until some time in March is the result of the protests made to the Cabinet Council by the Western provincial Governments and public bodies with whom were associated the organized farmers and some of the business interests of Ontario.

718 PERSONS LOST ON TWO BRITISH SHIPS.

A despatch from London says: By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago, 718 lives were lost. The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Thomas J. McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. McNamara added that public notification of the loss of these vessels had been delayed until the relatives were notified.

MUTINOUS SPIRIT IN GERMAN NAVY.

A despatch from London says: A German naval engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, who has deserted from Kiel, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Express, states that dissatisfaction among the men of the German fleet is much more serious than in the army. He asserts there have been important revolts, generally among the crews of mine sweepers.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 29—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½, in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 81⅞c; No. 1 extra feed, 81⅞c; No. 1 feed, 78⅝c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 85 to 86c, nominal; No. 3 do., 84 to 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, $2.22; basis, in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70 to $3.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.46 to $1.48, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.55 to $1.58, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; do., seconds, $11; strong bakers', do., $10.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.10, in bags, Montreal; $9.95, Toronto; $9.90 bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $37; shorts, do., $40; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $16 to $17; mixed, $13 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 44½ to 45c; prints, per lb., 45 to 45½c; dairy, per lb., 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 19 to 20c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to growers and country shippers, for first-class stock, f.o.b., outside points, $2.25 to $2.35 for Delawares, and $2 to $2.10 for Ontarios.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 47 to 48c; solids, 46 to 47c.

Margarine—29 to 32c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 48 to 49c; select storage, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, lb., 30c; fowl, 24 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 37c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 28c; Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 21c; hens, 20 to 24c; ducks, Spring, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 21c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins, 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8 to $8.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.50 to $7; Japan, $8; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

Potatoes—Delawares, bag, $2.25 to $2.35; Ontarios, bag, $2.10 to $2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 31 to 33c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 43 to 44c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

Cured meats.—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 28¾ to 29½c; pails, 29 to 29½c; compound, tierces, 25½c; tubs, 25¾c; pails, 26c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 29—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 99½c; extra No. 1 feed, 97½c; No. 2 local white, 92½ to 93c; No. 3 local white, 91½ to 92c; No. 4 local white, 90½ to 91c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.25 to $5.40. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.20. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $56 to $58. Hay—No. 2, car lots, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 46½ to 47c; seconds, 45½ to 46c. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Jan. 29—Cash quotations:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 81⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 81⅞c; No. 1 feed, 78⅝c; No. 2 feed, 75⅝c. Barley—No. 3, $1.47½; No. 4, $1.42½; feed and rejected, $1.21. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.21½; No. 2 C.W., $3.18; No. 3 C.W., $3.02½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Jan. 29—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.55 to $1.60. Oats—No. 3 white, 80½ to 81½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.50.

Duluth, Jan. 29—Linseed—On track, $3.51 to $3.66; arrive, $3.49; arrive in January, $3.51; January, $3.51 asked; May, $3.53; July, $3.48½ asked; October, $3.15, nominal.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 29—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.60 to $12.65; do., good heavy, $10.60 to $11.35; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.85 to $11.35; do., good, $9.85 to $10.60; do., medium, $9.35 to $9.85; do., common, $8.60 to $8.85; butchers' bulls, choice, $9.60 to $10.35; do., good bulls, $8.35 to $8.85; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.85; do., rough bulls, $6.35 to $6.85; butchers' cows, choice, $9.15 to $10; do., good, $8.25 to $8.75; do., medium, $7.60 to $7.85; stockers, $7 to $8.50; feeders, $8.75 to $9.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $170; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; springers, $100 to $150; light ewes, $12.50 to $13.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $17.50 to $18.50; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $18.30; do., weighed off cars, $18.75; do., f.o.b., $17.50.

MORE TROOPS SENT TO FRONT BY PORTUGAL.

A despatch from Paris says: A new contingent of Portuguese troops has just been landed in France.

Before embarking the troops were reviewed by the Portuguese Premier, Dr. Sidonio Paes, who reaffirmed the intention of Portugal to continue the war to the end.

"War Time Edibles."

Better to eat than to look at! are these reptiles, the Iguana and Alligator, in the above picture. An American professor says it is time we looked for some fresh fields of fit foodstuffs.

EXPLOSION IN NOVA SCOTIA MINE

98 Coal Miners Lost Their Lives in Big Disaster.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: An explosion occurred Wednesday of last week at the Allan shaft, Acadia Coal Company's collieries, Stellarton, N.S., shortly after 5 o'clock, a few minutes after the day shift had left. A blast of smoke was seen to come from the mouth of the pit, but no noise was heard, even by those on the surface near-by.

The death toll of the disaster is listed at 98. Company officials say that there were one hundred and five men in the mine at the time of the explosion. Seven of these, on the first landing, escaped, and seventeen bodies have since been recovered, the last two having been brought out late Thursday afternoon. Twelve of the bodies have been identified as miners belonging to Stellarton and Westville, three are Frenchmen, and the other two are unrecognizable.

There is now no gas in the mine, and the work of clearing away the debris is proceeding apace. A few small falls at the bottom of the shaft have been cut through, but there appear to be heavy falls ahead, and officials are unable to say when they will be able to reach the eighty-one men still in the mine. They have given up all hope of any of these men being alive, maintaining that all who were not crushed to death by the debris must have died of suffocation many hours ago.

The revised death toll in the Allan shaft disaster, as announced at an early hour on Saturday morning, is as follows: Men in the mine when explosion occurred, 96; men who escaped from 500-foot level or were brought out alive, 9; bodies recovered by rescue parties, 21; still missing, 66. Total dead, 87.

RUSSIANS REJECT GERMAN PEACE

Decision Awaits Ratification by Workmen's Congress.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference have decided unanimously to reject the terms offered by the Germans.

The decision of the delegates was announced by Mr. Kemeneff, a member of the Russian delegation.

The Germans declared the terms laid down by them were their last offer, and that if the Russians did not accept them hostilities would be resumed.

Final decision as to peace or war, M. Kemeneff said further, rested with the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

SHORTAGE OF COAL FOR SHIPS RELIEVED

A despatch from New York says: —The shortage of bunker coal, which a few days ago was so seriously hampering the fueling of vessels in New York Harbor, "has been entirely relieved," according to a statement by J. E. Parsons, detailed by the United States Shipping Board to supervise the bunkering of ships at this port.

FOOD CONTROLLER HAS RESIGNED

H. B. Thompson, of Victoria, B.C., Succeeds Hon. W. J. Hanna.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. W. J. Hanna has resigned the office of Food Controller for Canada, which he has filled for some seven months, and will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson, of Victoria, B. C., who has acted as Assistant Controller for a period of four months.

Mr. Hanna decided that the work of the Food Administration had reached such proportions that it required the whole time and attention of the Food Controller. He found himself unable, therefore, to do justice both to the duties of that office and to other pressing business interests. Therefore he communicated his intention to retire from the Food Controllership to the Government. His resignation was formally accepted on Friday.

Mr. Hanna was, at the time of his retirement, a veteran among Food Controllers, his appointment antedating that of Mr. Hoover, in the United States, and still more so, that of Lord Rhondda in Great Britain.

FOOD CONTROL IN FRANCE.

Severe Measures Have Been Adopted By the Government.

Only the very poor, and men and women doing the hardest kind of manual labor may have more than seven ounces of war bread a day in France from now on. The entire French wheat crop has been requisitioned by the government.

This sacrifice has been accepted by the French people uncomplainingly on the government's explanation that only by such restriction can American reinforcements be transported in ships that otherwise would carry grain for their bread, and that, in addition this grain for French bread can come from America only by virtue of the actual saving of this grain by reduced consumption of bread by the American people.

"These extremely severe measures," said the French statement, "especially the seven ounces a day, have deeply impressed public opinion."

Men who are very poor or who do hard manual labor get about 21 ounces of bread a day; women who are very poor or who are employed on hard work get about 17 ounces a day; everyone else gets 7 ounces, which is less than half of a pound loaf, or not more than 4 or five slives.

This bread is made of flour comprising all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy mixture of flour from other cereal grains, which is obligatory.

The price of bread is fixed by various government agencies all along the line between producer and consumer.

Baking of pastry or biscuits from flour that is fit for bread is prohibited. Confectionaries and other such shops are closed two days a week. Eating pastries in public is forbidden.

NEW MAN-POWER BILL NOW LAW IN BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Man-Power bill. The vote was unanimous.

FRENCH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

Penetrate German Line on 3,000-Yard Front Without Suffering Loss.

A despatch from the French Army in France, says:—The French on Monday executed a brilliant raid of the German lines eastward from Vienna-Le-Chateau, near Four de Paris, along a front of 3,000 yards, and reaching a depth of 500 yards. An intense artillery preparation made the progress of the troops easy, and they were able to destroy all enemy works, shelters and mine galleries, before returning to their own line. Fifteen prisoners were captured by the French, as well as three machine guns. The French suffered few casualties and none killed.

All of the participants in the raid declared that the gunners' work was magnificent, not only as regards destruction, but in the manner in which it completely silenced the enemy artillery.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN ARGENTINA.

A despatch from Buenos Aires, Argentina, says: With a wheat shortage in all the world's markets estimated here at 11,000,000 tons, Argentina expects to have a record crop of that cereal and to have 4,000,000 tons for export after satisfying the home demand and withholding the seed reserve.

Of the surplus for export the British Government, acting in behalf of the Entente allies, is credited here with the intention of buying 2,500,000 tons, while Spain and Holland together have engaged 800,000 tons.

WAR COSTS BRITAIN $37,000,000 A DAY.

A despatch from London says: Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the daily average of expenditure during the seven weeks ending Jan. 19, was £7,517,000 ($37,285,000).

Mind and Digestion.

It is a great waste of money to eat during a heated discussion or just after any mental provocation. The digestive organs seem to simply fold up and quit work at such times. The food taken then is not correctly acted upon until mental calm is restored. During the intervening period unfavorable chemical action has taken place, the various foods being left to themselves without the benign influence of the gastric juices, and indigestion develops, as well as a nutritive loss.

It is not only bad taste to settle all family discussions and differences at the table, but, as intimated, causes useless expense for foods. Choose between the meal and the discussion.

Well Qualified.

A young Irishman applied for a job as lifesaver at the municipal baths.

As he was about six feet six inches high and well built, the chief lifesaver gave him an application blank to fill out.

"By the way," said the chief lifesaver, "can you swim?"

"No," replied the applicant; "but I can wade like blazes!"

The Doings of the Duffs.