AIR FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN MAY

Trip is Feasible as There are Airplanes Now Available Which are Capable of Making the Journey—Mail Service Between England and United States in 1920.

A despatch from London says:—Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

Gen. Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are to-day. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says it has been officially informel that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The aircraft will have a large lifting capacity and will be able to make between 60 and 70 miles an hour, and they will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins, and which are of a similar rigid type are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining in the air for a week.

The newspaper says a regular airship mail service between England and the United States during the summer of 1920 is regarded as certain by airship builders.

Veterans Give Aid—Messrs. W. B. Tait (1), David Loughnan (2) and R. B. Maxwell (3) have been named by the Great War Veterans' Association, at the request of the Dominion Government, to act as an advisory council to the Repatriation Committee, of which Hon. J. A. Calder is chairman and Mr. H. J. Daly chief executive officer. These three, all of whom saw service early in the war, and have been home in Canada long enough to have a grasp of the new conditions the war has brought about, are devoting their whole time to conferring with the committee upon its many problems. Mr. Tait who is a graduate of Dalhousie and Harvard Universities, and prior to going overseas was assistant professor of psychology at McGill University, served as major with the 7th Canadian Siege Battery. Mr. Maxwell, who belongs to Winnipeg, enlisted early enough in 1914 to receive the regimental number "723", served with the 8th Battalion, the "Little Black Devils", and was wounded at the second battle of Ypres. He was twice president of the Winnipeg G. W. V. A. Mr. Loughnan served overseas with the 16th Battalion and was wounded at Ypres. Since his return to Canada he has been honored with many offices in veterans' organizations and is now editor of "The Veteran."

UNITED STATES VOTED "DRY"

Effective in 1920—Remaining 8 States Expected to Fall in Line.

A despatch from Washington says:—The American nation was voted dry on Thursday by constitutional amendment, effective approximately a year hence, when the Legislature of Nebraska, the home of William Jennings Bryan, one of the foremost champions of prohibition, ratified the proposed amendment. Ratification of the amendment by 36 of the 48 States was necessary to make it a valid part of the American constitution. Nebraska was the thirty-sixth State.

Only eight States remain out in the cold through failure thus far of their Legislatures to approve the amendment. These missing Commonwealths are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, New Mexico and Nevada. Five of these missing States are among the thirteen original missing States. Prohibition leaders expect most of these eight States to ratify before the end of the month. The Legislatures of all eight of these States, except that of Nevada, are in session. Nevada's Legislature will meet January 20.

PANEL SYSTEM AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Enables Britain to Admit Representatives of Dominions.

A despatch from London says:—According to the official statement given out by the Governments taking part in the preliminary peace conversations, the meeting adopted the following two general principles:

One.—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

Two.—In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India.

FIRST BATCH OF TROOPS VIA PANAMA CANAL

A despatch from Panama says:—The British troopship Empress of Asia passed through the Panama Canal on Thursday on its way from England to Vancouver with 1,400 discharged soldiers on board.

BRITISH LEARN LESSONS OF WAR

How Germans Controlled Industry Before 1914.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio in the new Cabinet, in an address before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the biggest thing that had been learned in the war and the greatest benefit that could be gotten from it was that the British people had discovered as a nation what they could do if they pulled together.

They had improved machinery and methods and also electric power, the great modernizer of industries. They had learned much about German "key" industries and the way the Germans controlled British industry before the war.

As an instance, Sir Eric mentioned spelter and tungsten, which, though controlled through Germany, came almost entirely from the British Empire, while the whole monopoly of magneto manufacture, indispensible to modern development in steel plants, was held back by the dumping of pieces of apparatus, such as crank castings, on the Tyne and the Clyde at prices lower than the cost of the raw material.

GUILT OF STARTING WAR FIXED ON KAISER

A despatch from Berne says:—A German commission appointed to determine the former Kaiser's responsibility for the war has officially recommended that he be brought to trial, according to information received from Berlin.

The recommendation was announced by Herr Kautsky, who was appointed by the present German Government to direct examination of documents in the archives of the Foreign Office.

"Marginal notes in the Kaiser's own handwriting on the most important papers in the Foreign Office prove he was one of the principal war makers," Kautsky reported. "It is necessary to bring him before a tribunal."

CANADIANS ARRIVE AT VLADIVOSTOK

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The troopship Protesilaus, with Lieut.-Col. Bickford, 96 officers, and 1,669 other ranks of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Forces, arrived here on Thursday. Rifleman Butler, of Peterboro, Ont., was killed aboard the steamer by falling debris during a severe storm encountered on Jan. 1. The death of Butler makes a total of five to date in the force, Sergt. Winn, Engineers, who succumbed to exposure at River Camp yesterday, being the fifth. The latter's death is the second to occur at that camp.

Women workers in Great Britain are making a vigorous fight to secure the same wages paid men for the same kind of work performed by the men.

UNIFIED COMMAND ON SIBERIAN LINE

French General in Supreme Charge of Allied Forces in Russia.

A despatch from Omsk says:—Unity of command on the Siberian front has been arranged, and the French general, Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czecho-Slovak army, will have supreme direction of the allied forces in Russia.

The appointment of Gen. Janin is hailed as auguring the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviki. Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission and also in charge of the commissariat, is occupied in the task of selecting a representative commission to study and formulate a plan for the election of a National Assembly.

The newspapers call attention to the fact that the workmen's so-operative organizations of Omsk and elsewhere have proclaimed their support of the new Government. The Government is actively negotiating with the powers for recognition and also for participation in the Peace Conference.

HAND OVER 58,000 AGRI. MACHINES

Allies Reserve Right to Occupy Fortress of Strassbourg.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agriculaural machines of various kinds.

As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector ofthe fortress of Strasbourg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometres in front of it.

The Havas Agency announces the signature of the new clauses of the armistice as they stood concerning the surrender of German submarines ready for sea and the destruction of the submarines in the course of construction which the allied commissioners discovered in German ports in December. The clause placing the German merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies also was signed.

Two-Hour Aerial Service London to Peace Conference

A despatch from London says:—A regular aerial service between London and Paris, in connection with the Peace Conference, will be inaugurated Monday. A number of airplanes have been fitted up for the service. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushion seats and a table, entirely enclosed with glass. The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

CANNON TO BOMB THE RHINE TOWNS

British Had Just Completed Gun To Carry 90 Miles.

A despatch from London says:—A big gun, which was expected to be of even greater power than the "Big Bertha" was among the secret productions of the Sheffield Cannon Works, it became known last week. This gun, which it was said was to have been used to bombard Rhine towns, was about 83 feet long, and its weight, presumably when mounted, is given as 124 tons.

It was stated officially that the monster cannon would carry to a distance of 50 miles, but the men working on it were of the opinion that it probably would be destructive at 90 miles. As far as could be judged by a layman, the gun was made by inserting an extra tube into a 15-inch long-range naval gun's barrel, thus approximately doubling the thickness of the barrel and compelling it to carry a shell of about 8 inches instead of 15. The end of the war came before the gun could be put into action.

TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO CANADIAN BOYS

A despatch from London says:—A movement is afoot in Buxton, the beautiful little Derbyshire town where so many Canadian wounded and incapacitated have been cared for, to "give public expression to the feeling that we are grateful for the excellent behavior and management of the troops."

Public reference is made to the manner in which Canadian officers have endeavored to interest the inhabitants in the troops by sports and hospitality.

BRITISH SHIPS TO CARRY U.S. TROOPS

Olympic and Aquitania Will Also be Loaned During February.

A despatch from New York says:—Nine British vessels with a total carrying capacity of 27,750 men have been placed at the disposal of the American Government for the transportation of troops home, it was announced here on Tuesday by British Ministry of Shipping. These vessels are the Caronia, Adriatic, Minnekahda, Celtic, Canopic, Saxonia, Panmonia, Cedric and Orca.

In addition, it is announced, the Olympic, Mauretania and Acquitania, three of the largest British troop ships, will bring additional American troops home during February.

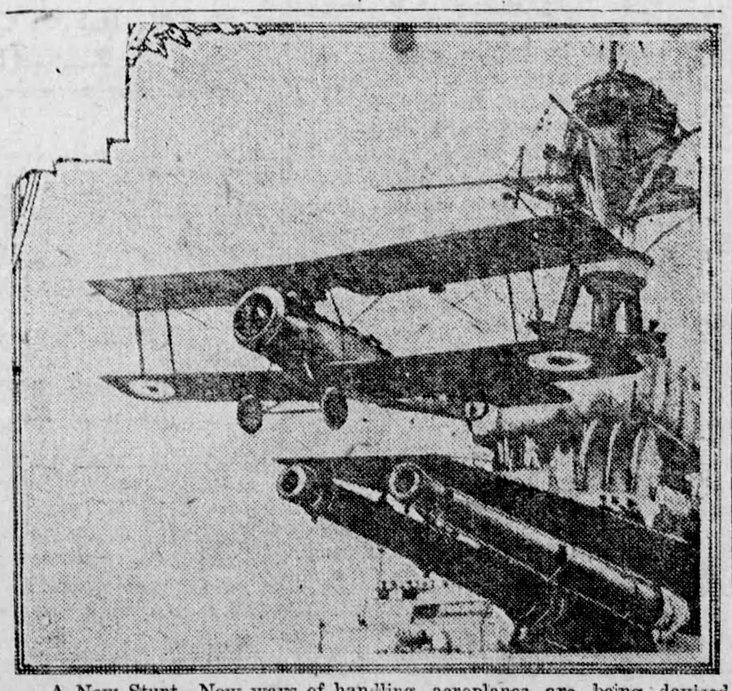
The Olympic and Aquitania have been employed in bringing home Canadian troops during the past months.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Zurich says:—The Munich newspapers state that the German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador to London; Count Georg Arco, and the Socialist, Karl Kautsky, former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

Admiralty Will Not Relax Blockade Against Germany

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty has no immediate intention of relaxing its strict blockade against Germany, the Central News says it learns.



A New Stunt—New ways of handling aeroplanes are being devised every day. This flying machine uses ship's guns as its starting platform.

Markets of the World

Breadstuff

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 71c; No. 3 C.W., 68c; extra No. 1 feed, 68¼; No. 1 feed, 66c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.75; No. 4 yellow, $1.70, January shipment.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2. white, 70 to 73c; No. 3 white, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2 do., $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3, do., $2.07 to $2.15; No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 Spring, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.17 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00.

Barley—Malting, new crop, 85 to 90 c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.25.

Rye—No. 2, $1.45, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war qualty, $11.35, oronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, $10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1 $23 to $24 per ton; mixed, $21 to $22 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11, track Toronto.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

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

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 36 to 31s; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs plain, 46 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c, Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28c to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 29½c to 30c; tubs, 30 to 30½c; pails, 30¼ to 30¾c; prints, 31 to 31½c. Shortening, tierces, 25¼ to 25½s; tubs, 25¾ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26¼c 1-lb prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets

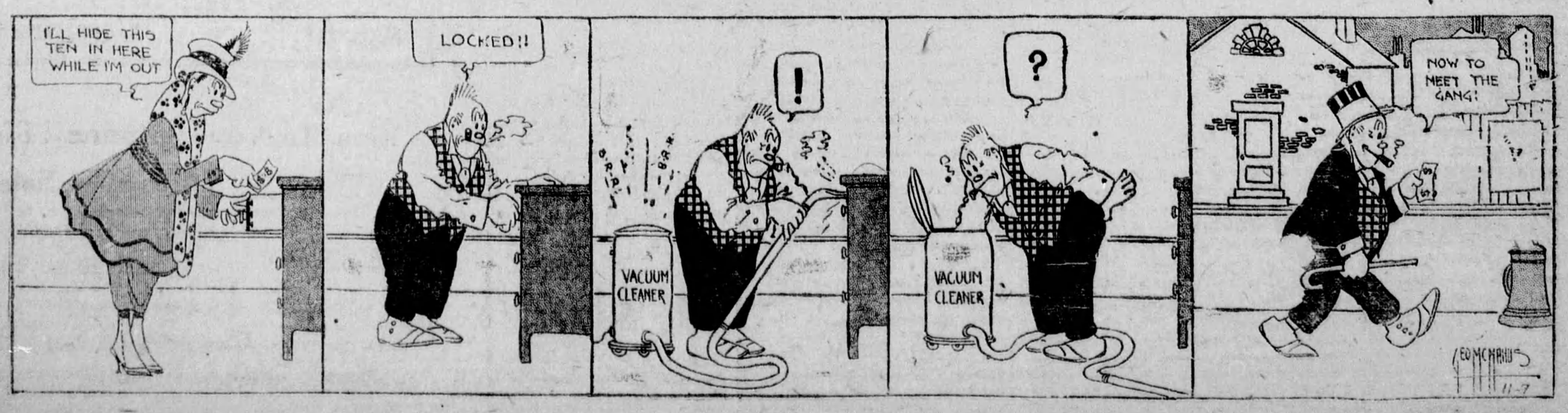
Montreal, Jan. 21.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 85c; flour, new standard grade $11.25 to $11.35; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.00 to $4.40; bran $37.25; shorts $42.25; Mouille $68.00 to $70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19.00 to $20.00. Cheese, finest Easterns $27.00 to $28.00; butter choice creamery 51½ to 53c; eggs, selected 57 to 58c; No. 1 stock 52 to 53c; Potatoes, per bag, car lots $1.70; dressed hogs, abattoir killed $21.00 to $23.00; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net 31 to 32½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.00 to $12.50; do. good, $11.00 to $11.50; do. medium, $10.00 to $10.25;; do. common, $8.25 to $8.50; bulls, choice, $10.25 to $11.00; do. medium bulls, $9.00 to $9.50; do. rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do. good, $9.50 to $10.00; do. medium, $8.50 to $8.75; do. common, $7.00 to $7.75; stockers, $8.00 to $10.00; feeders, $10.50 to $11.50; canners, $6.00 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $140.00; do. com. and med. $65.00 to $75.00; Springers, $90.00 to $140.00; light ewes, $10.00 to $10.50; yearlings, $12.75 to $13.25; spring lambs, $15.25 to $16.00; calves, good to choice, $16.00 to $17.75; hogs, weighed off cars, $17.25; do. fed and watered, $17.00; do. f.o.b. country points, $16.25.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Choice steers, $12.00 to $13.00; good, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, $9.00 to $10.00; choice butcher bulls, $9.00 to $10.00; good, $8.50 to $9.00; medium, $8.00 to $8.50; choice butcher cows, $9.50 to $10.50; good, $8.00 to $9.00; medium, $7.00 to $8.00; canners, $5.00 to $6.00; sheep, $9.00 to $11.00; lambs, $11.00 to $13.00; milk fed calves, $12.00 to $15.00; grass-fed, $5.00 to $7.00; choice select hogs, $18 to 18.25.

A Worth-While Purchase.

Alaska has been worth much more than its cost to the United States. A half-century ago Alaska was purchased at a cost of $7,200,000, and that original investment has been returned to the nation more than seventy fold, for from the products of the land and sea Alaska has added to the national wealth upward of $500,000,000, the greater part of which has been produced during the last 20 years. Two sources of large and steady income are copper ore and the fisheries.

BRINGING UP FATHER