JOINT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLE

Miners Postpone Strike Pending Inquiry—Question of Hours, Wages and General Conditions to be Taken up at Conference.

A despatch from London says:—After an all-day session devoted to airing the various phases of labor unrest, the industrial conference, called by the Government and in which Government Ministers, Labor leaders and representatives of the big employing interests participated, adopted a resolution presented by Arthur Henderson, Laborite, for the appointment of a joint temporary committee, to be composed of 30 Laborites and 30 capitalists, to make a thorough investigation into the questions of hours, wages, general conditions of work, unemployment and its prevention, and the best means for promoting the relations between capital and labor, and report back to the conference, which will reassemble on April 5.

At the suggestion of Premier Lloyd George, who strongly advocated the plan, the resolution was amended to include a sentence from a similar resolution, though not so comprehensive, presented earlier by Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the managing committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation. This called for a report by the committee on the causes of the present unrest and the steps necessary to best safeguard the relations between capital and labor.

The Red Cross of Shame—When the Germans captured Douai, France, Mr. Robert turned his house over to the German Red Cross. They left the house as pictured above. The visitors not only destroyed everything in the house, but deliberately lifted the pictures from their frames and made a bonfire of them.

SITUATION IN GERMANY CRITICAL: FALL OF GOVERNMENT EXPECTED

Berlin Papers Have Suspended—Greater Part of Labor is Demanding a General Strike—Reign of Terror Seems Imminent.

London, March 2.—The possible fall of the German Government is reported in numerous special despatches received to-day from Berlin. The members of the Government have arrived at Berlin to consult with the Workmen's Council, and a manifesto has been issued. All the correspondents represent the situation as grave. The Weimar manifesto denounces the terrorist attempts to get rid of the National Assembly. It proclaims faithfulness to the principles of Democracy.

"Greater than the political danger is the economic distress," says the manifesto. "We cannot feed ourselves from our own supplies until the next harvest. The blockade is eating away the vitals of our people. Thousands perish daily from ill-nourishment."

The manifesto denounces strikes, saying: "Every strike brings us a step nearer to the abyss. Only work can save us."

The manifesto promises the socialization of suitable industries and the establishment of industrial councils representative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the Government to wage relentless war against terrorism, concluding:

"Whoever assails the life of the nation is our enemy."

Berne, March 2.—The situation in Germany is declared as most critical everywhere, in messages received here yesterday. The general strikes are extending more and more, especially in Central Germany, where disorder is increasing and railway traffic has partly stopped. Interruption of telegraph and telephone services is reported from various centres. Fears are felt by the authorities that a reign of terror is about to begin in Erfurt, Gera, Greiz and Halle. It is reported also that the Bolsheviki danger is growing in Eastern Silesia.

Berlin, March 2.—Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Socialist organs, were prevented from appearing Saturday as a result of the sudden strike proclaimed to-day. It is uncertain whether this strike is a prelude to a general political strike for which a large part of Berlin labor is agitating, or whether it is due to trade demands. Fear is expressed in some quarters, however, that the present situation may be a spark in the political powder barrel.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto March 4—

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 72½c; No. 3 C.W., 63⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 65⅛c; No. 1 feed, 61⅝c; No. 2 feed, 58⅛c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 85¾; No. 4 C.W., 80⅜c; repected, 74¼c; feed, 73¼c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.47, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 61c; No. 3 white, 57 to 60c, 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, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do., $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do., $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 78c to 83c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85 to 90c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.85 to $11.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $9.15 to $9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $40.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton; good feed flour, $3.25 to $3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $20 to $21 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, car lots.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 42 to 43c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29 to 29½c; twin, 29½ to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, 85c to 90c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $3.50 to $4.00; primes, $3.00. Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; imas, 15c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tins 26 to 27c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60-lb. tins, 25 to 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5.00 doz.; 12-oz., $3.50 to $4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, $2.25 to $2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

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

Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27¾ to 28¼; prints, 28½ to 29. Compound tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 4—Oats, extra No. 1 fed, 78½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., $4.15. Bran, $40.25. Shorts, $44 to $45. Mouillie, $64. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 52½ to 53; eggs, selected, 50c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 47c; potatoes per bag, car lots, $1.75; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $24; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 29c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 4.—

Choice heavy export steers	$16 00	$17 50
Do, good	14 50	15 50
Choice butcher steers	12 50	13 00
Butchers' cattle choice	12 25	13 00
Do, good	10 75	11 75
Do, common	8 75	9 25
Bulls, choice	10 50	11 50
Do, medium bulls	8 75	9 00
Do, rough bulls	7 50	8 00
Butcher cows, choice	10 50	11 50
Do, good	9 50	10 00
Do, medium	8 25	8 50
Do, common	7 25	7 75
Stockers	8 00	10 50
Feeders	10 50	12 00
Canners and cutters	5 50	7 00
Milkers, good to choice	90 00	140 00
Do, com. and med.	65 00	75 00
Springers	90 00	140 00
Light ewes	10 50	11 50
Yearlings	12 00	13 00
Spring lambs	15 50	17 50
Calves, good to choice	16 25	18 25
Hogs, fed and watered	18 00	
Do, off cars	18 25	
Do, f.o.b.	17 25	

Montreal, March 4—Choice selected hogs, $17.50 to $18.00 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Choice steers, $10.50 to $13.50; good steers, $5.00 to $11.00; butchers' bulls, $8.50 to $10.50; others $5.50; butchers' cattle, cows and bulls, $10.00 to $11.25; canners and cutters, $5.00 to $6.00. Milk-fed calves, $13.00 to $16.00. Sheep, $8.00 to $9.50; lambs, $12.00 to $14.50.

CANADIAN DRAFTEES SENT OVERSEAS NUMBERED 47,509

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The number of men raised under the Military Service Act totalled 83,355, Sir Jas. Lougheed, Government leader, infromed the Senate on Friday. In addition, there were on leave without pay under the order-in-Council relating to compassionate and hardship cases, or subsequently discharged, 24,933 men, while the number struck off strength as liable only to non-combatant service (either as conscientious objectors or by reason of the War Time Elections Act) was 16,350. The number of those raised by compulsory military service who went to the front was not available, Sir James said, but the number sent overseas was 47,509.

France Has No Wish To Annex The Left Bank of the Rhine

A despatch from Paris says:—Capt. Andre Tardieu, one of the French delegates, told foreign newspaper correspondents that France does not desire to annex the left bank of the Rhine, but only wants guarantees which will prevent Germany from using the left bank as a base for attacking France.

TYPHUS SPREADS OVER RUSSIA

A despatch from Paris says:—Typhus is reported to be spreading in Russia, 1,000 new cases being reported at Moscow weekly, and the hospitals are unable to care for them. Lack of milk has resulted in many deaths of children from starvation.

CLAIMS OF ITALY AGAINST AUSTRIA

$3,000,000,000 Indemnity Will be Demanded—Payment "in Kind."

A despatch from London says:—A special despatch to the London Daily News, dated February 20, says that the war indemnity claimed by Italy from Austria has been approximately calculated at £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000). As it is extremely doubtful whether its payment can be enforced, the Italian Government will possibly resort to a practical remedy for compensation, consisting in specially favorable concessions over the natural resources of the country.

Thus it is proposed that about a third of the war indemnity claimed by Italy should be paid by Austria n kind, as it were, by ceding to Italy 8,000,000 cubic metres (282,512,000 cubic feet) of timber, to be exported during a period of five years.

CALL FOR DEPORTATION OF ALL ENEMY ALIENS

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—Sweeping and drastic legislation, dealing with all enemy aliens now resident in Canada, is asked in a memorial to be forwarded to the Federal Government by the City Council, backed by the representatives of all the public and semi-public bodies of the city.

Classed among the enemy aliens whose deportation is asked for along with the rest are all such Russian residents who have been persistently "carrying on propaganda and organizing societies subservient to the peace of the institutions."

80 PER CENT. OF CRIMES WORK OF FOREIGNERS

Winnipeg, March 2.—Drastic steps should be taken immediately to educate all children of foreign birth in the country and prevent the spread of crime. This is the advice of the Manitoba grand jury after inspecting all Governmental institutions. The jurymen claimed that 80 per cent. of the crime coming up for hearing before them in this session was committed by those of foreign birth. Most of the girls and boys appearing as witnesses could neither read nor write. With a more forcible method of compelling these children to attend the school, the amount of crime in Manitoba would decrease.

MILITARY & NAVAL TERMS OF PEACE

No More War by Submarine—German Army Cut Down to 200,000.

Paris, March 2.—Marshal Foch presented yesterday to the Council of the Great Powers the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered on Monday with the naval terms already submitted to the Council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials, and the military and commercial use of the airplane is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms to-day, they were not discussed.

The naval terms now before the Council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for the dismantling of the fortifications of Heligoland and Kiel Canal has been made the subject of reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, whereby this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defences such as Hell Gate, Cape Cod Canal and others.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval officials, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

The Supreme Council is expected to pass on this and other naval and military subjects on Monday.

POLES AND GERMANS ARE STILL FIGHTING

A despatch from Warsaw says:—Skirmishes between Poles and Germans continue. Some fighting was witnessed by Col. William A. Grove, of the United States Food Mission, 40 miles west of Kalisz, near Kropochin, where he arrived during a light cannonade and machine gun fire. Twenty-four Poles were wounded.

A Hospital in France—This is a picture of the hospital attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps at Gerardmer.

ALLIES' FOOD SUPPLIES LARGE

Owing to Sudden End of War There is Considerable Surplus.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Information reaching Government circles in Ottawa from London shows that the extensive precautionary measures taken to build up the food reserve, which was vital to the allied cause as a counter-move to the menace of the German "U" boat, was so successful that there are temporarily, owing to the sudden ending of the war, considerable surpluses of some classes of foods. The stock of beans on hand is very large.

In reply to an inquiry as to the possibility of disposing of the Canadian bean crop in Europe, it was stated that the supply in Great Britain was enough for three years. This will now be available for distribution in other countries, including Roumania, and until after these supplies are liquidated the prospect for the export of beans from Canada does not appear bright. The demand for tonnage to move the allied cereal crops is so great that the Royal Wheat Commission does not find it advisable to send ships long distances to carry foodstuffs which can be secured close at hand.

PRICES OF FOOD IN POLAND COMING DOWN WITH A RUSH

Warsaw, March 2.—The first American food has been placed on the local markets and prices of all commodities are dropping, with the food hoarders hastening to sell. Sugar that sold for $1.50 a pound in December is now selling for 60 cents, while meat has dropped from $1 to 50 cents a pound, and shoes from $70 to $40 a pair. The price of clothing is also dropping.

HELD POSITION FOR THREE YEARS

British Force Near Persian Gulf Finally Relieved Last Month.

A despatch from London says:—The forces under Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Sykes, who advanced into Persia toward Shiraz, in South-western Persia near the Persian Gulf, three years ago, was relieved last month by other British forces sent from India, according to an announcement in the House of Lords recently by Earl Curzon. Early in 1916 Gen. Sykes was sent to Southern Persia to raise a force of Persian rifles to replace the mutinous gendarmie. At the head of only 500 men and two light guns, Gen. Sykes, Lord Curzon said, made an adventurous march through hostile territory and eventually established himself at Shiraz.

During the years in Shiraz before the relief force came, Gen. Sykes created a Persian force of 6,000 men, led by British officers and strengthened by 800 Indian troops. Gen. Sykes and his force were in constant danger from hostile tribes and the machinations of Turkish and German agents but he managed to keep splendid control of the situation.

DAMAGE BY WAR TO FRANCE TOTAL 119,801,000,000 FRANCS

A despatch from Paris says:—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has drawn up a report fixing the damages caused by the war in France, the total reaching 119,801,000,000 francs. Of this amount 96,559,000,000 is entailed by direct damages, and 23,242,000,000 by indirect damage through loss of income or the impossibility of carrying on work.

GREAT BRITAIN TO RETAIN CONTROL OF RAILWAYS FOR 2 YEARS LONGER

New Transport Bill Gives Minister Authority to Settle Railway Rates and Salaries and to Alter Policy.

A despatch from London says:—Publication of the Government's Transport bill, which has been introduced in Parliament, shows that it will give the Minister of Transport complete control over every conceivable form of land transport. The bill provides that complete management of the railways of the United Kingdom is to be continued by the State for two years, partly to enable the Government to make the railways pay dividends and partly to facilitate the movement of men and material during the period of reconstruction.

Complete power is given to the Minister during the two years to settle all railway rates and charges, salaries and wages and conditions of employment and to make any alterations in the policy of the roads and accounts that he may deem desirable. The Minister is authorized to purchase various kinds of railway companies by agreement or by compulsion. Under these provisions he could purchase, in whole or in part, any railway, light railway, street car company, canal, inland waterway, or harbor and dock undertaking during the first two years of the Ministry.

BRINGING UP FATHER