USE OF AIRCRAFT FOR WAR PURPOSES ABOLISHED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Supreme War Council Decides That Dirigibles and Airplanes Shall No Longer Be Used Except For Commercial Purposes —Aeronautic Commission to be Sent to Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted by the Supreme War Council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The Council concluded that it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial uses. The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction excepting commercial airplanes in the terms incorporated in the peace terms.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 hydro-airplanes and 1,000 men in gathering mines in the North Sea.

The Havas Agency says: "Germany must deliver all airplanes to the allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme War Council decided. The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes which may either be destroyed or divided among the allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction beween commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees and military aerial navigation which will be prohibited.

"The Council decided to send an aeronautic commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation. Deputy Aubigny, of the French Chamber, will be chairman."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 18.—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., 72⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 67⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 67⅝c; No. 1 feed, 65⅛c; No. 2 feed, 62⅛c, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 91½c; No. 4 C.W., 86c; rejected, 79½c; feed, 78½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.62; No. 4 yellow, $1.59, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64c; No. 3 white, 60 to 62c, 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, $1.75, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 87 to 92c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.37, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.75 to $11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.55 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 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 49 to 50c; prints, 50 to 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 35 to 36c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl 28 to 32c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 28c; 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.

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

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 52 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $5.50; geese, 27 to 29c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.10.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $3.50 to $4.00; primes, $2.75 to $3.25. Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5 lb. tins 26 to 27c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60 lb. tins, 24 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; back, plain, 44 to 45 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 28¼c; prints 28½ to 29c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½; prints, 27¼ to 27¾.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 18.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 78½c. Flour—New standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $3.90 to $4.00. Bran, $40.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $64.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $23.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 25 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 54 to 55c. Eggs, selected, 39c; No. 1 stock, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.00 to $25.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 28 to 29½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 18.—Choice heavy export steers, $15.50 to $17; do, good, $14 to $15; choice butcher steers, $13 to $13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.50 to $13.25; do., good, $11 to $12; do, common, $9.25 to $9.75; bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do, medium, $8.75 to $9; do, rough bulls, $7.50 to $8; butchers' cows, choice, $10.75 to $12; do, good, $9.50 to $10; do, medium, $8.50 to $8.75; do, common, $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $12; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med. $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $11 to $12.50; yearlings, $12 to $13; spring lambs, $16 to $18; calves, good to choice, $16.50 to $19; hogs, fed and watered, $19; do, off cars, $19.25; do, f.o.b., $18.25.

Montreal, March 18.—Choice select hogs, $18 per 100 pounds off cars. Choice steers, $12 to $14 per 100 pds; poorer quality, $7.50 to $8 per 100 pounds. Butchers' bulls and cows, $10 to $11.50; canners, $5 to $5.50. Sheep, $8 to $10.50. Lambs, $15.50 per 100 pounds.

NAVAL FORCES IN COMMAND

British Control the Situation in the Caspian Sea.

Naval forces under British command now dominate the situation in the Caspian Sea, according to official information secured by Reuters, Ltd.

For some months past there have been naval forces on this sea, the official account states. They were originally sent to prevent the Bolshevists from controlling the situation. This naval force seized certain armed steamships, which now are manned by Russian crews, which marched up by land from Mesopotamia with a British force as a nucleus. These steamers are commanded by British naval officers.

The original Russian flotilla in the Caspian, it is added, consisted of two gunboats, two dispatch vessels and three steamers. These also have just been taken over by the British-Russian naval forces.

British troops have been operating on both banks of the Caspian, in the Caucasus and in Turkestan.

Tunnel Under Berring Strait Canada to London by Rail

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Graphic, in publishing further details of the Channel tunnel scheme, says it includes the construction of a tunnel from the Asiatic side under Berring Strait, where there is already a railway to Cape Prince of Wales, near Dawson City, Alaska, which would enable a passenger to make a through railway journey from London to Canada, the United States and South America.

HACKED SOLDIER PRISONERS TO DEATH

Berlin Women Armed With Knives Commit Outrages During Last Days of Civil War.

A despatch from London says:—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: "Telegraphing late last night, the Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamche Courant enables one to catch glimpses of the demoralization and material destruction in Berlin during the last few days of the civil war. There, many women, armed with knives, hacked to death soldiers who had been made prisoners, while other prisoners, having been stripped and placed in the middle of open spaces, were made living targets for missles of all sorts, including hand grenades. The material destruction is enormous and reminds the correspondent of what he saw in the battle area on the western front, where towns were reduced to little more than jagged skeltons of walls. Mines have been exploded in the streets of Berlin, adding to the destruction. Amid this turmoil which has made everybody extremely nervous, even semi-hysterical, one sees mothers of families darting desperately out of doorways in the endeavor to reach places where food can be obtained.

Luxemburg to Form Alliance With France and Belgium

A despatch from Paris says:—The commission appointed by the Government of Luxemburg to study economic problems resulting from the war has decided upon an economic alliance with Belgium and France, despatches received here say. This alliance would control an output of 55,000,000 tons of steel annually and will put an end to German monopoly in continental Europe.

BRITISH HAVE 902,000 IN OCCUPATION ARMIES

A despatch from London says:—The Government announced in the House of Commons that the total strength of effective and non-effective British troops in the armies of occupation in all theatres of the war amounts to 902,000 men, incluling officers. The strength of the British army in France, Belgium and Germany, including Dominion troops, on February 15, was 1,324,106. It was stated that 197,000 German prisoners are being fed by the British Commissary Department.

TO ALLOW GERMANS VERY SMALL FLEET

A despatch from London says:—The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle says the allies have agreed to limit the German fleet to six battleships, five cruisers, twelve 800-ton destroyers, and 26 smaller destroyers.

SUB OUTRAGES REACT ON HUN

Enemy to Blame for Lack of Vessels to Distribute Food.

Control of the German ships is a necessary condition to the feeding of the German people and the Germans have made that situation, declares the Westminster Gazette in discussing the break in the shipping negotiations at Spa.

"Again and again during the last two years," the paper adds, "it has been pointed out to them that the destruction of merchant tonnage by their ruthless submarine warfare would produce a situation in which it might be totally impossible to supply Germany herself with the food and raw materials which she would need when the war ended. This is the often predicted nemesis of 'ruthless submarine warfare.'

"If the Allies are unable from lack of tonnage to send sufficient coal and food to their friends, the use of German tonnage will enable them to do justice to their friends and at the same time provide for their enemies, but we are obliged to tell the Germans that this is the only way and if it seems harsh and repugnant they have themselves to thank for it."

The stand taken by the German representatives at Spa in refusing to deliver German merchant ships is commented upon by the newspapers as an attempt to blackmail the Allies, says a Paris despatch. The newspapers say that the incident must be regarded very calmly.

The Homme Libre, the organ of Premier Clemenceau, says that such attempts at resistance will prove futile, "Premier Lloyd George having demonstrated that the Allied governments will be still more exacting than the military experts in regard to disarmament."

The Matin says:—"Germany forgets too easily that she is vanquished. The sole result of this incident will be that the revictualling of Germany will now depend on the acceptance by Germany of all conditions of the new armistice."

FRENCH GENERAL TO ASSIST COMMANDER OF POLISH ARMY

A despatch from Paris says:—Major-General Henrys, of the French army, has been sent to Poland by the Supreme War Council as military aide to General Pilsudski, the commander-in-chief of the Polish army. General Henrys was in immediate command of the French troops in the victorious Macedonian offensive of last September. The decision to send General Henrys to Poland was reached by the Council after it had heard a statement by M. Carton De Wiart, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Haig Turns Over Command Of Rhine Army to Robertson

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Gen. Sir William R. Robertson as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Gen. Robertson is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine.

HUNS TO BE HOUSED AT VERSAILLES

Signatories to the Peace Conference Not Allowed to Enter Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—When the time for the signing of the peace treaty arrives, it is understood, Germany's representatives will be housed in one of the palaces at Versailles, and will not be permitted to enter Paris, as the French Government does not care to undertake to afford protection to Germans in Paris.

While the German signatories will not actually be prisoners, and must not be treated as such, public sympathy against Germany is so high in Paris that the French Government is unwilling to risk unpleasant incidents which might occur were the official German representatives to appear publicly.

GREECE AND ITALY SEEKING CREDIT LOANS FROM CANADA

A despatch from Paris says:—Greece and Italy have joined the list of European nations that are negotiating with Canada for credit in loans which would be employed in the purchase of supplies of manufactured goods in Canada. France and Roumania have already signed contracts involving credits of $25,000,000 each, and discussions with Belgium regarding a similar loan have been proceeding for some time.

The negotiations with Greece and Italy are still in their infancy and the amount of the credits desired by these nations has not yet been stated. It is believed, however, that Greece will be in a position to pay cash for most of the things she needs and would require only a small credit.

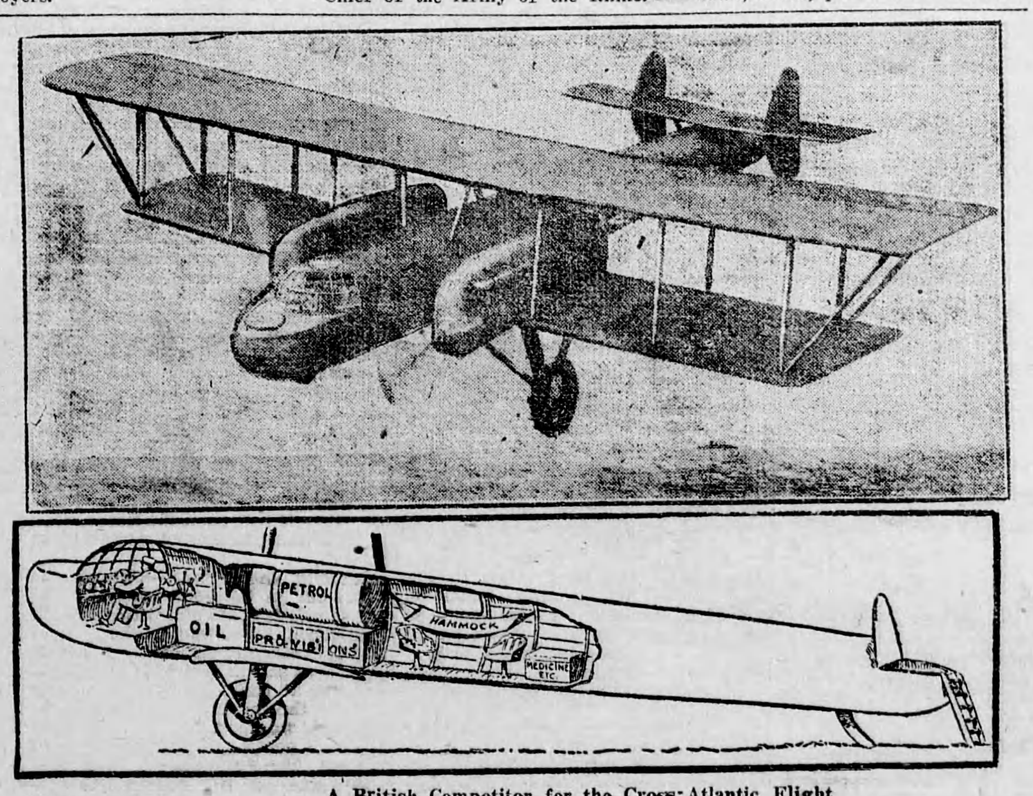
Canadian Red Cross Assist Starving Prisoners in Siberia

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The desperate condition of enemy prisoners and returned Russian prisoners in Siberia is now occupying the attention of the British and Canadian authorities and proposals are now under consideration by which the Canadian Red Cross would assume charge of the situation. Five carloads of supplies have already been shipped for the prisoners, but immense operations are necessary to relieve 200,000 enemy prisoners and 300,000 returning Russians.

The British Red Cross unit in Siberia has been demobilized and the Canadians are carrying on the work.

NO IMPOST ON CANADIAN WOOD

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that all raw materials are now exempted from the operation of the imports ban, including all kinds of wood and timber, hewn, sawn, planed and dressed.



A British Competitor for the Cross-Atlantic Flight

The Kennedy-Dawson biplane specially built to compete for "The Daily Mail" £10,000 Atlantic Flight Prize. Above, a sketch of the machine in flight; below, the interior arrangements, showing the pilot house, crew's quarters, storage accommodation, and the entrance in the tail.

WORK OF FEEDING GERMANY BEGUN

Large Stores Accumulated in Holland to be Released—Payment in Coal.

A despatch from London says:—The revictualling of Germany begins this week. According to reliable reports from Holland great supplies of foodstuffs which have been piling up there since the middle of February will now be released. American exporters have been co-operating with the Relief Commission in the last ten days in getting wheat and meat across the Atlantic.

The Chicago packers arranged for big meat shipments, and these are ready to be released the instant word comes from Brussels. They will be despatched to prearranged distributing points within Germany.

Several American exporters, after making investigations of their own, reported that food conditions in Germany and Austria were now at the lowest point and that starvation conditions were already apparent. This is particularly true in the remoter parts.

By the latter part of March the whole of the enemy countries will receive supplies, and these will continue to go forward until the next harvest. In London there is belief that conditions in Germany are exaggerated and many believe these reports are facilitated by the Government of Germany, which is anxious to impress the allies with their desperate plight and thus force revictualling on easy terms.

The British Government, however, obtained reliable reports, and the real condition is known to be bad. Both Great Britain and France object to the payment for food in German goods and prefer to have coal, and this will be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet immediate needs. Hitherto the Ebert Government has balked over the terms of payment, and particularly over the question of giving up ships. But there can be no sham now. Either food must be supplied or the country turned over to the terrorists, and they know it.

WATER TURNED INTO NEW NIAGARA MAIN.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Water was turned on Friday into the new 13-foot wooden water main constructed through Victoria Park to give 50,000 additional horsepower to the Ontario Hydro Commission, which will remedy all power shortage for the present. It is expected one machine at the Ontario Power plant will be in operation from the new pipe on Monday.

DIES FOR ATTACK ON CLEMENCEAU

A despatch from Paris says:—Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was on Friday sentenced to death by the court-martial which was trying him. The verdict of the court-martial was unanimous.

FIX RELIEF BASES IN EASTERN AREAS

A despatch from Washington says:—Official advices on Friday from Constantinople said the committee for relief in the Near East had established bases in Asia Minor at Trebizond, Erivan, Karput and Alexandretta, from which food and clothing were being supplied to Armenians, Greeks and other sufferers.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS MARRY FRENCH GIRLS

A despatch from Paris says:—Within the past year 6,000 Americans in France have married French women, according to The Petit Journal. The brides for the most part, says the newspaper, were country girls or employes of town establishments.

"Let not the blessings we receive daily from God make us not to value or not to praise Him because they are common."—Izaak Walton.

The dairy business of Alberta for 1918 has been valued at $27,500,000. The creamery butter output was well over 9,000,000 pounds, representing a selling value of $4,000,000 at the creameries.

BRINGING UP FATHER