DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH TROOPS TO MAINTAIN THE WORLD'S PEACE

Army of the Rhine Consists of 264,000 Men—Over 120,000 in France—10,000 to Aid in Adjusting Trouble Between Italy and Jugo-Slavs.

A despatch from London says:—The approximate distribution of the 650,000 troops which Great Britain proposes to keep under arms until the world is again at peace was explained by War Secretary Churchill in the House of Commons recently.

The distribution of troops, the Secretary said, would be as follows: In Great Britain, 176,000; in France, 120,000; army on the Rhine, 264,000. In Italy and adjacent regions, Mr. Churchill added, there would be 10,000 men, in order to adjust the lamentable differences which had arisen between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, saying:

"We are keeping small forces of British troops there in many localities where the troops of no other nation would be welcome. We have been asked to do this in conjunction with our allies, because it has been found that these troops could prevent troubles between the local populations merely by their presence during the period we are trying to settle things."

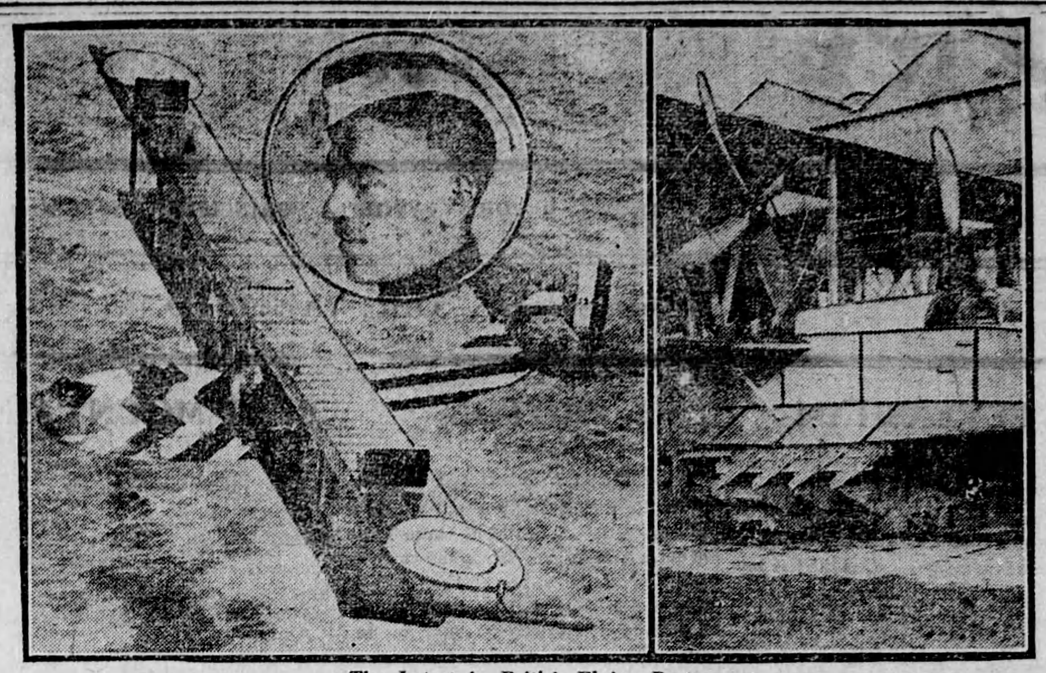
This was, of course, continued the Secretary, done at the request and by the desire of both parties, who felt that otherwise there might be a grave political situation, and there were no troops anywhere engaged on a more merciful and beneficent task.

In the Middle East and the Caucasus there were 75,000 men, and he hoped that they might be substantially reduced in the near future. These troops had been there to expel Turks and Germans, and were there now merely to keep the people from flying at each other's throats until decisions had been reached at the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia, Great Britain had 30,000 men. After emphasizing the smallness of the number of troops actually in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that if Russia did not exist the bill would still be necessary. In North Russia and Siberia there were something like 20,000 men out of a total of 859,000, British troops comprising the contemplated army of occupation in the various areas during this trying period. From these 859,000 men it would be necessary to deduct 208,000, who were not combatants in any sense.

"To secure peace and tranquility throughout the immense regions that have fallen into our hands during the war and to secure fulfilment of the peace treaty and to enable us, in conjunction with our allies, to influence a settlement in Europe," said Mr. Churchill, "the total forces we propose to keep at our disposal are thus approximately 650,000 men."

Referring to a speech by a Deputy who had attributed the situation in Egypt to the military Government of the country, Mr. Churchill remarked that, whatever might be said, British soldiers and British generals were more in demand in every country of the world as law-givers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country. As a matter of fact, British rule under which Egypt had prospered so enormously, he asserted, never had been military, but civilian. Of course, in time of war, exceptional steps had to be taken, but the country had been administered through civilian authorities.



The Latest in British Flying Boats.

The above photographs show the F2A flying boat, the latest thing in British seaplanes. A crew of five is carried, two pilots, an observer, an engineer and a wireless operator. The photograph on the left shows the "bird" while in the air, with a complete wing spread of 98 feet. On the right is a photograph of the hydro-plane at rest. Inset is a picture of Lieut. M. A. Gardiner, R.A.F., who has just returned to Toronto, after seeing service with the North Sea Patrol.

SMUTS TO DEAL WITH HUNGARY

Indicating That Talking, Not Fighting, is Required in Enemy Country.

A despatch from Paris says:—The departure of General Jan Chritian Smuts, member of the British League of nations Commission for Budapest, instead of General Mangin, of the French army, who was first suggested as the allied representative to investigate certain problems in Hungary arising from the armistice, is regarded as an indication that talking, rather than fighting, will take place in Hungary, where the situation is believed by the allied officials to have improved greatly.

The Roumanian victory over the Bolsheviki on the Bessarabian border and the fact that Odessa is being revictualled, and is not being evacuated by the allies, lessen the chance for a Russian Bolsheviki union with the extremists of Hungary, who are evincing a profound inclination for good relations with the Entente.

The Roumanian armies, in co-operation with the French forces at Arad (Hungary, 145 miles southeast of Budapest), have received orders to occupy the new line of demarcation as fixed by the Paris conference, according to an announcement issued by the Roumanian Press Bureau. The allies armies have been received enthusiastically by the various populations who are living in constant fear of a Bolsheviki invasion.

GEN. ALLENBY RESTORES ORDER IN EGYPT.

A despatch from London says:—General Allenby, who is now in charge of the situation in Egypt, where disorders have been occurring, reported that order had been restored in Cairo and in Bellal. Twelve military columns are in operation in upper and lower Egypt, the General's report added, and the complete restoration of law and order was only a matter of time.

GERMANY ABLE TO PAY 6,000,000,000 FRS. IN CASH

A despatch from Paris Says:—Regarding the subject of the financial demands to be imposed on Germany, The Echo de Paris says that the Council of Four believes that Germany will be able to pay immediately six billion francs in money of various kinds. Deliveries of raw materials and manufactured goods from Germany, it says, will reach an undetermined sum which some optimists estimate will amount to thirty billion francs.

Queen Mary Awarded Medal By the French Government

A despatch from Paris says:—The Official Journal prints several pages of names of persons to whom the French Government has awarded medals. Included in the list of 24 persons to whom silver or gilt first-class medals are awarded are Queen Mary of Great Britain and the King of Spain.

AUSTRALIA WILL DEPORT TEN BOLSHEVIST LEADERS

A despatch from Brisbane, Australia, says:—The military authorities here have initiated prosecutions with a view to deporting ten Bolshevist leaders. The returned soldiers accordingly decided to discontinue anti-Russian demonstrations pending the Government's early replies to resolution previously mentioned.

5,000 AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO MARCH THROUGH LONDON

A despatch from London says:—On Anzac Day, April 25, there will be a triumphant march of Australian troops through London. The detachment, to the number of 5,000, will march from the west end of the city, passing the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor will take the salute.

Aeroplanes are the modern magic carpet of the world.—Mr. Handley Page.

Flossie Gay—"You'll never catch me again going out to dinner with an editor!" Her Friend—"Was he broke?" Flossie—"I don't know whether he was broke or not, but he ran a blue pencil through about half my order!"

ALLIES HOLD THE MURMAN RAILWAY

Prospects of Holding Out For Six Weeks Now Improved.

A despatch from London says:—News has reached London that a detachment of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian forces has succeeded in getting in touch with a detachment of allied forces in the region of Archangel. The position of the latter is anxious, but the allied troops command the Murman Railway and, consequently the western ports on the White Sea, and it is believed there should be no difficulty in getting reinforcements there by the middle of May. The recent reverses to the Bolsheviki are held to have improved the allied prospect of holding out.

Exploring Party Drifted 9 Months in Arctic Circle

A despatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, says:—Storker Storkerson, Arctic explorer, probably will arrive this week at Fort Yukon, Alaska, on his way to the outside from Herschel Island and the Arctic Ocean, according to word brought here by Captain Alex. Allen, Arctic trader and navigator.

Storkerson and four men recently landed on the northern Arctic ooast after drifting nine months on an iceberg. They set out with the hope that the ice-pack would carry them west to the low Siberian islands. Instead, it carried them about in a circle and landed them 73 miles from their starting point. Storkerson was a member of Stefansson's party, and took command of the expedition when illness forced Stefansson to leave the north.

NATIVE LEADERS IN EGYPT APPEAL TO THEIR FOLLOWERS.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says:—The native leaders appealed on March 27 to Egyptians to abstain from outrages, keep within the law and to place no obstacles in the way of those lawfully serving their country. They also appealed to the notables of the country to do all in their power to prevent anything that may lead to injury to the country. This appeal was distributed broadcast by airplanes.

TREATY READY FOR SIGNATURE BY WEDNEDAY OF NEXT WEEK

A despatch from Paris says:—The opinion was expressed on Friday by a responsible British authority that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday next.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph wires that he is able to state on the highest authority that by next Sunday a complete agreement will have been reached by the Council of Four.

Steadfast in adversity, wounded with a thousand wounds, Britain's hammer blows have never weakened nor faltered.—Gen. Pershing.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS FOUND SOLUTION OF GREATEST OF ALL PROBLEMS

Joint Industrial Conference of Employers and Workmen Had Settled the Question of Unrest.

A despatch from London says:—An optimistic view of the work of the industrial conference, comprising representatives of the employers and the trade unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body held on Friday to discuss a secret report made by the Committee of Ten that had been appointed to make recommendoaions as to an adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, in speaking of the result of the deliberations, said:

"We got along well: we do not anticipate any disagreement." While Sir Alan Macgregor Smith, chairman of the managing committee of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said the employers were prepared to honor the report immediately the trade unions accepted.

The secret report, it is understood, recommended the following immediate reforms:

A 48-hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

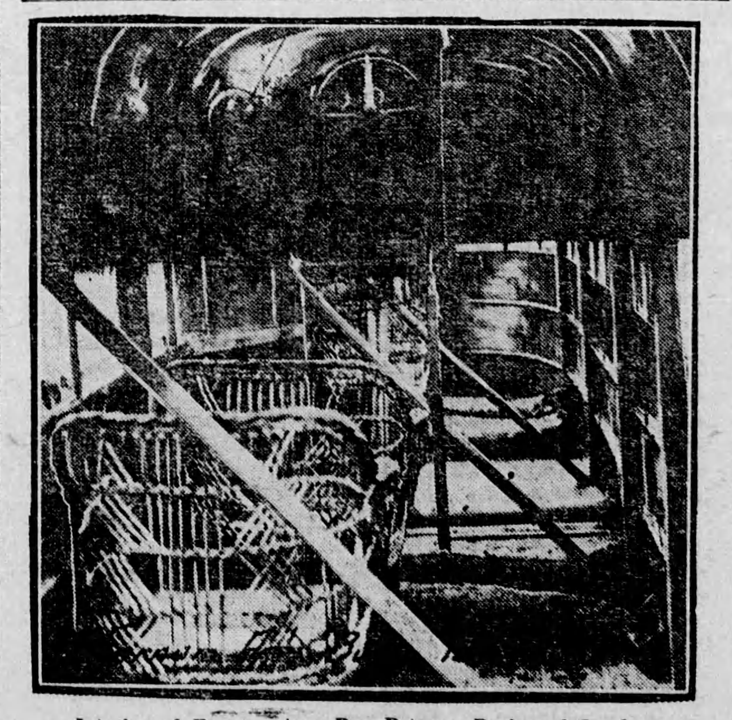
Trade Boards for organized trades.

The wages and hours recognized and the employers to be applied to all other workers and employers.

Trade conferences to be held on future war bonuses, the maintenance of the unemployed, and old-age pensions.

At the joint conference Mr. Henderson moved a resolution welcoming the report of the Provisional Joint Committee and agreed to submit it for acceptance. The Government, Mr. Henderson said, had declared its readiness to proceed at once with legislation and other steps necessary to carry the recommendations into effect. He added that the Provisional Joint Committee would remain intact until a standing committee were brought into being.

Sir Allan Smith, representing the Engineering Employers' Federation, seconded the resolution on behalf of the employers. He said the details of the report would be observed strictly, both in letter and spirit, and that he had no doubt as to the future of the industries of the country The resolution was carried. Minister of Labor Horne promised that the report would receive sympathetic consideration by the Government.



Interior of Farman Aero Bus Between Paris and London

An interior view of the comfortable passenger quarters in the Farman Aero Bus, which is now in operation between Paris and London. In its initial flight between the two capital cities, and carrying fourteen people, the giant aeroplane "The Farman Goliath" made the flight to London in the remarkable time of 160 minutes and returned in 190 minutes. It may be recollected that prior to the war the fastest train and boat service between the two cities was six hours and forty-five minutes. All the passengers were delighted with their experience. Crossing the Channel the machine flew at a height of 1,500 meters. Dinner was served aboard the machine and the passengers spent the remaining time playing cards. Mr. Farman, the originator of the air route, is studying many new air routes and one of the first which will shortly be inaugurated will be between Paris-Morocco, via Biarritz and Madrid.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Ap. 8.—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., 72⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 69⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 69⅝c; No. 1 feed, 67⅝c; No. 2 feed, 64⅛c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.05; No. 4 C.W., 99½c; rejected, 97c; feed, 96c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.80; No. 4 yellow, $1.77, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 70 to 72c; No. 3 white, 68 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20. 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, $1.70, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 93 to 98c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.65, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.75 to $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.65 to $9.75, in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 to $47 per ton; shorts, $44 to $47 per ton; good feed flour, $2.70 to $2.90 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $24 to $26 per ton; mixed, $22 to $23 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, prints, 56 to 58c.

Eggs—New laid, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., $5.00; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 27c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29½ to 30c; twin, 30 to 30½c.

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

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 58 to 60c; prints, 60 to 62c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c; new laid in cartons, 47 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $6.00; geese, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.10 to $1.15.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $3.25 to $3.75; primes, $2.50 to $3.00; Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb, 16-oz., $4.50 to $5.00 doz.; 12-oz., $3.50 to $4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per wine gallon, $1.85; per imperial gallon, $2.50; per 5 gals., $2.40; 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, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29¼; prints, 29½ to 30c. Comp. tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 8.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 81½c. Flour—Spring wheat, new standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled Oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $3.60 to $3.75. Bran, $42.25. Shorts, $44.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $26.50 to $27. Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 60 to 61c. Eggs—Fresh, 47c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.50. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 30½ to 32c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 8.—Good heavy steers, $14 to $15.75; choice butcher steers, $13.25 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.50 to $13.75; do, good, $12.50 to $13; do, medium, $11.50 to $12; do, common, $10.50 to $11; Bulls, choice, $10.75 to 11.75; do, medium bulls, $9 to $9.25; do, rough bulls, $7.75 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11.50 to $12.50; do, good, $10.25 to $11; do, medium, $9.25 to $9.50; do, common, $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.50; feeders, $11.50 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $7; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $12.50 to $13.50; yearlings, $12 to $14; spring lambs, $16.50 to $19.50; calves, good to choice, $14 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $20.35 to $20.50; do, weighed off cars, $20.65 to $20.75; do, f.o.b., $19.35 to $19.50; do, country points, $19.10 to $19.25.

Montreal, April 8.—Butchers' cattle, $10 to $12; butchers' bulls, $7 to $11.50; choice calves, $10 to $13; medium, $7 to $10; select hogs, $20; sows, $17; stags, $16.

BRINGING UP FATHER