GERMANS WHO FACE AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Not Only Ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince, But Rupprecht, von Capelle, Mackensen, von Below, U-Boat Commanders, Murderers, and Incendiaries in Allies' Criminal List.

Even though the melodramatic offer of the five younger sons of William Hohenzollern to stand trial at London in his stead be ignored or declined, two other Princes will be brought to the bar of interallied justice with the former Kaiser, according to recent cable despatches. They are the Crown Prince of Prussia and Rupprecht of Bavaria, who thus will have an opportunity, in a common peril, to reconcile their wartime jealousies and bickerings.

Army officers, submarine commanders, a Cabinet member, those responsible for the execution of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the instigators of murderous prison camp brutalities, looters and incendiaries in regions overrun—these are included in the international rogues' gallery. Some of them will be tried in the countries where their offences were committed. Those who ordered deportations from French towns probably will be arraigned at Paris; those who set the torch to Belgian cities, in Brussels. U-boat commanders, who sank hospital ships, however, and others whose offences are against humanity, such as the ex-Kaiser and the two Princes, may face their doom in London and be imprisoned meanwhile in the famous old Tower.

Before the Peace Treaty was signed notice was given to Germany that she would be required to surrender some offenders for trial before a tribunal representing five chief allied and associated powers, but no names were mentioned. It seems to be assured that the defendants will include the following men:

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, known to his admirers as "the anvil of the West," who is reported in official documents to have ordered his men to take no Britishers alive. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle compiled and edited a record of the evidence on which Great Britain based her charge that Rupprecht was responsible not only for that order, but for the execution of British prisoners. He is held responsible also for deportations from Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing and other towns.

Admiral Edward Charles Ernest von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine succeeding von Tirpitz, is the Cabinet member who faces arraignment for unrestricted submarine warfare He is held responsible not only for the policy of general U-boat activity, but for the atrocities practiced by their commanders. He is of plebeian birth, and achieved his high post because von Tirpitz found him an apt and industrious pupil. His father was a manufacturer at Celle, in Hanover, and claimed Hugenot descent; and the son was not raised to the nobility until 1912, after he had demonstrated to the then Kaiser his prospective usefulness.

Commanders Max Valentiner and von Forstner and Lieutenant Wilhelm Wernher, submarine commanders, are to be arraigned with von Capelle for sinking hospital ships. Each of these men was decorated by the Kaiser for some exceptional atrocity of the high seas, Valentiner, son of the Dean of the Sondersburg Cathedral, was credited with the sinking of the Lusitania, and was acclaimed in Germany therefor. Berlin newspapers asserted that he had sunk 128 vessels.

Field Marshal August von Mackensen is charged with thefts, incendiarism and executions in his spectacular onslaught into Rumania in 1916. He seized vast stocks of grain, a million head of cattle, two million sheep and goats, a third of a million pigs, and 69,000,000 marks in gold. His men set the torch to Rumanian villages, and are said to have shot down Rumanian prisoners solely for terrorization.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is 70 years old. He and Hindenburg are the only holders of the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. His age may protect him from extremely severe punishment.

General Otto von Below, charged with the burning of Ardenne and the shooting of 100 persons. Otto von Below served in Russia, then made an ineffectual effort to save Monastir, and later led the Austro-German forces in the offensive against the Italians along the Isonzo in October, 1917.

General Liman von Sanders, who fled ignominiously when his army in Mesopotamia was surrounded by the British, is charged with massacres of Armenians and Syrians.

Baron Oscar von der Lancken was head of the German political department in Brussels, and is held partly accountable for the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt. Ambassador Brand Whitlock and Hugh S. Gisson, Secretary to the Legation, appealed in vain to von der Lancken to intercede for the nurse. Not only did he decline, but he prevented appeals from being sent over his head to higher authorities. Further, he refused a request that the body be delivered to the Belgian School for Nurses after the execution.

General Baron Kurt von Manteuffel was military commander of Louvain when Miss Cavell was slain, and is held jointly responsible with the Baron for her death. General von Schroeder was the military officer immediately responsible for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

General von Tesey is charged with the execution of 112 civilians at Arlon in Belgium; General von Ostrowsky with the pillage of Deynze and the massacre of 163 civilians; Major von Buelow with the destruction of Aerschot and the execution of 150 civilians.

Generals Olsen and von Cassel are the highest officers under charges growing out of prison camp cruelties. They were in charge at Doberitz. Lieutenant Rudiger was guilty of brutality at Ruhleben, Major von Goertz at Magdeburg, and two brothers named Niemeyer at the Holzminden and Clausthal camps.

Some of the facts about the mistreatment and starvation of prisoners at these camps became public through official documents during the war. In many cases the brutalities inflicted upon the men, particularly the British, were the direct cause of death.

There remain two brothers named Rochlin, who were arrested by the French in the Sarre Valley, and were found to have stolen vast quantities of machinery. They had assembled their loot in a field, and it covered several acres.

These men are now on the international criminal docket. Possibly other names may be added later.

BRITAIN HAS LIST OF HUNS FOR TRIAL

A despatch from Paris says:—Although the German Peace Treaty provides a list of Germans the Allies want to try, and it must be submitted within 30 days from the time the Germans ratified the treaty, the Council of Five so far has done nothing toward making up such a list. It is understood, however, the English have a number of names already filed.

Americans, Japanese and Italians openly disfavor trying to extradite the former Kaiser, and the French are lukewarm upon the matter. So it is expected it will be a British fight to insist on the trial in London.

Constant vigilance against weeds is the price required to maintain a clean farm.

A newsboy on the corner was shouting "'Xtra. Read all about the big robbery." A motorist stopped at the words and inquired: "Has the price of 'gas' been hoisted again?"

$50,000 FOR FLIGHT INDIA TO SOUTH AFRICA

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Express offers a prize of £10,000, open to the whole world with the exception of the late enemy countries, for an air flight establishing communication on a commercial basis with India and South Africa.

All competing machines must carry a cargo of at least one ton on both outward and homeward flights.

Factors to be considered in the award will be the average reliability and air worthiness of the machines.

AUSTRIANS TO BUILD RAILWAYS FOR ITALY

A despatch from Paris says:—The Austrian Treaty incorporates a provision that within five years Italy may demand that Austria build two railways through Reschen and Prodill Passes, for which Italy will pay, and which will become Italian Government property.

WAKE UP.

OUR town should wake up to the fact that some one else is occupying the seat that really belongs to us. This intruder represents out-of-town business houses that take away business that should go to our own merchants. When will our town wake up? As long as we remain asleep the intruder will keep his place. Only when we decide on the policy of co-operation are we fully awake. We have seen the havoc and ruin of neglecting home interests. Now is the time for Co-operation.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 22.—Man. 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.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93¼c; No. 3 CW, 90¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 90¼c; No. 1 feed, 88¾c; No. 2 feed, 84½c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 82 to 85c, according to freights.

American corn—Nominal.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, $1.29¼c; No. 4 CW, $1.25¼; rejected, $1.19¼; feed, $1.19¼.

Barley—Malting, $1.22 to $1.26.

Peas—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.25 to $10.50, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, $42 per ton; shorts, $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.90 to $2.95 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $21 to $23 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 37 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c; creamery, fresh made, 47 to 48c.

Eggs—New laid, 41 to 42c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.

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

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½; Stilton, 33½ to 34c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 47c; creamery prints, 52 to 54c.

Eggs—New laid, 48 to 49c; new laid in cartons, 52 to 53c.

Beans—Canadian, $3 to $4.25.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 ot 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 65c; rolls, 37c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 56c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 60c; clear bellies, 41c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 36c; tubs, 37½c; pails, 37¾c; prints, 39c; Compound tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32½c; pails, 32¼ to 32¾c; prints, 33 to 33½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 22.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 98½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled Oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.75 to $5. Bran, $42. Shorts, $44. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30. Cheese, finest easterns, 26½ to 27c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs, fresh, 64c; selected, 58c; No. 1 stock, 52c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.50. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $33.50 to $34. Lard, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 38¾c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 22.—Choice heavy steers, $14 to $14.75; good heavy steers, $13 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.75 to $13.25; do, good, $12 to $12.50; do, med., $11.50 to $12; do, com., $9.25 to $9.75; bulls, choice, $11.25 to $11.75; do, med., $10.25 to $10.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $10.50 to $11.25; do, good, $10.25 to $10.50; do, med., $9 to $9.25; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.75; feeders, $12.50 to $13; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $150; do, com. and med, $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $10 to $11; yearlings, $13.50 to $15; spring lambs, per cwt., $20 to $22; calves, good to choice, $17.50 to $21; hogs, fed and watered, $24 to $24.25; do, weighed off cars, $24.25 to $24.50; do, f.o.b., $23.25.

Montreal, July 22.—Choice milk-fed calves, $15 to $17 per 100 pounds; others, $8. Sheep, $6 to $9. Spring lambs, 18c per lb. Hogs, $22 to $24 per 100 pounds fo choice selects off cars. Choice steers, $10 to $13 per 100 pounds. Butchers' cattle, $6 to $9 per 100 pounds.

NEW GIANT OF THE AIR.

British Dirigible Will Have Cruising Radius of 16,000 Miles.

Word has reached air experts of Canada that the British Government has begun the construction of the largest dirigible that has yet been undertaken in the world, one that will carry an equipment of six airplanes for its own protection against heavier-than-air craft.

This dirigible and the two hangars to be built for it will cost nine million, according to information reaching military men here. It will have a capacity of ten million cubic feet, will be 1,100 feet long, 137 feet in diameter and capable of lifting 100 tons, which would be more than double the lifting capacity of the R-34, which has just made a round-trip voyage across the Atlantic. The cluising radius of the new dirigible, which will be finished in from 18 to 20 months, is given as 16,000 miles, and it could, it is claimed, easily undertake the voyage from England to Australia.

SOUTH ALBERTA CROPS A FAILURE

Severe Drought Causes Serious Condition in Southern Part of Province.

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—The cloaking of the actual crop conditions in Southern Alberta this year has been a disaster, according to a statement made this morning by H. W Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta.

He said that the present situation which has arisen as a result of the severe drought is nothing short of a calamity, and the optimistic reports which were sent out from different sections of the Province in an attempt to buoy up the spirits of the people, have brought about a serious condition of affairs, and the remedy must be suggested quick before matters reach a critical stage.

Though not pessimistic, Mr. Wood said that conditions are indeed serious. The crop of the south is a failure, and the farmers are without feed for their stock. He does not consider that there is sufficient feed in the north to supply the stock, and unless some prompt action is taken there will be heavy loss suffered by the farmers and stockmen.

HUNGARY'S SOVIET TOTTERING TO FALL

A despatch from Vienna says:—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Soviet. General Boehm, Commander of the armies, has been imprisoned. Reports have been circulated that he required rest in a sanitarium.

Strumfeld, second in command, is reported to have fled.

Statements that Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, has been invited to a conference by the Allies have given rise to reports that he has accepted this subterfuge as a means of escaping from Hungary without the intention of returning. It is denied, however, that he has left Hungary thus far, or even departed from the Capital.

PRINCE SAILS ON AUGUST 5.

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will embark on the battleship Renown for Canada on August 5.

MANY SOLDIERS TURN TO FARMING

One Out of Every Five Returned Men Would Change Old Employment.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Of 273,444 members of the Canadian army who completed the demobilization questionaires issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 87,771 desire to make agriculture or stock-raising their future avocation. Of the number 72,218 were previously engaged in those pursuits. There is, however, a net gain of 15,553 recruits for agriculture. While 4,716 men previously employed on the land have expressed a wish on demobilization to enter new occupations, 20,269 intend to desert other callings to become farmers. Of the men who wish to abandon farming, 3,400 have expressed a desire to enter the professional and general group of callings, 350 the mechanical trades, and 530 the occupations classed as domestic and personal services. The total accessions to the professional and general occupations number 20,409, and the desertions from those occupations total 12,708.

The questionaires indicate that one out of every five soldiers desires to change his occupation upon his return to civilian life.

MAKE BIG PROGRESS ON PLANE ENGINES

A despatch from Berne says:—According to Essen despatches to Swiss newspapers, German manufacturers, after lengthy experiments, have succeeded in creating a gasoline turbine. The engine, it is asserted, will enable an airplane to fly virtually without noise.

The despatches add that several airplanes fitted with the new engines are being constructed. They will have a capacity of 64 passengers each.

COMPULSORY WORK LATEST FOR HUNS

A despatch from Berlin says:—Allied representatives have told the German delegation at Versailles, it is reported here in Government circles, that Germany must be prepared to introduce measures for compulsory work, if necessary.

This, it was said, was intended as a means of bringing about prompt execution of the reparation work in Northern France, utilizing troops and a half million civilian laborers.

Officers here said the Allied conferences on this subject were conducted in a friendly spirit. These officials agreed that Germany has a problem in her labor troubles.

WHY NO CANADAIANS IN THE LONDON PARADE

A despatch from London says:—Canadian Headquarters have issued an explanation of the absence of Canadian troops from the great London Peace procession on Saturday.

They say that it is a matter of deep regret, but it has been found impossible to accept the invitation extended by the War Office to the Canadian forces to take part in the Peace celebration procession. Unfortunately, owing to the Canadian scheme of demobilization, all organized units have already been repatriated.

Canadian soldiers still remain in this country, but while they individually represent a number of fighting units, the circumstances of their departure prevent their being given ceremonial formation.

NEW WAR LOAN MAY BE TAXED.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Preliminary preparations for the Dominion loan, which is to be floated in the fall, are under way.

Now that the war is over, and financial conditions are more normal, it is regarded as probable that the loan will not be tax-exempt, as was its wartime predecessors. Should the Government decide to follow this course, there is little doubt that the rate of interest yield will be made quite attractive, as compared with the rate at which Vivtory bonds can now be bought in the open market.

He (just to make conversation)—"Do you think opals are unlucky?" She (meaningly)—"I should prefer a diamond, if it's all the same to you."

BRINGING UP FATHER