OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AN HISTORIC EVENT

Inauguration of Parliament Carried Out With All the Ceremonial and Pomp of Pre-War Days—Magnificent Interior of Stately Pile Lends Added Dignity to Brilliant Scene.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament is settled in its new, although uncompleted, home on the Hill. The opening on Thursday afternoon was accompanied by the most brilliant and most gorgeous display that perhaps has ever attended the inauguration of a Parliament in Canada.

The ceremonial and pomp, which tradition associates with such an event, were carried out as in the days prior to the war. The splendor attaching to the opening was more noticeable because of the almost total suspension of social display during the war. Then, too, the limited facilities in the Victoria Museum, where the law-makers were accommodated since the old building was destroyed by fire in 1916, did not lend themselves to any pretentious ceremonial.

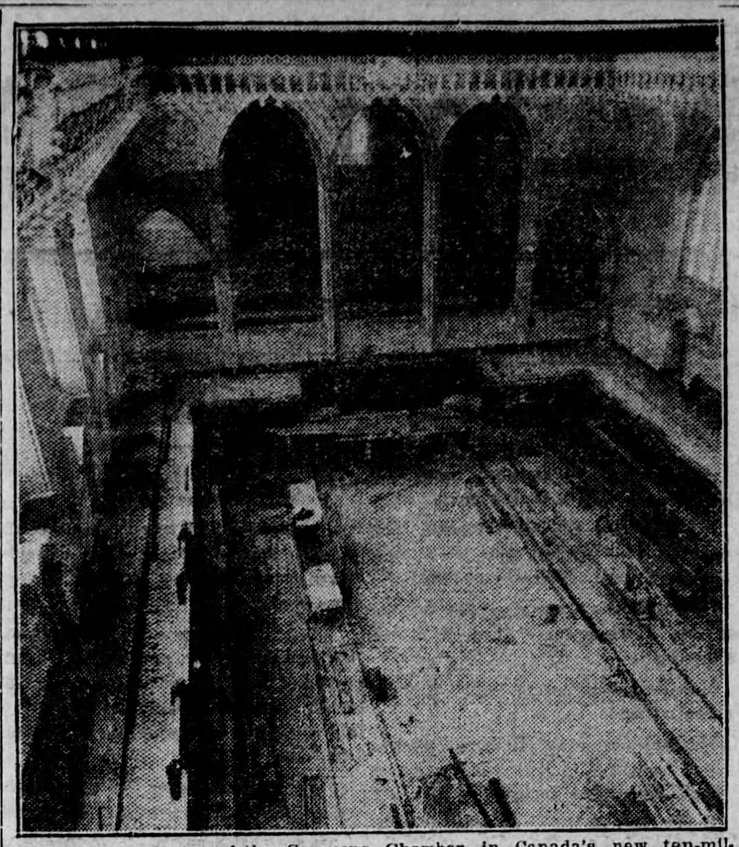
The use for the first time of the new building in itself was an historical event which added to the dignity of the occasion. And the magnificent interior of the sately pile, which is a monument to this young country's aggressiveness, with its costly marble walls, and the grandiose Commons Chamber, with high ceiling and chaste appearance, provided a background for a great spectacle.

With all this splendor and the great social display it was but natural that the attendance should be large. There were hundreds who could not obtain invitation cards because of the great demand, and even the fortunate ticket-holders started to gather as early as 1 o'clock. While the floor of the House was occupied by an assembly of the political, social and official life of the nation, with the women wearing beautiful gowns, and while the galleries were taxed with a crowd, most of the women of which wore afternoon dress, there was an unusual democratic touch added to the event by the presence of some uninvited guests. These were a number of the workmen employed on the building. Unobservable from the floor of the chamber, they viewed the proceedings from a position almost on top of the ceiling, having located themselves between the marble decorative scheme near the top of the walls and the ceiling.

The Speech from the Throne was short, and forcast nothing unexpected. The legislation it intimated would be brought down included a bill to provide for the amendment of the Patent Act, of the Loan & Trust Companies' Acts, the Indian Act and the Exchequer Court Act, and a bill to ratify the International Opium Convention.

The scene on the floor of the House, which for the day was used as the Senate Chamber, was a brilliant one. The members' desks had not been placed in position and all the available space was filled with chairs.

The striking uniform of the Duke of Devonshire, the costly evening dresses and jewels of the ladies, the crimson and ermine robes of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Windsor uniforms of the Privy Councillors, the scarlet gowns of the Papal delegates, Mgr. Di Maria, Archbishop Gauthier and his assistant, Mgr. Routhier, the khaki of the military officers and the navy blue of the naval officers accompanying his Excellency all added to the richness and picturesqueness of the spectacle.



An unusual view of the Commons Chamber in Canada's new ten-million-dollar Parliament Buildings. The floor section was not finished when this photograph was taken a few days ago. The view was taken from the scaffolding near the ceiling, looking toward the Speaker's dais.

ALLIES WILL PERMIT TURKS POSSESSION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Premier Lloyd George Defends Decision as Fulfilment of Pledge to Indian Moslems Who Fought in War—The Straits Will Be Free and Garrisoned by Entente.

A despatch from London says:—The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the Allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation, Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons on Thursday, when the question of the future of Turkey was brought up for debate. The decision, said the Premier, was a balance of advantages and disadvantages, and it was upon this balance and after weighing carefully all the arguments pro and con, that the Council concluded that, on the whole, the better course for achieving the common end was to retain the Turk in the capital of the Bosphorus.

Referring to the agreement made early in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution of 1917, and the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different porter at the gates," however. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of these gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

The Premier referred to the "perfectly deliberate pledge" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was asserted that Great Britain was not fighting to deprive the Turks of Constantinople subject to the Straits being internationalized and neutralized, and he remarked parenthetically that this was what would be done with the Straits. This pledge, he explained, was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans, but was made to re-assure the English people and the Mohammedans of India. He pointed out that Great Britain was the greatest Mohammedan power in the world, and that as a result of the Government's statement of its war aims there had been an increase in recruiting in India at a time when Great Britain was making a special effort to raise additional troops.

The influence which had deceided the Peace Conference to retain the Turks in Constantinople, the Premier continued, had come from India. The two peace delegates of India at Paris, neither of whom was a Mohammedan, had declared that unless the allies retained the Turks in Constantinople their action would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire, the Premier informed the House.

Without the aid of India, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, Turkey could not have been conquered, and nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in Asia than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word. He promised, however, that when the peace terms were disclosed, they would be found drastic enough to satisfy Turkey's bitterest foe.

Points From Speech of British Premier

A despatch from London says:—"When the treaty with Turkey is published the greatest enemy of the Turk will realize that he (the Turk) has been abundantly punished for his follies, blunders and crimes," said Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Thursday in announcing that Turkey is to remain in Europe, retaining Constantinople.

"The Dardanelles, however, will be kept open by the constant presence of Allied warships."

"Minorities will be protected, not by diplomatic notes, but by the Turk's knowledge that he is under the menace of British, French and Italian guns."

"Turkey's forts will be dismantled and she is not to be permitted to have troops near the straits."

"It has been decided to leave the Turks Constantinople, but it would be the height of folly to trust the guardianship of the gates (Dardanelles) to the people who have betrayed their trust."

"The gates will never be closed by the Turks in the face of a British ship again."

FALLS FIVE MILES IN TWO MINUTES

Airman's Plunge From Clouds Witnessed by Thousands.

A despatch from Dayton, O., says:—An airplane carrying Major R. W. Schroeder, chief test pilot at McCook field, fell over five miles on Friday after reaching an altitude of 36,020 feet, said to be 5,020 feet higher than the world's record.

The officer is in hospital suffering from shock and temporary partial blindness. Instruments on the machine indicated that it fell more than five miles in two minutes. While still 2,000 feet above the earth the plane righted itself and glided to a graceful landing. The pilot was discovered sitting erect and apparently lifeless.

The plunge was witnessed by thousands of people, and for a brief time spectators thought a comet had appeared in the sky. The trail of vapor in the wake of the plane gave rise to this belief.

Instruments on his machine told the story of the aviator's experience. The thermometer registered a temperature of 55 degrees below zero centrigrade, or 67 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Altitude figures from the barograph reading indicated a height of 37,000 feet, and showed an official altitude of 36,020 feet, a new world's record.

Leaving the field at 10.45 Friday morning Major Schroeder battled for two hours and five minutes against changing air currents and bitter cold atmosphere. Finally he lost consciousness and the plane dropped. Officers of the field said it must have fallen into a tail spin, as otherwise it would have collapsed when he regained consciousness and righted it, after a descent of more than five miles.

The sudden change in air pressure from less than three pounds at 36,000 feet to 17.7 pounds at sea level crushed the gasoline tanks on the plane and caused them to collapse, besides jolting the pilot to his senses.

The World Aloft.

Britain is out to become king of the air as well as queen af the seas. English statesmen have mapped out a program of singular scope and daring. The Department of Civil Aeronautics has an appropriation of $15,000,000 for its work. England has continued many of her wartime contracts so as to provide for the perpetuation of aircraft building plants. Salesmen are demonstrating machines in every country in the world. To stimulate interest in South America the government has presented fifty machines to the Chilean Government.

France has taken the cue from England and is sending airplane missions to various parts of the world. Several of the best types of French planes were given to the Argentne, where rapid progress in aviation is being made. Peru adopted the French system as its own, has imported large numbers of planes, also some flying instructors from France.

Japan has drawn largely upon French material for the flying arm of her service. More than 100 instructors have been put under contract to work in aviation schools and flying fields of the island empire.

Italy has sensed the importance of peace-time aviation and has sent to South America a fully equipped flying squadron, consisting of some twenty-six officers and eighty-five enlisted men, and a varied line of land and water planes, from giant Capronis to the small Bugatti scout.

Great things are being done in the world of flying by these nations. For example, England has established mail and passenger-carrying routes, using Handley-Page and Vickers bombing types, in Spain, in China, and up and down the coast of South America from Pernambuco, Brazil, to Buenos Aires. This latter system is to be only a part of a proposed aerial line connecting London and the capital of the Argentine via Gibraltar and Dakar on the west coast of Africa.

Advance Guard Reaches Holy Land

A despatch from New York says:—A band of 634 Jews from Southern Russia, who pooled every cent of their life savings to charter a steamer at Odessa with the 3,000,000 roubles they raised, have landed at Jaffa, in Palestine, according to a despatch made public here by the Zionist organization of America.

The immigrants broke through the Governmental and Zionist restrictions holding them back until the land is opened to immigration by the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, the despatch said.

The entire Jewish community of Jaffa greeted this, the first large group of Jews reported to have reached Palestine, as the advance guard of a "world mass migration of Jews to the Holy Land," it was stated.

Cable From King to Parliament

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Speaker of the Commons read the following cablegram from the King on Thursday:

"London, Feb. 23, 1920.

"I desire you will convey to my faithful Senate and House of Commons of Canada my warmest greetings on this the first occasion of their assembling in the new buildings, with the erection of which my son is proud to have been associated. It is my firm assurance that the deliberations of the Parliament of Canada will, as in the past, redound to the happiness and prosperity of the great Dominion, whose well-being is so vital to the whole Empire."

Propose to Fly From Norwich to Montreal

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—G. Black Murray, pilot, and A. C. F. Lukes, aeronautical engineer for a local aerial transport company, propose to fly from Norwich, England, to Montreal. They leave early in March for England. It is planned to use a 900-horsepower twin-engine tractor biplane capable of making 150 miles an hour. The estimated time of the flight is 18 hours for the 2,700 miles.

First "Sea Bank" Established on the Liner Imperator

A despatch from London says:—The former German liner, Imperator, now flying the British flag, is on the way to New York, with the first "sea bank" on board. It is a branch of the London City and Midland Bank, and has offices both in the first and second-class cabin. The business done consists mainly of foreign exchange transactions.

Grain and Live Stock

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 97½c; No. 3 C.W., 93½c; extra No. 1 feed, 93½c; No. 1 feed, 92c; No. 2 feed, 91½c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.71½; No. 4 C.W., $1.45½; rejected, $1.31½; feed, $1.31½, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.89; No. 4 yellow, $1.86, track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, $1.00 to $1.02, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03; No. 2 do., $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do., $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $3.02 to $2.03; No. 2 do., $1.98 to $2.07; No. 3 do., $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.75 to $1.77, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.55 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.77 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.80 to $11, Montreal; $11 in Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.60 to $3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $27 to $28; mixed, per ton, $25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17 track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs—New laid, cases returnable, 65c to 67c. Butter—Creamery solids, 56c to 58c; do. prints, 57c to 59c. Honey—White, per lb., 60-lb., tins, net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins gross, 21½c to 22½c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 23c to 24c. Live Poultry—Buying prices delivered, Toronto:—Hens, over 5 lbs., live, 33c, dressed, 33c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., live, 30c, dressed, 30c; hens, under 4 lbs., live, 25c, dressed, 28c; spring chickens, live, 28c, dressed, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milkfed, live, 29c; dressed, 34c to 36c; roosters, live, 25c; dressed, 30c; turkeys, live, 35c; dressed, 50c; geese, live, 22c, dressed, 24c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 35 to 37c; do., heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 48 to 51c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 58c.

Cured Meats—Long, clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¼c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Compound tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29¼ to 29¾c; prints, 30½ to 31c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 2.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.16; do., No. 3, $1.11½. Flour, new standard, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $5.25 to $5.35. Bran, $45.25. Shorts, $52.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, $26 to $27. Cheese, finest easterns, 26 to 26½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 62 to 63c; seconds, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 76 to 77c; selected, 60 to 62c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $3.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 2.—Choice, heavy steers, $13 to $13.50; good heavy steers, $12.25 to $12.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to $12; do., good, $10.75 to $11; do., medium, $10 to $10.50; do., common, $7 to $8; bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., medium, $9 to $9.50; do., rough, $6.50 to $6.75; butcher cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $9 to $9.25; do., medium, $8 to $8.50; do., common, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $10; feeders, $10 to $11; canners and cutters, $5 to $6; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $165; do., common and medium, $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $165; sheep, $6.50 to $13; lambs, per cwt., $18 to $23; calves, good to choice, $19 to $23; hogs, fed and watered, $19; do., weighed off cars, $19.25; do., f.o.b., $18; do., do., country points, $17.75.

Montreal, March 2.—Butcher heifers, common, $7.50 to $9; butcher cows, medium, $6.50 to $9; canners, $5.50; cutters, $5.75 to $6.50; butcher bulls, common, $7.50 to $9.50. Good veal, $18 to $20; medium, $16 to $17. Ewes, $9 to $12; lambs, good, $16.50 to $17; common, $15.50 to $16.50. Hogs, off car weights, selects, $19; sows, $15.50.

German Troops Need Another Whipping

A despatch from Geneva says:—German war prisoners returning home from France, of whom 200,000 have already been repatriated, go through Switzerland singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and "Deutschland Uber Alles," and declaring that they are going home to prepare for the next war.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL IN CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG

Top Row—Not members of Council.

Second Row, left to right—Salmon, Sask; G. Mead, Capt. H. A. Dickson, N.S.; J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro.

Third Row—W. T. Westgate, Windsor; D. Scott, Ottawa; M. Prevey, W. Cummings, J. A. Carruthers.

Front Row—E. T. Love, Edmonton; M. Robertson, Belleville; J. A. Calder, Moose Jaw; A. McKay, G. Ligget, Donaldson, Attwood, Ont.

BRINGING UP FATHER