ALLIES TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE AND CONTROL TURK ELECTIONS

Supreme Council Take Drastic Steps to Put an End to Turkey's Defiance—Treatment of Armenians is Cause of Action on Part of Entente.

A despatch from London says:—The allies have decided to occupy Constantinople, the Daily Express learns.

The Daily Telegraph on Friday made a feature of a report that the Allies have decided on the military and naval occupation of Constantinople in consequence of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks.

The newspaper's version of the report represents Great Britain as determined to occupy the Turkish capital, and says she has invited France and Italy to co-operate, and that their replies are awaited.

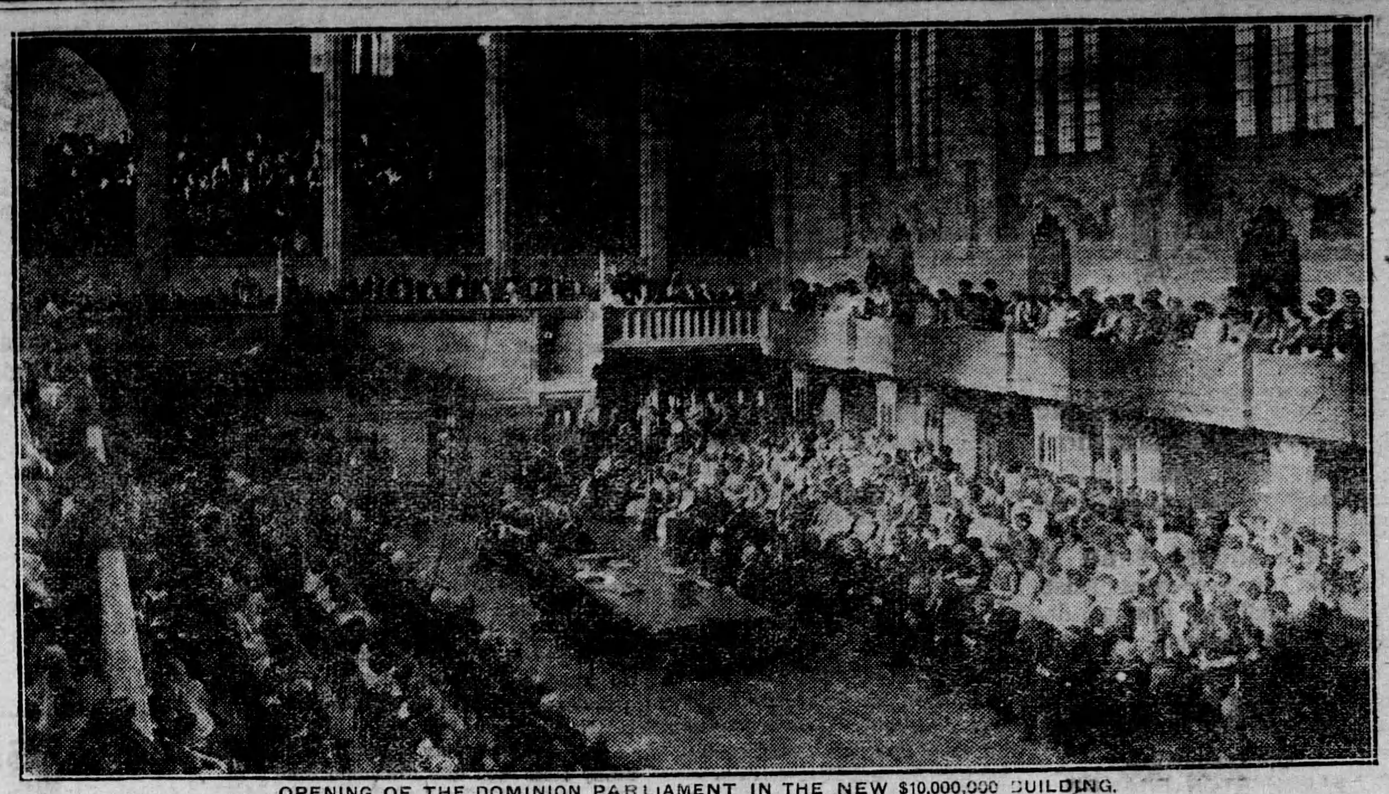
A despatch from Paris says:—On proposals by Premier Venizelos, of Greece, the Supreme Allied Council has decided upon energetic action at Constantinople, backed by military measures, says "Pertinax," political editor of the Echo de Paris. He says orders appear already to have been given British military and naval forces in the vicinity of the Turkish capital.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Turkish Nationalists are expected to be prominent in the new Cabinet, and it is probable such prominent figures as Roulf Bey, Deputy for Sivas, and even Mustapha Kemal, Nationalist leader in Anatolia, may have places. It is considered probable the new Cabinet will strongly oppose ratification of a peace treaty if it does not recognize claims of the Nationalists.

Allied high commissioners here have been insisting the Cabinet should better conditions in Anatolia, especially since recent disorders at Marash and in Cilicia. The Constantinople Government has been virtually powerless, as Mustapha Gemal has been in full control in Anatolia.

While the announcement that the Turks will be left in Constantinople has been welcomed especially by the Sultan's supporters, it is daily becoming clearer that Mustapha Kemal's forces in Asia Minor will not accept peacefully the partitioning of Asiatic Turkey which the Supreme Council is believed to contemplate. It is universally conceded Mustapha Kemal represents the real power of Turkey.

Through their cantrol of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, it is asserted, Mustapha Kemal's Nationalists virtually dominate and laugh at the allied threats to the Sultan and allied naval displays in the straits. The real Government is at Angora, beyond reach of naval guns, and the Nationalists boast the allies cannot recruit armies and raise sufficient money to carry on war in the interior of Asia Minor or retain occupied sections.



OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT IN THE NEW $10,000,000 BUILDING.
The photo shows the scene as His Excellency the Governor-General was reading the speech from the Throne

EXCHANGE SITUATION IMPROVES

Remarkable Recovery in Sterling and Canadian Dollar.

A despatch from New York says:—The remarkable recovery that occurred on Thursday in sterling exchange was the dominating influence on the market. The rate, advancing 12½ cents over Wednesday's closing, touched $3.58½, the highest since January 28. Since the best price of the year to date was $3.79¼, and the worst price $3.18, considerably more than half of the great decline which culminated a month ago has been recovered.

On the Exchange Market it was reported on Thursday that buying of exchange in London was exceptionally active, and bills were not offered freely. Rates for exchange on other European markets moved similarly in their favor.

Financial men here state that the rapid recovery in sterling—it has advanced 23 cents almost within a week—is partly reaction from a much-overdone speculation for the decline. Sales of securities by London in New York have also cut a figure.

It is admitted, however, that the movement has a deeper significance. Economically and politically, the signs in Europe have been encouraging enough in the last few weeks to put some quietus on the pessimistic talk about Europe with which the American market has been favored. It is also believed here that recent indications of probable steps to save Germany from bankruptcy have had something to do with increasing financial confidence.

Canadian dollars were at 88 at market closing, a very considerable improvement over recent quotations.

Wild Geese Made Mistake in Forecasting Weather

A despatch from New York says:—Thousands of half-famished wild geese cover the ice in Great South Bay, along Long Island, seeking food at water holes, according to reports from the game wardens. The bay, a favorite spot for wild fowl, is covered with ice three feet thick, an almost unprecedented condition for March. Residents along the bay shore and others are feeding many of the fowl.

British Food 136 Per Cent. Over Pre-War Rates

A despatch from London says—The cost of all principal articles of food in England rose in January to 136 per cent. over the pre-war level, and is 125 per cent. on rent, clothing, light and fuel, according to statistics prepared by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

57,702 IMMIGRANTS DURING 1919

9,914 From British Isles, 40,715 From U.S.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A total of 57,702 immigrants to Canada during the last fiscal year is reported in the annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, tabled in the House of Commons. Of these 40,715 came from the United States, 9,914 from the United Kingdom and 7,073 from other European countries. This compares with immigration in the preceding year of 71,314 from the United States, 3,178 from the United Kingdom, and 4,583 from Continental countries. The decrease in the immigration from the United States is therefore 43 per cent. over that of the preceding year.

The immigration of unaccompanied British children is expected to be resumed this year, after being suspended since 1916. Since then 29,634 applications have been received, chiefly through children's homes, for permission to enter Canada.

LIVING COST HIGHER IN FRANCE

Increase of 50 Per Cent. Owing to New Transportation Rates.

A despatch from Paris says:—The cost of living in France has jumped 50 per cent. as a result of the passage of a law increasing by from 40 to 100 per cent. the cost of transportation, railroad, subway and taxi fares, and the prices of gas, electricity, bread, refrigerated meat, postal rates and municipal taxes.

Economists estimate that the purchasing value of the franc, reduced four-fifths since 1914, may be reduced still further as soon as the Federal Income tax, the percentages of which is yet unsettled, is enforced.

TURKS KEEP SACRED PLACES ONLY

The Ottoman Empire to be Stripped of All Other Territory.

A despatch from London says:—Turkey is stripped of virtually all her territory in Europe, but retains the sacred places, by the treaty now being completed by the conference of Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, it became known on Thursday.

Thrace has been awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference, but the present conference is charged with the task of working out plans whereby the Turks will keep control of the sacred places and Adrianople.

Smyrna will be placed under Greek control.

The Farmer's Export Market.

The Canadian farmer to-day wants reasonable proof that any increase he makes in live stock will find its market. That is the crux of live stock farming. The farmer wants a return for his investment of capital, labor and care.

Month by month the evidence is accumulating that there is a market which the Canadian can reach of which the fringe has scarcely been touched. Prospects for exports of meats become clearer every month. Devastation of war in Europe left a deep cut in the supplies which will take years to restore, if indeed, they will ever get back to a pre-war level.

A able compiled for the International Institute of Agriculture by Mr. T. K. Doherty, LL.B., given in the "Agricultural Gazette," shows that, excluding Russia, there was throughout Europe between 1914 and 1918 a drop of six million head in cattle, 9½ million head in sheep, and the enormous total of 24¼ million in hogs. The last named is a loss of almost 50%. Despite material increases in some countries, mainly on the American continent, in that period there was a world decrease in swine and sheep, though a net increase of 7% in cattle.

There is another factor which will have a more direct appeal to the farseeing farmer. It is that for years before the war the decline in the world's supply of live stock had been proceeding so steadily and irresistibly as to amount to little less than "slow starvation" in meats. This was not confined to one country; it was universal.

Our Canadian position is typical. Between 1908 and 1915 sheep and cattle declined from 20% to 25% and hogs remained about the same for the nine years. A similar tendency was noticeable in the United States, where between 1908 and 1917, despite an increase in swine, there were marked decreases in cattle and sheep.

Put in plainest English, this means that there has not been in the world for several years a sufficient number of meat providing animals to meet the demand. Especially is the demand for meat great in Great Britain, which is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. Precisely there have our Canadian meats, notably bacon, already won a high place; the product is preferred and the access to the market is easy. The lesson is obvious. More live stock should be produced on Canadian farms for export to a market already waiting for our supplies. These meat exports will be a factor of increasing importance in maintaining the general prosperity of the Dominion. The two simplified tables below show the quantity and value of farm products exported in the five-year period, 1914-1918, and give an outline of the trade which could be done were the right type of live stock produced in sufficient numbers within the Dominion:

Canadian Meat Exports.

(In millions of pounds)

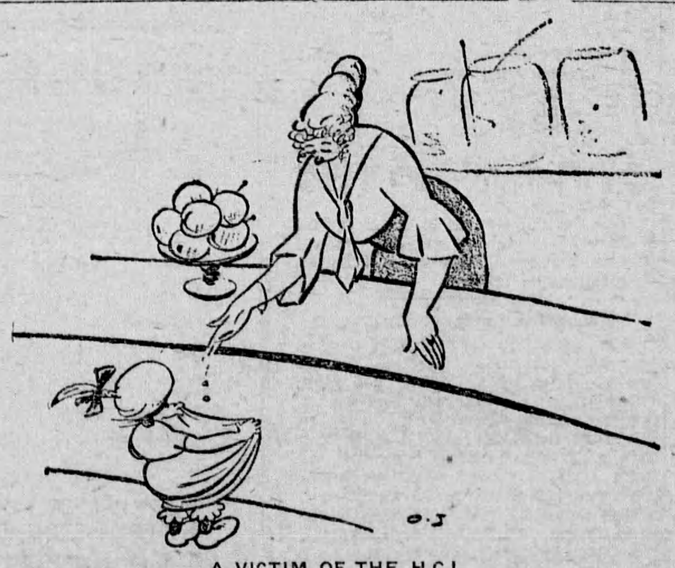
	1914-1919
Bacon	653
Beef	214
Hams	41
Pork	58¼
Canned Meats	41¾
Other Meats	19½
Total all meats	1,027½

(Value in millions of dollars)

	1914-1918
Bacon	142½
Beef	37½
Hams	7¼
Pork	9½
Canned Meats	12¾
Other Meats	2
Total all meats	$211½

Immense Sugar Deliveries From Japan to European Ports

A despatch from Berlin says:—Japan has succeeded in delivering forty million pounds of refined cane sugar to European Mediterranean ports in the last two months, according to the Allegmein Zeitung, which declares the feat one which formerly was believed impossible of accomplishment. Most of the sugar comes from a Java refinery, the newspaper says.



A VICTIM OF THE H.C.L.

"Five cents worth of mixed candy, please!"
"Here you are; mix it yourself!"

Grain and Live Stock

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Mar. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77.

Manitoba oats—No. C.W., 98c; No. 3 C.W., 93½c; extra No. 1 feed, 93½c; No. 1 feed, 93c; No. 2 feed, 92¾c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.73; No. 4 C.W., $1.46; rejected, $1.36; feed, $1.36, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.94; No. 4 yellow, $1.90, 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, $2.00 to $2.01; No. 2, do., $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do., $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping point, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $2.02 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, $10.80 to $11.00, Montreal; $11.00 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, 61c to 62c.

Butter—Creamery solids, 56c to 58c; do., prints, 57c to 59c.

Honey—White, per lb., 68-lb. tins net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins, gross, 21½c to 22½c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 23c to 24c.

Live poultry—Buyers prices delivered Toronto—Hens, over 5 lbs, 40c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., 37c; Hens, under 4 lbs., 35c; spring chickens, 30c; spring chickens, milk fed, 35c; roosters, 35c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 50c; Geese, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 40c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., 37c; hens, under 4 lbs., 35c; spring chickens, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milk fed, 36c to 40c; roosters, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 55c; geese, 24c.

Cheese—Large, 29½c to 30c; twins, 30c to 30½c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 35c to 36c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 49c to 51c; backs, plain, 49c to 50c; backs, boneless, 52c to 56c; breakfast bacon, 42c to 46c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Barrelled meats—Pickled pork, $46; mess pork, $45.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 32½c; in cases, 28c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c; fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Lard—Tierces, 30 c to 30½c; tubs, 30½c to 31c; pails, 30¾c to 31c; prints, 31½c to 32c. Compound lard, tierces, 27½c to 28c; tubs, 28c to 28½c; pails, 28¼c to 28¾c; prints, 30c to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Mar. 9—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.17; Canadian Western, No. 3, $1.12½c. Flour—New standard grade, $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, car lots, $28 to $29. Cheese—Finest easterns, 26½ to 27c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 61 to 62c; seconds, 58c. Eggs—Fresh, 68c; selected, 57c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $3.90 to $4.00. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Mar. 9.—Choice heavy steers, $13.25 to $13.50; good heavy steers, $12.50 to $13; butchers' cattle, choice, $12 to $12.25; do., good, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.25 to $10.75; do., common, $7.75 to $8.50; bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., medium, $8 to $9:50; do., rough, $7 to $7.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $9 to $9.50; do., medium, $8.50 to $8.75; 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., com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $165; sheep, $6 to $14.50; lambs, per cwt., $18 to $23.50; calves, good to choice, $19 to $23.50; hogs, fed and watered, $19; do., weighed off cars, $19.25; do., f.o.b., $18; do., do., country points, $17.75.

Montreal, Mar. 9.—Butcher steers, good, $12 to $13; medium, $11 to $12; common, $9 to $11; butcher heifers, medium, $9.50 to $11; common, $7.50 to $9; butcher cows, medium, $7 to $9.50; canners, $5.50; cutters, $6.50; butcher bulls, common, $8 to $9.50; good veal, $17 to $20; medium, $15 to $17; ewes, $9 to $12; lambs, good, $18; common, $17; hogs, $19.75, off car weights.

MAINTAIN STATE OF PREPAREDNESS

World-Wide Scheme for Red Cross Approved at Congress

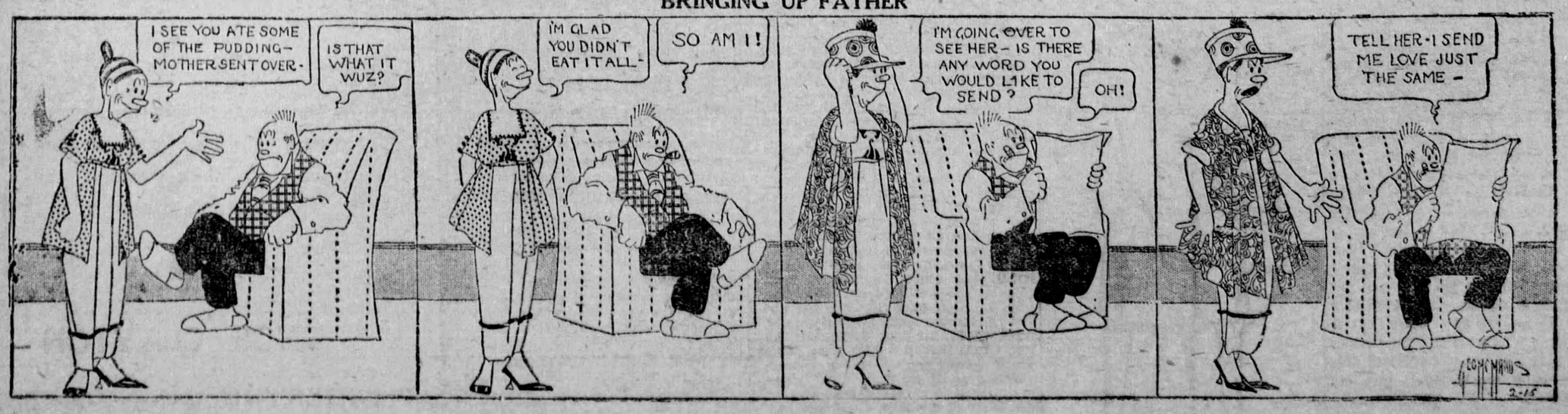
A despatch from Geneva says:—The Congress of Red Cross Societies in session here authorized the Administration Department of the International Red Cross League to proceed at once with a world-wide scheme of preparedness for disasters.

The plan contemplates a Red Cross disaster organization in every community composed of a group of representatives composed of a group of representative men and women. The resources at the disposal of the various communities would be tabulated and everything placed in readiness for instant use in the event of trouble.

Each organization under the plan suggested would include physicians, nurses, social workers, canteen workers, motor corps, a number of business men and supplies of cots, blankets, cooking utensils, hospital facilities and food.

He who sneers at success is a chronic failure.

The darkness of night sometimes reveals to us more than the bright blaze of noon.

Tht other half gets all the happiness out of marriage that the better half puts in.

BRINGING UP FATHER