GERMANS LEARN TO LIKE BRITISH RULE ON THE RHINE

Get Fair Hearing in Court Cases and Generally Find Army Regulations Better Than Stern Teuton Laws.

A despatch from Cologne says:—With certain obvious differences—chief among which are the reduced size of the British army of occupation and the attenuated exchange value of the German mark—life at Cologne, both among the foreign garrison and the native inhabitants, remains very much what it was a few months ago, before the process of demobilization had begun.

General Sir William Robertson is still the commander-in-chief of the now comparatively small force on the Rhine, which, in case it became necessary to take further military action against Germany, would form the vanguard and nucleus of the British contribution to the allied armies. The men under his command are mostly young soldiers who will eventually return to civilian employment at home.

The conditions of their life here are abnormal. When their few hours of professional work and training are over they have every day long spells of unoccupied time on their hands, which might easily lead them into mischief. Greatly to their credit and that of the commander-in-chief, and the many soldiers and civilians who are working with him in their interest, they have stood the test wonderfully well. Their discipline and general behavior in public places are excellent—decidedly better than when I was last here, before certain undesirable elements had been dealt with and removed.

Many of them make full use of the wide and wise scheme of education devised by the army authorities for their benefit. Theatres and the opera, boxing competitions and regimental football matches, dances, concerts, cinema shows, whist drives, lending libraries, gymnasiums, and many other games and amusements are commonplaces of their existence. When they go home they will find village and even town life very tame in comparison with the delights of Cologne.

Some little time ago it was wisely decided, thanks, I think, to the initiative of the commander-in-chief, that both officers and men who could afford to support them would be allowed to bring their wives and children out to the Rhine. About sixty of these children go to a school which has been specially started for them by the Y. M. C. A., where you may see the son of a general and the son of a private soldier learning their lessons and singing and dancing side by side.

The highest testimony to the standard set up by both officers and men of our army on the Rhine is that the Germans among whom they live appear to have a decided preference for our administration over that of the other Allied armies. It is not too much to say—with obvious reservations—that they like it better, or at least dislike it less, than the cast-iron methods of their own military caste, as they knew them before the war. The arrival of our military police on the scene of some local disturbance with which the German police have vainly tried to deal will at once restore order without rousing any resentment in the minds of the public.

They have learned by experience that we are straight, and that our rule, though strict, is neither petty nor vexatious. In the thousand and one cases that are constantly brought before our administrative officers, they know that they can count on a fair hearing. In our summary courts, where offences against the regulations of the army of occupation are tried, German barristers have more than once been moved to express publicly their admiration of the way in which we administer justice. Underneath that feeling of appreciation there lies, of course, a still deeper feeling of resentment at the fact of our being here at all. But if they have to put up with the conqueror in their midst they would rather have us than any one else.

Interior of the Legislative Chamber, Toronto, where the first Ontario Farmers' Parliament met on March 9, the first of its kind in Canada.

SYRIA DECLARED A FREE STATE

Big Army in Readiness to Enforce Claims.

A despatch from London says:—Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, has been proclaimed King of Syria, according to advices received in Cairo from Beirut, says a despatch to the London Times from the Egyptian Capital.

Official advices state that the situation in Damascus is serious. Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, it is explained, has thought it advisable to summon the Syrian Congress, which intends to declare the complete independencee of the country and proclaim him King.

The Emir, it is stated, succeeded temporarily in forestalling such action, securing the postponement of the meeting of the Congress, which had been called for March 6, but the excitement is said to be so great that he probably will be compelled to accede to the demands.

Much opposition has been evidenced in Syria over the proposed arrangement for the future Government of the country. It was reported from Paris in January that Emir (Prince) Feisal had reached an agreement with the French Government, under which he would recognize a French mandate for the whole of Syria, in return for which France would recognize the formation of an Arabian State, to include Damascus, Aleppo, Hema and Hamas, under the administration of the Prince. Later advices, however, indicate that the Syrians were insisting upon independence.

An assembly of twenty-nine Mesopotamian notables now sitting in Damascus probably will proclaim Mesopotamia a State and form a joint Government with Syria under the regency of Zeid, a brother of Prince Feisal of the Hadjas, according to The Daily Mail's Cairo correspondent.

Palestine, Lebanon and Northern Mesopotamia are included in the districts where the Arabs are voting freely, apparently with the purpose of forcing the Peace Conference to recognize Syria, under a threat of co-operation with the Turkish Nationalists if independence is refused them.

The Arabs claim to have 100,000 troops ready to co-operate with the Turks in Cilicia and Anatolia. Apparently they are willing to accept French advisors.

MORE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

One Constable Killed, Many Wounded, in Various Districts.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A number of additional outrages are reported to have taken place in various parts of Ireland. Police Segt. Nazer was shot dead and Constable Doyle was wounded at Rathkeale, 17 miles south-west of Limerick. In the Cork district, Inspector McDonagh was dangerously wounded in the head by a bullet from a revolver while exchanging shots with crowds which attacked him and another officer. One civilian was badly wounded during the fighting.

In Limerick, Constable Murphy was ambushed and shot and dangerously wounded. At Kilbeggan, County West Meath, 100 armed men raided Durrow Castle, a private residence, for arms. The family was absent, and only two servants were in the castle. The raiders gained entrance to the building by smashing the big door with sledge hammers.

Prince of Wales In Privy Council

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales took his place last week in the meeting of the Privy Council. Unlike other members, he was not sworn in, but was merely summoned by the King. Prince Albert will attend the Privy Council before the end of this year.

Meanwhile Princess Mary is taking a larger part in public life. While the Prince of Wales is in Australia on his forthcoming trip there many of the duties of the Prince of Wales will devolve upon her. For this she has been unostentatiously preparing herself and has learned to speak in public without embarrassment.

HEAVY ICEFIELDS IN GREAT LAKES

Little Open Water Reported by Weather Bureau.

A despatch from Detroit says:—The first ice report of the season for the Great Lakes, issued here by the United States Weather Bureau, says:

"Reports from regular and display stations of the United States Weather Bureau and Meteorological Service of Canada indicate that the fields of ice in Lake Superior are extensive, heavy and windrowed; over the western portion the fields extend out solid for 47 miles, while over the eastern portion the field has remained stationary since about February 15. St. Mary's River is solid its entire length and is covered with snow.

"In Green Bay the ice is heavy and solid. In Lake Michigan fields are moving slowly over the north-western portion, and some open water extends south to Chicago, while over the eastern side the fields extend beyond vision, with no open water of consequence visible.

"In Lake Huron the fields are extensive and heavy, and extend beyond vision. St. Clair River is open for about two miles below the mouth of Lake Huron and heavily packed below this point to Lake St. Clair. The ice in Lake St. Clair is heavy, and probably ranges from 22 to 26 inches in thickness; Detroit River is closed with heavy ice from about Twelfth Street to Lake Erie.

"In Lake Erie the fields are solid along the south shore, and no open water is visible. Some open water is reported off Port Stanley. The ice is reported as heavily windrowed.

"In Lake Ontario the ice in the harbors is heavy. Ice fields are reported over the eastern and central portions.

"In comparison with the same period last year, there is more ice in all the lakes.

"As compared with the twelfth year normal, there is an average thickness at Duluth, and above the average at Sault Ste. Marie and at Escanaba."

Turkish Bands Raiding Villages

A despatch from London says:—Zeitun, Humit and various other Armenian villages in Galicia have been besieged by Turkish bands for the last ten days, according to despatches received from diplomatic sources on Thursday.

The despatches say the Armenians thus far have been able to defend themselves.

Zeitun is in the Vilayet of Aleppo, 20 miles northeast of Marash, where the recent Armenian massacres are reported to have occurred.

Unnecessary.

The Scoutmaster: "Now, then, Willie, suppose you had two apples and you gave another boy his choice of them. You would tell him to take the bigger one, wouldn't you?"

Willie: "No, sir."

The Scoutmaster: "Why not?"

Willie: "'Cos 'twouldn't be necessary."

New Zealand plans to spend about $2,500,000 in the development of its water power resources.

ALLIED WARSHIPS IN TURK WATERS

Ready to Co-operate With Land Forces to Enforce Peace Terms.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Numerous despatches from London and Paris announcing that the Supreme Council has decided to take drastic action at Constantinople to prevent the killing of Christians and enforce peace terms more radical than were contemplated before the trouble at Marash have been received with apparent indifference by the Turks, the only effect being the designation of a slightly changed Cabinet.

Turkish officials are watching without any evidences of concern the movement in London to force them out of Europe, and the printing of a despatch reporting that President Wilson would insist that the Sultan must leave Constantinople caused scarcely a ripple.

The allied naval displays in the Bosphorus and the British and French naval parades in the streets of Constantinople are watched indifferently by the public. The Black, Marmora and Aegean Seas are alive with allied warships ready to co-operate with land forces in the defence of the Straits and enforcement of a blockade, should such action be taken. The British have four battleships of the Iron Duke class, four cruisers of the Cardiff class, six destroyers of the Steadfast class, two destroyers of the Tomahawk class, and five super-dreadnoughts of the Revenge class within easy reach of the Straits, with several other warships convenient to the Golden Horn or the Bosphorus.

The Italians have two battleships, one cruiser and two destroyers in the vicinity. The French have two modern battleships, two destroyers, two cruisers, two sloops and one transport; the Greeks the battleship Kilkis (formerly the United States steamship Idaho) and two destroyers, and the Americans six destroyers, the cruiser Galveston and several small craft.

Admit Chinese Girls to Pekin University

A despatch from Pekin says:—A remarkable educational advance in the history of China occurred this week, when five girl students were admitted to Pekin University. Hitherto girls were restricted to the Normal School, but after considerable discussion the University doors have been opened. A significant feature is that this concession marks the first acceptance of the principle of co-education.

Makes 26 Policemen Murdered by Irish

A despatch from Belfast says:—Constable Scully was shot at Glenmire, County Cork, on Thursday night. He was the twenty-sixth policeman murdered since January 21. Two soldiers and a number of civilians were also killed by gangs in the same vicinity on Thursday.

A store is only as good as the customer it keeps.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Mar. 16—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 97⅛c; No. 3 C. W., 94⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 94⅝c; No. 1 feed, 93⅞c; No. 2 feed, 32⅝c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C. W., $1.67⅞; No. 4 C. W., $1.50⅝; rejected, $1.36⅞; feed, $1.36⅞, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.94; No. 4 yellow, $1.91 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 dot, $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, $13.25, Toronto.

Ontario 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.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $27.00 to $28.00 mixed, per ton, $25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16.00 to $17.00 track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—New-laid, cases returnable, 54c to 55c.

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

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

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, 25c; 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; spring chickens, milk fed, 36c; roosters, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 55c; geese, 24c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 36c to 38c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 50c to 53c; 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 to 29c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c; fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Lard—Tierces, 30c 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 Provisions

Montreal, Mar. 16.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.17½; do., No. 3, $1.13½. Flour—New standard, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., $5.50 to $5.60; bran, $45.25; shorts, $52.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31c to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 16.—Choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.00; good heavy steers, $12.50 to $13; butcher's cattle, choice, $12.50 to 13; do., good, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.50 to $10.75; do., common, $8 to 8.50; bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do., medium, $9.50 to $10.00; do., rough, $7.50 to $8.00; butcher cows, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do., good, $9.50 to $10.00; do., medium $8.75 to $9.25; do., common, $7.50 to $8.00; stockers, $8.25 to $10.50; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.00; milkers, good to choice, $100.00 to $150; do., common and medium, $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $150.00; lambs, per cwt, $18.00 to $21.50; calves, good to choice, $18.00 to $20.00; sheep, $7.00 to $13.50; hogs, fed and watered, $19.50 to $1975; do., weighed off cars, $19.75 to $20.00; do., f.o.b., $18.50 to $18.75; do., do., country points, $18.25 to $18.50.

Montreal, Mar. 16.—Butcher steers, common, $9.50 to $11.00; butcher heifers, medium, $9.50 to $11.00; common $7.50 to $9.00; butcher cows, medium, $7.00 to $9.50; canners, $5.50; cutters, $6.50; butcher bulls, common, $8.00 to $9.50; good veal, $17.00 to $18.50; medium, $15.00 to $17.00; grass, $8.00 to $9.00; ewes, $11.00 to $12.50; lambs, good, $18.00; common, $16.00 to $17.00; off car weights, selects, $20.50 to $21.00; lights, $19.00 to $21.00; sows, $16.50 to $17.00.

Britishers May Vote in Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Provisions of the War Times Election Act disenfranchising thousands of naturalized Canadians are not included in the new Franchise Bill which Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, introduced in the Commons on Thursday. All persons of British citizenship, whether by birth or naturalization, resident in Canada for one year and in the constituency for two months, of 21 years of age and over, and either male or female, are to be permitted to vote for Federal candidates.

Saving in Weight.

For trans-Atlantic mail service by airplane an Englishman has developed a plan for photographing letters on films about the size of postage stamps to save weight, recipients having them enlarged.

CANADA TAKES PLACE IN LEAGUE AS GREATEST NEW WORLD NATION

A despatch from London says:—The United States, having disassociated herself from the League of Nations, Canada will now have an influence in the proceedings of that body out of all proportion to her poulation and much greater than was contemplated when she entered it.

According to a statement by a prominent member of the Secretariat of the League, Canada will practically take the place which the United States would otherwise have occupied as the greatest new-world nation. Her influence in continental affairs will be based on her impartiality of view as an extra-European country. The first evidence of recognition of her status has been the appointment of ex-Mayor Waugh of Winnipeg to the Saar Valley Commission. The news of Mr. Waugh's nomination has been well received here, and it is hoped future Canadian appointments will not be few in number, since it is realized, in the words of my informant, that "Canadians will be impartial and business-like where European matters are concerned."

Among the various important bodies, to some of which Canadians will be appointed, are the International High Court of Justice, the Economic Commission, the Commission on Russia, the Commission on Transit, the Commission on Armaments, and various social and health commissions. The Dominion is almost certain to have a representative on the Commission of Immigration.

John Bull (to Jonathan): "Come and play. Otherwise the other kids over there can't."

Jonathan: "I don't know whether I'll play or not. The stakes are too high."

A Letter From London

Queen Mary has one of the finest collections of flower pictures in the country. She is also fond of flowers used in decoration, as, for instance, the furniture of Princess Mary's own room at Windsor, which is hand-painted with flowers in the French manner. There are beautiful tall screens hand-painted with roses by Miss Van Heddeghem in Her Majesty's own rooms, and many pictures by the same artist. Miss Van Heddeghem was one of the Queen's "discoveries."

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People with whom Prince Henry was brought into contact during his recent visits to Manchester and Birmingham noted a great resemblance in his boyish, frank manner to the Prince of Wales, though Prince Henry promises to be taller than his elder brother, and is cast in a more sturdy mould.

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He is to remain at Cambridge for the full course of four years, though, were he given a free choice in the matter, he would prefer probably to join his regiment, the King's Royal Rifles, at once. He has a real liking for the Army, and desires to make it his permanent career.

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The boom in music which marked the latter end of 1919, is finding an echo in the delight of individuals in music study. Instruments previously neglected are being taken up with enthusiasm. Lord Leopold Mountbatten has, for instance, taken to the flute. The Royal Family is not unmusical, and both the Queen and Princess Mary are clever pianists.

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Sir Ian Hamilton, who has now retired from the Army, may be expected to devote a good deal of his leisure to writing, for there is no soldier who has such natural literary gifts. He has written, besides professional tractates, charming books on lighter subjects. He has more than the staff officers' equipment as an artist, and his dispatches from Gallipoli introduced a new kind of despatch writing, at least in the modern era.—Big Ben.