THE WINNING OF 1000 V.C.'S

TWO ARMY DOCTORS WON THE DECORATION TWICE

Yet There Are Three Cases of Father and Son Both With the Coveted Distinction.

Since the Victoria Cross was instituted on January 29th, 1856, only a thousand have been conferred. At the outbreak of the war just [illegible] Victoria Crosses had been awarded, of the recipients of which about 200 were living. Since August 4th, 1914, to August 29th, 1918, the latest date of award at the time of writing, 481 V.C. awards had been gazetted, making a grand total of 1,003. That is to say, the coveted honor had been won that number of times, for as the V.C. roll only records a man's name once, the net total of the list is but 1,001, for two of the V.C.'s have gained the coveted decoration twice.

Both are army doctors — Captains Arthur Martin Leake and Noel Godfrey Chavasse, second son of the late Bishop of Liverpool. Captain Leake won his first V.C. in the Boer War at the second at the first battle of Ypres, 1914. Captain Chavasse gained his V.C. in the third year of the present war for heroism in rescuing and tending the wounded "beyond the call of duty." He died of wounds in August, 1917, and in the following month he was posthumously awarded a bar to his decoration.

Many interesting comparisons and deductions can be made from a study of the V.C. list. All branches of the fighting forces have earned the distinction, horse and foot, artillery and engineers, naval lieutenant, midshipmite, seaman, airman, and marine. Many Canadians and Anzacs have won the Cross. Even three Americans figure in the list. Of the recipients of the 481 heroes of the present war, an equally wonderful story might be told, for among the 481 decorated the cross were won by men in civil life had been paperhangers, an attendant, miners, a [illegible] laborers, a caravan driver, a Poor Law scholar, members of every description, and one convict.

Distinguished Families.

Some regiments, the palm for [illegible] goes to the famous Lancashire regiment, who top the list in the present War with thirteen awards. Sussex and the Rifle Brigade and third place goes to the Yorkshire regiment, fourth with nine. It is [illegible] regiments associated with [illegible] are always in the [illegible] for by the seven corps [illegible] to three crosses, [illegible] eight won by their [illegible] geographical neighbors [illegible] units.

Another highly interesting fact connected with the V.C. list is the [illegible] there are [illegible] cases of father and son [illegible] with the distinction. Just as in the Boer War young Lieutenant Churchill repeated his famous parent's exploit by gaining the V.C., so in the present War the late Major W. La Touche Congreve won the V.C., about [illegible] after his father, the late Army Corps commander, Lieut.-General Sir W. N. Congreve, had won his. The third case is that of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., for exploits in India [illegible] Brigadier-General Sir [illegible] Gough, who received the V.C. for conspicuous bravery in India in 1903, and lost his life in the Great War in Feb., 1918. It should be noted that an [illegible] Brigadier-General Gough [illegible] V.C. in India, three V.C.'s [illegible] constituting a record [illegible]

[illegible] ENEMY HUNGER

[illegible] Being Made to Supply [illegible] With Food.

[illegible] Hoover, President of [illegible], has announced [illegible] have been taken to [illegible] imports and ex[illegible] London despatch.

[illegible] Bureau is officially in[illegible] the arrangements being [illegible] the German people's [illegible] for food will not [illegible] allied nations [illegible] be made known [illegible] and the Inter[illegible] will decide what [illegible] of food, first tak[illegible] the "require[illegible] and neutral peo[illegible]

[illegible] request is for [illegible] will be able to [illegible] cities of hostilities [illegible] with without depri[illegible] the allied wheat [illegible] lessened by Ger[illegible] and, but there is [illegible] of white loaves [illegible]

[illegible] son, his son in[illegible] ordering down a [illegible] Gloucestershire, when [illegible] how going to school. [illegible]," he remarked, "is [illegible] going to shoot down here?" [illegible] looked around for a moment [illegible] then answered, with eagerness— [illegible] there's the skulemaister comin' [illegible] the hill."

MARSHAL FOCH TAKES FORMAL POSSESSION OF METZ FORTRESSES

In the Presence of President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau the Supreme Commander Makes Solemn Entry Into German Stronghold.

[illegible]tch from Paris says: Germans began to evacuate Belgium on Tuesday. The [illegible]ation moved forward, the [illegible] proceeding in the direction [illegible]sburg.

[illegible] commander-in-chief [illegible], will make solemn [illegible] German fortresses on [illegible] presence of President [illegible] Premier Clemenceau. [illegible] will ride into the cities [illegible] his favorite charger.

[illegible]ake that the departments [illegible] territory will resume [illegible]es, namely, Bas Rhin, [illegible] Strasbourg; Haut Rhin, [illegible] Colmar, and Moselle [illegible] Metz. The Government [illegible] considering the establish[illegible]porary administrative ar[illegible]ents.

[illegible]upation of the territory on [illegible] bank of the Rhine and the [illegible]heads will not be undertaken [illegible] the allied forces until later.

[illegible]nsideration of Belgium promises [illegible] be quickly accomplished. On the [illegible] of the re-entry of the Belgian [illegible] into Brussels, the [illegible] Government has decided to [illegible] to the Queen the Grand Cordon [illegible] the Legion of Honor, and to [illegible] apparent the Chevalier's [illegible] and the Cross of War.

[illegible] conformity with the agreement [illegible] between Marshal Foch and [illegible] German delegates, a period of five [illegible] has been allowed to the enemy in which to hand over all the armament material stipulated in the armistice.

The French command asked the Germans for information as to where [illegible] had been laid, and was informed that some had been placed in the Ostend station and timed to explode on Wednesday. The German command accordingly was asked to send officers to locate the explosives.

An additional day, making 15 days in all from the date of the armistice, has been granted to the enemy to evacuate Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine.

Marshal Foch has directed the Germans to send officers to the King of the Belgians at Bruges to give information regarding the German and Luxemburg railroad and canal systems and the navigation of the Rhine.

The Germans on Thursday sent an officer to Chimay to arrange with French officers for the handing over of the arms and material which Germany has to surrender.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving the provinces. The German authorities are being hooted by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily.

Receptions on a huge scale are being prepared for the allied troops, under the noses of the German officials.

There is also joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of allied air raids.

Saved From The Hun—These two little French children will rejoice at the downfall of the enemy. Had they lived next door to where they did they would have been blown to atoms; as it was they lost both their parents in the destruction of their home.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 19.—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, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82¼c; No. 3 C.W., 79½c; extra No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 1 feed, 78½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.52; No. 3 yellow $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.44; sample corn, feed, $1.30 to $1.40, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2 do., $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do., $2.07 to $2.15; No. 1 Spring, $2.00 to $2.17; No. 2 Spring, $2.00 to $2.17; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b. shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.30.

Barley—Malting; new crop, $1.02 to $1.07, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.65.

Rye—No. 2, $1.70.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old $10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $23 to $24 per ton; mixed, $21.50 to $23.00 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10.50 to $11.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 57 to 59c; store, 50 to 51c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roosters, 32c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; quibs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 25 to 26c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retrade at the following prices:—Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 26¾ to 27¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 47c; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; creamery solids, 51 to 52c; prints, 52 to 53c.

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; selected storage, 53 to 54c; new laid, in cartons, 70 to 75c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 28c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 33c; ducklings, lb., 30c; geese, doz., $5.50; geese, 25c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. $6.00 to $6.50; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $5.00 to $5.50; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

Honey—Extracted clover; 5-lb. tins, 30c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 30c lb.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 51 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¼c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25¼ to 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 25½ to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 98c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.30 to $11.40. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., $4.85 to $4.90. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $68 to $70. Hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25. Cheese, finest easterns, 24½ to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, selected, 50 to 54c; No. 1 stock, 40c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.60. Dressed hogs abattoir killed, $23.50 to $24.00. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 33c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.00 to $11.75; do. good, $10.50 to $10.75; do. medium, $8.50 to $9.00; do. common, $7.50 to $7.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $9.75 to $10.00; do. medium bulls, $8.50 to $8.75; do. rough bulls, $7.25 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $9.50 to $10.00; do. good, $8.25 to $8.50; do. medium, $7.50 to $8.00; do. common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $7.50 to $10.25; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $5.00; milkers, good to choice, $60.00 to $160.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $160; light ewes, $10.00 to $11.00; yearlings, $13.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $13.00 to $13.75; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25 to $18.50; do., weighed off cars, $18.50 to $18.75.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Choice steers, $11.00 to $12.00; good steers, $10.00 to $10.50; medium, $8.50 to 9.50; common, $7.00 to 8.00; choice cows, $8.50 to $9.00; good, $7.00 to $8.00; medium, $6.50 to $7.00; choice bulls, $8.00 to $9.00; good, $7.50; medium, $6.00 to $6.50; canners, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs, $12.00 to $14.00; sheep, $9.00 to $10.00; hogs, of cars, selects, $17.50; grass calves, $5.00 to $7.00; milk-fed $15.00 to $16.00.

BRITISH ELECTION DATE FIXED FOR DECEMBER 14

A despatch from London says: A proclamation will be issued on November 25 summoning a new Parliament, Andrew Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons on Thursday. Nominations will be made on December 4, and polling will take place on December 14. The counting of the ballots may be postponed until December 28. Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, at the latest.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES AS RESULT OF THE WAR

A despatch from London says:—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to 1,250,000 tons, according to official statistics. In addition 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines.

One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

GERMAN FOOD PROFITEERS POUR GOODS INTO MARKET

A despatch from Paris says: German food profiteers who for nearly four years had been hoarding necessities are now flooding the markets with hidden goods. In consequence, prices of food commodities in Germany have fallen nearly 50 per cent., while German housewives crowd the market places buying all they can lay hands on. Germany can now boast more butter and more grease than at any period of the war.

ALLIED FLEET HAS PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: The allied fleet has arrived off Constantinople, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the Admiralty announces. British and Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.

LIBERATED ITALIAN CIVILIANS BEING FED FROM THE SKY

A despatch from Washington says: Caproni airplanes are being used by the Italian Supreme Command to transport emergency rations to the famished citizens of the liberated cities of Italy, and also Pola and Fiume, said an official despatch from Rome.

WARSAW IN HANDS OF POLISH TROOPS

German Civil Governor Has Fled For Protection.

A despatch from Berne says: Vienna advices say that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal Palace and Belvidere at Warsaw, and also the military commander's quarters.

They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and munitions. Polish officers are directing the German demobilization.

Poles hold the post and telephone stations connecting with Vienna. The German police have been disarmed.

Count Lerchenfeld-Moefering, the German civil administrator, has fled to Brigadier-General Joseph Pilsudski, of the Polish legion, for protection.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LAST WEEK OF WAR

A despatch from London says:—Casualties in the British ranks reported in the week ending on Thursday total 30,535 officers and men, divided as follows: Officers—Killed or died of wounds, 387; wounded or missing, 1,049; total, 1,436. Men—Killed or died of wounds, 6,237; wounded or missing, 22,862; total, 29,099.

500 CANADIAN CASUALTIES YET TO BE CABLED OVER

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the advent of peace it will relieve the suspense of many people in Canada to know that the casualty lists, often weeks behind, are tapering off to the end. There are numerous tragic cases where, since the celebration of peace, news has come of men previously killed in action. "We are not exactly certain, but our advices indicate that about 500 more are to be cabled," said the Acting Director.

TO COURT-MARTIAL GERMAN OFFICERS

French Authorities Have Instituted Criminal Proceedings.

A despatch from Paris says:—As a result of investigations made in Lille and the region of the Department of the Nord very precise charges have been made out against German officers guilty of having ordered or of having themselves committed shocking crimes.

In the presence of evidence that has been revealed by a commission of enquiry, the Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice has ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question. They will be tried by court-martial in their absence if the allies are unable to secure their arrest, but whatever sentence may be passed will remain valid.

"IT HAD ONLY TO COME OUT," SAID MONOCLED ADMIRAL

A despatch from Paris says: Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets. "It is inadmissible," the Germans protested, "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten." Facing the envoys with his monocle, Admiral Wemyss retorted: "It had only to come out."

WILL MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE IN NAVY, SAYS GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The British Government has issued orders in which it says it will support the officers in maintaining discipline in the navy. The order calls for all ranks to co-operate in carrying out the terms of the armistice.

The Fatal Letter Which Started The War—Now Tisza is dead from the pistol of an assassin and the Kaiser wishes that the letter had never been written.

GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MEET AT EARLY DATE

Allied Governments Have Decided to Assemble Delegates as Soon as Possible—Versailles Will Probably Be Chosen as Meeting Place.

A despatch from Washington says:—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American Governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened on Friday with Government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Inter-Allied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time for almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in Europe had somewhat [illegible], but it was understood on Friday that other considerations, including a decision by the associated governments to proceed to a peace conference at the earliest [illegible] be set, have regard to the [illegible] of enjoying the attendance of commissioners or delegates [illegible], which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the allied Governments to relieve the civilian populations of the Central Powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can be more easily carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have certain injurious effect upon industries in America and the allied countries.

COLD, CALCULATED HEARTLESSNESS

Germans Assembled Civilians Under White Flag and Opened Fire.

A despatch from the British-American Armies in the Field says: Instances of German mistreatment of the civil population of villages in France which were recently taken by the British-American armies are numerous, but perhaps none shows the cold and calculated heartlessness of the enemy than the following story, which was related to the correspondent by one of the inhabitants of the little town of St. Souplet, near St. Quentin.

An attack by the British and American forces was impending. The Germans, expected it, and informed the population that if they gathered in the local church and put up a white sheet as a flag, they would be spared by the advancing allied troops. They did so. The Germans soon were driven out by the British and Americans. When they reached a point of vantage, however, they turned their guns on the church. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

When the allied troops entered the village they found the church shattered, the occupants terrified, and many of their number lying prostrate on the floor, dead or wounded.

GRAND FLEET CELEBRATES SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

A despatch from London says: A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the armistice. On a 30-mile line warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of sirens blew off creating an awesome sound. Hundreds of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting an hour, ceased as suddenly as they began.

STAR FOR ALL WHO SERVED IN WAR PRIOR TO 1916

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons, on Saturday, J. I. MacPherson announced that it had been agreed that a star similar to the 1914 star, but dated 1914-15, should be given to all naval men and marines who had served on war ships at sea prior to December 31, 1915, and to all soldiers and members of air forces who had served in the war theatres prior to the same date. Nobody will receive a 1914-15 star as well as a 1914 star.

BELGIAN KING WILL ENTER BRUSSELS ON NOV. 23

A despatch from Paris says:—The entry of the King and Queen of Belgium into Brussels has been postponed. The solemn event probably will take place November 23, coinciding with the re-opening of the Belgian chambers. Meanwhile special trains are being organized for the transfer of the Belgian administration and diplomatic bodies.

A Paris despatch Wednesday said King Albert and his family intended to re-enter Brussels on Friday.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

A despatch from London says: A republic has been proclaimed in Austria-Hungary, according to a Vienna despatch, received by way of Zurich, published in Le Journal.

WILL ADMINISTER ALSACE-LORRAINE

A despatch from Paris says: Leon Siben, Advocate-General to the Paris Court of Appeals, has been appointed Director of Justice for the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

40,000,000 PEOPLE FACE FAMINE

Impossible to Send Relief to Central Russia.

A despatch from Washington says:—Relief for the suffering millions in Bolshevik-controlled Central Russia furnishes a problem which the allied and American Governments have as yet been unable to solve. In one official says, that no [illegible] thod of solution had been [illegible] upon.

It is now [illegible] certain that [illegible] will be [illegible] ged [illegible] 20,000,000 [illegible] this territory this winter. [illegible] now scarce and anarchy [illegible] ficials here fear that famine [illegible] table, and that the toll of [illegible] may reach astounding figures.

Officials said that conditions in Siberia and Northern Russia were rapidly improving, while in Bessarabia and Ukrainia, good order is being maintained. The Ukraine is said to have virtually declared their country of Germans, while Bessarabia, by a plebiscite, has determined to become a part of Rumania.

PRICE OF VICTORY PAID BY CANADIANS

A despatch from Ottawa says: Over 55,000 Canadian soldiers have laid down their lives in the war, according to official figures just issued. Total casualties received to the 13th are given as 212,208, an aggregate which will likely be increased owing to the fact that the troops of the Dominion were engaged in heavy fighting at Mons up to the last minute of the fighting and reports of the latest casualties are still being received at Ottawa.

The official figures follow:

Killed in action, 3,128; died of wounds, 12,048; died of disease, 3,[illegible]

Total known dead, 50,585.

Presumed dead, 4,[illegible]; missing, [illegible]

Total, 5,462.

Wounded, 154,361; prisoners of war, 2,860.

Total casualties, 212,208.

KILLING GERMS IN BOOKS

Simple Apparatus Used for Fumigating the Gas Method.

Almost the first thing to meet the eyes of French hygienists in their war-time campaign for protecting the younger generation was their old enemy, the circulating book, well known as a carrier of disease. The many obvious solutions of the problem showed one disadvantage, while killing the germs they destroyed the book also.

For the method perfected by M. Marsoulan, and now practised in the Institute for Wounded and Infirm Workmen at Montreuil, it is claimed that for one-fourth of a cent, for each book, and with safety to operators, books can be sterilized without the slightest injury. Two models of very simple apparatus are used, a beater and a disinfector.

The beater is a long box open at one end and communicating at the other with an ordinary stove. Inside the beater are wooden rods so arranged that the turning of a handle will cause them to strike on the books placed on a sliding frame. After the rods beat the books, the heavier particles of dust fall out into a tray of disinfectant below, and the lighter are carried by an exhaust fan to a point where they are burnt.

The books are hung, open, by spring clips from a skeleton frame-work, and wheeled into the disinfecting chamber, which is equipped with a tank containing a solution of formaldehyde. The temperature is then raised to 120 deg. F., the formaldehyde kills the germs, and the fumes are carried off by a flue.

DEMOBILIZATION PLANS ARRANGED

Cabinet Committee and Departmental Officers Hold Conference.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Details of the plans under which Canada's troops at home and overseas will be demobilized and returned to civil life were discussed by the Cabinet committee on reconstruction and development and department heads in conference and by the Ministers in council. The problem which will in the near future confront the Government involves first, the military problem of [illegible] men and discharge [illegible] the army; and secondly, the [illegible] situation in the [illegible] country. In the solution of the problem three departments are concerned; the Department of Militia, the Department of Soldiers' Establishment, and the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, a branch of the Interior Department. That being so, the Government is, it is understood, appointing a committee whose duty will be to co-ordinate the acts of the various bodies.

Steps are being taken to ascertain the previous occupation of the soldiers, arrangements which may of them have made to return to their former employment, and the positions they may have as to their future place in civil life. Simultaneously there will be created agencies whereby the Central Government may be kept informed of opportunities in different parts of the country for the absorption of returned soldiers into industry. The effort then will be so to regulate the release of men from the army that the labor market may not become congested.

In connection with the military process of demobilization, it is understood that the troops in Canada will be first disbanded. Of these there are some 40,000 on duty, 10,000 in hospitals, and 16,000 who have been called from [illegible] service. [illegible] of the soldiers in Canada [illegible] continue during the year of [illegible] from [illegible] expected to [illegible] in the [illegible] many months have passed.

A "FREE CITIZEN" OF RUSSIA

An Incident Which Illustrates a Russian's Idea of "Freedom."

The Russians were no longer unacquainted with a reasonable degree of freedom that it is not astonishing that since the revolution they often carry their new-found "liberty" to lengths. A member of the [illegible] Railway Commission tells in the journal entitled Economic Planning incident that he observed.

While walking along the [illegible] prospect in Petrograd one evening he saw, he says, a line of street cars that had evidently been blocked. In front of the foremost car was a crowd of people. As we entered the crowd we saw a man standing on the front end arguing with the motorman. The motorman was pleading with him to get off the track so that he could proceed with his car, and the man was maintaining that Russia was a free country, that he had just as much right on the track as the car had and that he did not intend to move until he was personally inclined to do so.

A number of soldiers [illegible] but no one attempted to remove [illegible] from the track and [illegible] motorman not the conductor succeeded to move the car, but [illegible] moral suasion. The argument finally induced the man to [illegible] to the effect that the motorman [illegible] a hard-working man and [illegible] to the car barn; the longer he [illegible] there the longer it would [illegible] to get through his work [illegible] that his brother workman [illegible] off the track so that he could [illegible] to the barn. With a [illegible] citizen" quitely bowed [illegible] arms and moved off the [illegible] crowd dispersed and the [illegible] on their way.

WAR MAKES THEM FAMOUS

Important Battles Have Made Small Villages Famous.

War brings into prominence many places small and insignificant in themselves. The names of tiny villages like Givenchy and Messines, for instance, will live for all time in the history books of the future.

Similarly, Blenheim, the scene of Marlborough's most famous victory, is but a hamlet of some half-dozen houses straggling along the Bavarian bank of the Danube.

Waterloo is a small place, with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants. Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia, falls into the same category. Agincourt—or Azincour, to give it the modern spelling—is a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls. So are Fontenoy and Talplaquet.

Abu Klea, where, in 1885, 1,500 British troops defeated 15,000 of the Mahdi's picked warriors, is a ramshackle collection of Arab huts clustered around a group of wells. Majeking, Colenso, Stormberg, Magersfontein and Paardeberg, places famous in the South African War, are quite unimportant villages apart from the historical events associated with them.