RUSSIAN FACTIONS REFUSE TO MEET ALLIES TO DISCUSS TERMS

Plan Declared to be Impracticable—Ukrainian Government Asks For Recognition and Seeks Alliance With France.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Gen. Harvath, interviewed in Vladivostok regarding the Peace Conference plans for all the delegates of the Russian factions to meet on Princes' Island, said it was impossible to conclude an armistice with the Bolsheviki, who would not respect it even if it were made. He regards the plan as practically impracticable on this account and also because travel conditions would prevent the delegates from reaching the designated conference place by the day specified.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Ukrainian Government will refuse to take part in the conference on the Princes' Islands, according to an interview given to Petit Journal by M. Sedorenko, Minister of Internal Communications in the new Ukrainian Government.

Sedorenko has begun parleys with the French Government to obtain the admission of the Ukraine to the Peace Conference. The only claim which his country will put forward will be for recognition. If this is granted, according to the interview, the Ukraine will propose an alliance with France on the basis of the former alliance with Russia, and will take over part of the Russian debt, France taking payment in part in wheat.

LABOR UNREST RIFE IN BRITAIN

Industrial Congress One of the Schemes Suggested to End Trouble.

London, Feb. 2.—The industrial unrest has superseded the Peace Conference as the chief topic of interest in Great Britain. Many of the leaders in the camps of capital and labor are bringing out specifics for a general remedy. The proposal of John R. Clynes, the former Food Controller for an industrial congress representing all interests, seems to be the most popular to-day. It has a rival in a new society called the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," which representative men on both sides are promoting.

One point on which everyone is agreed is that some general principles, particularly applying to wages and hours, must be recognized. Local settlements of disputes in the different trades and factories only create unrest and confusion. Whenever one section of workers secures any particular concession, the others who have not equal advantages become dissatisfied.

Sir Eric Geddes has made a novel proposal that some trade union take over a large national factory and make it an experiment to show what can be done by such co-operative management.

More troops have arrived in Glasgow, where it is now said there are 10,000 soldiers are still mounted on the roofs of the buildings surrounding George Square in Glasgow. The military display is provoking great excitement among the strikers there.

WILL NOT CALL ON GERMANY TO PAY ALLIED COSTS OF WAR

A despatch from London says:—The Peace Conference has settled one important point with regard to the indemnity question, the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard says he has reasons for reporting. The Conference, he declares, has eliminated any intention of calling upon Germany and her associates to pay the allied countries the cost of the war or to impose heavy indemnities upon the enemy nations.

PEACE DURING MONTH OF APRIL IS FORESEEN BY LLOYD'S

London, Feb. 2.—Some of Lloyd's brokers who, up to a week ago, considered the signing of a preliminary peace before June as a "long shot," have within the last few days reversed their opinion, and now consider it almost an "even money" risk that April will see the preliminary conclusion. Everything indicates an earlier conclusion than seemed certain ten days ago.

GERMAN BOMBS KILL TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS

A despatch from Mons, Belgium, says:—Two British soldiers were killed and several injured on Friday by the explosion of bombs hidden under coal abandoned by the Germans. The soldiers were engaged in removing the coal when the explosion occurred.

50 MORE SUBS TO BE SURRENDERED

Allied Naval Constructors Making Study of Their Equipment.

Lodon, Feb. 2.—Under the terms of the armistice there are 50 more German submarines to surrender to the British navy. At present there are 98 of these craft in British naval ports, 37 having been distributed among the allied powers for technical examination. These submarines have already sailed for various allied ports, where naval constructors will make a careful study of their machinery and internal equipment.

The ultimate fate of all the submarines will be decided by the Peace Conference. Expert view here is that the construction of the German submarines is extremely good, especially as regards technical details, and they show marked superiority over the latest built German destroyers, whose construction is extremely bad.

ENGLAND'S BIRTH RATE LOWEST IN HISTORY

A despatch from London says:—England's population is decreasing. So states Dr. Caleb W. Saleeby, the famous eugenist, on the authority of unpublished vital statistics sent to him by the Registrar General. They show that, for the whole of England and Wales, last year's death rate would, probably, be found to be higher than the birth rate. The year was the worst on record in this respect. In London the birth rate was 15.8 per 1,000 of population, and the death rate was 18.90. The smallness of the birth rate figures was unprecedented in the history of England.

TROTZKY URGING HIS FORCES TO ADVANCE TOWARD KIEV

Odessa, Feb. 2.—It is reported that Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, has arrived at Kharkov, and is exhorting Bolshevist regiments to invade further the Ukraine. Despairing appeals for help against the Bolsheviki, addressed to the Allies, are reaching Odessa from Kharkov. The Bolsheviki are said to have occupied Tchernivev and to be advancing southward toward Kiev, where there is a panic reported. The Government has moved from Kiev to Winnitza, in Podolia.

TO PAY SOLDIERS 21 SHILLINGS WEEKLY

A despatch from London says:—The pay of the soldiers of the British army who will be retained until a peace footing again is reached probably will be twenty-one shillings a week and food and lodgings, according to a statement made by W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to the Daily Mail.

BRITISH FLAG FLOATS OVER STRASBOURG

A despatch from Strasbourg says:—Two British gunboats arrived here on Friday. The British flag now floats over the city.

Hit By Zeppelins—It has only been lately that the British censor has allowed any details to be published of the damage done by the various Zeppelin raids over London. Now that all danger is ended, the curtain has been lifted and the publication of photographs is permitted. This is a house in the west end of London which was hit by a bomb from a Zeppelin. All it inmates were killed.

YPRES RUINS TO BE LEFT INTACT

Will Stand as a Reminder of the Horrors of War to Future Generations.

A despatch from London says:—The decision of the Belgian Government to maintain Ypres, the scene of several battles between the British and the Germans in its present condition as a permanent memorial, is endorsed heartily by British press and public opinion.

"Ypres will be a memorial," says the Westminster Gazette, "in which future generations may learn the horrors of war. There is nothing more impressive than the sight of the stricken city with the skeletons of its once wonderful buildings rising gaunt into the sky. In a sense there are few things more beautiful. To patch it up would be impossible. Everyone, therefore, will welcome the decision that the remains of the old city shall be left intact instead of being cleared away.

"The East abounds in the ruins of the last vestiges of once glorious civilizations which have been overthrown. Ypres will stand for centuries as a reminder that civilization itself cannot be overthrown and as a monument to the generations sacrificed in its defence."

1,000,000 MEN WILL OCCUPY RHINELAND

A despatch from Paris says:—The number of American, French and British troops to be maintained in the occupied regions along the Rhine will be limited to 1,000,000 men, according to The Echo de Paris.

AIRPLANES TO CARRY FOOD TO BELGIUM

A despatch from London says:—The Government has allotted a squadron of military airplanes to convey foodstuffs to Belgium for the relief of the population. The service, which is to be daily, will begin immediately between Folkestone and Ghent.

BRITISH ARMY REMODELLED

900,000 Hold Lines in Germany During the Transition Period.

The regulations governing the armies of occupation are dealt with in an official statement issued by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, says a London despatch. The statement says:

"The British military Commanders are of the opinion that 900,000 men are sufficient for this transition period. All the rest will be demobilized as fast as possible.

"The new armies will begin forming February 1 and will be composed, in the first instance, of those who have enlisted since January 1, 1916, and who do not exceed thirty-seven years of age. Volunteers will be accepted for one year's service from among men otherwise entitled to release, while sixty-nine battalions of young soldiers now on home service will be sent immediately to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads and release the older men.

"The men of the new armies will be paid bonues ranging from ten shillings and sixpence per week for privates, to forty-two shillings for Colonels, in addition to the ordinary army pay. Leave will be granted on as generous a scale as possible.

"The occupation armies will be the home army, the army of the Rhine, and the army of the Middle East, a detachment of the Far North, and garrisons of the Crown colonies and India.

"These arrangements seem to be the best devisable for the year 1919. During the year, however, we must remake the old British regular army, so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, overseas garrisons and foreign stations."

In connection with the foregoing the Ministry of Labor announces that no further application for release of individual officers or men on pivotal or special grounds can be considered.

Victims of The Huns—This photograph of human skeletons is that of a batch of British prisoners just after their release from the German prison camps. They were literally starved alive.

PEACE CONGRESS AGREES AS TO DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES

Turkish Empire to be Dismembered by Detaching Five Conquered Regions.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The accord reached by the Council of the Great Powers concerning the disposal of the German colonies and occupied regions in Turkey in Asia is much more definite than is generally supposed, and, besides acceptance in principle of the plan of mandatories, it embraces the following main features:

The Allied and Associated Powers are agreed that the German colonies shall not be returned to Germany owing, first, to mismanagement, cruelty and the use of these colonies as submarines bases.

The conquered regions of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamis, Palestine and Arabia shall be detached from the Turkish Empire.

Provision is made whereby the well-being and development of backward colonial regions are regarded as the sacred trust of civilization, over which the League of Nations exercises supervisory care. The administration or tutelage of these regions is entrusted to the more advanced nations, who will act as mandatories in behalf of the League of Nations.

These mandatories are not uniform, but vary according to degree of development of the colonial regions and its approach to the stage of self-government. The mandates on Palestine, Syria and other portions of Turkey where well-developed civilization exists, would be comparatively light and would probably permit of the provisional recognition of the independence of these communities.

On the other hand, colonies like those in Central Africa would require a mandatory with large powers of administration as responsible for the supression of the slave trade, the liquor traffic, ammunition and arms traffic, and the prevention of military authority on the part of the natives except for native police purposes.

Other colonies and localities such as those in German South-west Africa and some of the South Pacific Islands, have such sparse and scattered populations and are so separated from other communities, that the laws of the mandatory country would probably prevail in these regions.

The mandatories will report at stated intervals to the League of Nations concerning the manner in which a colony is being administered.

The foregoing general outline indicates on broad lines the terms whereby, it is said, conflicting views were finally reconciled and a common agreement was reached acceptable to all the great and colonial powers.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 2 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 63⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 57⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 60⅝c; No. 1 feed, 56½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.45; No. 4 yellow, $1.42; January shipment.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 59 to 62c; No. 3 white, 58 to 61c 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 to $2.15; No. 1 Spring, $2.00 to $2.17; No. 2 Spring, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 Spring, $2.02 to $2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00.

Barley—Malting new crop, 73 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, $10.00, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $22 to $23 per ton; mixed, $20 to $21 per ton, track Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 55 to 56c; selected, storage, 58 to 60c; cartons, new-laid, 65 to 67c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 52c; do, prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 53 to 55c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; oleomargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 29 to 29½c; spring made, large, 28½c to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c.

Comb honey—Choice, 16 oz., $4.50 to $5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen.

Maple syrup—In 5-gallon tins, $3.15 to $3.35.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Flour—New standard grade, $11.25 to $11.35. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs. $4.00 to $4.25. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25 Mouillie, $68.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton car lots, $22.00 to $23.00.

Cheese—Finest easterns 24 to 25c. Butter—choicest creamery 53 to 54c. Eggs—Selected, 57 to 58c; No. 1 stock 53 to 54c. Potattoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.65 to $1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $28.00 to $23.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 28 to 30c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $14.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.75 to $11.25; do. good, $10.00 to $10.50; do. medium, $8.50 to $8.75; bulls, choice, $10.25 to $10.50; do. medium bulls, $9.00 to $9.00; do. rough bulls, $7.25 to $7.75; butchers' cows, choice, $9.00 to $9.50; do. good, $8.00 to $8.50; do. medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do. common, $6.25 to $6.75; stockers, $8.00 to $11.00; feeders, $10.50 to $11.50; canners, $5.00 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $130.00; springers, and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $130.00; light ewes, $9.00 to $9.50; yearlings, $12.00 to $14.50; spring lambs, $14.00 to $14.50; calves good to choice, $15.00 to $15.50; hogs fed and watered, $16.00 to $16.25.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Canner cattle: $4.50 to $6.00; butchers' bulls and cows, $9.00 to $10.50; bulls, $9.50; sheep, $8.00 to $9.50; milk fed calves, $12.00 to $16.00; choice selected hogs, $16.50.

ALLIES LOAN TEN BILLION FRANCS TO THE BELGIANS

A despatch from Paris says:—Ten billion francs have been advanced to Belgium by Great Britain, France and the United States, this amount to be deducted from the first instalment of the war indemnity to be paid by Germany, according to a Havas despatch from Brussels.

The despatch adds that the amount will be raised either by an interallied bond issue or by a German loan having priority over all other loans.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO MEET FEB. 11

A despatch from London says:—The new British Parliament, according to present plans will meet on February 11, with Prime Minister Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons, attending. The time used in giving the oath to members will be shortened, and it is expected that an hour after the session begins both houses will assemble to hear the speech from the throne. Sir James Lowther will be re-elected speaker of the House.

INCREASE TO BRITISH NAVY TO BE REGARDED AS BONUS

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty announces that pending the conclusions of the Committee of Enquiry on the subject it has been decided to increase the pay of all naval men, ranging from an extra shilling per day for ordinary seamen to six shillings for captains and higher ranks, with similar increases to the Royal Marines. This extra pay, it is declared, must be regarded as a bonus, and not as representing an increase of the present pay, which may ultimately be considered a just and equitable remuneration.

MUST STUDY LUMBER MARKET

Canada Should Endeavor to Meet Requirements of European Trade.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the Canadian lumber trade will experience some difficulty in securing its share of orders for reconstruction work in Europe unless more attention is paid to the requirements of the overseas market, is a warning given by the Commission of Conservation to Canadian exporters of lumber. Lumber from Russia and Sweden, it is pointed out, conforms more to the size requirements of the British market and the difficulty Canadian dealers must overcome is the one relating to the "size" of lumber shipped from this side of the Atlantic.

"As far as British Columbia is concerned," says the report, "the bulk of lumber here required by the United Kingdom is in the form of large timber, the grade known as 'merchantable' or heavy structural work, not lending into any special size.

"If British Columbia is to retain her timber trade, then she must all grades and sizes, merchantable, but not the other grades must be dealt in.

"If Canada," the report continues, "can deliver lumber of the grades sawn to British and Swedish standards, she can do business in a broad way." This, it is stated, is practically impossible at the present time, but in two years freight rates may be low enough for Canada to compete with Sweden and Russia, if we manufacture to the requirements of the British market.

NO LOSS ON WHEAT IS EXPECTED

Surplus of Sixty Million Bushels in Canada Will Be Disposed of Readily.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Inasmuch as the Canadian Government has guaranteed the price of the crop of 1918 and bears the costs thereof, it is expected that in the disposition of the grain remaining in the country it is estimated that that crop, plus of wheat now among 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels, present the British and allied governments are not purchasing in Canada on the Pacific. Hence if prices in the world market should suffer an early decline, the countries would be called upon to make good their guarantees. It is believed here, however, that there is little chance to anticipate that the Canadian government will find itself called upon to disburse money to bring the price for Canadian grain in the market up to the guaranteed price, based on $2.24½ a bushel for No. 1 Northern. It is believed that the present suspension of buying, due to congestion in Great Britain, will end British Wheat Export Company will resume buying and will take over on the basis which has been prevailed.

FRENCH CUSTOMS LINE ALONG FRONTIERS

A despatch from Paris says:—One of the first consequences of the occupation of Alsace-Lorraine has been the suppression of the French line of the Vosges. A decree in the Official Journal abolishes the French Customs line along the frontiers of 1870. The German agents have been dismissed, an agreement has been made with Switzerland for opening the frontier.

80,000 OF AIR FORCE WILL BE

A despatch from London says:—The Air Force for the period of occupation, says an official statement, has been selected on a basis and with the same proportions as the other branches of the service. Six thousand five officers and seventy-five men will be retained out of the three hundred thousand.

Future Army of Occupation Largely French

A despatch from London says:—The British contribution to the armies of occupation is small, says the Times, will be relatively than that of either France or the United States, consideration being given to the part taken in the war by the British Navy and the British responsibilities in the world.

Be Explicit, Pte

Officer (as company is about to vacate trench which is reported mined)—"You two will remain here, and if there is anything you will blow a whistle. You understand?"

Private Spuds—"Yes, sir. Will we blow it going up or coming down?"

GERMAN LINER BRING MEN

AMERICAN AND A TROOPS RETURN

New Armistice Terms Large German Steamer (the Disposed of A

All the great ... more important ... passenger ... ing the ... placed on ... to transport ... ward, under ... extension of ... signed at Treves ... gentile fleet, virtually ... is placed at the disposal ... ated government ... among them in accordance ... needs of the ... some of the ... left to the Germans.

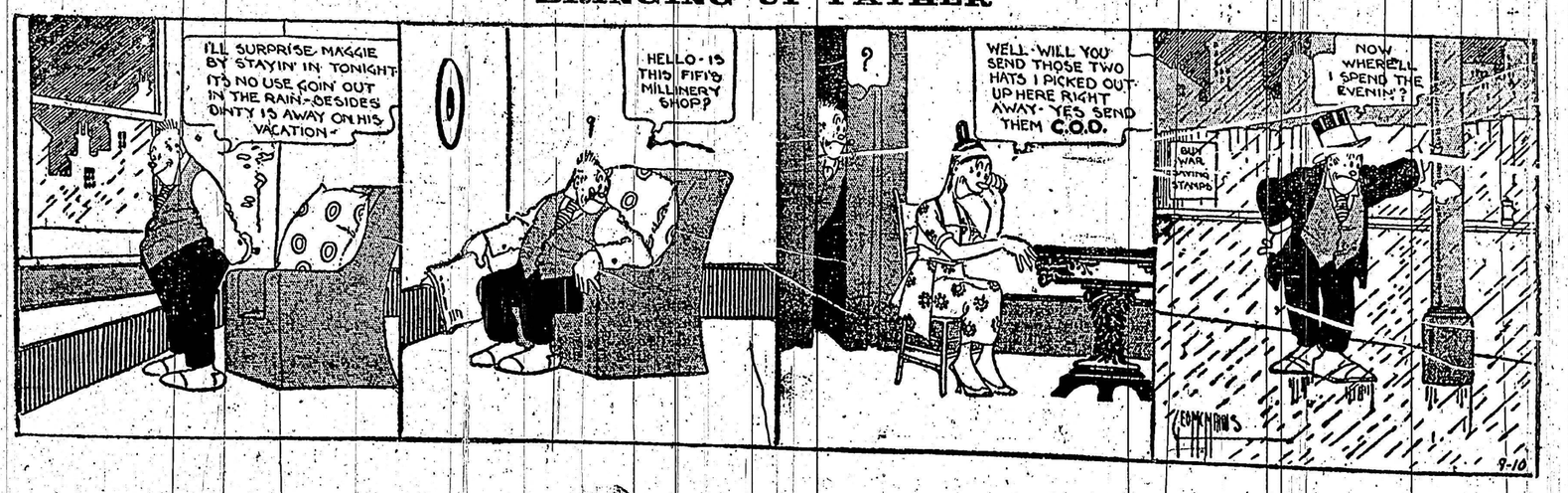
The allies ... among the ... governments ... needs of the ... the suitability ... these ... other ... Great ... ... are ...

Europe's ...

The Prussian ... known for many ... corrupt city in ... main newspaper ... frankly about ... editing since ... lished. Here ... "We should ... second from the ... orders the ... "To hell with ... we have sold a ... plentiable ... from record ... strong debt ... against Berlin, ... made himself ... voiting sentiment ... vailed in the ... centuries is wilfully ... Berlin is an ... ped. We refuse ... under its sway.

Battlefield ...

A curious bagpiper ... played by the ... the 3rd Hussars ... August, 1914, ... losing legs ... got out of the ... near Maubeuge ... gium and the ... last, the 3rd Hussars ... through the same ... suit of Germans when ... announcing the signing ... tice and the cessation of ... 11 a.m. on that day was ...

The Women's section of ... toba Grain Growers adopted ... lution asking the Dominion ... ment to create a Federal ...

BRINGING UP FATHER