ENTENTE TO ASSUME CONTROL OF GERMAN DEMOBILIZATION

Will Compel Germany to Carry Out Terms of the Armistice—Measures Taken to Protect Poland—Allies May Occupy Munition Plants.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The Supreme War-Council is rported to have reached a decision at yesterday's meeting that it was necessary to impose more severe conditions upon Germany for the renewal of the armistice because of Germany's attitude toward the fulfilment of her obligations. Decisions are also said to have been reached for the control of the German demobilization and of the production of plants formerly engaged in producing war material.

It is expected that the means for securing the execution of the conditions laid down will be reached at Monday's session of the Council.

One of the questions which the Council discussed was the gravity of the relations between Germany and Poland. The military danger with which Germany menaces Poland, it is felt, may threaten France later on. So far, it is declared, the Germans have turned a deaf ear to the injunctions of Marshal Foch in regard to the evacuation of territory claimed by the Poles. The Germans are holding an army in readiness to march into Poland and are concentrating troops in the east.

The War Council is resolved, according to an exchange Telegraph Company despatch, to compel Germany to carry out the clauses of the armistice and in the renewal of the armistice on February 17 will probably impose such conditions that from the point of view of demobilization and disarmament all the danger threatening Poland will be removed.

It is declared in well-informed French quarters that in view of the German attitude toward the Poles, the Associated Powers may think it advisable to consider the question of the occupation of the port of Danzig and the railroad from Danzig to Thorn with allied and Polish forces.

A Ruined Coal Mine—What the Huns could not steal they ruined. This is what they did to a coal mine at Dourges. Dozens of cases of this kind explain why it is that, although France has recovered her stolen territory, she is suffering from a fuel famine. The mines are unworkable.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Feb. 11.—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.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 65c; No. 3 C.W. 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½c; No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 feed, 52½c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 76¾c; No. 4 C.W., 71¾c; rejected, 65½c; feed, 65½c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.49, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—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 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2, do., $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3, do., $2.02 to $2.10 f.o.b., shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.00, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting 73 to 78c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25, nominal.

Manitoba Flour—Government standard, $10.35 to $14.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled feed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton; good feed flour, $2.40 per bag.

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

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, car lots.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 28 to 39c; prints, 40 to 44c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens 26 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 35c; Spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 27½ to 28c; twins, 28 to 28¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c; new laid in cartons, 57c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 32 to 38c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl 32 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb. 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $5.50; geese, 27 to 29c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, 90 to $1.00.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked bushel, $4.50 to $5.00. Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $4.00; Lima, 15c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tins, 23 to 29c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tins, 26 to 26½c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 21 to 22c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5.00 doz.; 12-oz., $3.50 to $4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, $2.25 to $2.35; sugar, lb. 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27¾ to 28¼c; prints, 28½ to 29c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27°c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 74c. Flour—New standard grade, $11.25 to $11.35. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs. $3.90 to $4.25. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $68.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $23.00.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs—Selected, 58c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 54c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.65 to $1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $23.00. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 28c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 11.—Choice heavy export steers, $15.00 to $15.90; do., good, $13.75 to $14.75; choice butcher steers, $12.75 to $13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.00 to $13.00; do., good, $11.25 to $11.75; do., common, $9.50 to $10.00; bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.00; do., medium bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do., rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; butchers' cows, choice, $10.00 to $11.00; do., good, $9.00 to $9.50; do., medium, $8.00 to $8.50; do., common, $7.00 to $7.50; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $12.00; canners, $5.25 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $130.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $130.00; light ewes, $9.00 to $10.00; yearlings, $12.00 to $12.50; spring lambs, $14.50 to $15.75; calves, good to choice, $15.50 to $17.00; hogs, fed and watered, $16.00 to $16.75.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Best steers, $12.00 to $12.50; good steers, $10.50 to $11.50; poorer, $7.50 to $8.00 per 100 lbs.; choice cows and bulls, $8.00 to $9.00; canners, $5.00 to $6.00; sheep, $8.00 to $9.50; lambs, $11.00 to $13.00; calves, milk-fed, $12.00 to $15.00 per 100 lbs.; hogs, $16.00 to $17.00.

FREE TO GIRLS

BIG DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE

This big doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us our money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our goods and earn prizes, too. Send us your name and address today so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly. Address

HOMER-WARREN COMPANY

Dept. 46 Toronto.

LABOR UNBEST RIFE IN BRITAIN

Unions Want War Pay To Be Made Permanent.

London, Feb. 10.—Although the tube dispute has been provisionally settled a series of far more formidable industrial issues confronts the country. Joint conferences between the railway executive and the three great railwaymen's unions, namly, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Society, and the Railway Clerks' Association, representing over 500,000 members in all, will shortly be called to consider the national programs which have been formulated by these unions.

The National Union of Railwaymen demand that the increased war pay be made permanent; double pay for overtime and Sundays; pay and a half for night work between each turn of periods of not less than 12 hours between each turn of duty; 14 days' annual holidays with pay; standardization of conditions of service on all United Kingdom railways and equal representation, both national and local, for the union on the managements of all railways.

The Locomotive Engineers' Society are demanding among other things standard rates of pay of 20 shillings daily in the case of enginemen and motormen; 50 shillings to firemen and electric trainmen; certain additions to these standard rates are to be made if the cost of living is dearer now than in June, 1917, but no reduction if the cost of living is lower. Time and a quarter for overtime and night duty with double pay on Sundays; 12 hours' rest between turns and 14 days' annual holiday with full pay.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BOOK ORDERS FOR 100 VESSELS

London, Feb. 10.—British shipyards have recently booked orders for well over 100 vessels, representing a very large tonnage. This is probably a record. The Ellerman-Bucknall line alone ordered over 50 steamers on the north-east coast. The British India Company is building nine large liners; the Cunard eight, the Donaldson-Anchor and Donaldson Brothers six, Ellis and Fyfe four, Shaw-Savill-Albion three, Union Castle, Commonwealth and Dominion Companies two each.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE WILL BE IN CANADA IN OCTOBER

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian Press learns that Admiral Jellicoe, in the course of his naval mission to the Dominions, will reach Canada in the latter part of October, remaining there until January. Admiral Jellicoe will leave England on February 20 for India, where he will remain one month. Then he will spend four months in Australia and New Zealand, afterwards visiting Fiji, Samoa, Honolulu and San Francisco. From Canada he will go to South Africa.

PROVISIONS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS INCLUDE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

Series of Penalties Against Nations Provoking War—Limitation of Armaments—Permanent Committee of Conciliation—Secret Treaties Not Allowed.

It provides for compulsory arbitration in all disputes without exception; the limitation of armaments and a series of penalties against nations provoking war, and a detailed provision is made for the organization of a Society of Nations, to which all countries giving guarantees of loyal intentions are admitted.

The text of the provisions follow:

"FIRSTLY—To submit all disputes arising between themselves to methods of peaceful settlement.

"SECONDLY—To prevent or suppress jointly by the use of all means at their dispocal any attempt by any state to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

"THIRDLY—To establish an international court of justice charged with the duty of deciding all justiciable disputes and to ensure the execution of its decisions by all appropriate international sanctions — diplomatic, juridic, economic and, if necessary, military.

"FOURTHLY—(1)—To establish an international representative council, which will provide for the development of international law and take common action in matters of general concern.

"(2)—The representative council which will watch over the freedom of nations and the maintenance of international order.

"(3)—Considering itself invested with the moral guardianship of uncivilized races, the representative council will secure the execution and, in case of need, promote the development of international covenants necessary for the protection and progress of those races.

"(4)—A permanent committee of conciliation shall take in hand all differences between the Associated Nations. The committee will act, in the first instance, as conciliator or mediator, and, if necessary, it will refer the differences, according to their nature, either to arbitration or to a court of justice. It will be charged with making such enquiries as it considers useful and will determine the necessary limits of time and conditions. In every and any state refusing to obey either the award of the arbitrator or the decision of the committee of application of appropriate sanctions will be proposed to the representative council and the Associated Governments by the committee. These sanctions shall be obligatory in the case of violence or aggression.

"FIFTHLY—To limit and supervise the armaments of each nation and the manufacture of all material and munitions of war, having regard to the requirements of the league.

"SIXTHLY—To renounce the making of secret treaties.

"SEVENTHLY—To admit to the league on the basis of equal right before the law all peoples able and willing to give effective guarantees of their loyal intention to observe its covenants."

FOOD SUFFICIENT FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY TO BE SUPPLIED GERMANY

Action Taken By Commission at Spa is For Purpose of Reassuring the People and is of a Temporary Nature.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Despite the optimistic reports in circulation, from which it appeared that a definite program for getting foodstuffs to Germany on a permanent basis had been drawn up by the allies, further enquiry revealed the fact that the measures adopted are merely of a temporary nature.

The decision of the allies, promulgated through the Inter-Allied Food Commission at Spa, is now shown to provide the Germans only with enough food for a couple of weeks. After that period no further shipments have been arranged for. Thus the action taken is seen to be of a makeshift character designed to reassure the German people that the promise to keep them from starvation, provided they keep themselves from anarchy, will be fulfilled.

Meanwhile, in the words of a very distinguished student of the situation, Europe is heading straight toward the outstanding obstacle to the formulation of a method for relieving the food shortage in Germany in the difficulty of hitting upon a means of extracting payment for the food so [illegible] the Germans.

The Entente Governments and the United States refuse to permit any enemy power to devote the purchase of foodstuffs any gold or other assets, including such collateral as liens on industrial plants which might be levied upon for war indemnities. Nor can the Germans pay for their food through private loans floated in the United States by individual American firms, because of the [illegible] and regulations governing commercial relations with the enemy.

BRITISH NOT ALARMED BY BLUFF

Believe That Germans Are Down and Out.

Paris, Feb. 10—The warning said to have been given by Marhsal Foch that Germany could muster 3,000,000 men within three months against 1,800,000 allied troops, has caused some alarm and a certain amount of pessimism in the French press. There are also signs of apprehension in official circles.

Members of the British delegates show no sign of fear that Germany will again attempt to face the allied troops. In their view there is no good ground for the sensational reports launched in Paris, to the effect that Germany is considering the reorganization of her army, and may refuse to comply with conditions imposed by the allies. It is thought such reports have been circulated in order to provoke discontent among the people of the allies, but if that is the purpose it will fail.

CANADIAN GRAVES IN GERMANY

Cemetery at Bonn to be Planted With Maple Trees.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Corps, writes from Bonn to the Director of Public Information to the effect that since the 1st and 2nd divisions and the corps troops came into Germany there have been only 11 deaths, due to sickness, mostly pneumonia, following influenza.

The bodies of Canadians who have died in Germany are buried in Bonn in a special plot set apart for Canadians. Arrangements are now completed to locate the grave of every Canadian who has died as a prisoner of war in the territory on both sides of the Rhine occupied by the corps and the other British forces. As soon as this is done the remains of the deceased soldiers will be exhumed and reinterred by Canadian chaplains in the cemetery in Bonn.

Eventually that little hallowed spot will be enclosed with maple trees, so that the national emblem of Canada will stand as monuments to the honored dead.

INDIA IS IN THE MARKET FOR 800,000 TONS OF RAILS

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa has received a cablegram from the Canadian Mission in London stating that India is in the market for 800,000 tons of rails with angles, bolts, spikes, etc., for delivery in 1919, 1920, 1921.

Germans Recapture Bromberg In Brisk Fight With Poles

A despatch from Amsterdam says—The City of Bromberg, German Poland, has been recaptured from the Poles by German troops, after brisk fighting, according to advices received here.

CANADA SEEKS MARKET FOR CANDY

New Export Company is Sending Representatives to Europe.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canadian manufacturers of chocolate, biscuits and confectionery will send agents abroad without delay in an effort to secure export trade. On Wednesday representatives of 70 firms met in Montreal and organized the chocolate, biscuit and confectionery industries of Canada. A number of those firms have now united to form an export company.

The export company will be prepared to assist other firms belonging to the chocolate, biscuit and confectionery industries of Canada. Of the latter organization Mr. Godley has been appointed secretary. He will open an office at once in Toronto.

JEWISH COMMONWEALTH TO BE FORMED IN PALESTINE

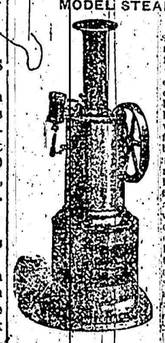
Paris, Feb. 10.—A definite proposal was filed before the Peace Congress to-day favoring the eventual formation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine on the lines already suggested by the American Jewish Congress. The document was signed by representatives of the world Zionist organization, the Zionist organization of America, and the Zionist organization of Russia on behalf of the Jews in Palestine.

No Emoluments From Allies To Arab King or His Son

A despatch from Paris says:—A semi-official denial was issued on Friday with regard to intimations that the King of the Hedjas had received subventions from Great Britain for taking part in the war. It was stated that any payments made to the King of the Hedjas by the allies were purely for military purposes in order to sustain the King's power, which had a great part in the overthrow of the Turks and also in the defeat of the German troops. The financial arrangements, the statement said, did not contain any emoluments for the King of the Hedjas or his son, Prince Feisal.

Free to Boys

MODEL STEAM ENGINE



Runs like a [illegible] spurting steam and making as much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant of your town. Has brass boiler, [illegible] valve, blued steel firebox with [illegible] burner, and nickel plated chimney. All running parts of best quality metal. Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the engine with all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO.

DEPT. 47, TORONTO

CANADIAN VILLAGES TO HAVE SOUVENIRS

Proposal to Distribute Captured War Trophies Throughout Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Commission on Captured War Records and Trophies have made a report to the Government and contained recommendations [illegible] the collection and handling of [illegible] captured by the Canadians during the war.

"The trophies captured by Canadians form a most interesting and practically an invaluable collection," said General Craig [illegible]. They include practically [illegible] from huge German guns [illegible] heaviest type to badges and [illegible]. Some of these trophies have already reached Ottawa and are stored [illegible]. There will be several shipments [illegible] judging from the information we have received so far."

"What disposition will be made of them?"

"Sufficient will be reserved to make an adequate and representative display in the Imperial War Museum to be established in London. I should then say that of the articles brought to Canada, a complete collection should be retained in the war museum to be established in Ottawa. It is not expected that the trophies will be exhausted by the collections in Ottawa and London. On the contrary, there will be enough left to give to practically every city, town and village in the country a war souvenir of some sort. Applications for these have already been received from hundreds of towns and the requests run the [illegible] range. How these will be dealt with has not been decided, but it is [illegible] the commission will recommend an advisory committee with one member from each province shall be [illegible] to pass upon the applications and the provincial representative's recommendation will be taken as to the distribution of the trophies."

CANADA ASKS FOR COMPENSATION

Over $16,000,000 Asked Against Enemy During Warfare.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canadian claims for compensation for losses due to enemy action during the war are coming upwards. A statement of such claims to date [illegible] 000,000 has been [illegible] Paris for consideration [illegible] similar demands [illegible] tion by the Peace Conference. Additional statements of claims are daily being received by the Enemy Debts Committee here.

The Enemy Debts Committee is preparing five different lists of claims for and against Canadians. First, the list of claims arising out of the methods of warfare; secondly, claims by Canadians for debts owed by corporations and persons of enemy nationality, and by Canadians holders of shares in companies in enemy countries; third, claims by Canadian soldiers of Russian securities and owners of property in Russia and by Canadians having accounts against Russians; fourth, claims for damages arising out of the allies' blockade of persons and firms with whom trade was prohibited, and fifth, claims by persons and firms in enemy countries against Canadians and by enemy alien holders of shares in Canadian corporations.

In connection with the [illegible] alien holders of Canadian [illegible] said that persons of enemy nationality hold shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway of a par value of $[illegible] upon which some $7,000,000 dividends have accrued during the [illegible] of the war.

ALLIANCES TO REMAIN AFTER THE WAR

A despatch from Paris says:—Alliances between the various powers will not be affected by the formation of the Society of Nations, which is in process of formation, it was stated by Arthur J. Balfour to interviewers here. The Foreign Secretary was asked a question as to whether the formation of the world society would mean the abolition of alliances.

"The constitution of the League of Nations," responded the Foreign Secretary, "will involve no abrogation of the treaties of alliance now concluded.

"As to the question whether coalitions of two or more powers could be formed aside from the league," Mr. Balfour added, "experience alone can decide."

Labor Will Admit Women To International Conference

A despatch from Paris says:—Women will be admitted as delegates to the permanent International Labor Conference which is in process of formation here. This was decided upon at a meeting of the International Labor Legislation Commission held on Friday under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor.

FROM OLD SCO

NOTES OF INTEREST

BANKS AND BI

What is Going On In th and Lowlands of Scotla

Fifty years ago Dal[illegible] Hunter's Quay were [illegible] burgh.

Professor Cooper [illegible] a member of the [illegible] School Board.

In three weeks [illegible] seven deaths due [illegible] Cumnock district.

R. W. Cowie, [illegible] been appointed [illegible] Port-Glasgow.

Lieut. A. D. Mack[illegible] action, was the second [illegible] late Donald Mack[illegible]

Lieut. James R. [illegible] F., killed in [illegible]

Rev. Geo. and [illegible] Manse, Symington.

Death has [illegible] man for many [illegible] the politics [illegible] Edinburgh.

The death [illegible] of Inverness [illegible] son, Royal [illegible] of Balfour.

Lord and [illegible] aside over [illegible] of the [illegible] Homecraft [illegible]

The death [illegible] shields, of [illegible] ber of year[illegible] gow Terrace.

Lieut. Wi[illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] records [illegible] prisoner of [illegible] died [illegible] outstanding [illegible] facts [illegible]

Prince W[illegible] fate after a [illegible] The [illegible] The Mi[illegible] ed to Sa[illegible] E. a [illegible] dingston.

Lieut. K[illegible] Ben, was [illegible] David Cro[illegible] der.

The [illegible] shows an [illegible] valuation of [illegible] The [illegible] tain the [illegible] 89,968 [illegible] women.

Dunlop [illegible] part of the [illegible] £26,175.

No More [illegible]

"Now [illegible] accordingly [illegible] captain's [illegible] The [illegible] a sea that [illegible] ing. Big [illegible] on us—[illegible] potted the [illegible] sending a [illegible] our faces, [illegible] furtive glan[illegible] shore.

For ars[illegible] pointed, me[illegible] a brace of [illegible] posed harmless.

A couple of [illegible] the waves a [illegible] my attention [illegible] infancy," said [illegible] to my inquiry.

It did not [illegible] that the [illegible] expression [illegible] And the crew [illegible] er unaccounta[illegible] ers came bra[illegible] and we passed [illegible] ship that was [illegible] at our base, a[illegible] who pass [illegible] the great North Sea.

"No blinkin' [illegible] sport—no nothing" [illegible] voice as the helmsm[illegible] home. "I call this [illegible]

"Success is largely [illegible] ing experience and s[illegible] fit."—"The Gentle C[illegible]

BRINGING UP FATHER