BRITISH INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES NOW IN PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT

Report of Coal Commission Granting Miners Two-Thirds of Their Demands Accepted by Government.

A despatch from London says:—Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, in a statement in the House of Commons, said that the Government accepted the report of the special coal commission, of which Justice Sir John Sankey is chairman, including its undertaking to report on the question of nationalization by May 20, and to issue interim reports from time to time on the problem of improvements in the coal industry.

Porposals of this nature would be put into immediate operation declared Mr. Bonar Law. This involved the continuance of coal control for two years.

With reference to the Sankey report, which, he explained, was signed by three representatives of the employers not directly concerned in the coal industry and ganted the miners two-thirds of their demands in wages. Mr. Bonar Law said that the signers of the report recommended a further reduction in hours in 1921, because by then the output of 1913, namely 287,000,000 tons, will be resumed. The estimated cost of what was recommended was for the current year, £43,000,000.

It was proposed that the profits of the coal masters should be limited to fourteen pence per ton. Taking all things into consideration, the estimated cost to the taxpayers would be nearly £30,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that the employers had made what he himself and the Labor Minister considered reasonable proposals to the transport workers, and he had reason to believe that these would prove acceptable to the men.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 25.—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., 70⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 67⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 67⅛c; No. 1 feed, 65⅞c; No. 2 feed, 62⅛c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 96¾c; No. 4 C.W., 90⅞c; rejected, 83⅞c; feed, 84⅞c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.73½; No. 4 yellow, $1.70, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 64 to 66c; No. 3 white, 62 to 64c, 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, $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 90 to 95c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.39 to $1.42, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.75 to $11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard $9.55 to $9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags.

Milfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included, Bran, $40.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton; good feed flour, $3.25 to $3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $20 to $21 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 51 to 53c.

Eggs—New laid, 35 to 36c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 32c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 27c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29½ to 30c; twins, 30 to 30½c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.15 to $1.20.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $2.25 to $3.75; primes, $2.50 to $3; imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tins 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16 oz., $4.50 to $5, doz.; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4, doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gal., $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 28¾c; prints, 28½ to 29c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 25.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 81c; flour, new standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20; rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.90 to $4; bran, $40.25; shorts, $42.25; Mouillie, $64; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, $23. Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 58 to 59c; eggs, selected, 36c; No. 1 stock, 35c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.50; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 28½ to 30c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 25.—Choice heavy export steers, $16 to $17.50; do, good, $14.50 to $15.50; choice butcher steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butcher's cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.75; do, good, $12.25 to $12.75; do, common, $10.25 to $10.75; bulls, choice, $10.75 to $11.75; do, medium bulls, $9 to $9.25; do, rough bulls, $7.75 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11 to $12.25; do, good, $10 to $10.75; do, medium, $9 to $9.25; do, common, $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $12; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $7; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $11.50 to $13; yearlings, $12 to $14; spring lambs, $16.75 to $18.75; calves, good to choice, $16 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $20; do, off cars, $20.25; do, f.o.b., $19.25; do, f.o.b., country points, $19.

Montreal, Mar. 25.—Choice steers, $13 to $14; good, $12 to $13; medium, $10.50 to $11.50; common, down to $7.50; choice butcher cattle, $10.50 to $11.50; good, $9 to $10; medium, $8.50 to $9; canners, $5 to $6.50; milk calves, $10 to $15; sheep, $9 to $10.50; lambs, $12 to $15.

FAMOUS PRINCESS PATS HAVE BEEN DISBANDED

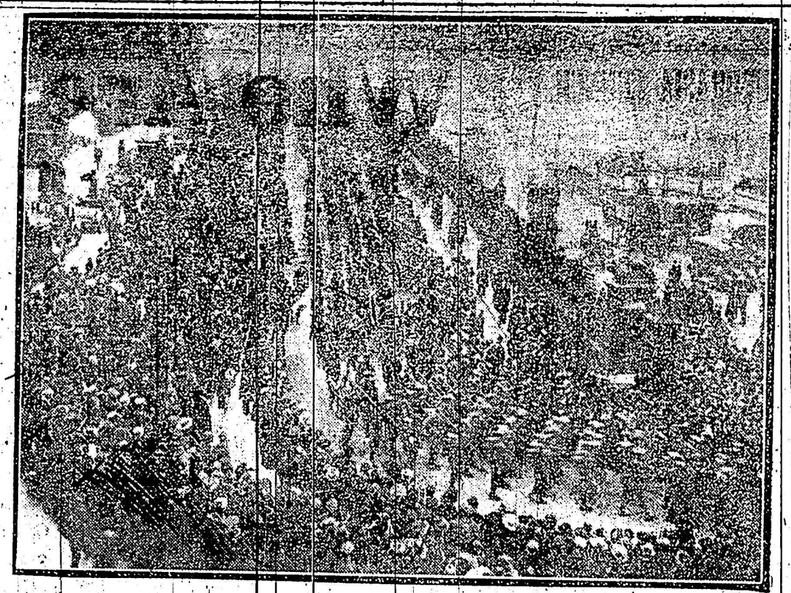
A despatch from Ottawa says:—The famous Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, is no more. Demobilization has been completed, the last man being discharged and the unit disbanded. There was a touching scene as Lieut.-Col. A. H. Galt, the organizer of the unit, bade the men farewell. Many of the men have left for their homes, those living at a distance being provided with first class sleeper accommodation and tickets, in addition to generous allowances for meals en route.

Swiss Will Grant Asylum To Late Austrian Emperor

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Swiss Government has received a formal demand from former Emperor Charles of Austria requesting permission for him to live in Switzerland. As the allies, through Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, when sounded on the subject recently, made no objection to such residence, the request of Charles probably will be granted. The matter is now in the hands of the Political Department.

Unless Rhine is Boundary, Have Lost War, Says Foch

A despatch from Paris says:—"The Rhine is our only good line of defence. I do not demand annexation, but if we do not secure that military frontier we will have fought in vain," is a statement made by Marshal Foch, quoted in an interview printed in the Matin on Friday.



The Guards Come Home.

All London went wild upon the return of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards from the war front. Of the original unit which left England in 1914, only 12 fortunate men survive to take part in this memorable home-coming. None of the gallant officers are alive, their burial places being chiefly Mons, The Marne, Aisne, and Ypres.

BRITISH AVIATORS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

A despatch from London says:—British avaitors are to try for a flight across the Atlantic. A secretly built airplane, accompanied by Harry Hawker as pilot, and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, Royal Navy, as navigator, has been shipped from England for St. John's, Newfoundland, where it will start at the earliest possible moment in an attempt to win the Daily Mail prize of £10,000 for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic.

The machine is a Sopwith two-seater biplane, with a 375 horse-power engine. The fusilage is boat-shaped, and will support the machine in the water.

Pilot Hawker said he believed that the flight would occupy about 19½ hours. The machine, he added, had flown 900 miles in nine hours and five minutes on one-third of its petrol capacity, and is capable of maintaining a speed of 100 miles an hour for 25 hours.

Harry G. Hawker won the British Michelin prize for 1912 by a flight of eight hours and 23 minutes. He has made many long-distance flights along the British coast. He established a world's altitude record of 28,500 feet in 1916.

18 German Ships Clear From Hamburg Port Alone

Berlin, March 23.—Up to seven o'clock last evening eighteen ships had cleared from Hamburg, including the Patricia, Santa Cruse, Cordova, Kigoma, Kleveland and Cap Finisterre.

Many other vessels are manned and coaled and ready to sail to-day. The example of the Hamburg seamen in proceeding to sea, it is believed here, will have a good effect on the other Hanseatic and Baltic seamen.

Over 5,000 Jews Massacred By Reds in the Ukraine

New York, March 23.—The Bolsheviki invasion of the Ukraine has resulted in pogroms in which thousands of Jews were massacred, 5,000 being killed or wounded in Proskurov, according to cable messages from the Copenhagen Zionist bureau, made public here to-night by the Zionist of America. Hundreds of Jews were killed in Berdichev, Zhitomir and other places, said the message, which declared the pogroms were instigated by Polish anti-Semites.

Canada's War Cost Claims Will Exceed $1,500,000,000

A despatch from Paris says:—Canada has completed her war cost estimates for submission to the Reparations Commission. It is understood, according to the Reuter correspondent, that the amount will exceed $1,500,000,000.

NEW REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT MAKES ALLIANCE WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Allied Troops Being Rushed Into Affected Area—Red Russian Troops Reported at Tarnopol, Fourteen Days' March From Budapest.

Budapest, March 22.—The Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Count Michael Karolyi, resigned on Saturday, leaving the Government to the proletariat. This action was taken after Count Karolyi had communicated to the Cabinet the Entente note outlining the new boundary between Hungary and Roumania. After advising Colonel Viss, commander of the French troops of occupation, of the decision of the Cabinet, Count Karolyi then resigned in his turn.

A revolutionary government of the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Council was then formed.

Alexander Gorbai assumed the Presidency. Bela Kun became Foreign Commissary, and Joseph Pogany, War Commissary.

The new Hungarian Government has proclaimed solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government and an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia, and Kun has applied to Lenine for assistance.

As soon as the Hungarian Cabinet headed by Count Karolyi resigned, the governing party proclaimed martial law throughout the entire country.

Under the title of "Hungarian Socialist party," the Socialists and Communists have combined and will administer the country.

The Government is reported to be signing a proclamation acknowledging a state of war between Hungary and the Entente.

A mob stormed the post office and military buildings and destroyed the Honved monuments. Red Russian troops are reported to have arrived at Tarnopol. All the Budapest newspapers have ceased publication.

London, March 23.—Allied troops in the past few days have occupied the greater part of Hungary, with the exception of Budapest and the surrounding districts, for the purpose of suppressing plundering by Bolsheviki gangs and restoring order, according to a despatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph by way of Copenhagen. The Czecho-Slovak Governmnt is preparing to issue a mobilization order.

SITUATION IN EGYPT IS GRAVE

British Forces, Already Large, Are Being Reinforced—Bedouins Pillaging.

A despatch from London says:—The situation in Egypt is becoming worse, and at the present time is distinctly grave, a Reuter despatch from Cairo says. Gen. Allenby, the commander in Palestine, will reach Cairo Tuesday. The large forces of troops already in Egypt are being reinforced.

A large number of armed Bedouins have entered Beheira Province, lower Egypt, from the west, and are robbing towns and villages. The situation is not regarded as presenting any military danger.

The Turkish flag is reported to be flying in some villages of Beheira Province. There are no reports of any casualties having been suffered by the military, but some prominent native officials and several Egyptian police have been killed.

Riots at Cairo and Tanta on March 12 were suppressed by troops and the police. The disorders in Egypt have been ascribed to the activities of the Nationalist leaders, several of whom have been deported.

"Going to the blacksmith shop to get my tin hat reblocked."

TRAIN SERVICE PARIS TO BAGDAD

Suspension Bridge to be Built Over the Bosphorus at Constantinople.

A despatch from Paris says:—A fast train service from Paris to Southeastern Europe to replace the famous Orient express, it became known, was discussed at a meeting this week of diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Greece and France, under the chairmanship of Albert Claveille, French Minister of Public Works. The new route would run through the Simplon Tunnel and Milan, Venice, Triest, Agram and Belgrade. Later it would be continued to Bucharest and to Constantinople. There is under consideration the question of a suspension bridge across the Bosphorus at Constantinople, over which connection would be made with the German-built line to Bagdad.

COMMANDER FROM PALESTINE HAS ARRIVED IN PARIS

A despatch from Paris says:—Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, has arrived here from Egypt to advise the Supreme Council on Near Eastern questions.

EXPECT HARD FIGHT IN SPRING

Allies and Bolsheviki Hurrying Preparations For Big Conflict.

A despatch from Archangel says:—Patrol activity has increased considerably along the Vologda railway and on the Dvina front. On both sectors the Bolsheviki have been defeated by the allied and American troops.

A small Bolshevik raiding party making its way over the snow, surprised an allied artillery position in the forests near the Vologda railway. After considerable fighting in the darkness the raiders were repulsed, leaving a number of dead behind.

Following up last Friday's success on the Dvina, when the Americans and Russians repulsed a raid against the allied lines of communication, an American patrol party on Friday encountered a Bolshevik patrol in a wood. A number of the Bolsheviki were killed and the others in the party were made prisoner.

As the winter has been unusually mild in north Russia, it is expected that within a month the thaws will come to make extensive land fighting impracticable. The Bolsheviki will have a big advantage when the rivers open. The Dvina and Vaga Rivers will be navigable near the fighting front before the Dvina is opened further north around Archangel. This condition would permit the Bolshevik gunboats which have spent the winter at Krasnoborsk and Kotlas to reach the vicinity of Berezniki before the allied river flotilla can steam southward to meet them.

Efforts are being made, however, to speed up the arrival of the allied fleet in the fighting zone in order to confine the Bolshevik advantage to the shortest time possible. In the meantime, as long as the present cold weather continues, it is a race against time to move over the snow before the thaw comes sufficient big guns and ammunition to hold the enemy boats in check until the allied vessels can move southward. In this work the allied transport service is performing a stupendous task in spite of the shortage of hay and oats, which has weakened the horses for the long hauls over the snow and added greatly to the difficulties of the situation.

BRITISH TURN OUT CARGO CARRIERS

No Giant Liners to be Constructed Until Costs Drop.

London, March 23.—Because of the huge increase in the cost of ship production, the great British companies have decided not to lay down the keels of any giant liners, like the Aquitania, for some months to come.

So shipping officials informed a correspondent to-day. Instead, it seems to be the intention to concentrate on the production of cargo and passenger-carrying vessels without luxurious fittings, which, however, will eventually be returned to in future competitive shipbuilding.

It was asserted to-day that the resumption of anything like normal passenger traffic will probably be impossible in less than six months, if then. The world shortage of tonnage and the use of the greater part of it up to next autumn for transporting troops is causing an acute world situation even for the most legitimate travel. There is little, if any, relief in transatlantic passenger conditions. The American Consulate General is turning away hundreds who want to go to the Orient through America, so that there may be tonnage to enable American civilians to return home. This is arousing considerable feeling among business men, for one British line to the Far East has every berth booked for a year. Scores of vessels, it is asserted, must be overhauled after they are released by the Government before resuming ordinary passenger traffic.

Start the pendulum. No use to wind the clock and leave the pendulum hanging straight down. Give every morning a right start by having things planned out right before you begin.

POWER OF GERMANY DEFINITELY BROKEN

ARMY OF 600,000 IMMOBILE AND LACKING IN MORALE

Though Defeated, Great Part of Prussians Remain Unrepentant and Still Dream of War.

It is safe to say no one in the British army believes Germany, in a military sense, is any longer capable of taking the field against the Allies, says a war correspondent. Premier Clemenceau's famous computation of the potential strength of the German army as 600,000 men was technically accurate, but those 600,000 no longer constitute an effective military machine. Of the total number, three-quarters, or about 450,000, of the 1918-19 classes are in depots and are immobile for lack of equipment. Their discipline is of the worst.

There is little respect for the officers, who dare not attempt to enforce their authority, and apparently members of the men make no pretense of submitting to military routine, but live as civilians, wearing only enough uniform to enable them to present themselves at barracks and draw rations. The remaining 150,000 are represented by Hindenburg's two armies in the East, and these also seem ill-equipped and of questionable morale. The volunteer formations recently organized were to be used to join these armies, but were found to be unable to proceed from lack of greatcoats, and the whole system of ordnance, commissariat and transport seems disorganized.

Not Genuinely Reformed.

Undoubtedly a large part of the military caste still dreams of a future war which will reverse the verdict of this one, and it would be rash to believe any considerable part of the German people are really in their hearts repentant and honestly reformed. But I do not believe anywhere any illusion exists as to the immediate future or any hope of being able to renew the war against the Entente.

The only national enemy now is Bolshevism, of which, beyond doubt, the German people as a whole are terribly afraid. It is, in the areas occupied by Allied troops, that any sense of security exists.

BOY SCOUTS' CELEBRATION

World-Chain of Bonfires to Celebrate the Declaration of Peace.

The British Boy Scout Association, under the direction of Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has inaugurated the idea of a "world-chain of bonfires" to celebrate the declaration of peace. Every town in the United Kingdom will have a bonfire to blaze forth the glad tidings. The boys want to make the celebration Empire-wide. The British Overseas Club and the Patriotic League have communicated with overseas branches asking, all working to cooperate to get in touch with them at Aldwych, London, England.

There is talk of a boys' bonfire in every town and city in Canada, a peculiarly appropriate form of celebration, since this was in former centuries the chosen means of communicating great news, whether of national danger or national victory.

$50,000 for Anzac Airman Who Flies From Britain Home

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says:—The Commonwealth Government is ocering a prize of $50,000 for the first successful flight from Great Britain to Australia that is undertaken by Australians.

Former French War Minister New Governor of Alsace

A despatch from Paris says:—President Poincare at a meeting of the Cabinet on Friday signed a decree appointing Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Millerand's headquarters will be at Strasbourg.

THE ITALIAN COMMISSION WILL INSIST ON FIUME

A despatch from Paris says:—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference has unanimously decided to withdraw from the conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy simultaneously with the signing of peace.

CANADA'S POPULATION

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's estimated population, as given in the Commons, is 8,835,000. The census of 1911 gave 7,206,643.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TALKS FROM IRELAND TO CANADA

A despatch from London says:—The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada has been announced by the Marconi Company.

Fifty years ago the acreage under hops in Britain was 70,000 acres, in 1919 it was 31,000 acres, last year about 15,000.

OFFICIAL LIST OF HUNS' WAR CRIMES

COMMISSION ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR

Sub-Committee Careful to Point That This List Does Not Record of Enemy's Crimes

Here is the list of the th varieties of crime committed enemy countries during the classified by the sub-commi fact appointed by the commi responsibilities for the war:

Massacre of civilians.
Putting to death of hostag
Torture of civilians.
Starvation of civilians.
Violation of women.
Abduction of girls and wo the purpose of enforced dep
Deportation of civilians.
Internment of civilians un tal conditions.
Forced labor of civilians nection with military operat
Enemy usurpation of sov during military occupation.
Compulsory enlistment of among inhabitants of occu tory.
Pillage.
Confiscation of property
Exaction of illegitimate tont contributions and
Destruction of property
Destruction of fishing
Destruction of a relig
Bombardment of hospi
Attack on and destruction of hospitals.
Breach of other rules re the Red Cross.
Use of deleterious and ing gases.
Use of explosive and bullets.
Directions to give no quarter.
Ill treatment of prisoners.
Misuse of flags of truce
Poisoning of wells.

Even this list, as the sub-committee takes pains to point out, does not exhaust the record of the crimes, and it recommends the appointment of some standing tribunal for the purpose of collecting and systematizing further information with a view of laying before the tribunals to be set up a comprehensive list of charges and accusations.

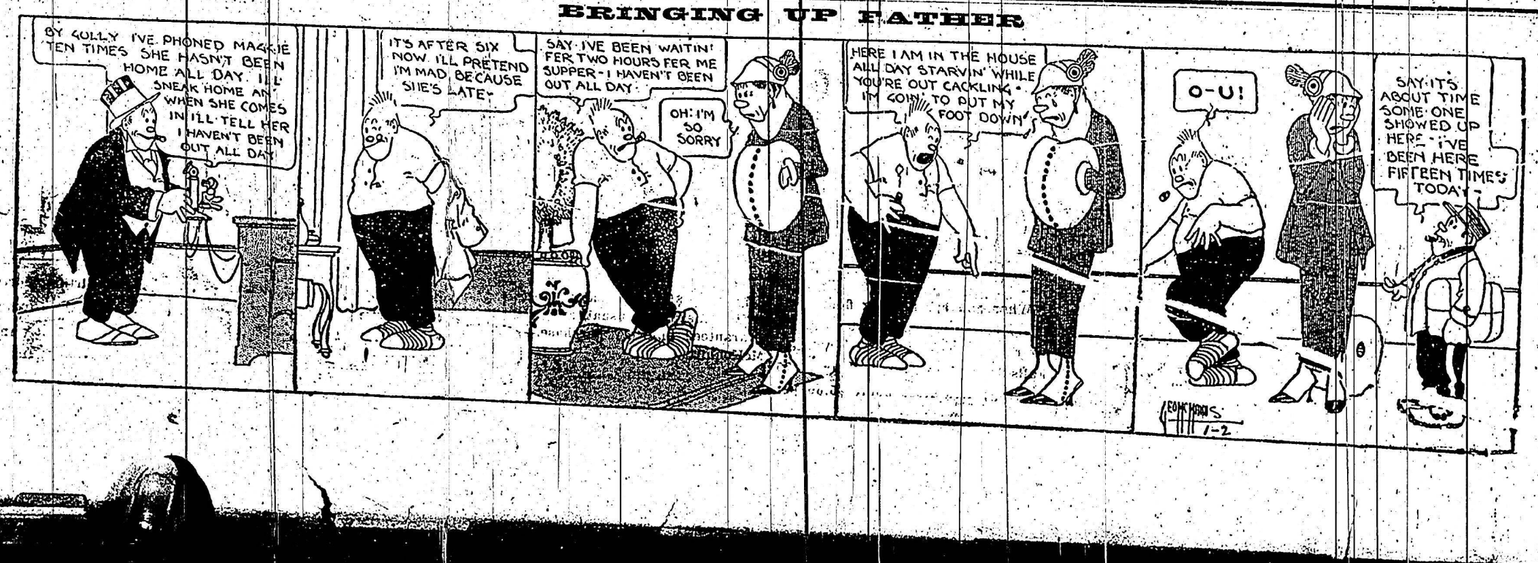
Heavy Punishment Urged

In the commission of atrocities as a whole, more so than in any other commission of the war, a tendency has appeared in some energetic people to take the law into their own hands, as the guilty men are beyond the reach of legal precedent, and it is feared that war may even have brought out of date all the ideals of the sacred temple.

It may be said that the list of at least two of the subjects were not by any means unanimous as to the punishment of those responsible for the war. It was suggested, would be justifiably meted out if a parliament of the world were to pass a resolution declaring the German Emperor a jolly good fellow. These points are being reconsidered, and some, at least, are doing their best to bring the ex-Kaiser to book with other chief offenders.

Army Mascots.

What is to happen to the menagerie of regimental mascots? We have accompanied our troops throughout the varying fortunes of war, writes a British correspondent, and it is a formidable list. "The mascots of the Signal Section, the hounds of West Surreys, the goose of the A.C.'s, the tame rats, and white rats, ferrets and mongooses, foxes, rams, ibex and capras, certain military policemen at Cologne, engaged in the usual occupation of the kits of five hundred contraband goods, had the time of their life. He broke open a carefully wrapped parcel and out fell three rats. They had been captured by the Engineers in Mormal Forest days before the Armistice."

We live not by what we eat, but by what we digest, and what one man digests another would find poisonous and tempting. Rules on this subject are almost useless. Each man must learn the powers of his own stomach, health or disease. He has no business to bring on indigestion when he has to get intoxicated, or run into debt. He who offends on this point deserves to forfeit stomach, and his electoral franchise. Hot spices, speaking, fat and spices are for digestive power, and too much nutritious food is next evil to them. Good cookery, by developing and increases the nutritiousness of food which bad cookery would render indigestible. Hence the good cook rises to the dignity of a physician and may rank with the clergy, but not with the physician.

BRINGING UP FATHER