FRANCO-TURKISH SEPARATE TREATY GIVES BAGDAD RAILWAY TO FRANCE

By Terms of the New Pact the Absolute Ownership of Portion of Line Within Turkish Borders Passes to France.

Paris, March 13.—"The greatest victory France has won since Napoleon's conquest of Austria."

In these words a high neutral diplomat to-day summed up the significance of the Franco-Turkish separate peace which will be signed in Paris by Easter.

By the terms of the treaty, France becomes the absolute owner within Turkish boundaries of the famous Bagdad railway.

The enormous strategic importance of the Bagdad line can be understood when it is remembered that France already possesses a direct line from Paris to Constantinople, while she is heavily backing the creation of a new railroad scheduled to run from Dantzig via Prague to Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia and then to Turkey, which though not touching Germany or Russia, will traverse the countries of the "Little Entente," which was founded and fostered by astute French diplomacy and aided by the Roumanian wizard statesman, Take Jonesco.

ELDER GARFIELD GUILTY OF MURDER

Brothers Robbed Store of Ben Johnston — Younger Convicted of Manslaughter.

A despatch from Woodstock says:—Norman Garfield was on Thursday night found guilty of the charge of having murdered Ben Johnston, while robbing his store on the night of January 20th.

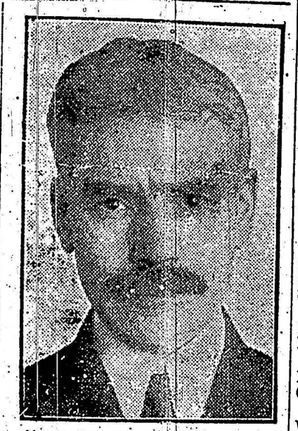
The jury retired at 6.10 and at 8.40 returned to the courtroom. After they had been called, Peter McDonald, clerk of the court, rose and asked the jury if they had agreed on a verdict. "We have," was the response and Wilfred Cochburn, foreman of the jury, arose and in a clear voice read the finding as follows: "The members of the jury are unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty on the charge of murder." The prisoner seemed unaffected. In fact he seemed less distressed than when he took the witness stand in the afternoon.

It was with much difficulty that the courtroom and corridors were cleared in order to permit of the removal of the prisoner back to the jail. This is the first time in thirty years that a murder trial here has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The last case was thirty years ago when Reginald Birchall was found guilty and afterwards hanged in the jail yard for the murder of the young Englishman, Fred Beawell.

Many dramatic incidents marked the day's proceedings. First, Denton Garfield, on Wednesday found guilty of manslaughter by a jury, was brought into court to testify against his brother; then again at the noon hour recess, the wife of Norman Garfield rushed from her place in the audience and embraced her husband who was just about to be led away to the jail. The final dramatic feature was when, at the conclusion of the Crown's case, Montalieu Nesbitt put the prisoner in the box. Norman told a remarkable story and although he was very nervous at the first he soon settled down and narrated the events of the fateful night when Ben Johnston was killed, in a cool and collected manner. Up to this point there had been very little evidence that was not heard the day before in the case against Denton. The latter himself on the stand told practically the same story as he did in the confession. He was brought into court shortly after Norman and placed in the dock beside his brother. It was the first meeting of the brothers for some days. Norman looked his brother straight in the face with a slight smile on his face, while the younger brother took his seat with hardly a glance towards the brother against whom he had turned King's evidence to save himself.

Norman Jerome Garfield, aged 25, will be hanged in Woodstock Jail on June 2 for the murder on January 20 of Benjamin Johnston, a local confectioner. He was sentenced to death here Friday afternoon by Mr. Justice Kelly. As he heard the words that sealed his doom he sighed slightly, while his jaw tightened just a little. Aside from this he made no sign. He walked from the court room steadily and without casting a glance to left or right.

Denton Garfield aged 20, found guilty of manslaughter, faced Mr. Justice Kelly following his brother's withdrawal, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Denton, too, maintained a calm demeanor, and no trace of emotion was apparent.



Urges Conservation of Forests.

Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, in a recent address said that the culture of Canadian Forests should be taken up seriously. The Pulpwood Industry, he said, represents a capital investment of $95,281,040, and a total of 38 establishments in Ontario.

M.P.P.'S RECEIVE SESSIONAL BONUS

"High-Cost-of-Living" Indemnity of $300 for Each Session.

Toronto, March 15.—When Ontario's hard-worked Legislators leave for their homes at the close of this session, each private member's purse will bulge—beyond the fullness of his sessional indemnity—with a tidy roll of $600, his "high-cost-of-living bonus."

It is learned that this decision had been reached regarding what some Legislators humorously termed the "salary grab." Definite official confirmation was not forthcoming, but very good authority has it that the arrangement arrived at allows a bonus of $300, retroactive to cover the last session—or a total bonus of $600.

Youngest Soldier in War Was a Canadian

Ottawa, March 14.—Pte. James Leo Thompson, 89 Balsam street, has the distinction of being the youngest soldier to serve in the great war. According to a birth certificate signed by Father M. J. Whelan of St. Patrick's rectory, Thompson was born on December 14, 1903, which would make him 13 years and four months old at the time of his enlistment with the Forestry Corps, April 27, 1917. It is claimed, however, that prior to this date he enlisted with the 235th Batt., in which case he would have been 12 years and nine months old. He saw service in the front line in France, but was returned to Canada as too young and in ill-health in January, 1918.

Sewer Watchman Charged With Manslaughter

Montreal, March 14.—Thomas Lyng, a watchman employed by the city to watch the manhole through which little eight-year-old Lilly Manning fell into a sewer a few days ago, was this morning arrested on a charge of manslaughter. The body has not been recovered, although no effort has been spared to find it.

Picture of the Nations Beating Their Swords Into Ploughshares.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.96¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.93¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.89¼; No. 4 wheat, $1.82¾.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50¼c; No. 3 CW, 46c; extra No. 1 feed, 46c; No. 1 feed, 44c; extra No. 2 feed, 41c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85½c; No. 4 CW, 74c; rejected, 63c; feed, 62½c.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—98c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 46 to 48c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.90 to $1.95 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.80 to $1.85; No. 2 Goose wheat, $1.75 to $1.85, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, $1.55 to $1.65.

Barley—Malting, 80 to 85c; according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.05 to $1.10, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.57 to $1.62, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat., $10.70; second patent, $10.20, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—$8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $37 to $40; shorts, per ton, $35 to $38; good feed flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per bag.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12, track, Toronto.

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

Cheese—New, large, 32 to 33c; twins, 33 to 34c; triplets, 33 to 35c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 7, 57½ to 60½c; fresh, 59 to 62c.

Margarine—29 to 33c.

Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47c; new laid, in cartons, 48 to 50c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, per bus., $3.50 to $3.75; primes, $2.75 to $3.25; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $3.40 to $3.50; per 5 imp. gals., $3.25 to $3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25c.

Honey—60-36-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, $7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 38c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 52 to 57c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 51 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Purie, tierces, 20 to 20¾c; tubs, 20½ to 21c; pails, 20¾ to 21¼c; prints, 21½ to 22½c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 15 to 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, $9 to $10.50; good heavy steers, $8.50 to $9; butchers' cattle, choice, $9 to $10; do, good, $8 to $9; do, med., $6 to $8; do, com., $4 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $7 to $7.50; do good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; butchers' cows, choice, $8 to $9; do, good, $6.25 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; do, 900 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; do, 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $4.50; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $120; do, com. to med., $50 to $60; choice springers, $90 to $130; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $9.50; do, spring, $12 to $13; calves, good to choice, $14.50 to $15.50; sheep, $5 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $14.75 to $15; do, weighed off cars, $15 to $15.25; do, f.o.b., $13.75 to $14; do, country points, $13.50 to $13.75.

Montreal.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 67 to 68c; No. 3 CW, 63 to 64c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.40. Bran, $36.25. Shorts, $36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25.

Cheese, finest easterns, 29½ to 29¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 56½ to 57c. Eggs, fresh, 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.05.

Good steers, $11.25; light steers and heifers, $8.50; common cows, $6; good veal, $11.50 to $12; med., $10 to $11. Sheep, $8; lambs, $12. Hogs, selects, $15.50; sows, $11.50.

BILL TAKES PLACE OF CLASH OF ARMS

Reparations Bill Defended by Premier Lloyd George.

London, March 14.—The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the Reparations Bill without division.

The Reparations Bill provides for a 50 per cent. levy on the purchase price of imported German goods, to be applied to reparations. It was formally introduced in the House on Friday.

The debate on the bill threw no new light on the measure, which was strongly criticized, mainly on account of its alleged futility to attain the desired end. Horatio Bottomley, who moved the rejection of the bill, created laughter by declaring that Mr. Lloyd George has entered the conferences in shining armor, but whenever he removd his helmet a copy of the Sermon on the Mount fell out.

Mr. Asquith expressed grave misgivings as to whether anything could be obtained by the measure to compensate for the adverse reaction on British trade.

Mr. Lloyd George, defending the bill, repeated his previous arguments. He still declined to believe that Germany would risk the loss in trade by refusing to comply with the demands and ridiculed the idea that it would pay Germany to send goods to the value of £50,000,000 to the United States and then back to England to evade the levy. He said Canada would decide for herself whether to work with the scheme, and even should Italy and Belgium refuse to co-operate, Germany would still be deprived of trade valued at £100,000,000 half of which represented wages.

The Prime Minister believed that in the event of Germany refusing to aid in the plan it would operate so disastrously that Germany would surrender and arrange an alternative plan. The measure, said Mr. Lloyd George, was a substitute for force and the clash of arms, and he appealed to the House to give it speedy passage as a means of relieving the over-burdened taxpayers.

The population of the United Kingdom is estimated at 45½ millions.

Captain Fryatt's Ship Being Reconstructed

London, March 14.—Capt. Fryatt's famous ship, the Brussels, in which he defied the Germans has been sent to the Leith docks for reconstruction. After this work is completed, she will join the fleet of the Dublin and Lancaster Steamship Company, engaged in the cattle trade between Ireland and England. The Brussels will require a thorough overhauling, having been under water for two years after being badly damaged when sunk by the Germans. Capt. Fryatt, it will be recalled, was shot by the Germans for sinking a U-boat.

Cause of Influenza Still Undiscovered

London, March 14.—In the report issued by the Ministry of Health on the epidemic of influenza, of 1918-19, it is stated that the cause of the disease is a problem "still unsolved." The scourge that swept Europe and Asia and, during the space of a few months, claimed a larger number of victims than fell during the whole of the European war. It is stated that the immediate outlook is not such as to inspire confidence. Other diseases have been brought under control; influenza still eludes us, the Health Ministry admits.

Eleven Casualties in Dublin Attack

London, March 15.—Five auxiliary cadets were wounded and three civilians shot dead and three wounded in Dublin early in the night. A revolver attack was made on a party of auxiliaries.

One of the civilians in the attacking party was severely wounded when he accidentally dropped a bomb before the attack on the soldiers.

Favor Agricultural Policy For Whole Empire

London, March 14.—The British Empire Producers' organization are considering the holding of a conference in June of representatives of the Empire's agriculture with a view to arranging an Empire agricultural policy, especially in regard to the production of food.

Women Magistrates in Ontario Cities

A despatch from Toronto says:—Municipalities of more than 100,000 population are to have women police magistrates—if they want them. Legislation to that effect was introduced in the House by Hon. W. E. Raney. The appointment is provided for by a requisition of the municipal council.

Smuts' Choice of Cabinet Pleases Britain

London, March 13.—The Times warmly approves the selection of Ministers made by Premier Smuts of South Africa for his Cabinet. It observes that Gen. Smuts has a magnificent opportunity of doing fine work for all the interests and people in the Union, including the natives.

Wireless Wizard Supplements Invention.

Signor Marconi, who has perfected an apparatus for the guidance of ships through dense fogs.

REICHSTAG APPROVES SIMONS' ACT

German Foreign Minister Reports His Stand at London Conference.

Berlin, March 13.—Approval of the German Government's attitude toward the allied reparation demands was voted by the Reichstag yesterday, after Foreign Minister Simons made a lengthy explanation of his work at the London conference.

There was a partisan debate over the resolution of approval, which was moved by the Coalition party, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 268 to 49. The Nationalists and Majority Socialists voted with the Government en bloc.

A Communist resolution demanding the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was declared defeated.

The House was crowded to hear Dr. Simons' statement, in which he dilated on the extraordinary difficulty on the part of Germany to make definite proposals, owing to the uncertainty concerning Upper Silesia and the constant exchange fluctuations.

He explained that an overwhelming majority among the German experts was impossible of attainment for any proposals; hence, the German counter-proposals were made from political motives, on his own personal responsibility. After repeating the arguments employed before the London conference, Dr. Simons declared the idea that because the allies had torn up the treaty it was therefore void for Germany was all wrong, and that "we should not repay wrong with wrong."

This was greeted with laughter and disorder, but Dr. Simons continued: "For Germany there still remains fulfillment of the treaty, so far as that is possible, but no farther."

He then proceeded to advocate the seeking of the middle path to the counter-proposals on a different basis.

"But," he added, "at the moment we are given a slap in the face we cannot offer our hand and say, 'We will be friends.'

"That is impossible. If we renew negotiations we must point out that the basis is altered both psychologically and actually by the imposition of penalties."

British Budget May Reach £985,000,000

London, March 13.—Owing to pressure of work the House of Commons will meet on Saturday, and possibly hold a session on Easter Monday. The Government is anxious to dispose of various measures before the House, and it is expected that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings down his budget there will be an interesting debate. The Times estimates that the budget will amount to £985,000,000 at the lowest, which is a prospect to disturb the taxpayers.

New Settlement of Turkish Question

A despatch from London says:—The basis of a new settlement regarding Turkey, according to a French source, will include, in addition to the evacuation of Constantinople and, to a large extent, the relinquishment of Turkish control of the Straits, internationalization of Thrace, Greek control of Gallipoli and an autonomous regime in Smyrna, with a certain Greek preponderance in the administration, while the port of Smyrna will be free to Turkish commerce.

What War Will Cost Canada in 1921-1922

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada will have to provide for interest and expenditure resulting from the war during the fiscal year of 1921-22 as follows:

Interest	$140,613,163
Pensions	31,816,923
Soldiers Land-Settlement	35,017,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	19,310,000
Totals	$226,757,087

Assist in Paying War Debt of Britain

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—The Legislative Council passed a measure providing for an appropriation of $350,000 annually for forty years for the purpose of helping in the liquidation of the Mother Country's war debt.

WHITE RUSSIA GAINING UPPER HAND

Strength Increasing Through Wholesale Desertions of the Reds.

A despatch from London says:—It is learned on the highest Foreign Office authority that events in Russia are moving rapidly with the White Russians distinctly gaining the upper hand. Their strength is declared to be increasing hourly by the wholesale desertions of the Reds.

Chinese and Lettish mercenaries are being rushed to replace the revolting troops who have been greatly heartened by the reported arrival of Kerensky in Russia.

The Copenhagen Politiken gives a graphic description of a battle on the ice between these revolutionary soldiers and a regiment of Red cavalry, supported by Chinese infantry, sent against them by Trotzky.

The Soviet troops, including a regiment of Red Finnish soldiers in the service of the Bolsheviki, succeeded to envelope the counter revolutionists on an ice field with an armoured cruiser. The fort at Petropaulovsk fell into the hands of the mutineers after a heavy barrage on the ice. The Regiment of Finnish Reds met death by the breaking up of the ice. The regiment is reported to have perished in the icy waters.

TURKS OCCUPY BLACK SEA PORT

Batum, Georgia's Principal Port, Held by Ottomans.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Turks have occupied Batum, Georgia's principal Black Sea port.

Late despatches from Batum report a Bolshevik uprising there. The thousands of persons, including the allied mission and members of the Georgian Government, left the port. The Bolsheviki were in control of the railway running from Tiflis to Batum, upon which the Turkish nationalists were said to be moving their next move.

U.S. Railroads Announce Wage Cuts

A despatch from New York says:—The Wabash Railroad company issued notice of a proposed cut in the wages of its 3,500 employees. Wage reductions ranging from 18 cents an hour to a few cents are contemplated by other railroad workers by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The New York Railroad management announced a reduction of wages would be made soon to 4,300 employees, including clerks, mechanics, maintenance of way men, station heads of departments.

Over 7,000 Belgians Murdered by Germans

Brussels, March 13.—According to official figures just made public, 7,473 Belgians died as the result of the German occupation of their country. Of these, 4,934 civilians were executed by German troops or executed by order of the German military authorities; 1,331 died in prisons, in which they were confined by Germans; and 1,228 died in the course of the enforced deportations to Germany and the French front.

Rhineland Will Yield Allies 400,000,000 Marks

A despatch from Paris says:—The financial control of the Rhineland, it is estimated, bring in about 400,000,000 marks gold a year from the mines, forests and roads included in the control. It is admitted that the management of the railroads there is badly in need of revision and that this must be made if they are to be made profitable to the Allies.

Early March Seeding in Saskatchewan

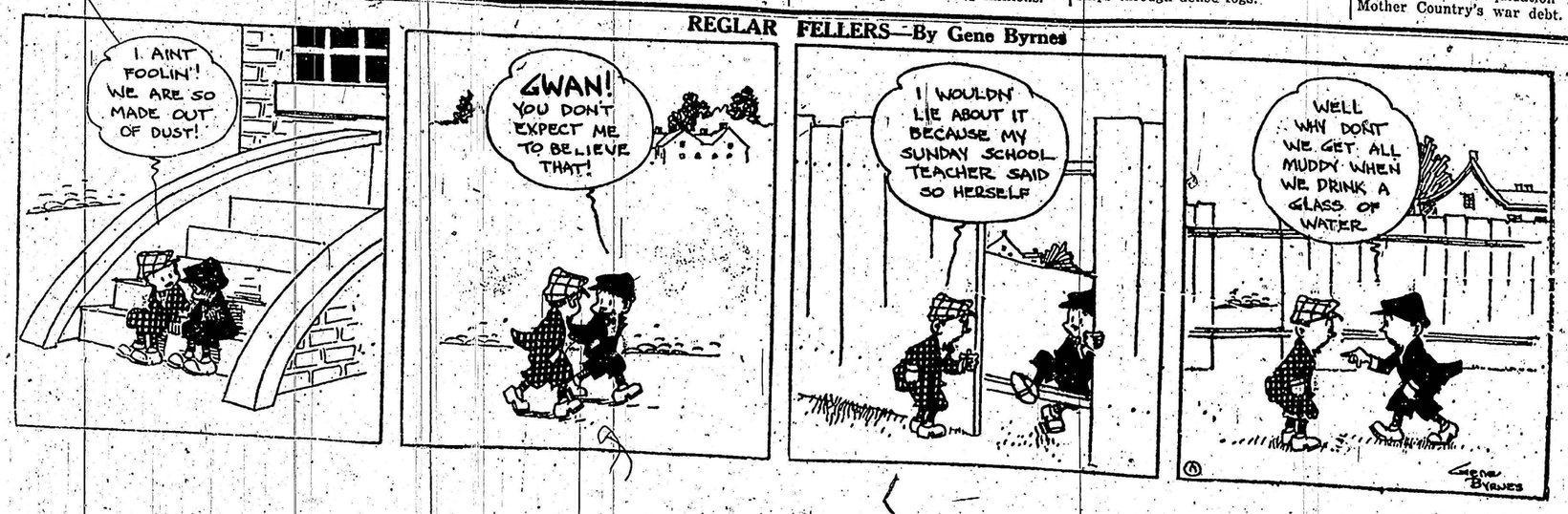
A despatch from Regina says:—A. A. Argue, who farms on a large scale, stated that he had sown a piece of land in wheat on March 7. The land is immediately south of Moosejaw, and the owner claims it is in perfect condition at the time to receive seed.

Alex. Nolan, in Kronau, has harrowed 50 acres of land since the day the wheat was sown in March.

Portugal Also Honors Unknown Soldier

Havre, France, March 13.—The body of an unknown Portuguese soldier was taken yesterday on the carriage of a French .75, from the barracks where it had been lying in state, to a warship, which will take it to Portugal.

Australia Elects First Woman Member

Perth, Australia, March 13.—Mrs. Cowan, a candidate in the State election, has defeated the Attorney-General for his seat in Parliament. She is the first woman to be elected to membership in the Australian Parliament.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes