

TURKS SEND NEW COUNTER-TREATY, ULTIMATUM DEMANDING ACCEPTANCE

British Cabinet Takes Serious View of the Situation But Will Oppose Any Further Concessions and Refuse Consent to a New Conference.

London, March 4.—The Turkish Government has virtually decided to send a new counter-treaty to the Allies, with an ultimatum demanding acceptance.

The ultimatum will fix a certain date and if the Allies have not swallowed the new treaty by that time, or agreed to call an entirely new peace conference, the Mudania armistice agreement will be denounced. Turkey will then resume a technical state of war with Greece and the Allied powers.

Such is the startling turn which the debate on the Lausanne treaty has taken. Information to this effect is contained in confidential messages reaching official quarters to-night.

The Cabinet takes a most serious view of the situation. Premier Bonar Law and most of the other members of the Cabinet, with the backing of the Admiralty and Colonial Office, have decided finally to take a most firm position. They will oppose any further important concessions, and under no condition consent to a new full conference.

The Angora messages convey the information that Fevzi Bey, Turkish Chief of Staff, who is dominating the debate, announced in the Grand National Assembly that the General Staff had ordered large military movements and preparations in the direction of the British position at Mosul.

Foreign Secretary Curzon is less positive in his attitude and there are signs he would go further than the

Premier in future dealings with the Turks. However, the Foreign Secretary finds little or no support in the Government for weakening in the face of the Turkish manoeuvres.

Of course, there are all kinds of ultimatums, and the allies have come to look upon the Turkish variety as less dangerous than the others because the Turks have a habit of changing their minds at the last minute. Nevertheless the new ultimatum in preparation is taken much more seriously because of the latest details of the Angora discussions.

Ismet Pasha, chief delegate at Lausanne, has been reduced to the rank of a mere expert on territorial and military questions. The voice of the moderate party has been drowned out by the extremists. That portion of the Lausanne delegation which favors war is in the ascendancy, while the treaty advocates are in the background.

Riza Nur Bey, the strongest opponent of the Armenian National Home, has been left to deal with the minorities' problem. The famous lawyer, Tahir Bey, has argued against any special judicial regime for foreigners. Hassan Bey declared Turkey would settle all questions of concessions and economic privileges with separate treaties with the powers.

Officials here explain the Turkish propensity for mind changing may modify this new ultimatum or bury it altogether, but the whole trend of the Turkish Government is now toward a more warlike position.



Buys "Quest" for Canada.

Capt. Bernier, the famous Canadian explorer, has purchased Shackleton's famous ship, "The Quest," and thus indicates that Canada is once more to enter into Arctic exploration. He will bring the ship to Canada in the spring.

United States Navy Owns Biggest of Zeppelins

A despatch from London says:—The construction of the new Zeppelin ordered by the United States Navy, will be finished soon at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, according to a despatch from Berlin. The airship will be the largest ever constructed and will start from Berlin for Chicago early in June. It will fly under the American flag, but operated by German mechanics and airship experts. The trial flight will begin in April and several over the Alps are proposed. When everything is perfected the airship will start for Berlin, where the final preparations for the trans-Atlantic flight will be made.

Ice-Shooting Started in Niagara Gorge

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Ice-shooting for the spring has commenced in the Niagara River gorge. Employees of the Niagara Gorge Railroad Company started their annual work of dislodging overhanging ice from the walls of the gorge.

The ice during the early thawing weather is dangerous to traffic on the trolley tracks at the foot of the cliff, and all masses that appear to be loosened are shot with a heavy charge of explosives.

Residents at the north end of the city consider the shooting one of the best signs of spring.

France Receives Coke From Czecho-Slovakia

A despatch from Vienna says:—One thousand tons of coke are being shipped from Czecho-Slovakia over Austria to France daily, and the Austrian Government has ordered railroads to expedite the shipment. It is said Austria fears sabotage by railroad men would lead to unpleasant complications.

Czech miners who were being transported to France, and who were held up in Austrian territory, were allowed to pass upon the Government's order. Should Austria provoke them to it, the Czechs might cut off her coal supply.

CANADA ATTAINS STATUS OF NATION WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Signing of International Fisheries Treaty With the United States by Canadian Minister, Apart from British Ambassador, Marks a New Departure in the History of Canada as a Self-Governing Dominion.

Washington, March 4.—The treaty between Canada and the United States to control halibut fishing in North Pacific waters was ratified by the United States Senate to-day just before adjournment. It had been blocked temporarily last night by Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, but was approved to-day with an amendment by Mr. Jones providing that its restrictions against Canadian halibut fishermen should apply to all other British nationals.

The treaty establishes a closed halibut season from November 16 to February 15 and creates a joint commission to regulate North Pacific halibut fishing.

When Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister, signed with United States Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes the international fisheries between Canada and the United States a new constitutional departure was made, under which Canada takes a position of autonomous nationhood within the British Empire. Heretofore such treaties and conventions have been attested also by the British Ambassador.

It is understood that the decision

to have the treaty signed by the Canadian Minister was reached after several official communications passed between London and Ottawa and Washington. It is known the original expectation was that the treaty would be signed on the part of Canada by both Ambassador Geddes and Minister Lapointe.

On Mr. Lapointe's arrival in Washington he was met by representatives of the British Embassy, and proceeded at once to a conference with the British Ambassador, where, it is believed, communications from the British Government were awaiting him authorizing him to be the sole signatory on behalf of Canada. United States Secretary Hughes likewise paid a visit to the White House, and conferred with President Harding in relation, it is understood, to British messages announcing that Canada would deal directly with the treaty through her own Minister.

As this is a change in the attitude heretofore followed by the British Colonial Office, it is interpreted by officialdom here as marking a new departure in the history of Canada as a self-governing British Dominion.

FRANCE OCCUPIES THREE MORE CITIES

Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Darmstadt Taken Over as Counter-Sabotage Move.

Paris, March 4.—Three great German cities with nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants—Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Darmstadt are now as good as occupied by a French expeditionary force. At the Foreign Office this afternoon the correspondent was informed the advance was a counter-sabotage move.

The Darmstadt railway centre and the Karlsruhe and Mannheim ports were taken over yesterday, although the cities themselves had not been occupied.

Troops headed by armored automobiles and cavalry moved forward at dawn across the Rhine, meeting only a chilly, sleepy welcome. Not more than 1,000 soldiers were engaged for the occupation of each strategic point.

The occupation of the cities themselves, demanding the use of at least two divisions, can be only a matter of time. In order to fill the gap behind, as these troops are brought up, colored soldiers are likely to be moved in.

In some quarters it is asserted the new French advance has not got so much to do with turning the thumb-screw on Germany, as with checkmating the reiterated refusal of General Godley, British commander, at Cologne, to allow the French to use the main left bank Rhine railway through the British area.

It is stated that with the further move forward to Marburg it will be possible for the French to organize a direct railway system on the right bank of the Rhine from Essen to



Six Million for Agriculture

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, has had estimates totaling \$6,085,500 passed in the Dominion House for his department.

Strassbourg, via Frankfurt. But to do this it will be necessary to occupy Frankfurt.

It is reported here French and Belgian Governments have agreed on a settlement with Germany which would render the Versailles Treaty null and void, at least as far as France, Germany and Belgium are concerned.

Devon, N.B.—Various lumbering interests are said to be behind a project to establish a large mill to handle the hardwood products, including floors. This will open here in the early spring. Hardwood products are now being received from Ontario by builders.

POINCARÉ ADOPTS THREE METHODS OF DEALING WITH RUHR DIFFICULTY

A despatch from Paris says:—Premier Poincaré has decided upon three important measures to subdue the Ruhr. They involve:

1. Infliction of the death penalty—by arrangement with the English—upon all Germans responsible for fatal railroad accidents.

2. Imprisonment of all defaulters of the 40 per cent. coal tax until they pay.

3. Movement of "colored" as distinct from "black" troops into the Ruhr.

These steps have not been decided upon without grave deliberation, and the decision regarding colored troops is said to be due to the insistence of Marshal Foch that the colonials have been absorbed to such an extent in the French army that there is no reason why Moroccans and Annamites should not be used for purposes of occupation.

Several of the Ministers have suggested that keeping the 1922 class of colors will be sufficient, but this idea has been out-voted, and the alternative presented was either par-

tial mobilization or use of colored troops. Partial mobilization would imperil the Poincaré Ministry, in view of the Premier's statement on the day the Ruhr was occupied that no soldier or railroadman would be mobilized, so colored troops are apt to be used.

A despatch from Dusseldorf says:—Two decisions having an important bearing on the administration of the Rhineland and the Ruhr by the Allies are announced at French headquarters here. The first is the final step in giving necessary powers to the French and Belgian commanders to administer the German railroads and the second provides for the collection of an internal revenue tax on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

In the decree promulgating these decisions the Inter-Allied High Commission's right to operate the railroads along the left bank of the Rhine is turned over formally to the army authorities, partly as a precautionary measure to guarantee the safety of the troops of occupation. The Cologne bridgehead area occupied by the British is not included in this order.



THE U.S. SHIPS GOLD BACK TO BRITAIN.

It must have been a cheerful sight for Britain to see the incident above. Gold bullion is again being shipped back across the Atlantic to Great Britain. The dock-workers shown in the picture are handling solid gold bricks, which are on their way back to the money centre of the world, London. In spite of the efforts made to wrest that position from the British capital, financiers are satisfied that London's position is as secure as ever it was in relation to the commerce of the world.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/4.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c; No. 2, \$1.23.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.00.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freights outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$3.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Butter—Finest pasteurized creamery, solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 51 to 52c; ordinary creamery solids, 46 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c; dairy, 29c; cooking, 15 to 18c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, 37 to 39c; held, 26 to 29c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; roosters, 12 to 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 22c; 15c.

Potatoes—On track, Toronto, 75 to 80c per 90-lb. bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked



H. H. Stevens, M.P.

In reply to queries in the House at Ottawa made by Mr. Stevens, Dr. Bell and stated that Canada has 9,500 drug addicts. Prince Edward Island is the only spot in the Dominion free of drug peddlers and addicts. Thirty Chinamen have already been deported and two hundred more are in custody charged with handling drugs.

rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$35.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 1/2c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeder steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; Stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$12.50 to \$13; do, med., \$9 to \$11.50; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milch cows, choice, \$70 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.

Hogs quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

Montreal.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, 93 to 94c. Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 64 to 65c; do, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 57c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$7.10; 2nds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$26 to \$28. Shorts, \$28 to \$30. Middlings, \$33 to \$35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.

Butter, choicest creamery, 52 1/2 to 53c. Eggs, fresh, 47c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Light butcher steers and heifers, \$5.50; choice baby beef, \$7 per cwt.; good fat dairy cows, \$4.50; do, com., \$3 to \$3.25; thin heifers and steers, \$3 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.75; good heavy bulls, \$5; do, med., \$4; do, com. bolognas, \$3 to \$3.50; good veals, \$10; med. lots, \$9.50; com. ones, \$8. Hogs, selects and good quality butcher hogs, \$11; thick fat, corn-fed hogs, \$9.50.