

BRITISH HOUSE MEETS JAN. 21
-MANY WAR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

70 Per Cent. of Christmas Goods Displayed Are British, Compared With 20 Per Cent. British, 55 Teuton Before the War.

A despatch from London says: Christmas shopping in London is exceeding all previous records. In some of the great commercial establishments admission to stores of would-be purchasers has been regulated owing to the large crowds.

This "Victory" Christmas will be a notable one because of the fact that the general holidays are to be on a more extensive scale than ever before. A large number of war-time restrictions have been removed and many of the food orders modified. All soldiers in England are to have 12 days' leave of absence. The au-

thorities are combining toward making this Christmas a memorable one. Interesting details have been compiled regarding the Christmas goods displayed before the war and this year. In 1913 German and Austrian goods aggregated 55 per cent., French goods 15 per cent., British 20 per cent., and goods of doubtful origin 10. This year British goods aggregate 70 per cent., French 20 per cent., American 5 per cent., and of doubtful origin 5 per cent. The doubtful goods this year include relics of old stocks of German and Austrian manufacture.

FOR CANADIAN DEMOBILIZATION

Plans Being Worked Out—Those in Germany Await Signing of Peace.

A despatch from London says:—One of the most pressing questions with which the Canadian Ministers here have to deal is that of facilitating the return of troops to Canada. The matter is the occasion for continuing the conference with the overseas military staff.

The Canadian Corps is occupying a portion of Germany along the Rhine and the disposition of this force in the main, must await peace developments. But in clearing the way for their return the military authorities are carrying out extensive demobilization operations. The extent of the demobilization is only limited by the transportation conditions. Estimates are that 20,000 Canadian soldiers will go home this month, 20,000 in January and thereafter 20,000 per month.

The drafts from which these separate forces are obtained are reserve battalions containing men who have been service and would be necessary non-combatant units and men of Category II or lower.

These demobilization measures are being carried out in conformity with the general plan worked out some time ago. The men go from the various camps to concentration camp at Kenamard Park, North Wales, and are then sent forward to the dispersal depot in Canada nearest their homes where they are mustered out.

Troops available for demobilization in France are daily coming to England, but this movement is not large owing to the difficulty of moving troops in England. For the moment soldiers in England have the preferential chance of getting home, but it is hoped this will be equalized later by the establishment of a concentration camp in France and direct transport from France to Canada.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS TO BE ALL ALIKE

A despatch from London says:—Whatever military rank or position in civil life England's dead in France and Belgium may have had they will have equal treatment in their graves.

That is the keynote of a plan outlined in a report to the Imperial War Graves Commission by Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the British Museum.

Many cemeteries will be required to accommodate the British dead. They will be of uniform design, with plots of grass or flowers separated by paths and set with orderly rows of headstones, uniform in height, width and shape. Wherever possible the graves will face towards the east, and at the eastern end of each cemetery there will be a great altarstone, bearing a brief phrase: "The headstone will be two feet one inch in height, one foot three inches in width. A simple pattern with a curved top has been approved."

RUSSIA'S DEAD NUMBER 3,000,000

8,000,000 is Total of Casualties Suffered in Great War.

A despatch from New York says:—Estimating Russian casualties in the world war at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life," A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, declared in an address before the Foreign Commerce Club here that "Russia's present pitiful condition is due to her exhaustion from war.

"She is lying in seas of blood and tears," he continued, "and further, millions of her people are facing death, this time from starvation. About 20,000,000 Russians will die this winter unless the allied countries render the unfortunate country immediate help on a very generous scale.

"Russia has sacrificed millions of her sons and all her happiness to make the triumph of the allied cause possible and at this solemn moment of victory the thought of the democratic nations should be devoted to Russia and they should not feel any right to joy and happiness until Russia is made again great, free and happy.

"Russia's friends must not come and will not come to suppress the Russian democracy, to impose upon the Russian people a form of government they do not desire. Their aim must be the opposite; to re-establish fundamental order and thereby give the Russian people the possibility to express themselves. After the Bolshevik tyranny is crushed and civic rights are re-established, the Russian people will again call a Constituent Assembly, on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, and the assembly will define the constitution of the state and will solve Russia's main social problems."

40,000 AMERICANS ARRIVE AT COBLENTZ

A despatch from Coblenz says:—Approximately 40,000 American troops have arrived at Coblenz since the advance guard reached here a week ago. A large number of these troops have passed through the city, while considerable forces will remain here temporarily.

German officers, who had remained in the city to turn over to the Americans, soon completed their task, and proceeded across the Rhine in automobiles flying white flags to join the German armies beyond the bridgehead lines.

360 Ships Built in Canada During the Period of the War

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Some 360 ships were constructed in Canada for Canadian registry during the period of the war to the end of November. Of the number 199 were sailing vessels aggregating 44,135 gross tons and 160 were steamships totalling 69,612 tons. In addition, 22 ships were built through the Imperial Munitions Board for the British Government. Of the number there were 15 each of 1,440 net tons and seven each of 2,000 net tons.

ITALY'S DEAD NUMBER 150,000

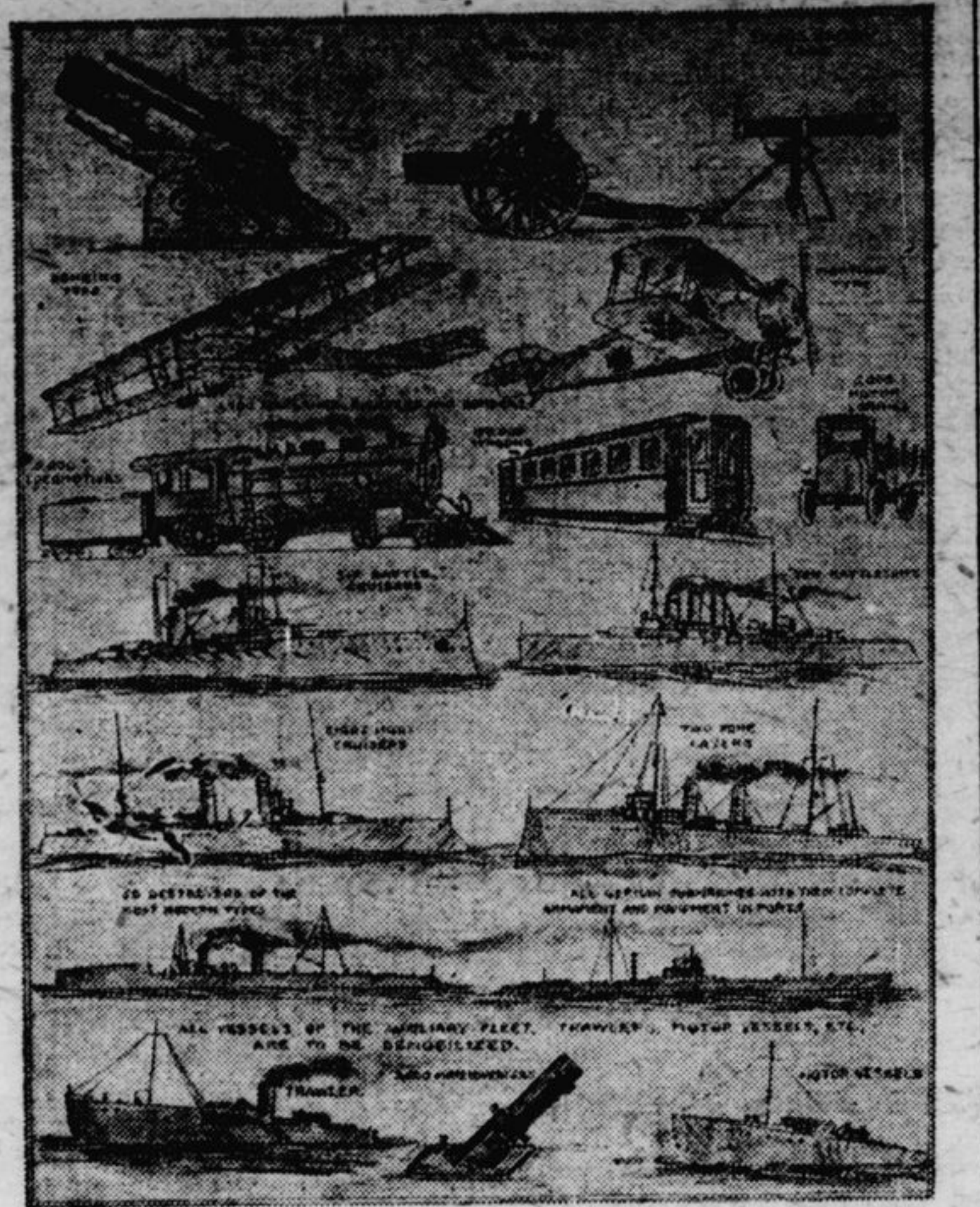
Called Up 4,500,000—500,000 Are Permanently Disabled.

New York, Dec. 15.—Italy, with a population of only 36,000,000, and with 4,500,000 men called to the colors, suffered approximately 1,500,000 casualties in the war, General Emilio Gugliemetti, military attaché of the Italian War Mission, announced in an address at the Red Cross rally here to-night.

Of the 1,500,000 casualties General Gugliemetti said approximately 150,000 were killed or died of wounds and 500,000 were permanently disabled.

Referring to the pleas of Germany for food, which, he said, were based on the claim that the bread ration was only five pounds of bread a week, Gen. Gugliemetti said:

"In Italy we have cut the bread ration to three pounds a week, and bread is the chief food of Italy. The Italian people get less than two pounds of meat a month, and no milk or eggs."



Seen At a Glance—The vast German war material surrendered to the Allies under the terms of the armistice. It is the most crushing surrender in the world's history.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.14 1/2. In store Fort William, not including tax, Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 79 1/4; No. 3 C.W., 75 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 75 1/4; No. 1 feed, 75 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.67; No. 3 yellow, \$1.62; No. 4 yellow, \$1.57; sample corn, feed, \$1.40 to \$1.65, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 73 to 76c; No. 3 white, 72 to 75c, according to freight 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; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.00.

Barley—Maiting, new crop, 98c to \$1.03, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.42.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.58, nominal.

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

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

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

Hay—No. 1, \$23.00 to \$24.00 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10.50 to \$11.00, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 63c to 65c; store stock 57 to 59c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducks, 18 to 22c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 23c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 1/2 to 28c; twins, 28 to 28 1/4; 1 1/2, large, 28 to 28 1/2; twin 28 1/2 to 29c.

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

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1, storage, 53 to 54c; selected storage, 55 to 56c; new laid in cartons, 75 to 80c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 33c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 30c; turkeys, 40 to 42c; ducks, 18 to 30c; squabs, doz., \$5.00; geese, 25 to 35c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$6.00 to \$6.50; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Limas, 17 to 17 1/2c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tins, 29 to 30c; 10-lb. tins, 28 to 29c; 60-lb. tins, 26 1/2 to 27c. Comb: 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 dozen.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do, heavy, 39 to 42c; cooked, 51 to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 51 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; rolls, 30 1/2 to 31 1/4c; prints, 32 to 32 1/2c; compound, tierces, 25 1/4 to 25 1/2c; tubs, 25 1/4 to 26 1/4c; prints, 26 to 26 1/2c; prints, 27 1/4 to 27 1/2c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 24.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 91 1/2c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35. Rolled oats, bag 30 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50. Bran \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Moullie, \$67.00 to \$70.00. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24.00 to \$25.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest, creamery, \$31.25 to 53 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 56c; No. 1 stock, 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$24.50 to \$25.00. Lard, pure, wood palis, 20 lbs net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 24.—Heavy Christmas steers, \$14.00 to \$15.00; choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, medium bulls, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, good, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11.25; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.85; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$150.00; do, com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.00; calves, good to choice, \$15.00 to \$17.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50 to \$19.75. Montreal, Dec. 24.—Steers, \$7.50 to \$12.00; choice butcher bulls, \$8.00 to \$9.00; poorer quality, \$7.00 to \$7.50; butcher cows, \$9.00 to \$5.00; grass calves, \$5.00 to \$7.00; milk-fed, \$12.50; sheep, \$9.00 to \$10.00; choice select hogs, \$18.50; sows, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

CANADIANS CROSSED 'RHINE ON BOAT BRIDGE

A despatch from Cologne says:—The British and Canadian armies crossed the Rhine on four bridges here. The Canadian division passed over on the boat bridge. The weather was extremely wet and spoiled the impressive spectacle. The crossing began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until late afternoon. The spectacle was witnessed by large crowds, who were deeply impressed by the magnificent fitness and the marching of the men, the excellent condition of the transport and the horses.

LONG-RANGE CANNON KILLED 196 AND WOUNDED 417 PARISIANS

More Than Half the Fatalities Occurred on Good Friday Last When Church Was Shelled.

A despatch from Paris says:—Figures are now made public for the first time regarding the number of persons killed during German air raids and by long-range cannon. These statistics relate to the city of Paris only, and not to the suburbs.

In 1914, 45 bombs were dropped. In 1915, 70 bombs, 62 of them on March 20, fell on the city. In 1916, the enemy employed 61 bombs against Paris, and in 1917, 11. During the last ten months of the war there were 1,211 casualties from 396 bombs.

Airplanes and Zeppelins dropped 228 bombs on August 6, killing 20 persons and injuring 392. The long-range cannon fired 168 shells into Paris, killing 196 and wounding 417. On last Good Friday more than 100 persons were killed.

WILL CELEBRATE ALLIED VICTORY

Canada Will Be Represented in Triumphant Procession in London Early Next Year.

A despatch from London says:—An official celebration of the success of the British arms is expected here in January or February. The authorities, says The Times, are considering details of a scheme for enabling the public to witness a military procession representing every unit which served in the field. All the armies will have a place in the historic procession, with Marshal Haig riding at its head, followed by the Army Commanders. The Dominion and colonial troops, with bands playing and colors flying, will also participate. To this it may be added that Thursday's homecoming of Marshal Haig and seven other Generals is not in any way an official recognition of the services they have rendered. The official announcement gives prominence to this, which therefore dispels of the criticism that he is unaccompanied by Gen. Currie and Monash, the Australian General.

The Canadian Press has reason to believe that Currie, besides participating in the general recognition by London early in the new year, will also be offered the freedom of at least one famous English city.

A special celebration for Canadians is likely to be arranged at Liverpool. When the armistice was signed several hundred Canadian cadets from all units were in England undergoing training for commissions. The training schools are now closed, but Canadian Headquarters, recognizing the conspicuous service these cadets rendered, have decided to return them to Canada as officer-cadets. Each will receive a grant of twenty pounds to purchase uniform and will embark first-class, wearing officers' uniform, minus rank badges.

80 CANADIANS BLINDED IN WAR

Prisoners of War Returning to England Report Hun Cruelty.

London, Dec. 14.—The Canadian Mission attended St. Dunstan's Institute for the Blind yesterday and met the blind Canadians, some thirty in all. A petition was presented to the Premier asking that the Government give to each one of the blinded Canadian officers or men 320 acres of homestead land, without stipulation that it must be personally cultivated, and suggesting the method by which the land can be located for them by proxy.

Lieut. Hitchings, who spoke supporting the petition, pointed out also that in Australia blinded soldiers had been given free permanent transportation over Government railways.

Sir Robert Borden made a sympathetic reply and promised careful consideration of the requests. It is estimated that there are only about eighty cases of total blindness in the Canadian army.

Sir Arthur Pearson, Head of St. Dunstan's, goes to Ottawa next week.

Canadian prisoners of war have returned to England to the number of 2,000 and are now arriving at the rate of 25 a day. They reach the country at Dover or Rippon and are there taken charge of by the Canadian army authorities. Each man is fully interrogated as to his treatment in Germany and a statement is drawn up for his signature. While this information is not available for publication, it may be said that it more than confirms the stories of German brutality, and shows German civilians in a specially bad light. This information will be an available part of Canada's case at the Peace Conference.

SAD FOREBODING FOR THE FUTURE

German Historian Frankly Admits His Country's Blunders.

A despatch from London says:—Germany's blunders in the conduct of the war are candidly revealed by Prof. Hans Delbrück, the eminent historian, in an article of remarkable interest in the Posaehs Jahrbucher, which has just been issued.

"What mistakes we made," he says, "but had as things were a few months ago I could not abandon hope that our front would hold and would bring from our enemies an armistice that would cover our frontiers. Our hope has deceived us, our pride is broken. I greatly underestimated the internal dissolution of our strength and the shattering of our once firm political structure. In once firm political structure a result truth, I never foresaw such a result truth, I never foresaw such a result truth, which I experienced."

Prof. Delbrück had some unhappy relations with the German censorship. He was permitted in his writings to mention the British and American statistics of new ship construction, only by writing that they could not possibly be true. When he wished to report the facts concerning the transport of American troops to France last June he was positively forbidden to cite figures on the ground that in the opinion of the German high command, "Secretary Baker's report was nothing but an American bluff, intended to deceive the Germans."

GRAVE OF EDITH CAVELL LOCATED

British Community in Brussels Hold Commemoration Service For Martyred Nurse.

A despatch from London says:—The grave of Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans, in the Tir National Cemetery at Brussels, is believed to have been definitely located from a German plan of the cemetery in the hands of the Belgian authorities, and on Tuesday last the British community held a commemoration service at the grave. The service was attended by the British Minister, who laid on the mound of earth a wreath from King George and Queen Mary, inscribed, "In memory of a brave and splendid English woman."

Sir F. S. Villiers deposited a wreath bound with the British colors in the name of the British Legation and colony, and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, added a tribute of his own. The Spanish Minister, the Belgian Foreign Minister and the members of the legations' staffs were present at the ceremony.

One of the first acts of King Albert after his re-entry into Brussels was to visit the cemetery in company with Queen Elizabeth, who laid a wreath on Miss Cavell's grave.

RE-CROSS ATLANTIC WITHOUT STOPPING

Commercial Airship Offers a Great Advantage Over the Airplane.

A despatch from London says:—The Civil Aerial Transport Committee states that in the immediate future the commercial airship offers a great advantage over the airplane, particularly concerning passengers, where comfort and ease of navigation, safety and a high ratio of disposable lift are vital considerations.

Airships now exist with a range of over 4,000 miles and which can travel at a speed of 78 miles an hour. By running their engines slower a maximum range of 8,000 miles can be attained.

On first speed Cape Town is to-day aerially only a little over three days from Southampton, while this ship could fly across the Atlantic and ship without stopping. The committee points out that the future airship will soon develop a speed of 100 miles an hour, be fitted with ample saloons, staterooms, with an elevator to a roof garden, and will be able to remain in the air for over a week.

TWELVE SPIES SHOT IN TOWER

Death Sentence of Two Women Commuted to Long Prison Terms.

A despatch from London says:—During the war 12 spies were shot in the Tower of London, according to the report now current. Carl Hans Lady, alias Charles A. Inglis, who at one time was a resident of Omaha, was the first to be executed.

Two women spies were sentenced to death, but both were reprieved, the sentences being commuted to long prison terms. One of the women, Lizzie Werthe, regarded as very dangerous, was tried in company with a man named Rowlands. Rowlands was executed. The couple made frequent journeys between London and Rosyth, Scotland, and obtained information regarding the movements of the British fleet. This information, however, it is declared, never reached Germany.

The other woman spy was Eva de Bournoville, who is now undergoing penal servitude for life.

One spy hanged himself in Brixton Prison, while many others convicted of espionage escaped the extreme penalty.

If you intend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow. If you are to do a noble thing do it now.

Britain is the bulwark of the liberty and independence of the nations.—Prince Colonna.

To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them and drain it off. This loosens them, and they come out with ease.

PRINCE OF WALES TO TOUR BRITISH DOMINIONS

A despatch from London says:—One of the latest battle cruisers is being refitted for the purpose of the Prince of Wales' Imperial tour. It is the intention of the King to express to the Dominions by this tour his deep consciousness of the great services they have rendered during the war to the Mother Country and the whole Empire.

Feathers for pillows should first be put into pillow slips of strong netting, then this can be put inside the ordinary ticking slip. This enables the feathers to be easily washed and aired.

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Joseph L. Clarke
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