

...HAS FOOD  
...CAN'T MOVE IT

...TRANSPORTATION IS  
...OF SUFFERING

...Food But Will Not Part  
...Represents 85 Per  
...of Population.

...ized transportation, not  
...ed is responsible for the  
...ditions in Russian cities  
...according to Leslie Urquhart,  
...with large metal-  
...mining interests in Si-  
...London despatch. Mr.  
...who recently returned from  
...been appointed by the  
...government to assist in the  
...Siberia's economic life.  
...the depreciation of the  
...representative of the  
...Press, food prices in Si-  
...usually normal. In western  
...aid, there is so much food  
...a considerable surplus  
...into other parts of Rus-  
...ian applies, he under-  
...theater Russia and to

...breaking," he declared, "it  
...that in the country, as a  
...is no shortage of food,  
...the large towns of north  
...Russia are starving there  
...food in the villages. The  
...transport, due to the dis-  
...of the railways, the in-  
...ties and risings which  
...the flooding of the Don,  
...and the decrease in the  
...to less than 25 per cent.  
...duction, civil war in the  
...economic chaos generally  
...for the State border-  
...in the towns.

...the greatest wheat-  
...ine in Siberia, with  
...of wheat lying less than  
...in living from hand  
...is virtually impossible  
...the wheat for lack of  
...which to make tires  
...neels.

...ing Holding Grain.  
...al increase of wages in  
...and manufacturing  
...ed the cost of iron,  
...boots and other es-  
...everything indeed that the  
...and uses—and the pe-  
...85 per cent. of the pe-  
...the country—to twenty  
...times their normal  
...ion worker, or 15 per  
...ulation, however, would  
...Soviet government to  
...sum prices fixed for  
...sided legislation not  
...sented the peasant.  
...may twenty and fifty  
...al price for all essen-  
...produced by the in-  
...in the towns, he re-  
...to double the normal  
...the produce of his

...peasant sits tight  
...refuses to sell wheat  
...at the requisition  
...a pound when he  
...six cents a pound  
...When it can be got,  
...Petrograd or Moscow  
...er more a pound. The  
...to barter his food  
...textiles and other  
...the industrial work-  
...industry. Nothing is  
...there is nothing to  
...peasants have large  
...paper money, but  
...for they can buy  
...Meanwhile the pe-  
...their produce.  
...the peasant is  
...ation. He has the  
...ried with varying  
...and other profes-  
...feed the proletariat  
...neither the Germans  
...they have found to  
...the workmen in the  
...from the Russian  
...not choose to

...nd Now.  
...ustration of the  
...in London during  
...ere could be found  
...ch Sir William Mu-  
...experience in the  
...about 20 years ago.  
...Strand with a dis-  
...lawyer, whose  
...mentioned, he was  
...against English  
...of Canada. As the  
...ed Sir William's  
...Postmaster-Gen-  
...ask any three peo-  
...they might  
...heard of Can-  
...eners. The first  
...ound, an old man,  
...ound those parts  
...ors, and it was  
...Strand. In his  
...er Sir William  
...dney flower-girl,  
...though she might  
...line-school, he  
...and asked her if  
...th Ottawa. "Fam-  
...he replied. "You  
...smack your dirty

...which in places is  
...the thickest hide on

### 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 follows:

"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 disposal 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 that 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."

### POISON GAS STILL DOES DEADLY WORK

#### Passengers in German Coaches Handled Over to France Suffer From Fumes.

A despatch from Paris says—Two railway coaches, recently handed over to France by Germany, played a most important part in a puzzling accident on the Paris-Metz railway line on Wednesday night in which five persons lost their lives. Sixteen persons were injured.

Train No. 47, bound for Metz, had just entered the tunnel at Nanteuil when the passengers occupying the two coaches handed over by Germany began to experience trouble in breathing and strong obnoxious gases began to fill up the coaches.

The passengers smashed the windows, but as soon as fresh air came in contact with the gases the coaches became a mass of fire. The passengers, in terror, fled to the tracks in the dark tunnel. A train going in the opposite direction crashed into them and five were killed.

Of the 16 injured, all of whom were treated at the hospital at Chateau Thierry, eight suffered only from the effects of asphyxiating gas.

An official statement given out by the railway company says: "The fire in the coaches was not due to any defect in the lighting or heating apparatus, nor to a hot-box. The presence of the obnoxious gases is still unexplained. Both coaches were consumed by the flames."

### Full Will of the Allies To be Imposed on Germany

A despatch from Paris says—The Supreme War Council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to impose on Germany "the full will of the allies," says the Matin, because of the unwillingness of Germany to carry out the armistice terms, except under certain conditions. There has been a change in the attitude of Germany, according to the newspaper, and it is being manifested by arrogance toward the Entente.

**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.

### 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., 76½c; No. 4 C. W., 71½c; rejected, 65½c; feed, 63½c, 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., \$2.08 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—Malt 73 to 78c, nominal. Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, nominal.

Manitoba Flour—Government standard, \$10.85 to \$14.35, Toronto.

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

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; floor, \$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 30c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—Set, mid, 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., 55c; turkeys, 35c; Spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

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

Cheese—New Jarge, 27½ to 28c; twins, 28 to 28½c; 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—52 to 54c.

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 60c; ducklings, lb. 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 27 to 29c.

Honey—Ontario, 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.

Onions—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 28 to 29c; 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.

### BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS TO EXPAND CANADA YARD

A despatch from London says—Under the heading, "From Clyde to Vancouver—Gradual Transfer by Messrs. Yarrow," the Times announces that this widely known shipbuilding firm intends to diminish its output at the works in Scotstown, near Glasgow, and to increase the production of its smaller works at Vancouver. The main impelling reason appears to be the incessant labor troubles.

### THREE SHIPS SUNK BY MINES WITH LOSS OF MANY LIVES

A despatch from South Shields, Eng., says—The British sloop Penarth has been sunk off the Tyne River by a mine. Forty members of the crew were picked up by trawlers. The Swedish ship Sphinx, coal laden from England, hit a mine off the Scotch coast and went down with 17 of the crew. A Norwegian fishing steamer was blown up outside the Norwegian port of Stavanger and eight fishermen were killed.

### 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. Moullet, \$85.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23.00.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs—Selected, 56c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 54c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.45 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.,



Bell From Enemy Sub—H. M. S. Broke has a brand new bell. It was made from the lid of the torpedo tube of the German U-boat C-42, which was rammed and sunk by the British sea fighter.

### 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.

### DIRECT COST OF THE WAR PLACED AT \$500,000,000,000

A despatch from London says—The direct cost of the war is estimated at £40,000,000,000 in a special article in the Daily Telegraph. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at \$50,000,000,000. "Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property."

### \$1,200,000 LOANED MONTHLY BY BRITAIN TO ARAB KING

A despatch from Paris says—Great Britain loaned £220,000 monthly to the Hedjaz Government to enable it to take an active part in the war against the Turks, according to a letter from Alexandria, published by the Temps. The letter adds that £105,000 monthly was paid to Prince Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, and a leader of the Arabian armies, who is now in Paris.



A Ruined Coal Mine—What the Huns could not steal they ruined. This is what they did to a coal mine at Douages. 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.

### CANADIAN VILLAGES TO HAVE SOUVENIRS

#### Proposal to Distribute Captured War Trophies Throughout Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says—The Commission on Canadian War Records and Trophies has made a report to the Government which contained recommendations as to the collection and handling of trophies captured by the Canadians during the war.

"The trophies captured by Canadians form a most interesting and practically an invaluable collection," said General Cruikshank. "They include practically everything from huge German guns of the heaviest type to badges and records. Some of these trophies have already reached Ottawa and are stored here. There will be several shiploads in all, 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 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 entire range. How these will be dealt with has not been decided, but it is understood that an advisory committee with one member from each province shall be appointed to pass upon the applications, and the provincial representative's recommendation will be taken as to the distribution of the trophies."

### 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 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.

### ALLIANCES TO REMAIN AFTER THE LEAGUE

A despatch from Paris says—Alliances between the various nations will not be affected by the existence of the Society of Nations, now in process of formation, it was declared by Arthur Z. Balfour in newspaper interviews here. The British Foreign Secretary was asked the direct question as to whether the formation of the world society would involve the abolition of alliances.

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

"As to the question whether special coalitions of two or several peoples could be formed aside from the league," Mr. Balfour added, "the conference alone can decide."

### CANADA ASKS FOR COMPENSATION

#### Over \$16,000,000 Are Claimed Against Enemy For Illegal Warfare.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Canadian claims for compensation for losses due to illegal methods of warfare employed by the enemy during the war are mounting upwards. Already a statement of such claims totalling \$16,000,000 has been forwarded to Paris for consideration with similar demands for reparation 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 by and against Canadians. First, is the list of claims arising out of illegal methods of warfare; secondly, claims by Canadians for debts owed by corporations and persons of enemy nationality, and by Canadian holders of shares in companies in enemy countries; third, claims by Canadian holders 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' black list 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 listing of alien holders of Canadian stocks, it is said that persons of enemy nationality hold shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway of a par value of \$14,500,000 upon which some \$7,000,000 of dividends have accrued during the period of the war.

The latest estimate is that 23,000 Canadian soldiers have been married overseas since the beginning of the war, and that soldiers' dependents and other Canadians in Britain outside of the military who desire to return home number 50,000.

Only one orderly accompanied the quiet, grey man. No glittering staff of officers, no entourage of gold-laced aides were with him; nobody but just the orderly.

Evans paid small attention at first to the grey man, but was curious to see him kneel in the church, praying. The minutes passed until full three-quarters of an hour had gone by before the grey man arose from his knees.

Then Evans followed him down the street, and was surprised to see soldiers salute this man in great excitement, and women and children stopping in their tracks with awestruck faces as he passed.

It was Foch. And now Evans, of San Bernardino, counts the experience as the greatest in his life.

During the three-quarters of an hour that the generalissimo of all the Allied armies was on his knees in humble supplication in that quiet church, ten thousand guns were roaring at his word on a hundred hills that rocked with death.

Millions of armed men crouched in trenches or rushed across blood-drenched earth at his command; generals and field marshals, artillery, cavalry, engineers, tanks, fought and wrought across the map of Europe absolutely as he commanded them to do, and in no other manner, as he went into that little church to pray.

Nor was it an unusual thing for General Foch to do. There is no day that he does not do the same thing if there be a church that he can reach. He never fails to spend an hour on his knees every morning that he awakes from sleep, and every night it is the same.

Moreover, it is not a new thing with him. He has done it his whole life.

### The Same Willie.

The Echo de Paris publishes a telegram from Amsterdam on the subject of the Crown Prince's sojourn at Wieringen. This is the picture given of the one-time hope of the Hohenzollerns: "The population reproach him for his stinginess in the cafes of the island, where he is trying to calm his nervousness. The Crown Prince is continually playing billiards with the landlord of the cafe and his potman. He is a poor player, and bears defeat badly, while he sometimes cheats in the score."

Poultry droppings collected and kept dry until next year will furnish a good supply of nitrogen for garden crops. If allowed to get wet, they lose much of their value.

