

# USE OF AIRCRAFT FOR WAR PURPOSES ABOLISHED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Supreme War Council Decides That Dirigibles and Airplanes Shall No Longer Be Used Except For Commercial Purposes—Aeronautic Commission to Be Sent to Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted by the Supreme War Council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The Council concluded that it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial use. The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction between commercial airplanes in the terms incorporated in the peace terms.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 hydro-airplanes and 1,000 mines in gathering mines in the North Sea.

The Havas Agency says: "Germany must deliver all airplanes to the allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme War Council decided. The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes which may either be destroyed or divided among the allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between commercial aerial navigation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees and military aerial navigation which will be prohibited."

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## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, March 18.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/4, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 72 1/4; No. 3 C.W., 67 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1/4; No. 1 feed, 65 1/4; No. 2 feed, 62 1/4, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 54 1/4; No. 4 C.W., 56; rejected, 79 1/4; feed, 78 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.62; No. 4 yellow, \$1.59; track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64; No. 3 white, 60 to 62, 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 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

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 freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.75, according to freight outside.

Barley—Malt, 87 to 92c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 85c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.37, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.07 to \$1.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$0.95 to \$0.97 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$4.25 per ton, shorts, \$4.25 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.

**Cured meats**—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c; Lard—Pure, tins, 27 to 27 1/4c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 28c; pails, 27 1/2 to 28 1/4c; prints, 28 1/2 to 29c. Compound, tins, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; prints, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c.

**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, March 18.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 78 1/4; Flour—New standard grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3.90 to \$4.00. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$4.25. Moullie, \$4.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23.00. Cheese, finest easterns, 25 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 54 to 55c. Eggs, selected, 39c; No. 1 stock, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$25.00 to \$25.50. Lard, pure, wood pulp, 20 lbs. net, 28 to 29 1/4c.

**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, March 18.—Choice heavy export steers, \$15.50 to \$17; do, good, \$14 to \$15; choice butcher steers, \$13 to \$13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.25; do, good, \$11 to \$12; do, common, \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$8.75 to \$9; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.75 to \$12; do, good, \$9.50 to \$10; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9.75; do, common, \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$12; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$9 to \$15; do, com. and med. \$8.50 to \$7.5; springers, \$90 to \$150; light ewes, \$11 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; spring lambs, \$16 to \$18; calves, good to choice, \$16.50 to \$19; hogs, fed and watered, \$19; do, off cars, \$19.25; do, f.o.b., \$18.25.

Montreal, March 18.—Choice select hogs, \$18 per 100 pounds off cars. Choice steers, \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs; poorer quality, \$7.50 to \$8 per 100 pounds. Butchers' bulls and cows, \$10 to \$11.50; canners, \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep, \$8 to \$10.50. Lambs, \$15.50 per 100 pounds.

## Luxemburg to Form Alliance With France and Belgium

A despatch from Paris says:—The commission appointed by the Government of Luxemburg to study economic problems resulting from the war has decided upon an economic alliance with Belgium and France, despatches received here say. This alliance would control an output of 55,000,000 tons of steel annually and will put an end to German monopoly in continental Europe.

## BRITISH HAVE 902,000 IN OCCUPATION ARMIES

A despatch from London says:—The Government announced in the House of Commons that the total strength of effective and non-effective British troops in the armies of occupation in all theatres of the war amounts to 902,000 men, including officers. The strength of the British army in France, Belgium and Germany, including Dominion troops, on February 15, was 1,324,108. It was stated that 197,000 German prisoners are being fed by the British Commissary Department.

## Haig Turns Over Command Of Rhine Army to Robertson

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Gen. Sir William R. Robertson as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Gen. Robertson is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine.

## AMMONIA GOOD CLEANER.

Liquid Will Do Much in Removing Stains and Discolorations. Use ammonia when cleaning windows. It will loosen old paint on the glass. Finger marks on the mirror may be removed by rubbing with a moist rag on which are a few drops of ammonia. Use ammonia to remove yellow stains caused by drippings from the faucets in the bathroom. Take pulverized chalk, moisten with a few drops of ammonia, and apply with a toothbrush. After carpets have been given a thorough sweeping, wipe them over with a cloth wrung out of water containing a few drops of ammonia. This cleans and brightens the carpet without affecting the color. Put your combs and brushes that need a cleaning in a basin of warm water containing a tablespoonful of ammonia, place the brushes bristles down for a few minutes, then rub the bristles with the hand. Let the combs remain for about an hour, then remove and wipe dry. To clean finger rings, wash in a hot lather of soap, water and ammonia. Use a small soft brush to remove the dirt from beneath the stones.

**ON WEARING RIBBONS.**  
Military Ones—Difference Between Mons and 1914 Canadian Ribbons. Do you know where to wear your 1914 service ribbon? On the word of an ex-imperial soldier, both the Mons Star ribbon and the 1914 Canadian service ribbon, are worn on the left breast, as are all other service ribbons. A short time ago a veteran stated that the Mons Star ribbon and the Canadian 1914 ribbon were exactly the same. They are, and they are not, the colors and shading are identical, the only difference, however, is an important one, for a Mons hero wears a blue, white and red ribbon and the Canadian turns his right side up and wears a red, white and blue ribbon. The correct custom, an imperial soldier says, is to wear the service button on the right-hand side of the coat. If relatives of a deceased soldier wear the latter's decorations of valor their ribbons should be worn on the left side.

**Washing Gloves.**  
The secret of success in washing chambray and doeking gloves lies in using lukewarm or cool water—better cool than even a few degrees too warm. That, at least, is one of the secrets; the other is to use soapy water. The soapier the water, providing it is of the right temperature, the silkier and softer the gloves will be. They should first be freed from all dirt in a soapy bath in order that they may be rinsed from the dirt set free. They should then be pressed and squeezed in a thick towel until they are free from soap and water as nearly as possible. Then they are ready to be hung to dry in a cool dry place. Never hang them near a fire and never hang them in the sunshine if you would have them soft and pliable after laundering.

"Let not the blessings we receive daily from God make us not to value ribbons should be worn on the left side."

## The Learners.

O little feet, unused to weight and burden,  
O little legs, uncertain, timorous,  
We smile as we behold our faint successes,  
Your doubtful stumbling seems so vain to us.  
Each three steps' journey is a wild adventure,  
And perils lurk in floor and carpet spaces,  
Far from the sheltering chair and couch, and farther  
The passage here to havening arms and faces.

But still you dare—for life is spun of daring;  
And step by step your earnest journeys lengthen,  
As mastery grows out of careful seeking,  
As little legs and little purpose strengthen.  
We smile and hardly think of long days coming  
When you will walk with firm and careless trust,  
Watching, perhaps, more little feet that falter,  
Long after we who smile are quiet dust.

## NAVAL FORCES IN COMMAND

British Control the Situation in the Caspian Sea. Naval forces under British command now dominate the situation in the Caspian Sea, according to official information secured by Reuters, Ltd. For some months past there have been naval forces on this sea, the official account states. They were originally sent to prevent the Bolsheviks from controlling the situation. This naval force seized certain armed steamships, which now are manned by Russian crews, which marched up by land from Mesopotamia with a British force as a nucleus. These steamers are commanded by British naval officers. The original Russian flotilla in the Caspian, it is added, consisted of two gunboats, two dispatch vessels and three steamers. These also have just been taken over by the British-Russian naval forces.

British troops have been operating on both banks of the Caspian, in the Caucasus and in Turkestan.

## TO ALLOW GERMANS VERY SMALL FLEET

A despatch from London says:—The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle says the allies have agreed to limit the German fleet to six battleships, five cruisers, twelve 800-ton destroyers, and 28 smaller destroyers.

## NO IMPOST ON CANADIAN WOOD

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that all raw materials are now exempted from the operation of the imports ban, including all kinds of wood and timber, hewn, sawn, planed and dressed.

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS MARRY FRENCH GIRLS

A despatch from Paris says:—Within the past year 6,000 Americans in France have married French women, according to The Petit Journal. The brides for the most part, says the newspaper, were country girls or employees of town establishments.

# HUNS TO BE HOUSED AT VERSAILLES

Signatories to the Peace Conference Not Allowed to Enter Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—When the time for the signing of the peace treaty arrives, it is understood, Germany's representatives will be housed in one of the palaces at Versailles, and will not be permitted to enter Paris, as the French Government does not care to undertake to afford protection to Germans in Paris. While the German signatories will not actually be prisoners, and must not be treated as such, public sympathy against Germany is so high in Paris that the French Government is unwilling to risk unpleasant incidents which might occur were the official German representatives to appear publicly.

## SUB OUTRAGES REACT ON HUN

Enemy to Blame for Lack of Vessels to Distribute Food.

Control of the German ships is a necessary condition to the feeding of the German people and the Germans have made that situation, declares the Westminster Gazette in discussing the break in the shipping negotiations at Spa.

"Again and again during the last two years," the paper adds, "it has been pointed out to them that the destruction of merchant tonnage by their ruthless submarine warfare would produce a situation in which it might be totally impossible to supply Germany herself with the food and raw materials which she would need when the war ended. This is the often predicted nemesis of 'ruthless submarine warfare.'"

"If the Allies are unable from lack of tonnage to send sufficient coal and food to their friends, the use of German tonnage will enable them to do justice to their friends and at the same time provide for their enemies, but we are obliged to tell the Germans that this is the only way and if it seems harsh and repugnant they have stand taken by the German representatives at Spa in refusing to deliver German merchant ships is commented upon by the newspapers as an attempt to blackmail the Allies, says a Paris despatch. The newspapers say that the incident must be regarded very calmly.

The Homme Libre, the organ of Premier Clemenceau, says that such attempts at resistance will prove futile, "Premier Lloyd George having demonstrated that the Allied governments will be still more exacting than the military experts in regard to disarmament."

The Matin says:—"Germany forgets too easily that she is vanquished. The sole result of this incident will be that the revictualing of Germany will now depend on the acceptance by Germany of all conditions of the new armistice."

# DISCHARGED MEN RETURN TO COLORS

UNHAPPY OUT OF KHAKI—MISS COMPANIONSHIP OF ARMY.

Large War Bonus Offered is One of the Chief Incentives—Lack of Jobs Influenced Others. Thousands of the British army who recently became so war weary that they openly threatened mutiny unless they were soon discharged have turned about face and are volunteering for the new army, according to the military authorities of Great Britain, who assert that they are satisfied that there will be little difficulty in securing the 500,000 men who will do Great Britain's share in safeguarding the peace the Allies have won.

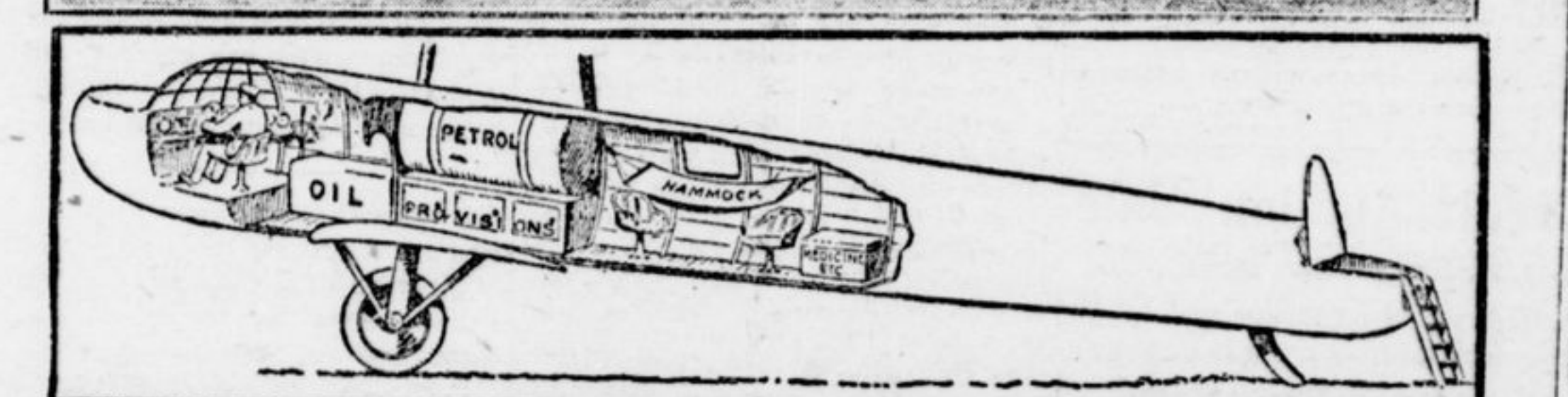
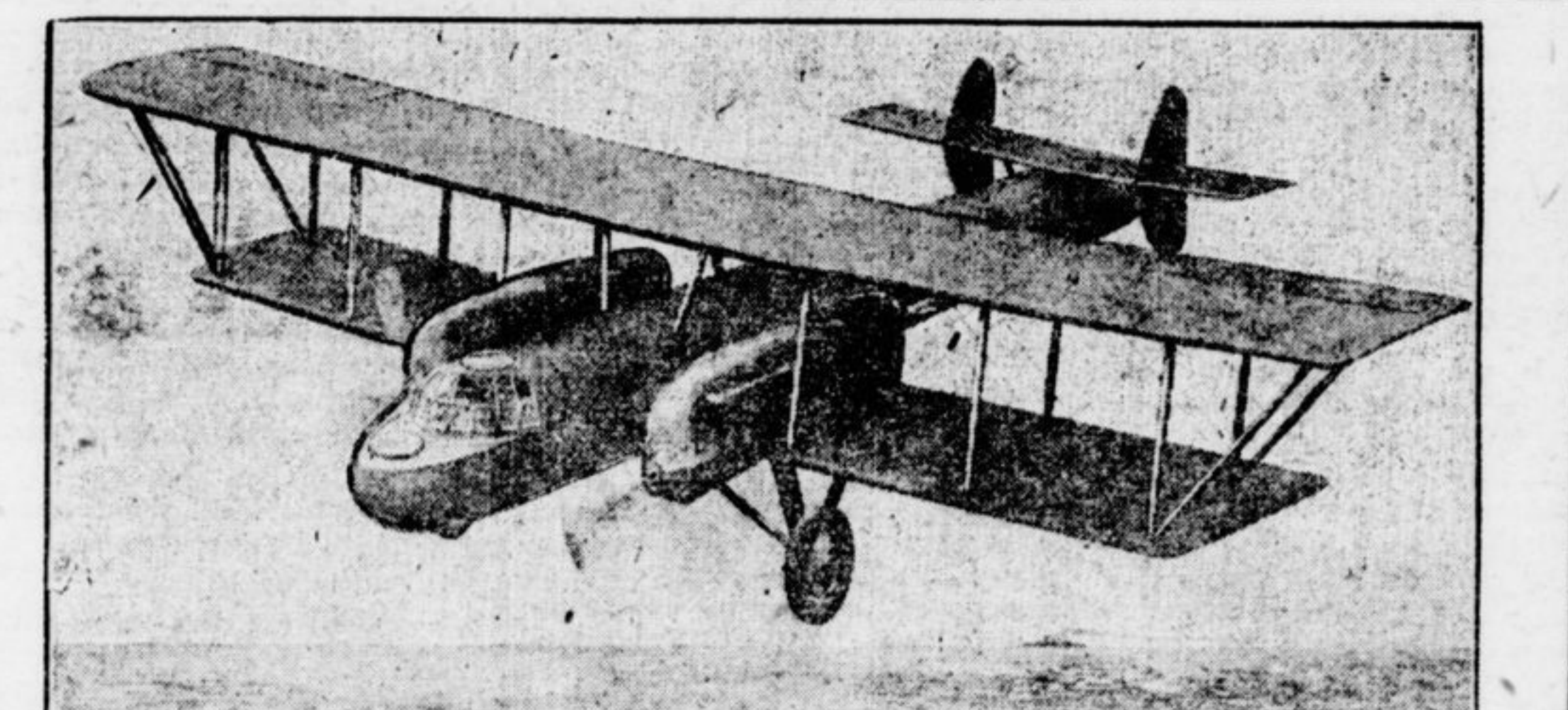
The cause said to have sent the men flocking back to the colors are the unexpectedly large war bonus offered to men who "take on" and the acute industrial situation. The first factor has been of prime importance in the case of boys from eighteen to twenty-one who have been two or more years already in the army and who have no trade to fall back upon in civilian life. In the new army they will be fed, clothed and sheltered, and draw a minimum of about \$5 a week as pocket money. They have quickly awakened to the realization that there is no such prospect awaiting them on a return to "civvies."

## Prefer Army to Civil Life.

The industrial upheaval plays the main part in the decision of the older men. In the first rush for demobilization no man was permitted to go who had not a definite offer of employment. The government did all in its power to make certain that such offers were bona fide, but in spite of every precaution thousands of men got their release on bogus papers. These men soon found themselves in an unenviable position. They could not get work and they faced some very uncomfortable inquiries if they applied for the out-of-work pay provided for those who are idle through no fault of their own. The recruiting sergeant was an easy road out of their troubles, and that astute individual, who draws a bonus for refusing to be blind to his opportunity, was not blind to the fact that the importance is the fact that numbers of men who have been home on liberal leave since the armistice was signed have discovered that they are not nearly so happy out of khaki as they imagined they would be. They frankly admit they miss the companionship of the army, the lack of responsibility and the easy hours. Now that the war is over the army is resting on its laurels, and in the great camps around England "work" is confined to one hour's parade a day, with football games, paper chase and other sports to fill in the remainder of the time. That is a considerable contrast to eight or nine hours of monotonous toil in a shop or factory.

The army authorities have not so far made public any figures on recruiting, but some indication is offered by the experience of two battalions in one of the largest camps in the south of England. In one unit, where all the men had seen service overseas more than 200 re-enlisted in less than two weeks. In the other, an "AT" battalion, made up of boys under military age, more than 300 took the oath in the same period, a large number for the regulation period of twelve years.

**Overheard.**  
The question of smuggling by aeroplanes will require careful consideration.—Mr. Handley Page.  
Life is an art that cannot be taught, just as death is an accident that cannot be avoided.—Barry Pain.  
It is only bad metal that is no better when it is hammered, and the hammering of the last four or five years has made us better if we are good metal.—Mr. Lloyd George.  
The terms of peace must be such that every intelligent German must recognize that his is a beaten nation, and that his people are a misled people.—The Bishop of Oxford.  
The most extortionate and the most grinding of all the capitalists of Scotland and of England was a king and a gentleman compared to the German working man.—Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham.  
I wonder if any great commander, or any man who has done work of such stupendous national value, has ever managed to keep so entirely out of the limelight as Sir Douglas Haig?—Lord Knutsford.



The Kennedy-Dawson biplane specially built to compete for "The Daily Mail" £10,000 Atlantic Flight Prize. Above, a sketch of the machine in flight; below, the interior arrangements, showing the pilot house, crew's quarters, storage accommodation, and the entrance in the tail.

## Complete School Set--24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:

- 1 English School Case
- 1 Japanese Pencil Box
- 1 Special Drawing Pencil
- 1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil
- 1 Metal-cased Lead Pencil
- 1 Pen Holder
- 1 Pen Points
- 1 Box Crayons (28 colors)
- 1 Eraser
- 1 Box Paints
- 1 Paint Brush
- 1 Patriotic Story
- 1 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers

so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO. Dept. 23, Toronto

## Canadian Red Cross Assist Starving Prisoners in Siberia

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The desperate condition of enemy prisoners and returned Russian prisoners in Siberia is now occupying the attention of the British and Canadian authorities and proposals are now under consideration by which the Canadian Red Cross would assume charge of the situation. Five carloads of supplies have already been shipped for the prisoners, but immense operations are necessary to relieve 200,000 enemy prisoners and 300,000 returning Russians. The British Red Cross unit in Siberia has been demobilized and the Canadians are carrying on the work.

## Tunnel Under Berring Strait Canada to London by Rail

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Graphic, in publishing further details of the Channel tunnel scheme, says it includes the construction of a tunnel from the Asiatic side under Berring Strait, where there is already a railway to Cape Prince of Wales, near Dawson City, Alaska, which would enable a passenger to make a through railway journey from London to Canada, the United States and South America.

## BRINGING UP FATHER



## Hiccoughs and Ypres.

A certain clergyman who passed much time in France and England during the war, picked up this story: Queen Mary was visiting wounded soldiers in a hospital in London. She stopped beside the bed of one Tommy Atkins and asked him in what battle he was wounded. "At Ypres," said he. "Ypres," said the Queen. "I was struck down just as we were nearin' Ypres," said the soldier. "Ypres," said the Queen. "I lay on the ground until I saw comin' out of Ypres." "Ypres," said the Queen. "What did the Queen say to you?" asked a companion a few hours later. "She didn't say much," replied the soldier, "Er Majesty 'ad th' hiccoughs."

# ROOM BY

LACK OF

Scientific Work in State. With the mania current than any of comparably country mania, fame, and were as usual, unaccountable could make. Everything trials of his greater all here the Go thought was a country to call a complete manly, had in the side of a two years in ing to Germany cied—furniture machinery, cost 2,500,000 way tracks, 5 other 1,500,000 acres. Every a kilo of cereals while. The crop rose in the manure to the all the grain a. But of all country, not only Roumanian transport. The kingdom only fit condition. most of the graph and tele down, and available to get together with the makes it difficult hesive information.

Seed Grain. There is a dearth of the quantity in the country various people have had ammunition, it is sufficient food any means of one point to a ment, however, the Minister Commerce, M. Com present supplies the end of April manage to month there vent, as the seed grain, and far have arrived of flour, which, in spite of the culities of broken transport. In Asia, for instance engines and, as wider than to be impossible to se. Until transport ed nothing can dress locomotive at the present amount of food wanted.

## A MARTYR

Major Gibson is the hero of the war. Major H. G. G. in February, in is now announced science almost as two other work of the Canadian, and Capt. Comd Army Medical completed the discovery of the causative enza epidemic. A preliminary germ was put in the British Army. science almost as two other work of the Canadian, and Capt. Comd Army Medical completed the discovery of the causative enza epidemic. A preliminary germ was put in the British Army.