

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES NOW IN PROCESS OF SETTLEMENT

Report of Coal Commission Granting Miners Two-Thirds of Their Demands Accepted by Government.

A despatch from London says:—The coal industry and ganted the miners two-thirds of their demands in wages. Mr. Bonar Law said that the miners of the report recommended a further reduction in hours in 1921, because by then the output of 1919, namely 287,000,000 tons, will be resumed. The estimated cost of what was recommended was for the current year, £43,000,000.

It was proposed that the profits of the coal masters should be limited to fourteen pence per ton. Taking all things into consideration, the estimated cost to the taxpayers would be nearly £20,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that the employers had made what he himself and the Labor Minister considered reasonable proposals to the transport workers, and he had reason to believe that these would prove acceptable to the men.

Markets of the World

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 25.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 81c; flour, new standard grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20; rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.30 to \$4; bran, \$4.25; shorts, \$4.25; Moultrie, \$64; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23. Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 58 to 59c; eggs, selected, 36c; No. 1 stock, 35c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.50; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$25.50 to \$26; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 27½ to 30c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 25.—Choice heavy export steers, \$16 to \$17.50; do, good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; choice butcher steers, \$13.50 to \$13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, good, \$12.25 to \$12.75; do, common, \$10.25 to \$10.75; bulls, choice, \$10.75 to \$11.75; do, medium, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough bulls, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$11 to \$12.25; do, good, \$10 to \$10.75; do, medium, \$9 to \$9.25; do, common, \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$12; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$7; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$150; light ewes, \$11.50 to \$13; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; spring lambs, \$16.75 to \$18.75; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$20; do, off cars, \$20.25; do, f.o.b., \$19.25; do, f.o.b., country point, \$19.

Montreal, Mar. 25.—Choice steers, \$13 to \$14; good, \$12 to \$13; medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; common, down to \$7.50; choice butcher cattle, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$8 to \$9; canners, \$5 to \$5.50; milk calves, \$10 to \$15; sheep, \$9 to \$10.50; lambs, \$12 to \$15.

ONE OF 6 GREATEST GENERALS

Gen. Haig Was Infallible Leader in Most Glorious Campaign of History.

In connection with Field Marshal Haig's transfer from command of the British army on the continent to command the home forces, the London Times prints an appreciative article recognizing both his failures and successes.

"Field Marshal Haig," says the article, "probably fought more battles than any British general who has ever lived, and their magnitude dwarfs everything in our military history. Waterloo would have been a mere combat if it had figured in the catalogue of his engagements, and his battles were, on the whole, singularly successful.

"His best things were done at the beginning and at the end of the war. The conduct of the retreat from Mons was above praise, and it should never be forgotten that his was the distinction of that greatest and narrowest of British victories, the first battle of Ypres.

"In the last few months of the war he was as infallible as the Duke of Wellington himself, and when their history comes to be properly written we shall hail this period as incomparably the most glorious of our military history.

"Haig must share the glory with others, but when all deductions have been made enough will remain to put him among the first half dozen generals this country has ever produced. Mistakes he may have made, for battles like Loos were premature, as we now see in view of the amazing strength of the German positions, and Passchendaele must always be accounted a one of the most tragic passages in our history."

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

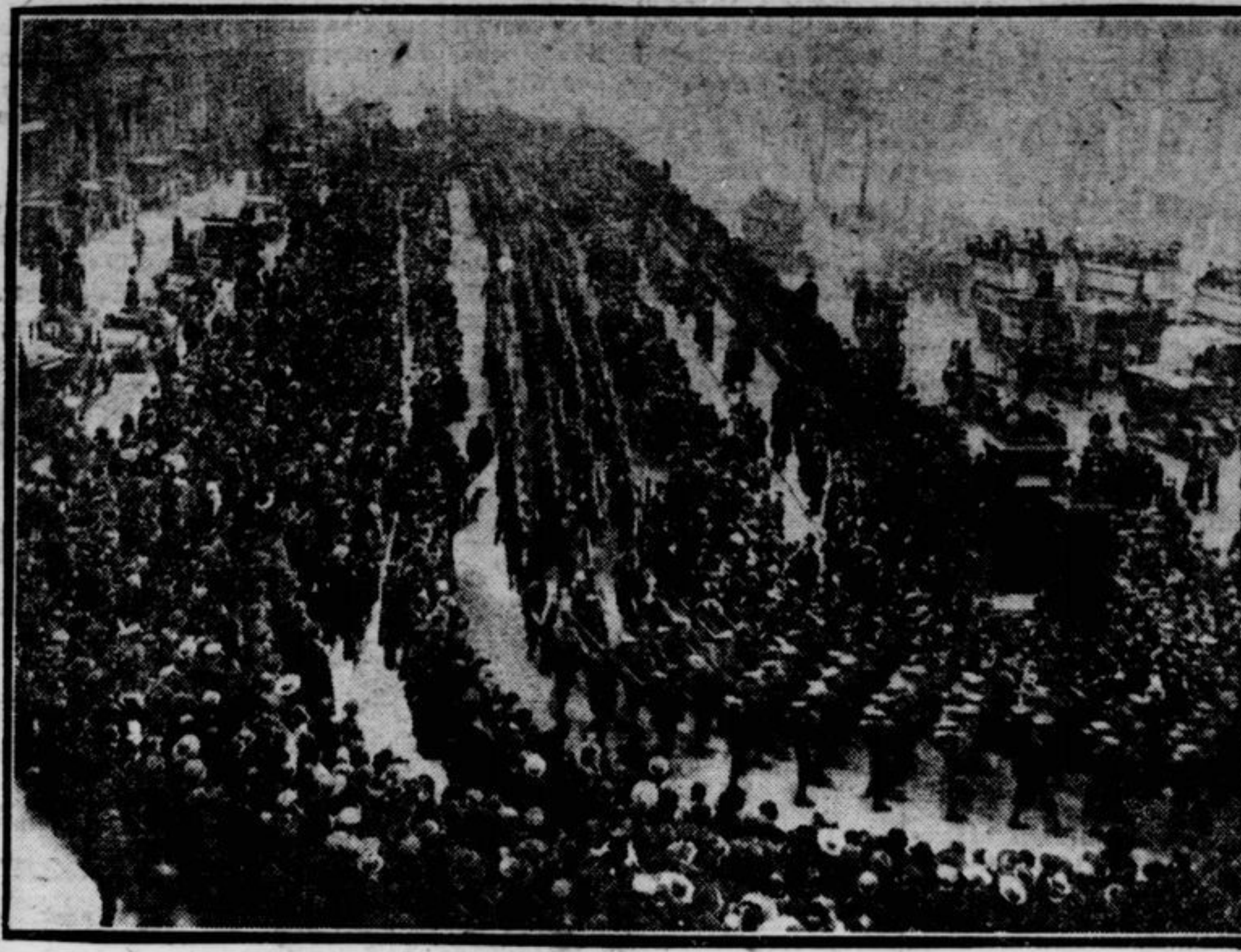
Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27½ to 28½c; prints, 28½ to 29c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints 27½ to 27¾c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27½ to 28½c; prints, 28½ to 29c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints 27½ to 27¾c.



The Guards Come Home.

All London went wild upon the return of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards from the war front. Of the original unit which left England in 1914, only 12 fortunate men survive to take part in this memorable home-coming. None of the gallant officers are alive, their burial places being chiefly Mons, The Marne, Aisne, and Ypres.

BRITISH AVIATORS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

A despatch from London says:—British aviators are to try for a flight across the Atlantic. A secret-built airplane, accompanied by Harry Hawker as pilot, and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, Royal Navy, as navigator, has been shipped from England for St. John's, Newfoundland, where it will start at the earliest possible moment in an attempt to win the Daily Mail prize of £10,000 for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic.

The machine is a Sopwith two-seater biplane, with a 375 horse-power engine. The fuselage is boat-shaped, and will support the machine in the water.

Pilot Hawker said he believed that the flight would occupy about 19½ hours. The machine, he added, had flown 900 miles in nine hours and five minutes on one-third of its petrol capacity, and is capable of maintaining a speed of 100 miles an hour for 25 hours.

Harry G. Hawker won the British Michelin prize for 1912 by a flight of eight hours and 23 minutes. He has made many long-distance flights along the British coast. He established a world's altitude record of 28,500 feet in 1916.

"Going to the blacksmith shop to get my tin hat reblocked."



A Tell-Tale Document for the Peace Conference.

An interesting photographic bit of evidence for the Peace Conference in the above photo which shows German soldiers destroying the machinery of a silk mill owned by N. Cattelain, at Boussieres, near Cambrai.

FAMOUS PRINCESS PATS HAVE BEEN DISBANDED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The famous Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Expeditionary Force, is no more. Demobilization has been completed, the last man being discharged and the unit disbanded. There was a touching scene as Lieut.-Col. A. H. Galt, the organizer of the unit, bade the men farewell. Many of the men have left for their homes, those living at a distance being provided with first class sleeper accommodation and tickets, in addition to generous allowances for meals en route.

Swiss Will Grant Asylum To Late Austrian Emperor

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Swiss Government has received a formal demand from former Emperor Charles of Austria requesting permission for him to live in Switzerland. As the allies, through Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, when sounded on the subject recently, made no objection to such residence, the request of Charles probably will be granted. The matter is now in the hands of the Political Department.

Sorry She Was Married.

"And when you told him I was married," said the girl who had jilted him, "did he seem to be sorry?"

"Yes," replied the other, "he said he was very sorry—although he didn't know the man personally."

BOY SCOUTS' CELEBRATION

World-Chain of Bonfires to Celebrate the Declaration of Peace.

The British Boy Scouts' Association, under the direction of Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has inaugurated the idea of a "world-chain of bonfires" to celebrate the declaration of peace. Every unit in the United Kingdom will light a bonfire to blaze forth the glad tidings.

The boys want to make the celebration Empire-wide. The British Overseas Club and the Patriotic League have communicated with overseas branches asking all willing to co-operate to get in touch with them at Aldwych, London, England.

There is talk of a boys' bonfire in every town and city in Canada, a peculiarly appropriate form of celebration, since this was in former centuries the chosen means of communicating great news, whether of national danger or national victory.

COMMANDER FROM PALESTINE HAS ARRIVED IN PARIS

A despatch from Paris says:—Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, has arrived here from Egypt to advise the Supreme Council on Near Eastern questions.

Canada's War Cost Claims Will Exceed \$1,500,000,000

A despatch from Paris says:—Canada has completed her war cost estimates for submission to the Reparations Commission. It is understood, according to the Reuter correspondent, that the amount will exceed \$1,500,000,000.

POWER OF GERMANY DEFINITELY BROKEN

ARMY OF 600,000 IMMOBILE AND LACKING IN MORALE

Though Defeated, Great Part of Prussians Remain Unrepentant and Still Dream of War.

It is safe to say no one in the military sense, is any longer capable of taking the field against the Allies, says a war correspondent. Premier Clemenceau's famous computation of the potential strength of the German army as 600,000 men was technically accurate, but those 600,000 no longer constitute an effective military machine. Of the total number, three-quarters, or about 450,000, are immobile for lack of equipment. There is little respect for the officers, who dare not attempt to enforce their authority, and apparently numbers of the men make no pretense of submitting to military routine, but live as civilians, wearing only enough uniform to enable them to present themselves at barracks and draw rations. The remaining 150,000 are represented by Hindenburg's two armies in the East, and these also seem ill-equipped and of questionable morale. The volunteer battalions recently organized were to be sent to join these armies, but were found to be unable to proceed from lack of greatcoats, and the whole system of ordnance, commissariat and transport seems disorganized.

Not Genuinely Reformed.

Undoubtedly a large part of the military caste still dreams of a future war which will reverse the verdict of this one, and it would be rash to believe any considerable part of the German people are really in their hearts repentant and honestly reformed. But I do not believe anywhere any fusion exists as to the immediate future or any hope of being able to renew the war against the Entente.

The only national enemy now is Bolshevism, of which, beyond doubt, the German people as a whole are terribly afraid. It is in the areas occupied by Allied troops alone that any sense of security exists.

KILLED AT YPRES

Losses in 1917 in Sallet Given in British Commons.

In the House of Commons recently, replying to a question by Mr. Entwhistle, Right Hon. Winston Churchill, British Secretary of War, stated that the total casualties of the British, Canadian and Australian troops in the Ypres salient from July 31 to November 18, 1917, were as follows: British officers, 10,795; men, 207,838. Canadian officers, 496; men, 11,917. Australian officers, 1,289; men, 26,502.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TALKS FROM IRELAND TO CANADA

A despatch from London says:—The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada has been announced by the Marconi Company.

CANADA'S POPULATION 8,835,000

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says:—Canada's estimated population, as given in the Commons, is 8,835,000. The census of 1911 showed 7,206,643.

The House of Life.

Brief dweller in a world of strife. Unfriendly and alone. I fain would build my house of life With love for corner-stone.

So love shall make my house secure For shelter and for rest; Love bringeth pleasures that endure And many a cheerful guest.

And thus my house of life shall be More blest than tongue can tell: 'Tis builded for eternity And Christ in it shall dwell.

Fifty years ago the acreage under hops in Britain was 70,000 acres, in 1916 it was 31,000 acres, last year about 15,000.

DEADLY PERIL OF THE HIGH SEAS

FLOATING MINE WILL MENACE SHIPS FOR A LONG TIME

Germany Dropped Mines in All Quarters of the Globe, in Defiance of Hague Convention Rules.

One of the regulations of the Hague Convention directs that all mines and torpedoes shall be so adjusted that they can never become a permanent menace to navigation. Torpedoes must carry an automatic device of such a character that, if the torpedo misses the mark, the firing mechanism will become inoperative; and mines must be so constructed that if they break loose from their moorings and float to the surface, the firing mechanism will cease to operate. These obligations form part of a series of rules and regulations which are designed to protect non-combatant ships, both during wartime and in the peace that follows a war. There is abundant evidence that the enemy failed to live up to these humane stipulations—a fact which is continually being brought to public attention by the loss of merchant ships through contact with mines, in almost every quarter of the navigable seas.

Charts Probably Not Accurate.

One of the stipulations of the armistice called for the full disclosure by Germany of all the plans, charts, etc., showing the location and extent of the areas which she had mined during the war; and in the intervening months since the armistice allied mine-sweepers have been engaged in removing these obstructions. In view of the disorganization of their navy during the latter part of the war, it is doubtful if the German Admiralty accurately charted the mined areas, and this must be particularly true of the work done by the German submarine mine-planters, which probably had a zoning commission to drop their eggs wherever the individual commander had opportunity for undisturbed operation.

But even if the German Admiralty has accurate charts of its own mine fields, the complete removal of these would not mean that the seas have been rid of this deadly peril.

Swift currents and heavy seas frequently cause the mines to break adrift from their moorings, and when this happens each mine becomes a floating menace which is more deadly to navigation than any water-logged lumber schooner or other derelict of the sea. The allied navies followed strictly the rules of the Hague Convention and when allied mines broke adrift, or torpedoes went astray, became, or were designed to become innocuous. The ruthless methods of sea warfare followed by the enemy included a total neglect of this precaution, with the result that heaven alone knows how many mines are floating on the surface of the sea that require only a touch from a passing ship to detonate them.

Keep a Sharp Outlook.

For these reasons we think that for some time to come shipping should continue to use the protective measures which proved so effective during the war, particularly when they are passing through waters such as those lying off our own coast and those of Europe where the enemy mine-layers were most active during the war. Many merchant skippers are alive to the danger and are setting accordingly. The captain of a freight ship informs us that once clear of the harbor entrance of an American port, he throws overboard his paravanes and does not take them in until he is well out to sea; and that, on approaching his European port, or destination, he makes a point of dropping them overboard again. How long the peril will continue cannot be conjectured; but it will be remembered that over a year after the close of the Russo-Japanese war a merchant ship was sunk in the eastern waters of the Pacific by a mine which had broken adrift during or subsequently to the naval operations of the war. For a long time to come it will be the duty of the watch to keep a sharp outlook for this deadly peril of the sea.

A Camouflaged Will.

An old fellow on his deathbed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer: "And to each of my employees who have been with me twenty years or more I bequeath \$10,000."

"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.

"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see, none of them have been with me over a year; but they will look good in the papers, won't they?"

Everybody's Living Longer Now.

Average lifetime has been increased three years by sanitation and science; and the longevity of a suit of clothes has been increased three years by the war.

Start the pendulum.

No use to wind the clock and leave the pendulum hanging straight down. Give every morning a right start by having things planned out right before you begin.

