

GERMANS TO ATTEND FIRST LEAGUE MEETING ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Conclusions of the Peace Conference in Final Answer to Germany Show Modifications in Minor Details—Huns Withdraw War Material From Probable Line of Allied Advance.

A despatch from Paris says: The reply of the Allies to the German counter-proposals will be incorporated in the treaty itself. No time has been fixed for Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, but if she conforms to the conditions, it is expected that she will be represented at the first meeting of the assembly. These conditions are: 1st, the establishment of a stable Government; 2nd, the signing of the Treaty of Peace; 3rd, the loyal execution of the Peace Treaty. A proposed fourth condition, relative to Germany's abolishing compulsory military service, was finally omitted, as it was considered that the treaty sufficiently provided for Germany's disarmament.

A serious difference in the Council of Four over modification of the German treaty have yielded to the spirit of compromise. The treaty will be unmodified except in minor details, but the German plenipotentiaries in the final communication from the powers will get certain assurances designed to remove their objections to what they termed impossible conditions.

The amount of reparations is not fixed, but the Germans will be told that the allied Reparations Commission will consider representations from the German Commission as to the amount Germany is able to pay, and will fix that amount within three or four months instead of two years from the time of signing.

The Germans will be informed also that the Army of Occupation will be reduced to something more than 100,000, with a comparatively moderate annual amount payable by Germany for its maintenance.

A despatch from Coblenz says: The movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied territories continues, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago when there was a hitch in peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the allies' bridgeheads is also reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfurt area began. The most of this material is going in the direction of Cassel, but there are no indications that it is being unloaded there, that city being on a line over which the allies would advance should they be ordered to move further into Germany.

Beyond the Coblenz bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn for a distance of more than 60 miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 17.—Man. 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 CW, 78½c; No. 3 CW, 76½c; extra No. 1 feed, 76½c; No. 1 feed, 74½c; No. 2 feed, 69½c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.30; No. 4 CW, \$1.25; rejected, \$1.15; feed, \$1.15, in store Fort William.

American corn—Nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 79c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; 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, nominal.

Barley—Malt, \$1.28 to \$1.32, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$1.10.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$1.07 to \$1.11, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled feed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed flour, \$2.89 to \$2.92 per ton; mixed, \$20 to \$24 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 50½ to 51c; prints, 51 to 51½c.

Eggs—New laid, 40c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 55c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., 86c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 32 to 35c; ducks, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; squabs, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 48c; creamery prints, 54 to 55c.

Margarine—35 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 53c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 70c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducks, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., \$7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, \$2; on track outside, \$1.50.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus, \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; imported hand-pick, Burma or Indian, \$3; Limas, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tin,

25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c; comb, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5; doz., 10 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, \$2.45 to \$2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, \$2.35 to \$2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 46 to 47c; do, heavy, 39 to 40c; cooked, 60 to 62c; roils, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 57c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Lard—Pure tins, 35 to 35½c; tubs, 36½ to 37c; pails, 36½ to 37½c; prints, 37½ to 38c. Compound tins, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31½c; pails, 31½ to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 17.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 80½c. Flour, new standard grade, \$1.10 to \$1.11. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25. Bran, \$4.1 to \$4.15. Shorts, \$4.4 to \$4.50. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$40 to \$41. Cheese, finest easterns, 28½ to 29c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs, selected, 54 to 55c; No. 1 stock, 51 to 52c; No. 2 stock, 46 to 47c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.90 to \$2. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$30 to \$30.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 37c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 17.—Heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.25; choice butchers' steers, \$12.50 to \$12.75; butchers' cattle, \$12.25 to \$12.75; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, common, \$8.75 to \$9.25; bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$7.25 to \$7.50; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeders, \$12.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$4.25 to \$5.75; milkers, good med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$100; light ewes, \$10 to \$12; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; choice lambs, \$18 to \$19; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; hogs, fed and watered, \$22.50; do, weighed off cars, \$22.75; do, f.o.b., \$21.50.

Montreal, June 17.—Choice steers, \$11.50 to \$14; common quality, \$9.50; butchers' cattle, \$7.50 to \$12; calves, \$6 to \$12; choice select hogs, \$21 to \$21.25.

The "Big Four" Hereafter To Be Styled "The Big Five"

A despatch from Paris says: Baron Makino, Japanese delegate, today joined Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and President Wilson and the Council, known as the "Big Four," will hereafter be styled the "Big Five." The decision is explained by the fact that his Government must be given an opportunity for full concurrence, if full adherence is expected.



A COMMUNITY is no better than the men and women who live in it. If YOU and I do ILL our Community suffers. But it is useless to look far away for the remedy. THE REAL REMEDY is near at hand. It is WE. But THE TONIC that cures is the PRACTICE of "trade-at-home." Let us all—each one of us—from this day on practice and preach "TRADE AT HOME."

CANADA AND SHIPPING.

Transportation is the Vital Question of the Moment For British Empire.

The "Daily Express," of London, England, recently, under the heading "Inter-Imperial Shipping: Plea for Building Under State Aid and Control," contained a statement from a "prominent Canadian business man who just arrived in London." He stated that in his opinion the vital question of the moment was tonnage, and that Canada was unable to send to Europe all the urgent materials she can supply for purposes of reconstruction if shipping is not available. He added:—

"As a nationalization of shipping meant England's doom as a merchant marine power, we must look to subsidy or reduced taxation for ships trading inter-imperial, but in order to give effect to our imperial programme something more solid than high-sounding phrases and copy-book platitudes such as 'Trade follows the flag' must be used as the real connecting link.

Practice must follow, and, indeed, ought to precede phrases. The Empire's resources are boundless, and we must learn to harness them by action rather than eloquence.

"Britain's financial burden has been the greatest in the war, and in order to meet it she shall quickly redevelop, under a certain amount of Government guidance and control. Just as internal transport was needed and must increase, so external transports, brought to Europe to serve as labor battalions in the war, pending their repatriation. Recently there have been race riots in England and Wales due to the presence of the negroes.

BRITISH HOLD OESSEL ISLAND

A despatch from Paris says:—The Council of Four has sanctioned the occupation of Oessel Island, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, by British troops. The Estonian Government agreed on the occupation as a guarantee for the payment of financial aid to the Estonians.

HOW THE PENSIONS DIFFER.

Those Paid by Britain Not Any Too Generous.

Compared with the annual pensions granted by the Overseas Dominions and other countries to their totally disabled married soldiers, those paid by Great Britain cannot be said to err on the side of generosity, says an English paper.

From the following table, which gives the respective pensions at a glance, it will be seen that the United Kingdom comes fifth on the list.

New Zealand pays each totally disabled married soldier \$780, and \$130 for each child under sixteen.

Canada—\$725, and \$100 for each child under seventeen.

Australia—\$585, and \$130 for first child and \$65 for others under sixteen.

United States—\$625, and \$125 for each child up to three under eighteen.

United Kingdom—\$357.50 (plus 20 per cent. bonus for period from November, 1918, to June, 1919), and \$87.50 for the first child to \$52.50 for others under sixteen.

Germany—\$50 to \$325, which, from January, 1919, has been increased from 50 to 100 per cent., owing to the higher cost of living.

Italy—\$310, and \$27.50 for each child under twelve.

France—\$240, and \$20 for each child. This, however, is being increased.

Negro Laborers to be Interned Until Repatriated

A despatch from Liverpool says:—It is announced that as a result of a conference held between representatives of the Ministry of Labor and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the chief of police of the city, it has been decided to intern the negroes brought to Europe to serve as labor battalions in the war, pending their repatriation. Recently there have been race riots in England and Wales due to the presence of the negroes.

PARLIAMENT TO FINISH BY THE 1ST OF JULY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is expected that Parliament will prorogue by July 1. Morning sittings commence on Monday next and the House will sit this Saturday.

CALGARY STRIKE ENDS IN FAILURE

Postal Situation Practically the Only Unsettled Element.

A despatch from Calgary says:—With the postal situation practically the only unsettled element of the sympathetic strike in Calgary, the strike here is regarded as a failure. Express business in Calgary is now going forward as usual, the Dominion Express workers being all on the job with the exception of half a dozen. The Canadian Northern Express workers voted to return to work, were on the job as usual on Thursday morning.

Press telegraphers have returned, freight is being handled with dispatch under normal conditions, and the postal employees, who were served with notice of dismissal by the Government for going on a sympathetic strike, are now making a strong effort to get their positions back.

The postal strikers have set forth the terms on which they were willing to return to work, and it is said they represent a big backward from their first position.

FINANCES OF MUSICIANS.

Many Great Composers Have Fallen Into Poverty Through Carelessness.

These thrift campaigns of recent months urging all citizens to save money, to exercise care in all purchases and to invest in only such undoubted securities as government bonds, have been productive of good results. But they came a few generations too late to help some of the great musicians. Poor judgment in business matters and lack of management in personal finances seems to have been the undoing of many of the composers and musicians. True, Handel accumulated and conserved a considerable fortune. Others have lived and died in comfortable circumstances. Yet many have spent years in poverty. Several died poor or dependent upon their friends.

Mozart had what in his day was considered a good income. But he knew little or nothing of economical management and latterly fell deeper and deeper into debt. His wife and two sons, at his death, were left to struggle in want. Beethoven began life in humble circumstances. The uncertainty of his income blocked his marriage on more than one occasion. Later he was given an annuity by some nobleman. Owing to the struggle between France and Austria this annuity shrank very materially, which together with subsequent prolonged lawsuits played havoc with his finances.

USE CANADIAN FISH.

Proved to Have a Higher Food Value Than Imported Fish.

A Governmental analysis of the food values of certain Canadian fish has just been completed at Ottawa, and the Canadian Trade Commission believes that if the results were widely known there would be a much greater demand for the products of our waters rather than for the foreign brands of fish, which have merely a wider advertisement to recommend them. For instance, in four classes of the much "boosted" Norwegian sprats and bristlings packed as sardines, the calories given are 1,314, 1,640, 1,662 and 1,174. Canadian little herrings, our equivalent fish, also packed as sardines, contained 1,322, 1,720, 1,459 and 1,796 calories, respectively.

The same revelation is made in the case of herring—the Canadian variety stands out for its better food value. The best known British brand, packed in tomato sauce, contains only 775 calories, as compared with four leading Canadian varieties of 900, 1,061, 1,081 and 1,024 calories.

The "calorie," it may be mentioned, is the recognized measure of nutrient in foods, just as the pound is for wheat and the yard for length. The higher the calorie for the same price, the better the value of the food.

The Trade Commission is omitting no occasion to point out the advantage of consuming Canadian produced food within the Dominion, both for its excellence and for its undoubted cheapness compared with imported classes.

Prince of Wales' Visit May Be Put Off a Year

A despatch from Ottawa says:—According to a report current in the capital the visit of H.R.H. Prince of Wales to Canada may be postponed until next year. No reason is given for the postponement, but it is believed that it has been found that his presence in England is required this year.

Rounding Up the Aliens In the Manitoba Capital

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Special police officers arrested Carl Boisse, a Russian Pole, who is believed to have been one of the alien ringleaders responsible for the rioting which took place on Main Street last week. Two well-known aliens were also arrested at the Swift Canadian plant. They are charged with attempted intimidation.

Trade Opportunities Offered Overseas Dominions are Varied and Alluring, and the Canadian Trade Commission insists again and again that a far larger share of the Dominion's financial burden could be borne by manufacturers if they would group themselves to secure this trade.

LONG HISTORY OF ECLIPSES

RUNS INTO CHALDEAN TIMES AND IS TOLD IN TABLETS.

Interesting Legends and Tales of Eclipses—Objects of Curiosity For Thousands of Years.

From the time of the early astronomers on the lonely plains of Chaldea to Professor David Peck Todd in his seaplane 14,000 feet above the waters of the South Atlantic runs the story of man's observation of eclipses. It is a long, long tale, supplying the thread, knotted and pierced in many places, upon which is strung the fragmentary history of civilization.

The first eclipse of a heavenly body of which there is any written record is an eclipse of the moon, mentioned on tablets dug up in Chaldea and assembled for the British Museum by the late George Smith. These tablets give the story of a rebellion of the Seven Evil Spirits against the Moon god, which the Chaldeans called Sin.

Sin, with Shamash (the sun) and Ishtar (Venus), had been commanded by Marduk (Jupiter) to stick around and look after the lesser gods. They stood by each other nobly, making admirable allies in time of peace, but when Sin was attacked by the Seven Evil Spirits, former ruler of the underworld of waters, both Shamash and Ishtar discovered that they had conscientious objections to war. Accordingly Shamash, with the hasty explanation that his light must fall on all alike, decamped to a safe place in the heavens which he still occupies, while Ishtar, on the pretext that she must look after all lovers, removed herself to a less perilous position, and Sin was left to fight the Seven Demons alone. It was then the all-seeing Marduk dispatched Nebo (Mercury) to Ae, god of the sea, who at once sent his son to Sin's aid, with these words:—"Go, my son, Mirra-Dugga! The light of the sky, my son, even the Moon god, is grievously darkened in heaven, and in eclipse from heaven is vanishing."

The Longest on Record.

Perhaps the longest eclipse on record is told of in the Book of Exodus when the Lord told Moses to stretch out his hand toward heaven "that there may be darkness over the land of Egypt, even darkness which may be felt. And Moses stretched forth his hand toward heaven and there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days. They saw not one another . . . for three days."

This strange, prolonged darkness is referred to several times in the Bible. It took place in 1401 B.C.

Herodotus tells of an eclipse which happened twenty-four hundred years ago and badly frightened the Persian army, which, having finished its winter at Sardis, was about to leave for Abydos. Just after the command to march had been given "the sun," says Herodotus, "which before gave a full light in the bright, unclouded atmosphere, withdrew his beams and the darkest night succeeded. This happened at nine minutes past six on the morning of April 19, B.C. 481.

Photographing Eclipses.

Photographing an eclipse is an accomplishment of the last century. Before that time scientists and other observers could only sketch what they saw. "Be prepared with pencil and paper to make a sketch. Have a circle drawn on the paper to represent the sun," wrote Brigadier General Albert J. Myer, in his instructions to the late Professor Cleveland Abbe, who was to head the Signal Service expedition to Pike's Peak to observe the eclipse of July 29, 1878.

Clouds, however, have heretofore proved the greatest hindrance to observers of eclipses. Expeditions have gone half way around the earth to observe an eclipse only to find it hidden by clouds when it is due to appear. To get around this difficulty, or rather above it, Professor Todd last March suggested building an observatory on the summit of Mount Chimborazo. Lacking a permanent observatory, he conceived the idea of having a temporary one in an airship which could surmount the clouds.

Rebby, as astronomers and their assistants are to observe an eclipse as deluged scientists, when it comes it is an awesome sight.

There is a hard road ahead of us, a hard, steep road, and in it we must as a nation travel, although our feet are heavy and our eyes are dim.

Young woman (to librarian)—I'm sorry to trouble you, but I've forgotten the name of the book I want. If you'll just mention what books you have I'll stop you when you come to it.

