

NO GERMAN FLAG TO FLY SEAS UNTIL INDEMNITY IS PAID

British Navy to Constitute Itself Army of Occupation of the Oceans During and After War

A despatch from London says: No German flag is to be permitted to fly on any ocean; no neutral vessel owned in whole or in part by Germans is to be permitted to ply the seven seas until the indemnity which the allies will demand is paid in full—this is the authoritative plan of the British Admiralty.

The British navy, to use the words of the source of this news—an official high in Government circles—will hereafter constitute itself an army of occupation of the high seas, both during and after the war. Germany may take and occupy countries and exact

monthly indemnities as she has been doing in Belgium, but the British navy proposes to go a step further. With the full consent of the Government it will stranglehold Germany's overseas trade even after the war, if necessary, until the peace terms enunciated by Premier Asquith are fulfilled to the letter.

In a word, Germany may continue her occupation of territory in Europe, but the might of England's sea power will be steadfastly exerted, and there is every reason for stating that the highest authorities believe it will be a decisive factor in the world struggle that is now being fought.

SERB ARMY NOT IN DISTRESS IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED

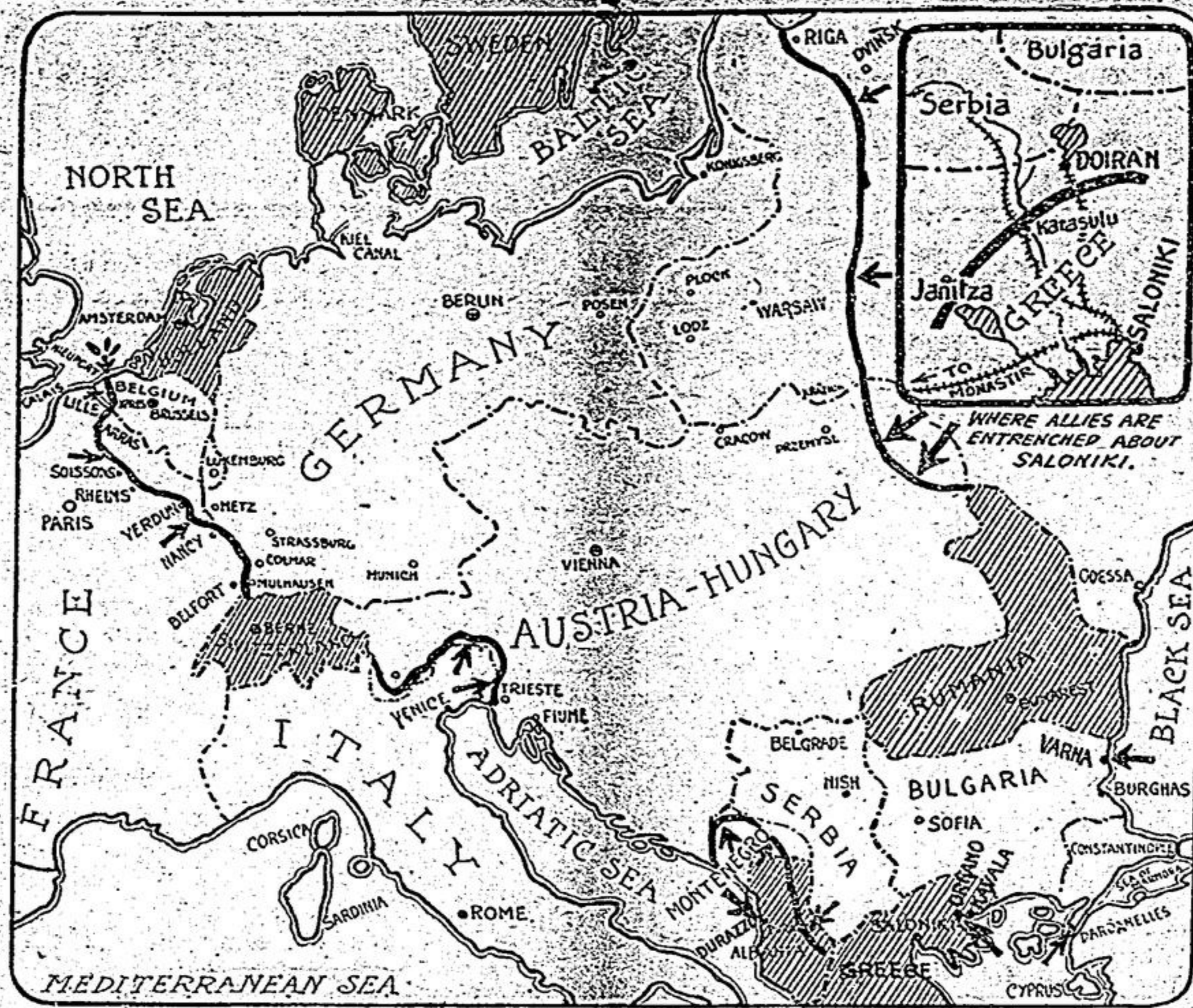
Situation Relieved Through the Prompt Action of the Entente Powers

A despatch from London says: The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons on Thursday, whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether His Majesty's Government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area where the men may rest and recuperate?

In reply Lord Robert Cecil, Under

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente allies, the Secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Salonica.



The Week's Developments in the War.

Russian warships have been bombarding Varna and are reported to have destroyed the mine-fields protecting this chief Bulgarian port. Bombardment at closer range is now expected and troop-ships are said to be held in readiness to land Russian troops near the city.

The outstanding development of the week has been the new Russian offensive in Galicia. Details are still lacking, but the Central Powers report determined attacks against the Austrian lines over a front of nearly two hundred miles, running north from the Rumanian border. This new Galician drive has brought the Russian forces to the heights dominating Czeronowitz. The Czar's troops have captured strong positions near the city, and the fall of the capital of Bukovina may be expected at any time.

Activity of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean has been responsible for the loss of several large liners, including the Persia and the Glegyle.

No advance has yet been made by the Central Powers in Saloniki, and the Allies' position there is now considered impregnable.

On the Western front there has been considerable activity in Alsace, heavy fighting having taken place for possession of Hartmannswillerkopf. Elsewhere on the Western front the fighting has been limited to artillery duels and minor engagements. British monitors have again shelled German positions on the coast.

TO LOWER THE DEATH RATE

Provincial Board of Health Will Give Serums Free

In connection with the decision of the Ontario Government to supply disease-fighting serums free of charge, Dr. John McCullough, chief officer of health for the province, has issued the following statement:—

"The Provincial Board of Health has pleasure in announcing that on and after February 1st, 1916, the public will be supplied free of charge, through local boards of health and medical officers of health, with the various biological products listed below:

- 1. Smallpox vaccine in capillary tubes.
- 2. Diphtheria antitoxin, in vials.
- 3. Tetanus antitoxin, in vials.
- 4. Anti-meningitis serum, in vials.
- 5. Anti-typhoid vaccine, in vials.
- 6. Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies at the laboratories of the Board, No. 6 Queen's Park, Toronto.
- 7. The early use of Diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, and anti-meningitis serum is advised.
- 8. Diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin will be supplied, on special request, in syringe containers, for which a charge of 20 cents each will be made, and anti-meningitis serum in special intra-spinal outfits at the rate of 45 cents each. The antitoxin and serum are supplied free, the charge being for special containers only. Cash must accompany order for containers of intra-spinal outfits. No accounts will be carried.
- 9. Since the Provincial Board of Health is undertaking this work in the hope of lowering the death rate and reducing the morbidity of communicable diseases influenced by the use of these products, every physician in the province is required to cooperate with the Provincial Board of Health by prompt notification of all communicable diseases.

Something Just As Good.

"Did Edith get her M.A. at college?"

"No, but she got her M.A.N. there. She married one of the college professors."

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Eastern Ontario Association Convention at Renfrew.

A despatch from Renfrew says: The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened here on Wednesday, President, Mr. J. A. Sanderson of Oxford Station, in the chair.

The past year Mr. Sanderson termed a record one in all branches of the dairying industry, this being especially true of the cheese business. A keener interest than ever before has been shown by all concerned in dairying, dairy meetings, herd improvement work, the work of the representatives and the annual factory meetings. The comparison carried on during the season between sound, well-cooled milk and ordinary milk was bound to produce the best results.

In the output of dairy products, as compared with 1914, there was a decrease in butter of 200,000 pounds, but the selling price was between 2 cents and 3 cents per pound higher, so the net returns would be about the same. The production of cheese showed an increase of about 15 per cent, while the average price was higher, being a fraction over 15 cents. This increase in production, together with the increase in price, would net a total increase in value of about \$3,250,000 for the six months from May 1 to November 1.

Mr. Sanderson congratulated the dairymen on the success of their efforts for greater production, and on the patriotism shown by dairymen throughout Ontario in their splendid response to the different patriotic funds.

ALL BRITISH OFFICERS IN ITALY RECALLED

A despatch from Rome says: All British officers who have been in Italy on leave of absence have been recalled to Britain. These include most of the officers who now are serving as observers with the Italian army.

GEN. HAMILTON ISSUES REPORT

Could Have Won Out on Gallipoli Peninsula With Reinforcements.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which was submitted to Field-Marshal Birdwood, the commander-in-chief, is a masterpiece of candour and truth.

Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their capture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

Enormous Losses.

"Enormous losses" were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

"At the same time, strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clear down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged into the midst of that series of struggles, in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently, and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody fall Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-General Cooper, badly wounded. "Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back down the slopes, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day.

THE WAR'S LENGTH.

Lloyd-George Says It Depends on Britain's Workmen.

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons on Wednesday passed a bill designed to facilitate the output of munitions. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the munitions act.

In appealing for the passage of the measure, David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, said:—

"I hope the Commons will not render more difficult the task of turning out munitions—a task more serious than I dare tell."

"Everything depends upon it. The length of the war depends upon it. Everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantities to bring the campaign to an end this year."

"That does not depend on the soldiers, who have done their task heroically. It depends entirely upon—I say it in all solemnity—the workmen of this country doing what the workmen of France have done: frankly setting aside conditions, throwing themselves into the work and sticking to their workshops. Unless they do that I cannot tell what the result will be."

"But I can tell you what the result will be if they do so. They and they alone, will achieve victory for this Empire and the human race, and will reflect credit upon the labor movement."

An hour lost in the morning may cause you to race all day to find it.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA EXTENDS TO WASHINGTON ARCHIVES

Suspicious Circumstances in Connection With a Fire in United States War and Navy Buildings

A despatch from Washington says: A fire was discovered on Wednesday night in the State War and Navy Building, within a stone's throw of the White House. The blaze was checked in time to save papers of untold value. There were several suspicious circumstances in connection with the fire that has prompted the authorities to authorize a careful enquiry, as to its origin. In this building the Secretary of State, the Secretary for War, and the Secretary of the Navy make their headquarters, and in it are housed the

state and military secrets of the Government.

The fire started in a repair shop in the basement, Navy Department. When smoke was discovered issuing from the repair shop one of the watchmen on duty made an ineffectual attempt to turn in an alarm. He found the fire alarm system was out of order. Entering the repair shop one of the watchmen found two large containers full of gasoline right in the pathway of the flames. The gasoline was removed just in time to prevent ignition.

WILL COMPLETELY CRIPPLE GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Further Details of the Proposed Entente Plan to Fight German Trade After the War

A despatch from London says: The forthcoming meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, at which it is proposed to form an offensive and defensive trade alliance of the Entente powers against Germany and her allies, will be fraught with the greatest results. The idea is to restrict the coastwise trade of the immense coastline of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and presumably also Japan to vessels

flying the flags of the Entente powers and such neutral ships as may care to compete with them, to the complete exclusion of all German and Austrian vessels. That is to say, none but allied ships shall load in allied ports cargo for other allied ports. This scheme, the promoters think, would completely cripple the German mercantile marine and prevent it ever again becoming a menace to British shipping interests.

Markets of the World DELCASSE BUILT UP THE ENTENTE

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Manitoba wheat—All-rail, No. 1 Northern, \$1.31; do, No. 2, \$1.28½; do, No. 3, \$1.25.
Manitoba oats—All-rail, Toronto, No. 2 extra feed, 60½c; No. 3 C. W., 48½c; No. 1 extra feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 47½c.
Canadian corn—New, No. 3, 79½c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per carlot, \$1.04 to \$1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.04; sprouted or smutty and tough, according to sample, 92c to 93c. Feed wheat, 80c to 85c.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; commercial oats, 38 to 39c.
Peas—No. 2 nominal, per carlot, \$1.90; sample peas, \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to sample.
Barley—Malting, outside, 58 to 62c; do, No. 2 feed, 50 to 53c.
Buckwheat—Nominal, 76 to 78c.
Rye—No. 1, nominal, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; do, seconds, \$6.30; strong bakers, \$6.10, in jute bags.
Ontario flour—New winter, \$4.60 to \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags.
Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights: Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$26. Good feed flour, bag, \$1.60.
Other unofficial quotations:
Spot Manitoba wheat—No. 1 track, lake ports, \$1.34½; No. 2, \$1.32½; No. 3, \$1.29; Goderich, ¾c more.
Rolled oats—Carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.25; in smaller lots, \$2.35 to \$2.50. Windsor to Montreal.
Cornmeal—Yellow, 98 lb. sacks in carlots, \$2.20; small lots, \$2.35 to \$2.45.
Linsed oil cake meal—Linsed meal, No. 1, \$4.25 per cwt.; do, No. 2, \$3.75 f.o.b. mills. Oil cake meal, \$37 to \$37.25 per ton.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 25c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.
Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; select, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 45 to 50c, case lots.
Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.
Beans—\$4.15 to \$4.25.
Poultry—Spring chickens, 16 to 17c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.
Potatoes—Car lots, lots of Ontarios quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswicks at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.
Bacon, long clear, 16¼ to 16½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17¼ to 18½c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 27c.
Lard—Pure market, unadorned, pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Jan. 11.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, \$2 to \$3c; Oats, No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 local white, 44½c; No. 4 local white, 43½c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers, \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do, bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$2.20 to \$2.25; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.50. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Meal, \$31 to \$33. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18¼ to 13½c; finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 84½ to 35½c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—May, \$1.24 to \$1.24½; July, \$1.22½ to \$1.22½; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.20½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½ to \$1.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.21½; No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour—Family patents, \$6.95; first clears, \$5.15; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.25.
Duluth, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.23½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.22½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.18½; No. 1-19½; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.20½; May, \$1.24½ to \$1.24½; July, \$1.23½. Linsed—Cash, \$2.24½ to \$2.25; May, \$2.28½.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.65; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.40; do, medium, \$6 to \$6.75; do, common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$8; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do, bucks, \$7.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, ewe, \$10 to \$11; calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.50; do, common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9 to \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.65.
Montreal, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, \$7.75 to \$8; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, common, \$5.25 to \$8.25; do, choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, bulls, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$6.25 to \$6; do, milkers, choice, each, \$90 to \$95; do, common and medium, each, \$80 to \$85; springers, \$65 to \$75; sheep, ewes, \$6.50; bucks and culls, \$6; lambs, \$9.50 to \$10; hogs, f.o.b., \$10.15 to \$10.25.

BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1913.

One of His Personal Peculiarities is a Fad for Huge Furniture—Germans Feared Him.

It may be rightly said that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, whose resignation led to the downfall of the late French Government, paved the way for the Entente Cordiale, which has united France and England in such close comradeship. Delcasse has always been a friend of England, and many will remember how he was cheered again and again when he visited London with President Loubet in 1903, to prepare, with Lord Lansdowne, the Anglo-French accord. Furthermore, it was Delcasse who fostered with loving care the Franco-Russian alliance.

Delcasse's career is romantic to a degree, and is all the more wonderful to contemplate seeing that he comes of the lowliest stock. His father was only a poor peasant, and his grandfather and great-grandfather earned their living by the hoe. Delcasse himself started life as a teacher and journalist; and it was his articles on foreign politics which first attracted attention to the man who has done more to rehabilitate France in the eyes of other nations than any other Minister of late years.

One of Delcasse's most interesting confessions is that while he was a journalist he tried his hand at playwriting. "I wrote a four-act comedy and sought the advice of a well-known manager," he says, "who was charming, reserved and prudent."

A Reserved Man.

"The play went back to my drawer. Then politics got hold of me. I gave up my literary ambition, and my play is in the drawer still."

Delcasse is a man whom the Germans have always feared, mainly on account of the revolutions he brought about in the foreign affairs of France and in the navy during his term as Minister of Marine. He inspired officers and men with a new spirit, and in every direction slackness and inefficiency gave way before his vigor and determination.

In private life Delcasse is one of the most retiring and reserved of men. He sedulously cultivates his own fireside, and is totally unknown in the world of fashion. He has a weakness for big rooms and big furniture. The desk in his private house is posterosely large, and the story goes that he on one occasion shocked the Foreign Office staff by consigning to the lumber-room an historic table which had belonged to the Prince Bishop of Autun, and had graced so much history around it that it was approached with awe and veneration.

"Take it away," Delcasse ordered, on his first day at the Foreign Office, and replaced the relic with a modern desk of huge size. He retained, however, the venerable ink-well of the Foreign Office probably because this bronze monstrosity of the First Empire holds over a pint of ink.

NEW THREE-CENT STAMP.

Department Will Soon Be Sending Out 2,000,000 a Day.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new stamp of three-cent value, issued by Postmaster-General Casgrain, to overcome the inconvenience caused by the necessity of affixing an extra stamp of one cent to all letters, is now being sent out. The stamp is the ordinary two-cent stamp surcharged with the letters "T.C." By using the plate of the ordinary two-cent stamp, the issue of the new stamp has been greatly facilitated and is now being made at the rate of a million a day. All cities in Canada have already been supplied, and instructions have been issued to the distribution offices in each province to have the stamps distributed as expeditiously as possible. Within a week's time the department will be in a position to issue these stamps at the rate of 2,000,000 per day.

ITALY FLATLY REFUSED GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE

A despatch from Paris says: Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London pact of the allied nations against separation action in making peace, says the Petit Journal. Austria proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south. Albania was to continue autonomous. Italy retaining Avlona with the Hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the free and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies: Tripoli, Massowah, and Somaliland were guaranteed.

With Salt.

Oswald—My love for you is like the deep blue sea—
Clarissa (for such was her name)—
And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt.