

and con, the council concluded that, on the whole, the better course for achieving the common end, was to retain the Turk in the capital on the Bosphorus. Referring to the agreement made early in the war, under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, he said this agreement ended, as far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution in 1917 and the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He reiterated his pledge that there would however be a different porter at the gates. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of these gates people who had betrayed their trust, he declared and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships. The influence which had decided the Peace Conference to retain the Turks in Constantinople, the Premier continued, had come from India, the two peace delegates of India at Paris, neither of whom was a Mohammedan, having declared that unless the Allies retained the Turks in Constantinople, their action would be regarded as a great breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. Without the aid of India, he pointed out, Turkey could not have been conquered that nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in India than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word. He promised, however, that when the peace terms were disclosed they would be found drastic enough to satisfy Turkey's bitterest foe. The main aims regarding Turkey are, firstly, the freedom of the straits, secondly, the freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman army, and thirdly the preservation for Turks of self-government in communities which are mainly Turkish, subject to most important reservations. He explained that the freedom of the straits would be assured because all Turkey's forts would be dismantled. She would have no troops within reach, and would not be permitted to have a navy, while the Allies would garrison the straits. The only alternative, he said, was an International Military Government of Constantinople and all the surrounding territory, which would be very unsatisfactory and costly to the Allies.

NEW YORK, March 2nd 1920.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand
pr. brl. \$11.75

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.65

New Season's Pork per brl. \$43.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$41.00

Sugar---Crystals maximum per 100 lbs
\$10.54.

Sugar---Crystals minimum \$10.24

Molasses Sugar 89° test, no quotation.

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool
per lb. 29 43-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60
days' sight \$3.42

Exchange New York and London, sight
\$3.45½

LONDON, March 2nd 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price.
fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt.
100s. 0d. -105s. 5d.

Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in
bond, Ditto duty free. 90s. 0d. -95s. 0d.

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales
during the war

White Java sugar cif U. Kingdom cif
without engagement. 86.0-87.0

Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per
cwt 141s. 0d. 138s. 0d.

Cotto Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liv-
erpool nominal per lb.

Bank of England rate of Discount per
cent. 6.

Consols 49

Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 58.55.

All prices subject to change.

FORMER KAISER GROWS STOUT.

The Hague correspondent of the Tageblatt gives a rather unusual picture of the former German Emperor in a lengthy article which he contributed regarding the personal appearance of the former ruler and his future prospects.

"The Kaiser himself, the Kaiser grown much older, has been struck in his vital strength, says the correspondent. The trembling right arm and leg, which earlier was only just noticeable, has so increased that it is apparent at a glance and dominates his entire appearance. The Kaiser has become very corpulent, though he eats little.

"The Kaiser's attitude is still soldierly, but he appears to have grown shorter. It is noticeable how slowly he speaks in contradiction to his old habit. He livens up only when remembrances of the old days come to him. This often occurs in the middle of a conversation. Only pity can be felt for the Kaiser on such occasions. No one who has seen him at Amerongen and is capable of responsible impressions believes that this man, who is spiritually torn, and shows it in his body, will ever play an active role in any form whatsoever. By the grinding experiences of war, the blow of a breakdown and worry about his future which constantly torments him, the deeper impulses of his will are dulled.

In the opinion of the correspondent, the former Emperor has purchased Doorn House, as proof that he has given up any thoughts of returning to Germany.

"He no longer expresses the wish to return to Germany," says the writer. He believes Germany is lost. More than ever he believes he has been betrayed by his counsellors and the whole people."

The former ruler's letters are censored by the Dutch, who are declared to be not inconsiderate and not naturally severe. The correspondent makes an appeal for the former Emperor saying:

"It depends upon Amerongen being left quiet and forgotten. The last affront that threatens its resident can thus

be most easily avoided."—*Barbados Globe*.

Wood alcohol poisoning: "When a man will drink enough bay rum or lemon extract or alcohol to get drunk, he isn't close enough to the normal type to be considered with the average citizen."—*Collier's Weekly*.

Recent borings made in the asphalt lake on the island of Trinidad have reached a new low level record of 150 feet. The asphalt is found to be of uniform character throughout. *Signs of the Times*.

Lord Fisher, admiral of the British fleet, says, "One of the fearful things of the late war is that we had no admirals or generals shot—we only promoted them"—*Leslie's Weekly*.

The largest and most powerful wireless station in the world is being completed at Bourdeaux, France, by the American navy. The aeriels of the station are swung upon eight steel towers, each about 900 feet high, almost equalling in altitude the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is expected the station will be of such power that any amateur or professional station in the world, regardless of static conditions, will be able to pick up its transmission. The electrical installation is entirely modern, and the station conceals secrets that the French government is guarding closely—*Toronto Globe*.

Tea and coffee planters of India and South America say that prohibition has distinctly improved their business *Signs of the Times*.

That prohibition is responsible for the remarkable decrease in number of arrests in this city, during the last year is the opinion of Superintendent of Police Robinson. During 1918, there were 94,196 persons arrested. Police figures made public yesterday show that 75,827 arrests were made during the year just ended. This is a reduction of 18,369 arrests over the preceding year, and the police point out that the arrests did not show a marked decrease in 1919 until after July 1. "Prohibition without a doubt is responsible for this happy reduction in all classes of offenses. The majority of arrests made during a year are for offences of disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and other less serious violations of the law," said Superintendent Robinson. "This class of offenders has been rapidly disappearing since the advent of prohibition, and it is to be expected that a further decrease will take place as intoxicating liquor becomes more difficult to obtain."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.