

FRANCE STATES ATTITUDE ON QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

Paris, July 2.—The settlement of the inter-allied debts must be made the object of a special arrangement between all the powers concerned. While France has no desire to repudiate her own obligations the present is no time for her to fulfill them. In any case they cannot be separated from the problem of German reparations. These are the main points that the French Government emphasized in the instructions to Jean Parmentier, who left yesterday for New York at the head of a mission to discuss the matter with the United States War Debt Commission. Up to a certain point France is shaping her attitude to that of Britain, and Parmentier's instructions have been communicated to London. France sees with obvious regret that the United States is not ready to accept her view that the cancellation of inter-allied debts must eventually come. Meanwhile, M. Parmentier hopes to demonstrate to the United States Commission how hopeless it is to expect France to consent to reduction of the German reparation debt while the United States and Britain continue to demand payment of the French debts. Figures are given out here to show that if France were to execute the plan of Congress for payment of debts, interest and capital in 25 years she would have to disburse annually the equivalent of 1,500,000 gold marks more than she could receive from Germany, provided the latter loyally executed the terms of May 5, 1921. In other words, the whole reparation indemnity would be swallowed up by the French debt and France would then be left alone to bear the cost of restoring her ruined provinces.

A commission entrusted with the task of deciding what public works shall be undertaken first with the aid of German labor and material in part payment of the reparation debt is about to submit its report to the Government. After the scheme has been approved by the Cabinet, it will be sent to the Reparations Commission, which will transmit it to Germany.

RUSSIANS AGREE TO DISCLOSE FINANCES

Moratorium May Be Extended to Country's War Debts.

A despatch from The Hague says: Cancellation of Russia's war debts on the basis of the Genoa moratorium for pre-war debts and interest was decided on in effect at the meeting of the Russians with the non-Russian sub-committee. The Russians agreed to lay bare their Budget showing extraordinary and ordinary receipts and expenditures. The decisions followed a spirited set-to between the French and the Soviet delegates, the former attempting to reopen the Genoa agreements, but Sokolnikoff, the Russian Commissioner of Finance, asserted that he entered the meeting determined to wipe out Russia's war debts.

M. Alphonse of France outlined the work of the sub-committee under five divisions: First, Russian Government loans; second, Provincial, railroad and public utility loans guaranteed by the Russian Government; third, similar loans not guaranteed; fourth, treasury bills; fifth, other public utilities.

M. Alphonse demanded that the Russians submit details of the Budget showing financial circulation, which Litvinoff attempted to place beyond the province of the sub-committee. M. Alphonse explained the details necessary before a moratorium could be declared or other facilities for payment made possible. Litvinoff contended that a moratorium was granted at Genoa, but Alphonse insisted that the Genoa decision were not binding on The Hague Conference. The British expert, Hilton Young, then intervened, explaining that the delegates here are merely experts, and are unable to overthrow the decisions of the Government settled at Genoa.

Litvinoff finally agreed to produce the information asked for, but demanded time to obtain the figures. It is estimated that the claims of foreigners against Russia total one hundred billion dollars.

Ten World Leaders Slain During the Last 16 Months

A number of statesmen and political leaders have been assassinated recently. The list includes: Foreign Minister Rathenau, Germany, June 24, 1922.

Field Marshal Wilson, England, June 22, 1922.

Launo, Spanish party leader, March, 1922.

Rituvuuri, Minister of Interior, Finland, February, 1922.

Premier Hara, Japan, November, 1921.

Alexander Dmitroff, Russia, October, 1921.

Premier Granjo, Portugal, and M. dos Santos, founder of the republic, October, 1921.

Erzberger, ex-Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Germany, August, 1921.

Premier Dato, Spain, March, 1921.

Takaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, Turkey, March, 1921.

Services for children are conducted by children of All Saints' Church, Strandham Hill, London. Except in the prayers and address, grown-ups have nothing to do with the services. Children toll the bell, play the organ, read the lessons, and take the offertory.

Large Shipment of Canadian Cars to Britain

A despatch from London says:—The statement that 85 per cent. of the firm's cars imported into England were completely manufactured in Canada, was made by the managing director of General Motors Limited, in opening the company's new plant at Hendon. Over three hundred Canadian-built cars were shipped to London last week by one firm alone, despite the twenty-two per cent. tariff.



Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson. Who was assassinated in London outside his own home. He was formerly Chief of the British Imperial staff and lately adviser of the Ulster Government.

A New University Building.

It will be welcome news to the alumni of University College to learn that the Government of Ontario has provided money for the erection of an Administration Building for the University of Toronto and that the plans have already been drawn. For many years graduates of University College and students in attendance there have felt very strongly that the historic old college was not receiving "a square deal." Its classrooms have been altogether too few and too small in proportion to the number and the size of the classes taking instruction there. The college has been submerged in the provincial university and has not had any opportunity for the development of that corporate life which is characteristic of the other three arts colleges, Victoria, Trinity, and St. Michael's. Even the name University College, has fallen somewhat into disuse because its building has been known as the Main Building of the university. The new building, which is now under way, is to be erected at the rear of Convocation Hall. It will provide offices for the President, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Superintendent of Buildings, and the Director of University Extension. The removal of these offices from University College will set free several rooms for classroom instruction and will restore to University College the distinct identity which has been dormant for many years.



HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE. Scenes in Winnipeg where great damage was done by the cyclone. Above is the Thistle Hotel with the roof torn off and below a solid brick building that was blown to pieces.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HAVE 244 MEMBERS

After Redistribution Ontario Will Have 81 Representatives at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There will be 244 members in the House of Commons after the next redistribution, according to the revised population figures for Canada, which have been given out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of nine members over the present House.

The distribution of the members among the provinces in the present House and after redistribution will compare as follows on the basis of these figures:

Province	New House	Present House
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	14	14
New Brunswick	11	11
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Ontario	81	82
Manitoba	17	15
Saskatchewan	21	16
Alberta	16	12
British Columbia	14	13
Yukon	1	1

The chief increases in membership are, as was expected, in the Prairie Provinces, which will send eleven more members to Parliament after redistribution than they do now. The decreases are in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The province which gets the largest increase is Saskatchewan, with five; while Alberta is a close second, with four.

It is not certain whether the Yukon will retain its separate representation after redistribution. That territory was first given a member by Act of Parliament in 1902. At that time there was a population of 27,219 in the territory, but at present it is only 4,157.

Jewish National Home Founded in Palestine

London, July 2.—The British Government's statement of policy regarding Palestine, issued to-day in the form of a White Paper, says: "The British Government reaffirms the declaration of November, 1917, which is not susceptible of change. A Jewish national home will be founded in Palestine, and Jewish people will be in Palestine as of right, and not on sufferance."

"But his Majesty's Government has no such aim in view as that Palestine should become Jewish as England is English."

OBLIGED TO GIVE UP MT. EVEREST ASCENT

Condition of Climbing Parties Renders Further Progress Impossible.

A despatch from London says:—Mount Everest has again baffled the best efforts of man. The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Telegraph confirms previous reports that Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, head of the present expedition, has been forced to the conclusion that persistence in the effort to scale the peak would only result in useless tragedy.

General Bruce was most reluctant to abandon further attempts, but the condition in which the two last climbing parties returned, the advice of his medical officers and the certainty of worse weather conditions daily, forced him to a decision, says the writer. Major H. T. Morshead was the worst sufferer from frost bites. O. L. Mallory, another member of the party, also was badly bitten and several others less severely. The correspondent quotes "one of the greatest authorities on the Himalayas" as saying that Bruce's "glorious failure" has proved conclusively that the summit is almost unattainable. The authoritative view in India is that if an expedition started earlier in the season it might be barely possible to reach within a thousand feet of the top, but that the last lap could only be covered by almost superhuman effort, under unprecedentedly favorable weather conditions, and by men who faced the certainty that they would never return.

German Police Make Round-up of Royalists

A despatch from Berlin says:—The police officially announced that the murderers of Dr. Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister, were Ernest Werner Tschow, of Berlin; Fischer, alias Vogel, Saxon and Knauer, alias Koenner or Kern, of Mecklenburg. All the men are said to be members of the Monarchist organization "Consul," and former members of the Brigade of Captain Ehrhardt, last year planned the overthrow of the Ebert Government and whose name was mentioned in connection with the assassination of Mathias Erzberger.

Canada's total population, as fixed by the sixth census, is 8,788,483. The population of Ontario stands at 2,933,602, of whom 1,225,292 live in rural districts.

FREE STATE FORCES BRINGING CIVIL WAR IN DUBLIN TO VICTORIOUS END

Surrender of Irregulars Led by Rory O'Connor Followed by Further Successes by National Troops—Over Five Hundred Prisoners Taken.

Dublin, July 2.—The National troops were victorious in the battle in Dublin to-day. Early in the evening they opened with a heavy fire and several rebel strongholds were captured, together with nearly four hundred prisoners. The irregulars in Moran's Hotel surrendered after two shells had hit the building. Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows and the other leaders of the Disaffected Republican army troops surrendered the Four Courts building which had been the scene of a siege, carried out by forces of the Free State army since last Wednesday morning.

The peace efforts of Lord Mayor O'Neill and Archbishop Byrne, on a basis of the evacuation of the occupied building proved unsuccessful to-day, and as soon as this was known the Provisional authorities prepared to dislodge the rebels. An official report detailing National successes in the province announced that the army operating in Kilkenny captured the Callan Barracks, which was evacuated by the insurgents before its investment was completed. The Mulvinn and Thomastown Barracks were also occupied. "All quiet" is the significant report from Cork and Limerick.

BRITAIN TAKES OVER DIRECT CABLE TO U.S.

Runs from Ireland to Halifax With a Branch Line to Massachusetts.

Halifax, N.S., July 2.—The direct United States cable from Bellingham, Ireland, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and Halifax, was taken over here yesterday by the Imperial Cable from the Western Union Cable Company. The British Government purchased the cable in November, 1920, for £750,000, but it remained under Western Union control by lease until Friday night. A section of the cable running from Halifax to Rye Beach, Mass., remains with the Western Union Company.

The cable taken over yesterday was laid in 1874 and was the first transatlantic cable to use the Dr. Mahrdt system of duplex. Its first Nova Scotia landing place was at Tor Bay, Guysboro County, but it was moved to Halifax in 1887. The Western Union Company took control of it from the Direct United States Cable Company in 1912.

Measure Depths of Ocean by Sound

A despatch from Washington says:—First practical test of a device by which the ocean depths are measured by sound have been successfully made by the destroyer Stewart, the Navy Department was advised. A depth of 2,500 fathoms was measured accurately with the ship in motion. By the old method of sounding with a line, the vessel was forced to stop from one to two hours. The new device determines the depth by the length of time it requires sound to travel from the ship to the ocean bottom and return.

Aerial Tests With Ships to be Scrapped

A despatch from London says:—A number of the capital ships due to be scrapped by Great Britain under the Washington Treaties will be used to carry out extensive aerial tests upon war vessels, according to present plans. The air attack experiments are meeting with opposition from fishermen, who claim the exploding bombs have a serious effect on the industry.

U.S. GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER MINES

President Harding Gives Warning to Operators and Unions.

Washington, July 2.—Operators and miners of the bituminous fields remained deadlocked to-night after a two days' session of the joint conference called by President Harding. President Harding, in convening the conference of bituminous and anthracite coal operators and United Mine Workers' officials to devise means of negotiating a settlement of the coal strike, advised both parties to arrive with measurable promptness at an understanding.

The President, in addressing the gathering, which included about thirty operators and the same number approximately of United Mine Workers' officials and district presidents and Secretaries Hoover, Davis and Fall, declared the present was no time for the "militant note of the radical," and reminded the conference that "toleration, fairness, the spirit of give and take, and finally, a sense of the larger obligations to the public are essential to a successful conference."

Combated with his appeal and admonition, the President uttered what was regarded as a warning when he said that if the operators and miners could not "settle this matter in a frank recognition of the mutuality of your interests, then the larger public interest must be asserted in the name of the people, where the common good is the first and highest concern."

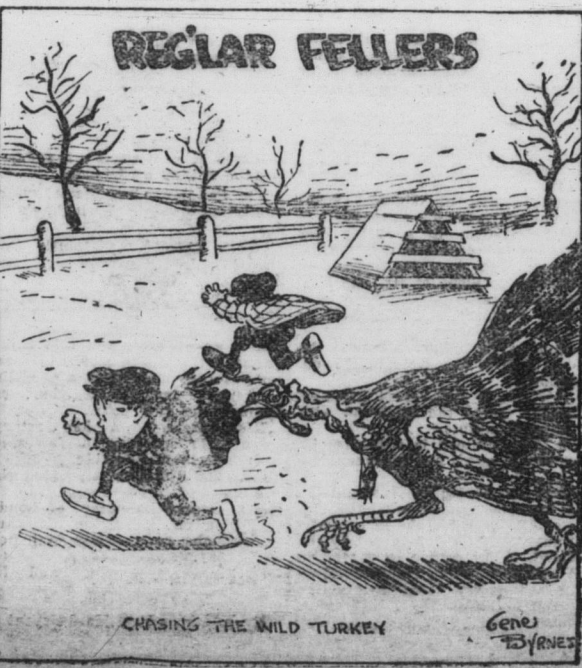
This is interpreted to mean that the Government will operate the mines if no agreement is arrived at.

Canadian Exhibit in London Next Autumn

A despatch from London says:—A Canadian samples' exhibition in London will, it is hoped, be opened next September or October. The Consolidated Export Displays, Limited, which is behind the project, has met with encouraging spirit. A large number of Canadian agencies in London have disappeared during the past two years and, apart from food products, there remains few lines of Canadian manufacturers or natural products now being shown here. A good sample collection will help to fill the gap.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		\$4.25; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.90.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern,	\$1.44; No. 2 Northern, \$1.40; No. 3 Northern, 12 1/4.	Honey—20-30 lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-24 lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$6.50.
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 57 1/2; No. 3 CW, 55 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 55 1/2; No. 1 feed, 54c.	Manitoba barley—Nominal.	Potatoes—Delaware, \$1.15 to \$1.40. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 55 to 58c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, knuckles, 42 to 45c.
All the above, track, Bay ports.	American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3 yellow, 76c; all rail, 77c.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$1.17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$4.80; heavyweight rolls, \$4.00.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freight outside.	Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.	Lard—Prime, 16c; tubs, 15 1/2c; prints, 18c. Shortening—Lard, 15c; prints, 18c.
Barley—No. 2, \$1.00.	Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$2.8 to \$3.0; shorts, per ton, \$3.0 to \$3.2; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.	Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$6 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, \$8 to \$8.75; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.75 to \$5.50; milkers, \$4.00 to \$8.00; springers, \$5.00 to \$9.00; calves, choice, \$8.50 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$7; do, good, \$2.50 to \$4.50; do, \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.50; do, lights, \$13.50; do, heavies, \$12.50; do, sows, \$10.50.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside.	Ontario, No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.	Montreal.
Ontario corn—55 to 60c, outside.	Ontario flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pat., (bakery), \$6.20. Straights, in bulk, on board, \$6.85.	Oats—Can. Western No. 2, 64 to 64 1/2; do, No. 3, 62 to 62 1/2. Flour—Man. spring wheat, 1st pat., \$7.80. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran—\$2.25. Shorts—\$2.25.
Maritima flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$7.30.	Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22c. Oat, large, 21c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22c. Stilltons, 22c. Extra 3d, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stilltons, 24c.	Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, 18c to 21c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 23c.	Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 5c; roasters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.	Cheese—Finest eastern, 17.3-16 to 18.3-16. Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 65 to 80c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.	Margarine—20 to 22c.	Calves, choice, \$6.50; med., \$4.50 up; lambs, com., \$10; choice, \$13; good, light sheep, \$4; com., \$2.50 up. Hogs, select, 35 to 36c; cartons, 77 to 33c. Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel,



CHASING THE WILD TURKEY

The Unexpected.

The joy of life is the unexpected. We want some accidental, unpredictable felicity to disturb the even tenor of our way. The maiden has her cherished vision of a Prince Charming who shall suddenly arrive from somewhere—and the thrill and the fearful fascination are that she does not know when he is to come, or whence Love, like lightning, will strike without a possibility of forecast.

The young man goes to a city, or visits a far country, lured by the likelihood of an adventure. He joins the navy, on the promise that he is to see the world, in which things are different from what he finds about him in Ontario every morning. He enlists in the army, wishing to encounter risks, and go where things are stirring and history is written at the point of burnished steel.

But among the stay-at-homes, the shut-ins, the folk who may not stray afield from sober routine, the unexpected happens and is forever gratefully received.

We made a tentative plan for the day. We could not tell what an agreeable surprise the generous heart and kind set of a dear friend would impart into it. Perhaps it was a letter. Perhaps it was a visit of solace. Perhaps it was a poem read, or a book lent, or a favorite dessert sent in, or a bunch of flowers bestowed.

Whatever it was, it gave us a new outlook, and we said thanks not merely for the gift, but for the friendship of which the gift was the welcome symbol. It brought us a heartening evidence that we did not live and labor in solitude, unregarded. There were some—or there was one—who thought of us when we knew it not.

If you expect to be asked to a party or a journey, and then are not invited, it may be disappointing—especially in tender youth. But if there is disappointment when our hope is denied or deferred, there is likewise a rare satisfaction in being asked, when we did not expect to be asked, to a delightful occasion. The pleasure is the greater because we had not guessed that it was coming.

The unexpected is not always fun. Sometimes it is a tragedy, that sweeps away in one fell moment what we had labored through the years to build. In the event of such disaster, it is for us to prove that life is greater than any of its "chances and chances," and we are to be captains of our souls even through the dark days we could not foresee.

Opening for a New Canadian Industry.

A discovery made in the course of experiments at the Forest Products Laboratories at Montreal may lead to the establishment of a new Canadian industry of some proportions and, with the further utilization of its product, effect a further expansion in the pulp and paper industry. This is that new ordinary quarter-inch Canadian wall board, made from wood pulp, are better protectors to tables or polished surfaces from heat than either the imported asbestos or felt pads.

Exhaustive investigations and experiments have been made with asbestos and felt pads and with pads of ordinary Canadian board, and the argument was all in favor of the latter. The tests showed that ordinary asbestos board permitted the passage of twice as much heat as did ordinary quarter-inch wall board made from wood pulp.

Wall board is comparatively cheap and has a decided advantage over the imported asbestos pads in price as well as efficiency. It has also been proved beyond question that the wood pulp articles have as lasting qualities as the more costly imported goods. With Canada importing approximately a million dollars' worth of manufactured asbestos goods and three quarters of a million dollars' worth of felt per year, opportunity exists for manufacturers profiting by this new discovery and building up a new Canadian industry.

The pulp and paper industry of Canada is one which is exhibiting most remarkable and consistent expansion, centres of the industry being established in every province and manufacturing activity being evident in forest areas from coast to coast. The new phase of the industry might find suitable and convenient location practically anywhere in Canada where pulp and paper is manufactured, and the manufacturer find ready to his hand, without waiting for their development, every convenience he could desire.

On a Business Basis.

George developed a journalistic instinct at the early age of fifteen. With the consent of his father and some assistance from the same source he bought an "amateur printing outfit" and started the Kinkerville Monthly Journal, subscription price fifty cents a year, payable in advance.

"I suppose you call yourself the editor and proprietor of this office," remarked an envious young associate who dropped in at his "sanctum" in the basement of the paternal dwelling one day.

"Of course I do," responded the youthful journalist. "I don't owe a cent on it."

"Proprietor? Umph! Everybody knows you got \$25 from your father to start it with."

"Yes, sir!" stoutly rejoined George. "And his subscription for the Journal is marked paid fifty cents ahead on my books!"