

HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODING COAL MINES

Resumption of Pumping Has Stopped Further Damage and Saved the Mines—Owners and Miners to Meet With View to Settlement—Men's Demand for National Pool Cannot be Granted by Government.

London, April 10.—There has been general resumption of pumping in the coal mines in response to the Miners' Federation's telegram to all its branches, particularly in Scotland and South Wales, where flooding was most serious.

Fifeshire pumpmen, however, refused to return to work themselves, nor would they permit volunteers to man the pumps, on the ground that the telegram was "vague."

In the district thirty-eight pits, employing 13,000 underground workers in addition to surface men, are flooded. Five have been completely abandoned, and several others are so flooded that operations could not be resumed for months.

Damage already caused by flooding is estimated at £100,000,000.

Repairs from various coal fields today show that the resumption of pumping, acquiesced in by the miners, has gone far to save the mines from irreparable damage.

In other words, the Government saved the mines for the nation.

It is expected that the miners will undoubtedly demand a national pool in order to equalize wages.

The Government cannot agree to such a national pool, which is, in their view, a worse form of subsidy than would be nationalization itself.

Probably the conference will stick on this, and it labors under the disadvantage of being far too large a body for practical negotiation.

The Prime Minister described it the other day as a body of 75.

Consequently, the Government are continuing their preparations to cope with the national emergency, for, although the Triple Alliance will not go out so long as the conference continues, the threat of a general strike is held over the community if the conference breaks down.

Thus, to-day Londoners promenading the streets and parks in the glorious sunshine had their Sunday walk enlivened by the spectacle of troops, both naval and military, in full war kit, marching to the camps and railway stations.

Instructions have also been issued to the local authorities throughout the country that it is vital, in the view of the Government, that the enrollment and recruiting of the new defence force and special constables should proceed apace.



Lord Edmund Talbot, D.S.O.
Who has been appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

Greek Cabinet is Reorganized

A despatch from Athens says:—Demetrios Gounaris, Minister of War, has been named Premier to succeed M. Theodoris, Minister of Justice, who took the portfolio of Minister of War, while George P. Baltazis becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Air Service to Transport Food

A despatch from London says:—The air service is likely to be used for the transportation of food by the Government.

In recent conferences held by the Government departments for the discussion of the best means of safeguarding the food supplies of the public in the event of a Triple Alliance strike the representatives of the Air Ministry have taken an important part.

Plans have been considered for the use of airships and airplanes for this purpose.

At least four big airships would be available for the carriage of foodstuffs from the ports to the large inland industrial areas. Heavy airplanes could also be utilized for the same purpose, while lighter machines would probably be employed as mail carriers.

Hon. S. Fisher Dies in Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. Sydney Fisher, former Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Administration, died at 2.30 Friday morning. He had been ill for many weeks, and the end was not unexpected. The funeral took place in Montreal.

SCIENTISTS LOSE LIVES THROUGH USE OF FLOURESCENT SCREEN IN RADIOLOGY

Self-Sacrifice of London and Paris Doctors Again Starts Agitation for Organized Effort to Protect Scientific Workers.

London, April 10.—Systematic use of the fluorescent screen in radiology was responsible for the recent deaths of Dr. Iremode Bruce, the famous radiologist, of Charing Cross Hospital, and Dr. Adolphe Leray, of the St. Antoine Hospital, Paris.

The fluorescent screen enables examinations to be made by the operator without waiting for the development of X-ray photographs. Provided the room is in darkness the screen gives temporary visibility to the shadows cast on it by the bones, etc., when the X-rays are directed on the patient's body.

A piece of lead glass fitted over its luminous section of the screen is supposed to stop the rays from reaching the operator's own face and neck as he bends over to study the shadows. It has lately been discovered, however, that a "hard" or piercing beam of

X-rays can penetrate 45 millimeters of lead or 18 inches of wood. Both Dr. Bruce and Dr. Leray are believed to have lost their lives owing to the inability of the lead glass to protect them from over-exposure to X-radiation.

Their self-sacrifice has again stirred European scientists to a demand for a specially organized effort to protect doctors. In London a committee of eminent physicists, physiologists and radiologists has been appointed to investigate and report on:

1.—The changes induced in tissues by X-rays and particularly on blood changes.

2.—The properties of X-rays and the best means of controlling their action.

3.—The equipment of X-rays and electrical departments with a special view to the protective measures employed.



KING EDWARD MEMORIAL ARCH.
This beautiful arch was unveiled recently in Calcutta, India, in memory of the late King Edward VII. It was donated by King George V., and unveiled by the Duke of Connaught.

REBEL SUPPLIES TAKEN BY POLICE

Cork Raid Results in Capture of Ten Lorry Loads of Hidden Loot.

Dublin, April 10.—The police of Cork city collected a great quantity of booty Saturday during a raid and a three hours' search on the athletic and sports grounds of the Munster Agricultural Society at Ballin Temple. Ten motor lorries were needed to remove the goods, which included one Lewis gun, a motor car, revolvers, ammunition, military stores, food supplies, 100 bicycles, officers' uniforms and swords.

Twenty-six Irish women, according to the Republican Irish Bulletin, are now under arrest. Eleven have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, while against 15 no charge has yet been preferred. The Bulletin alleges that there are cases where women have been detained in police barracks for several days and no other female has been present in the building.

The 4 o'clock curfew has been employed in Limerick, following attacks on the police Friday night, when a head constable and two sergeants were wounded and a constable was killed. A bomb was thrown and an old man of 60 was killed by fragments and four other civilians wounded.

Saturday night in Camden street, Dublin, bombs were thrown at a military lorry and the soldiers dismounted and fired several volleys. Constable Fred Lord was shot dead, riddled with bullets, and a comrade was seriously wounded near Meenmore, when their car was ambushed and fire was opened on them from both sides of the road.

In Belfast to-day two military policemen were held up by civilians, who took their revolvers and escaped. This incident occurred in broad daylight.

The military are adopting new tactics. Patrols heretofore drove off when attacked. During the past week lorries were halted, soldiers dismounted, spread out and opened fire promptly. In a recent Harcourt street fight three Volunteers were killed by these tactics.

Losses by Greeks in Asia Minor War

Athens, April 10.—An official statement issued to-day estimates that the total losses of the Greeks in the fighting in Asia Minor at 600 killed and 3,500 wounded.

The tonnage of ships being constructed in Britain is a record, being nearly 180 per cent. above the highest pre-war figures.

Germany Will Meet Obligations, Says Dr. Simons

Berne, Switzerland, April 10.—The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, declared here Saturday that Germany would make provision for the reparations due the Allies, adding that the German Government would soon take occasion to prove its good will. Dr. Simons made this declaration in a conversation with Dr. Motta, chief of the Swiss political department. He also conferred with President Schulthess, and Vice-President Haab.

University Attendance.

On the face of things it may seem unjust that the City of Toronto with only between twenty and twenty-five per cent. of the population of the Province should have thirty-five per cent. of the enrolment of the Provincial University. There are, however, two considerations which, if the facts were available, would materially affect these percentages. One is, that the families of many students move to the city while they are attending the University, and the other that there is a considerable number of undergraduates who have no homes and who on their registration forms give only their boarding house addresses in the city.

Even as the figures stand the proportion is not out of place. It is but natural that a university situated in the largest centre of population should have from that centre a larger proportion of students than from other places. If the Provincial University were situated in some small city or town the only appreciable difference in the enrolment would be that there would be fewer students from Toronto. The enrolment from the Province outside of Toronto would not be materially affected. To have the Provincial University placed where it is within easy reach of the largest number is surely the democratic way.

To Prevent Further Moves by Charles

Paris, April 10.—Negotiations for the purpose of finding a formula definitely guaranteeing countries adjacent to Hungary against further attempts by former Emperor Charles to restate himself as king, have begun between France, Great Britain, Italy and the members of the "Little Entente," says the Petit Parisien. It is probable that a decision will be reached in the near future, the newspaper says.

OLD LONDON TEEMS WITH SOLDIERS FROM OUTLYING POSTS OF EMPIRE

Proclamation Summons Army, Navy and Air Reserves to Combat the Threatened Strike of Railroad Men and Transport Workers in Aid of Miners.

A despatch from London says:—From Malta, Egypt and other parts of the far-flung British Empire troops are being brought back to save it from the menace of Socialism.

The metropolis of the world to-day is taking on the appearance of an armed camp. Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park and Hyde Park are beginning to teem with soldiers and their officers. These men, fresh from other lands, give the only note of color to the depression of London.

From the centre of all Prime Minister Lloyd George looks out at the growing storm. He is alarmed, and, fearing that even the mobilized army would not be enough, he has issued a call to the former soldiers and navy men in England to rally to the support of the Government in the stupendous show of a Labor uprising.

The nation already is in sore straits, with almost a million miners on strike, but the railway men and the transport workers, numbering more than half a million, threaten to complete the paralysis of industry on Tuesday by a strike, unless the Government enters into negotiations with the miners on their own terms.

The most serious situation in many years has arisen from the refusal of the miners to agree to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion for a conference with the mine owners on the question of the return of the pumpmen and safety men to work. While it is an exaggeration to say there is anything revolutionary in the movement, there is no doubt the small but active revolutionary section will miss no opportunity to create trouble.

The Government has taken the greatest precautions to preserve order. All military and naval leaves have been stopped and troops have been concentrated in London and in other strategic points.

It is impossible to make a prediction as to how far the strike will spread. The railroad men are known to be divided; the engineers opposed a sympathetic strike.

On the other hand, the Government

is also said to be divided. The Premier is known to be in favor of a compromise, but since Mr. Bonar Law's resignation from the Cabinet, he is no longer master in his own house.

Mr. Bonar Law could always be relied upon to whip the Tories into line behind the Premier, but Mr. Chamberlain is weaker than Mr. Law, and the real leader now is Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Horne is in favor of fighting Labor to a finish now, and he is able to muster behind him the votes of the whole Tory section of the Coalition Government.

He is said to have taken a strong attitude against the Premier at the recent Cabinet meetings, insisting that there be no compromise.

Few troops have been called in from Ireland, because they cannot be spared.

The strike of the Triple Alliance will begin at midnight Tuesday. "This is our answer to the Government measures," said J. T. Thomas, leader of the railroad men.

Approximately 2,000,000 workers will Tuesday night have ceased their duties in protest against what they claim to be an organized attempt to enforce a general reduction in wages, a claim which Premier Lloyd George vigorously denied in the House.

This is the central fact of the labor situation as it developed on Friday in a breakdown in the miners' conference and a consequent decision by the Triple Alliance—made up of miners and railway and transport workers—for the first time since it was organized that its entire membership, roughly estimated at 1,000,000 miners and 500,000 men each from the railway and transport workers' organizations, should quit work in support of the strike of the miners.

Half the world's sugar, roughly, is produced in Europe from sugar beet. Summer time went into effect in Great Britain at 2 a.m. on April 3. This is the sixth year that daylight saving has prevailed in the Old Land.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	Montreal.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.77½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.74½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.70½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.61½.	Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 28 to 29¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.
Manitoba oats—No. 2, CW, 43¢; No. 3 CW, 38½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 34¢; No. 1 feed, 30½¢; No. 2 feed, 33½¢.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36¢; heavy, 27 to 28¢; cooked, 50 to 55¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; cottage rolls, 33 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56¢; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50¢; boneless, 49 to 53¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 73½¢; No. 4 CW, 62½¢; rejected, 50½¢; feed, 50½¢.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
All of the above in store at Fort William.	Lard—Pure lard, 18 to 19¢; tins, 18½ to 19¢; pigs, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 19½ to 20¢; shortening tins, 11½ to 12¢; tubs, 12 to 12½¢; pigs, 12½ to 13¢; prints, 14 to 14½¢.
American corn—88¢, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.	Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$8.5 to \$12.00; do, com. to med., \$5 to \$6; choice, springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$11 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$8 to \$13; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25 to \$6, weighed off cars, \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$13.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.65.	Montreal.
Barley—Malt, 73 to 80¢, according to freights outside.	Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 63 to 64¢; do, No. 3, 59 to 60¢.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal.	Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.30; rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., \$3.20.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45, nominal, according to freights outside.	Han, \$3.25.
Man. flour—First patent, \$10.70; second patent, \$10.20, bulk, seaboard.	No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.	Cheese—Finest easterns, 20½ to 30¢.
Milled feed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30; shorts, per ton, \$34 to \$38; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.	Butter, choicest creamery, 54 to 54½¢.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50, track, Toronto.	Eggs, fresh, 33 to 34¢.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26, track, Toronto.	Butter, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
Cheese—New, large, 31½ to 32¢; twins, 32 to 32½¢; triplets, 32½ to 33¢; old, large, 34 to 35¢; do, twins, 34½ to 35¢.	Butcher steers, med., \$8.50 to \$9; com., \$7 to \$8; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$5 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, com., \$5.50 to \$7; calves, \$3.50 to \$5; hogs, \$15.50.

CHARLES OCCUPIES ROYAL REFUGE

Permitted to Return to Switzerland on Certain Conditions.

A despatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says:—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, domiciled here after his unsuccessful trip to Hungary in an effort to reclaim the Hungarian throne, is occupying with former Empress Zita, the same hotel suite that King Constantine and Queen Sophie of Greece lived in when they were in exile here. This suite is known locally as "The King's and Queen's Refuge."

The Swiss Government permitted the ex-ruler to return to Switzerland only on condition that he take part in no intrigues or propaganda measures. He is prohibited from giving interviews.

Charles strongly desires to remain in Switzerland, as does the ex-Empress, because of its healthfulness and the facilities it affords for the education of their children. Therefore, it is declared, there is no question as yet of their going to Spain.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Telegraph says it understands that the following are the conditions upon which Charles of Hapsburg has been permitted to return to Switzerland:

He must not return to the Canton of Vaud, nor reside in any frontier town nor visit either Bern or Basle. His place of residence must receive the approval of the Federal Council, and neither he nor any person of his entourage must engage in political activities.

Should he wish to leave Switzerland he must give notice to the office of the Federal Council several hours in advance of his proposed departure.

TEA, FIGS, OLIVES GROWN IN CANADA

Federal Minister of Agriculture Describes Vancouver Island Crop.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That there are now being successfully grown in Vancouver Island, and for the first time in Canada, both tea and olives was the information given here at a meeting of local horticulturists by Hon. Dr. Tominé, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

This year, too, on Vancouver Island there will be a good fig crop. Filbert and almond trees are in full bloom, and the bamboo crop is large enough to harvest for baskets and fishing poles.

"This is an astonishing statement to those without our borders who are prone to think of Canada as a land of snowdrifts and wild country," he said.

Dr. Tominé also thought it would be only a matter of time until Canada is able to buy its roses from Pacific coast towns and cities within her borders, rather than import stock trees from Great Britain, Ireland, and other countries.

\$5,000 BOX RADIUM LOST IN CHICAGO

Constant Menace to Finder, Say Physicians.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Fifty milligrams of radium, valued at \$5,000, and the joint property of a group of physicians, is lost somewhere in the city, a constant menace to its finder. It was contained in a golden capsule. Miss Lillian Brown, the custodian of the treasure, had been sent to a hospital to get it for use elsewhere, and placed the precious box on a window sill of an elevated train car. There was some confusion in the car and when she alighted she forgot the radium for a moment.

The train was searched later, but the box had disappeared. This capsule represents practically all the radium owned in Chicago.

Physicians have issued warnings to the finder that he is dealing with a living death, and that even in the hands of an expert radium is a dangerous element. The effects are lasting and may be quickly fatal.

Steamer Rescues Deer in Icy Waters

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says:—When the steamer Clover, which places lights and buoys in St. Mary's River for the guidance of lake vessels, returned on Friday from her first trip down river, a story of the rescue from death in the icy water of four of a herd of fourteen deer was brought back by R. W. Campbell, lightkeeper of Neeshish Island. The rescue was made after a two-hour struggle amid the floating ice cakes.

The herd swam the channel toward Sugar Island. Rounding the lower end of Neeshish dyke they found themselves in the ice floe, which extended 150 yards out.

Seven of the does turned back to Neeshish and reached shore safely. The other seven kept on and made a channel 50 feet long in the ice, upon which they climbed, only to break through time and again. Mr. Campbell and his sons went to the rescue in a duck boat, and succeeded in getting four of the deer back to the dyke, the other three drowned.

