

## SAY REDS WILL TAKE WARSAW IN TWO MONTHS

Germans Prophecy Its Capture by Bolsheviks Before End of July.

## SOVIET TO RULE POLES UNLESS AID IS GIVEN

Lithuania May Join the Russians Against Their Former Allies.

Berlin, June 3.—Communist circles throughout Germany are prophesying that the Soviet army will capture Warsaw before the end of July and establish a Soviet government in Poland, in which event there will be an uprising of German labor and the proclamation of a proletarian dictatorship here. This prognosis is not shared by the less radical observers, but the prevalent opinion is that the Poles will not be able to regain the advantage they won the first day of their offensive.

Lithuania's stand is regarded as being decisive, and if she chooses to join her military forces with Russia's it is thought that she could make the capitulation of Poland inevitable. Poland's first victories were won by troops from German Poland provinces. It is declared here while the northern sector was defended by inferior soldiers who were not equipped either with foreign officers or sufficient supplies.

The hurried co-operation between the Rumanians and the Poles having so far failed to materialize, it is thought possible that Gen. Brusiloff's sudden gains may check the eagerness of Poland's neighbors to carry out their promises and the Russians are thought now to be exerting their utmost to intimidate any of Poland's prospective allies. Recent German reinforcement of her frontier guards in anticipation of a Russian peril consisted merely of her returning the regular garrisons which were summoned away during the Ruhr uprisings.

German military authorities are not expecting a Russian invasion, believing that the Russian promises to be hand-picked by technical and transportation difficulties. A danger is admitted to exist, but is regarded as distant eventually. In discussing the German officers complain at the vagaries of the interpretation of the Versailles treaty, relative to the upkeep of the eastern fortresses.

This has been the point of divergence between the Germans and the Allies, the latter requiring the reduction of all fortress armaments to the number of guns for which placements had been built before the armistice. The Germans argue that every new fortress has as equipment mobile heavy artillery which can be mounted in earthworks in the zone of the fortress, and which forms an essential arm of its defence.

If the Entente disregards these arguments then German fortresses will be at the mercy of any armaments equipped with aircraft. The expectation here is that Britain will manage to make peace with Soviet Russia because of the danger from Bolsheviks in Persia and the Caucasus. Some political students say Premier Lloyd George is now forced to make peace because the Empire is endangered and because in France the Government has been unable to rally any extensive support for an offensive against the Soviets.

Poland's present offensive is thought to be the last of a long series of experiments based upon the advice of military experts in France or Great Britain. There is no question that Poland's plight today is gratifying to most Germans and that Germany is the most hostile of the hostile neighbors the new State must reckon with. The enmity of the Czechoslovaks to Poland also has mounted high of late.

## ANIMAL DISEASES ERADICATION BOARD

At a meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, May 27th, the final steps were taken in the organization of a body to be known as the "Animal Diseases Eradication Board." As its name implies, this Board has for its object the formulation and carrying out of plans for controlling diseases of live stock in Canada, it being the intention to pay particular attention at this time to tuberculosis of live stock, a disease which contributes, to a greater extent than is generally recognized, to the spread of tuberculosis in human beings, besides causing an enormous economic waste of food products by reason of the necessity for condemning, as unfit for human food, carcasses or portions of carcasses of tuberculous animals.

The Board is composed of twelve members, four from the live stock associations, four from the meat packers, and four from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the headquarters of the Board will be at Ottawa. Co-operation with Provincial Governments, Railways, Banks, Press and public health bodies will be sought.

At the Toronto meeting, an Executive Committee of three members, one from each of the interests represented was appointed to consider and make recommendations to the full Board with reference to the details of a plan of campaign for controlling this disease most effectively, the broad outlines of the plan having been agreed upon by the Board. These details will deal with the methods for obtaining the necessary funds for the work, the executive organization, the areas to be covered, the methods by which the work can best be carried on and the administration of any fund that may be established for the purpose.

The objects in view will involve heavy co-operation between the packers, the live stock men, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the solid backing of all interested in the disease from the business as well as the live stock standpoint.

The preliminary meetings have in-

## LABOR CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND UNSETTLED

This State of Affairs Brought About Largely by Rivalry Between Unions.

London, June 3.—Labor conditions still are unsettled in England, not so much because of dissatisfaction with wages, hours or working conditions as to jealousy between rival trade unions and particularly between skilled and unskilled labor, says the American Chamber of Commerce here.

A crop of new wage demands from other unions is declared to have resulted from the settlement of the demands of the longshoremen by granting them a minimum wage of 14 shillings a day.

The railway men are demanding an advance of £1 a week in disregard of an agreement they had made with the government only five days earlier which provided for an automatic adjustment of wages according to cost of living. The engineers and firemen also have presented demands for large increases.

The cotton operators who had threatened to strike on May 1 to enforce demands for a 40 per cent wage increase have now accepted government arbitration. The employers offered them an advance of 22 1/2 per cent, which was rejected.

Gas workers have demanded wage increases, more holidays and overtime pay. These would affect 100,000 men. The miners have voted to accept the government's offer of a flat increase of 20 per cent in wages. This advance is expected to cost \$25,000,000 a year.

Owing to this, the price of industrial coal has been advanced to two and one-half shillings a ton and of household coal 12 1/2 shillings a ton.

The price of a loaf of bread has been advanced from 9 pence, one penny to one shilling, owing to the decision of the government to reduce its subsidy on bread.

## HONEYMOON TRIP BY AIRPLANE

London, June 3.—Miss Isabel Law, daughter of Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons was married to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation at St. Columba's church today.

Many commoners and distinguished persons, including Premier Lloyd George, attended the wedding. Mr. General Sykes and his wife later left Crofton by airplane for Newcastle.

ALL AHEAD OF ST. JOHN. Rio de Janeiro, June 3.—The municipal authorities have offered unusually favorable concessions to builders in an effort to overcome the shortage of dwellings which is called the most serious of the city's ills.

One construction company offered to build thousands of wooden houses of a type heretofore unknown here.

It is stated that there are good reasons to believe this cooperation will be secured. The plans are necessarily tentative but a great deal of progress has already been made, and after the representatives of the groups have had an opportunity to consult the executive and membership of the various associations it is expected that a full plan will be developed and details announced.

## Take a Supply of Borden's on Your Camping Trip

THERE'S nothing that makes camp cooking so really delicious as a plentiful supply of good, fresh milk.

**Borden's**  
ST. CHARLES BRAND  
EVAPORATED MILK  
with the cream left in

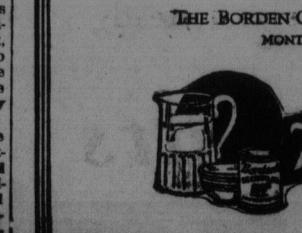
—pure, rich, country milk with the cream left in is just what you want on the camping trip.

Wherever you use fresh milk, Borden's Evaporated Milk will surely please.

Grocers all over Canada will supply you.

Don't ask for milk—say "BORDEN'S"

THE BORDEN COMPANY, LIMITED  
MONTREAL, P. Q.



—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.  
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY  
TORONTO, ONTARIO  
Made in Canada

## FRANCE REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA

Contents That Commercial Dealings Entail Recognition of Soviet Government.

## BELIEVES KRASSIN IS GERMAN AGENT

Only Wants Locomotives to Transport Red Troops to Conquer Caucasus.

Paris, June 2.—France has refused the Russian invitation to participate in the negotiations in London, between Soviet Russia, represented by Gregory Krassin, and Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. It is considered that England wanted France to share in the responsibility because the majority of British public opinion is hostile to the project. However, it is learned that Lloyd George has formed a plan to mollify objectors by demanding, before definitely entering negotiations, a political guarantee, such as the complete cessation of the Bolshevik military operations in Asia Minor and the Caucasus.

The French Government declares it is unable to participate because such a move implies recognition of the Soviet government. France considers the resumption of commercial relations between the Allies and the Russian delegates, in no way modifies their present policy. However, Krassin is suspected of being an agent of the German house of Siemens-Schuckert, that he shares, despite his pretended modifications, all the Bolshevik ideas, and that his differences with Lenin are only superficial and intended to deceive. In the matter of hope and fear, Russia does not possess sufficient quantities to be a factor in reducing the cost of living in Europe, hence there is no need for conversation with the Soviets.

France further argues that it is not in merchandise that Russia wants to pay but to gold and that gold belongs to the French treasury which was left in Moscow after the Rumanian defeat. The argument also is advanced that all Krassin wants is instruments of war, locomotives and munitions to transport of Red armies to conquer the Caucasus and advance the Bolshevik plan with Mustafa Kemal to Asia Minor and their relations with the Arab extremists. Bolsheviks in Asia already is in a dangerous ferment.

Therefore, the French Government finds public support in its hostile attitude and belief that the air of London will not conquer Moscow while the misuses of Moscow may poison western Europe.

## A JAZZ LAUNDRY.

Bath, Eng., June 3.—To stimulate quicker work in a laundry here, the proprietor has installed a phonograph which grinds out popular songs and dances while the girls scrub and iron. A marked difference in the amount of work done is said to be noticeable.

## WANT THE U. S. IN ANGLO-JAP PACT

Effort Will be Made to Solve Difficulties Between America and Nippon.

London, June 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not yet reached the stage in which its consideration by the British Cabinet has become imperative. The newspaper says it believes Premier Lloyd George favors utilizing the occasion of renewal to help forward the principle of disarmament.

Efforts will be made in the next few weeks to solve the difficulties between the United States and Japan, the Pall Mall Gazette adds, after which the possibility of widening the scope of the treaty to include the United States would be much less remote than appears today.

Tokio, June 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Cabinet decided recently to open negotiations for a renewal and revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which Great Britain is said to be willing to maintain with modifications, according to the Yomiuri Shimbun.

Though some of the covenants will be changed to harmonize with the League of Nations, the newspaper says it believes there will be no alteration of the principle with regard to safeguarding the peace of eastern Asia and the maintenance of the integrity of China and the special interests of Japan and Great Britain in the Far East.

Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, former Premier, has issued a statement saying that although the downfall of Russia and Germany has removed the original positive reasons for the alliance, the uncertain conditions in China and Siberia and the agitation on the part of the Mohammedans of southern China make a renewal of the pact desirable as a negative instrument of peace.

Baron Goroichi Hayashi, the new Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, it is understood will take up negotiations immediately upon his arrival in London.

## STORE MOISTURE IN THEIR HUMPS

Rich Americans Spend Most of Their Time on the Ocean Lined up to the Ship's Bar.

New York, June 3.—(By Canadian Press.)—They that go down to the sea in ships these days see greater wonders than ever on the deep. This is the testimony of sea-wise mariners who have gazed at the Atlantic and back for many years. Since a major portion of the North American continent went dry the lure of the sea has grown more alluring than ever, and the fauna and flora of the ocean have been added to with many specimens surpassing pre-war imagination.

Captains of ships have a simple explanation for the undoubted fact that passengers from this side of the pond now do more drinking at sea than they ever did before. The explanation goes like this:

"When they leave a dry country, going Europe-ward, they drink because they are so glad to be away from prohibition. When they are coming back to America from less arid lands, they drink because they are once more appreciating the desert. Like the camel, they desire to store moisture away in their humps."

Since the United States went dry by constitutional amendment, many and various schemes have been proposed to beat the prohibition laws. Some visionaries have dreamed of purchasing an island well out beyond the three-mile limit, and establishing there a heavenly oasis where the bar would never close and sumptuous laws would never be known. Others thought of a wonderful yacht, stocked with the juice of the grape and the corn, that would cruise and cruise, and never make port except to replenish. The more practical minded did not stop to dream, but, if they had a price, purchased a steamship ticket. The boats to Cuba are crowded, and so are those to Europe. On every vessel the bar steward is overworked.

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## SALVAGING COAL.

Genoa, June 3.—Italy is so short of coal that a company has been dredging out of the harbor the precious mineral that has fallen overboard during years of coaling operations in Genoa. This reclaimed coal is selling for the equivalent of \$120 a ton.

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