

FRENCH WORRY OVER QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

Have Taken for Granted Their Share Would be Fifty-Five Per Cent. of Amount Paid.

EXPECTED TO GET 66,000,000 MARKS

Lloyd George Claims Division Was to be on a Proportional Basis.

Paris, June 30.—For three days there has been one preponderating subject of discussion in the French Parliament and press. Talk of the new war in Turkey, the increased taxes and the high cost of living has given way to debates on reparations or indemnity.

It is the question of whether France shall get 55 per cent of the German indemnity or shares in the possession of 26 to 28,000,000 marks. The most remarkable feature of the whole situation is that the sum of the German indemnity (estimated at 100,000,000,000 francs) is not to be divided into 55 per cent for France and 45 per cent for the other Allies. It is the question of whether France shall get 55 per cent of the indemnity or shares in the possession of 26 to 28,000,000 marks. The most remarkable feature of the whole situation is that the sum of the German indemnity (estimated at 100,000,000,000 francs) is not to be divided into 55 per cent for France and 45 per cent for the other Allies. It is the question of whether France shall get 55 per cent of the indemnity or shares in the possession of 26 to 28,000,000 marks.

Percentage Arrangement.

And, in view of the establishment of the fact that it was not a percentage agreement at all, but a proportional agreement, here is the most interesting thing. When Lloyd George, returned from the Hague conference, he told the Chamber that the figure of 125,000,000,000 marks had been tentatively agreed upon, because it was the French claim at 20,000,000,000 francs, or 40,000,000,000 marks, plus 20 per cent for the other Allies. This agreed perfectly with what Lloyd George said in the Chamber on May 20, telling what a hard time Clemenceau had in getting Lloyd George to agree to the percentage arrangement.

This brings us to the 20 per cent. Lloyd George's claim for 20 per cent of the German payment. Lloyd George seemed not so adverse to this claim when Lloyd George told the Chamber that the figure of 125,000,000,000 marks had been tentatively agreed upon, because it was the French claim at 20,000,000,000 francs, or 40,000,000,000 marks, plus 20 per cent for the other Allies.

Lloyd George Previews. The French have not come forward with any record of a meeting of Clemenceau and Lloyd George to prove their percentage case, and there is no signed agreement. However, the English have dug up their piece of verbal, which says quite clearly that it was a proportional agreement. Therefore, with Lloyd George's view, that he agreed to a proportional

YAQUI ACCOMPANY THE NEW MINISTER

Mexican Secretary of War Will Have One Thousand as Body Guard When He Takes Oath of Office.

Mexico City, June 30.—Once again the monotonous but ominous "tom-tom" of the Yaqui Indians is being heard outside the confines of Sonora.

General Plutarco Elias Calles, provisional Secretary of War and Minister for the revolution, is taking with him more than a thousand of "Sonora's finest" on his 1,000-mile trip from Agua Prieta to Mexico City to assume the duties of his new office.

The straggling of the Yaqui drums has been a cause of uneasiness among many of Mexico's other soldiers. Bearing the reputation of being a fearless and ferocious fighter, Yaqui has frequently been said to be able to put to flight by the mere sound of his burro-skin "rumbor."

There is another and less sinister side, however, to the life of a Yaqui soldier. He carries his home life with him to the battlefield. His wife, his children, his birds all form part of his impediments.

When not in action, the Yaqui warriors do not present formidable figures. They may be distinguished from other tribes chiefly by their peculiar copper helmets and their brightly colored tunics. They are not so much warriors as they are peace-loving and their routine of camp life is quiet and orderly.

The Yaqui had its roots in an atmosphere of war. His father fell in battle, the boy picked up the ancestral rifle and begins the realization of his martial destiny.

agreement, and with the Italians saying that they do not care a rap what Lloyd George and Clemenceau agreed. Germany paid France should get 55 per cent and England 25, and the remaining 20 per cent should be divided among the other Allies.

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SUN SAVES TROUBLE IN SPANISH STRIKE

Fine Warm Weather Restored Hungry Crowd to Good Humor—Many Interesting Scenes in Bread Lines.

Madrid, June 30.—(A. P.)—The sun prevented what threatened to be a serious outbreak in Madrid during the recent bakers' strike. The first two days of the bread scarcity were dull and threatening and the hungry were affected by the lowering skies and the lack of food that they paraded the streets in groups uttering shouts and menacing storekeepers who kept their establishments open.

All kinds of laws and police regulations were broken by the men, women and children forming the almost endless bread-lines, but the authorities took a lenient view of what occurred.

When an old man bought a camp bedstead, set it up on the sidewalk and stretched himself on it, a policeman arrested him and led him to the station house, with his bed. The police captain first looked grave, then began to laugh when the offender explained he knew he might have to wait anything from 12 to 30 hours for his bread and had merely provided against fatigue. He was released and returned to his place in the line with his bed amid the applause of the crowd.

Another group hired a barrel organ whose owner played popular melodies while the people waiting with growing appetites and hollow stomachs danced merrily. On the Calle de la Maestranza a cobbler arrived carrying a stool, his tools and a pair of shoes, which he was able to sell and heel before his turn came to obtain a loaf.

Similar scenes were enacted day after day amid general hilarity until the municipal authorities decided to distribute loaves from a large number of centers. The danger was then over.

The Luxury Tax

as applied to Custom Tailored Clothes has been amended and is now 15 per cent on the excess over \$60 for a suit or overcoat.

This is a decided improvement, as the previous limit practically penalized the man who bought good clothing.

Buying good clothing is true economy and real thrift, because a good suit or overcoat will outwear several poor ones and cost less in the long run; besides having a better appearance all the time.

In this connection we desire to advise our customers, and others whom we'd like to be our customers, that we have recently opened many new cuttings and light weight overcoats. For size and variety of patterns our stock will compare well with any in the province. It has been well bought and is priced much below present market value.

This is an advantageous time to buy. Cloths and trimmings are advancing steadily. Fall prices are much higher; 1921 prices higher still. This is an absolute fact in spite of any assertions that may be made to the contrary.

Our cutter and tailors are prepared to execute all orders carefully and skillfully, producing stylish, high class garments. To show this truly excellent selection of the cloths would afford us pleasure; to take your order would afford us more.

Gilmour's - 68 King St. Tailoring, Clothing, Furnishings.

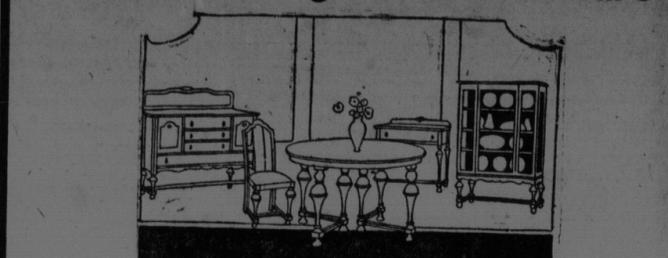
COURTESY COMMON AMONG MEXICANS

Everybody is Most Polite—Outside Business Men Should Practice up on it Before Going Into Country.

Mexico City, June 30.—(A. P.)—Courtesy is a common commodity in Mexico. No Mexican is too poor to afford it.

The roughest soldier will not pass one in a narrow corridor without saying, "Con permiso," or "dispensose."

Newest Dining Room Furniture



An inspection of the wonderful values we are offering in beautiful Dining Room Furniture will convince the home lover that good taste in furniture can be gratified without paying an extravagant price.

Special for this week only—Solid Oak Dining Suite, 9 Pieces, consisting of Large Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table and Set of Dining Chairs, upholstered in genuine leather, designed after the popular William & Mary period. Regular \$275. Special Price, \$225.

Other splendid values from \$75.00 up.

J. MARCUS, 30-36 Dock St.

which are Spanish expressions equivalent to "excuse me." The same phrase is invariably used when one person takes leave of another, to which the answer invariably is "Pase Ud."

Upon giving a new acquaintance one's address, it is customary to say, "At number — street is your home (or office), the implication being that the new friend is to consider one's home his own."

When taking leave of each other, formal acquaintances who wish to continue relations with each other say, "I remain at (or I offer myself to) your service."

Observance of these forms, which a Mexican rarely disregards, is a valuable aid to a stranger who wishes to establish profitable commercial or pleasant social relations in Mexico.

A NEW SYSTEM OF "RELIGIOUS" EDUCATION

Berlin, June 30.—(A. P.)—Catholic newspapers are warring with growing concern a movement to introduce a new system of religious instruction in German schools.

The new plan, which was evolved by teachers of Meiningen and recently endorsed by the teachers' association of Thuringia, where Protestants are in the majority, would do away with the Bible study. Instead, children during their first four years in school would be instructed in German fairy

tales and myths, Robinson Crusoe and the history of the child Jesus. In the last four years the instruction would have to do with the worship of God by ancient peoples, the life and teaching of Jesus, and the worship of God in Germany. More and more, Thuringian teachers agreed, German myths and poetry should replace the schools the old testament.

"By no stretch of the imagination," comments Germania, the organ of the Center (Catholic) party, "can this be called religious instruction. It is thoroughly in accord with the well-known tendencies of radical teachers. Catholicism must follow this movement with close attention, for it threatens to invade their own schools."

Anti-Kamnia TABLETS

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NUXATED IRON. HELPS MAKE STRONG, STURDY MEN AND HEALTHY BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. Iron is red blood food and in my experience I have found no better means of building up the red blood corpuscles and helping to give increased power to the blood. Nuxated Iron, the Nuxated Iron, is the best. Prepared in the U.S.A. by Dr. J. C. F. Medical Examiner.



The best 15¢ Cigarette

Thousands Every Day Smoke Millbanks because they are the best 15¢ Cigarettes.



Your Doctor Will Tell You. OLIVEINE EMULSION. The Great Health Restorer. Because it contains the ingredients needed to relieve these troubles—cod liver oil, Malt, Wild Cherry Bark, Syrup of Hypophosphites and Quinine—all combined in such an agreeable manner that this Emulsion is readily taken, even by children, and readily digested even by those whose stomachs have been weakened by nervous breakdown or severe illness.

MILLBANK VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

PLATFORM OF NATIONAL LIB-CONS. PARTY

(Continued from page one) nomic development of the nation (d) to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources (e) to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer and (f) to safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

As a means of raising revenue the tariff should be so adjusted as to place the chief burden upon those best able to bear it. Articles of luxury should be heavily taxed through the imposition of customs and excise rates. Food commodities and other necessities of life, not produced or manufactured in Canada, should be taxed at all, but only such imports as are necessary for revenue purposes.

Apart from the question of revenue the tariff should have regard to the maintenance, stability and prosperity of Canadian enterprise in the development of its natural resources in lands, forests, mines, fisheries, as well as our agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Consideration must also be given to the importance of creating and maintaining conditions that will afford to Canadian industrial workers opportunities for steady and remunerative employment, and maintain proper and decent standards of living among our laboring population.

For the purpose of encouraging the fullest development of our natural resources the tariff should be so adjusted as to permit machinery and implements of production to be purchased at prices that will compare equitably with those paid in other countries for similar articles. The tariff law should be so framed as to be administered as to effectively prevent any customs duty being used to facilitate the formation or maintenance of any combine, trust, association or agreement among manufacturers, dealers or producers for the purpose, at the expense of the general public, of restricting trade, or preventing competition or unduly enhancing the selling price of any article of commerce.

The principle of trade preference between the different members of the British Commonwealth should be maintained and extended from time to time to such degrees as may be found practicable and consistent with Canadian interests.

While a general revision of the Canadian tariff, based upon the foregoing considerations is due, it must be realized that, owing to the war, economic and commercial conditions the world round, have been profoundly disturbed and that, as a consequence, it is neither practicable nor possible in the national or public interest to undertake such a revision until a thorough inquiry is made to ascertain the essential facts upon which tariff provisions must necessarily be based.

The maintenance and continued ap-

plication of existing conditions with national resources. Owing to the war, economic and commercial conditions the world round, have been profoundly disturbed and that, as a consequence, it is neither practicable nor possible in the national or public interest to undertake such a revision until a thorough inquiry is made to ascertain the essential facts upon which tariff provisions must necessarily be based.

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