ALLIES OPPOSE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF CITIES IN RUHR DISTRICT

France Invaded Neutral Zone After Decisive Warnings That Allies Would Not Support Her Action — Delicate Situation Created—Allies Will Try to Induce France to Withdraw.

A despatch from London says:—Relations between France and the other Allies are so strained that the British Government views the situation with apprehension.

I am authoritatively informed that France invaded the Ruhr Valley after deliberately disregarding the Allied Government's repeated, urgent and decisive warnings, and that neither England, Italy nor the United States would support France morally, diplomatically or militarily, but will, on the other hand, use every force except a military one for the present to compel France to withdraw her forces from the German neutral zone.

For two weeks the telegraph wires between Paris, London, Rome, Brussels and Washington have been kept hot by communications between the heads of the respective Governments.

Long before Marshal Foch moved a single French soldier the French Government was told that the Allies would not support her, and was warned of the grave consequences of French invasion.

France, however, disagreed with her allies and acted upon her own initiative and judgment.

I am now informed that not only did the allies oppose the French attitude, but that they differed from France on the question of the alleged violation of the Peace Treaty.

An exact statement of facts from the allies reads.

"The allied Governments considered the condition of the Ruhr Valley as social disorder, with which the German Government alone should deal and be held responsible. In the opinion of the allies, as expressed to France, Ruhr conditions were not matters with which the allied Governments should have anything to do."

A despatch from Paris says:—The British Government has notified the French Government that if it persists in acting alone in the measures to enforce the treaty Britain will withdraw her representatives from the Committee of Ambassadors, which is the official body with the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty.

This warning came at the end of a note from the British Cabinet handed Premier Millerand by Lord Derby, British Ambassador. This note stated that while the good faith of France was not doubted, she had acted hurriedly in taking a measure which should have been used only as a last resort.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE FOR NEXT OF KIN

Gift of His Majesty to Relatives of Fallen Heroes.

Ottawa, April 12.—The next of kin of every Canadian soldier killed in the war, or who may die within the next six years from causes attributable to his service during the war, including the home establishment, is to receive a handsome memorial plaque and scroll, accompanied by a message from His Majesty the King.

The plaque is an artistic bronze plaque of emblematic design, measures 4 3-4 inches in diameter and 1-8 of an inch thick, and will bear the deceased's Christian name and surname, and regiment.

The only classes of women for which they will be issued will be those who have served under direct contract with the War Office in either the Q.A.I.M.N.S. and Q.M.A.A.C. The next of kin in all cases must be blood next of kin.

The letter from His Majesty, mentioning the regulations governing the award, is a note, signed by the King and bearing the crest of Buckingham Palace. It reads: "I join with my grateful people in sending you this memorial of a brave life given for others in the Great War."

The date of the end of the war for the purpose of the issue of this award is the 10th of January, 1920.

CANADA GETS SHARE OF GERMAN DYES

2,240 Pounds Allocated Under Reparation Clause of Treaty.

London, April 12.—A total of 2,240 pounds of German dyestuffs, Canada's share under the reparation clauses in the peace treaty, have been allocated by the British Board of Trade for distribution among Canadian firms. Possible British sources of supply have also been indicated from which further Canadian requirements, it is hoped, may be satisfied. The following firms have been allocated dyestuffs: Cobourg Dyeing Company, Mercury Mills; Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Belding Paul Corticelli Company, Montreal; Dominion Textile Company, Monarch Knitting Company; Penmans; Regent Knitting Mills; Budge Carbon Paper Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

King George to Visit The Spanish Monarch

A despatch from Madrid says:—A report from Santander says that the King and Queen of England are about to visit Spain. Magdalena Palace, it is said, is being prepared for their reception.

FRANCE TO RETIRE FROM HUN TOWNS

Germany Allowed to Keep Order in Ruhr Region.

Paris, April 12.—France will evacuate Frankfort and the other German towns occupied last week as soon as the Supreme Council at its forthcoming session at San Remo sanctions Germany's military intervention in the Ruhr district for the purpose of re-establishing order.

This decision has finally been reached as a result of the Paris-London diplomatic exchanges of the last few days.

The British Ambassador, Lord Derby, handed Premier Millerand a note this afternoon in which Britain again demands that France withdraw her troops from the newly-occupied German territory.

The Supreme Council will, at the San Remo meeting, officially allow Germany to maintain a certain number of extra troops in the Ruhr region until order is restored, without incurring penalties for technically breaking the Treaty of Versailles.

France will sanction such a decision by the Supreme Council, which will open a dignified way for her withdrawal of the troops.

FIUME TO REMAIN ITALIAN

Understanding Reached on Adriatic Question.

A despatch from London says:—Italy and Jugo-Slavia have reached an understanding on the Adriatic settlement. The agreement is said to include these main terms:

1. Fiume to remain Italian.
2. Scutari is to be given to Jugo-Slavia.

In diplomatic circles it is averred Premier Lloyd George is the real author of this compromise.

The Jugo-Slavs, under the reported agreement, would receive Susak, the Canale Della Fiumara, the Porto Baross and the port of Volosca. The port of Abbazia, just to the southwest of Volosca, would remain Italian, with the Jugo-Slavs receiving Scutari, on the Albania coast as compensation.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the insurgent commander at Fiume, is declared to be strongly against the arrangement.

Unknown Soldier Ex-Convict.

Toronto, April 13.—The unknown soldier who was sent out on the Grampian in the hope of discovering his identity in Canada has been identified by means of the Bertillion system as Clyde Densham, an ex-convict, who was deported to England in 1915, following his conviction at St. Thomas for theft. He will be again deported to England.

150 BRITISH WOMEN ON WAY TO CANADA

London, April 12.—The Empress of Britain, which sailed Friday for Canada, carried 150 of the fifteen hundred members of the British Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and nursery prospective wives of Canadian farmers. While the girls are finding homes and happiness they will be found profitable employment by arrangement between the Canadian Government and the Overseas Settlement Department.

Canadian Chosen For Important Post

Sir Hamar Greenwood, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was born at Whitby, Ontario, in 1870 and received his education in this country. He served in the war from 1914 to

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD

1916, in the latter year becoming attached to the staff of Lord Derby, at that time the War Minister. Sir Hamar has represented the Sunderland constituency in the House of Commons since 1910. In January, 1919, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Home Affairs in Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet. He was created a baronet in 1915.

PEDIGREED PONIES FOR PRINCE'S RANCH

H. R. H. Will Also Have Thoroughbred Racers, Cattle and Sheep.

Montreal, April 11.—W. L. Carlyle, who has been buying stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta, spent a day in Montreal and sailed today for England by the Empress of France. Mr. Carlyle's special mission is to bring back some of the Prince's thoroughbred racing horses, which will at once be put in training at Calgary. It is probable that he will return with them between May 20 and June 1. He must return without the thoroughbred cattle and sheep, which were purchased last November, as the south of England, owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease early in the winter, is entirely under quarantine, as far as the exportation of live stock to Canada is concerned.

Mr. Carlyle will bring back with him some of the Prince's prize English ponies from Dartmoor. These animals stand from twelve to thirteen hands high and have a remarkable pedigree, going back to the horses of old Spain.

Britain Concludes Agreement With Soviet

Copenhagen, April 11.—It is officially announced that the British delegation has concluded its negotiations with the Russian Soviet representatives respecting trading relations between Great Britain and Russia. There is good prospect, it is added, of an agreement being reached for the early establishment of trade with Russia.

Belgian Troops Leave for Germany

Arlon, Belgian Luxembourg, April 11.—A battalion of Belgian troops, 500 strong, with bands playing and flags flying, left here to-day by way of Coblenz for Mayence. The troops will arrive at their destination Monday evening and be officially received by the French army, and then will proceed to the occupied cities.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 13.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW., $1.04⅝; No. 3 CW., 99⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 99⅞c; No. 1 feed, 99⅞c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.01, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2, do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3, do, $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2, do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3, do, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.78 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.65 to $1.70, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.83 to $1.85, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.40 to $10.50, Montreal or Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.00.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $27 to $28; mixed, per ton, $25, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 29 to 30c; twins, 29½ to 30½c; triplets, 30½ to 31c; Stilton, 33 to 34c; old, large, 31 to 32c; do, twins, 32 to 32½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 55 to 56c; creamery prints, 66 to 67c.

Margarine—33 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40 to 42c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; fowls, 35 to 40c; ducks, 35 to 40c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $5.50 to $5.75; primes, $4 to $4.50; Japans, $5.25 to $5.50; California Limes, 16½ to 17½c; Madagascar Limas, lb., 15c; Japan Limas, lb., 11c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60-lb. tins, 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; comb, 16-oz., $6.00 to $6.50 doz.; 10-oz., $4.25 to $4.50 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $4.25; per 5 imp. gals., $4.00.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; do, heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 48c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 52 to 56c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 31½ to 32c. Compound tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29¼c; pails, 29¼ to 29¾c; prints, 30 to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 13.—Oats, Can. Western, No. 2, $1.17½; No. 3, $1.13. Flour—New standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats—Bags 90 lbs., $5.50 to $5.60. Bran, $45.25; Shorts, $52.25; Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30 to $31. Cheese, finest easterns, 26 to 26½. Butter, choicest creamery, 58c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $4.75 to $5.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 13.—Good heavy steers, $11 to $14.50; butchers' steers and heifers, choice, $11 to $13.25; do, good, $10 to $11.50; do, med., $9 to $10.50; do, com., $7 to $9; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, good, $9.50 to $10; do, med., $8 to $9.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7.25; do, canners, $5.25 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, good, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $11.50; feeders, best, $10 to $11; do, com., $7.50 to $8.50; stockers, best, $9 to $10; do, com., $7.50 to $9; milkers and springers, choice, $125 to $175; calves, choice, $19 to $20; do, med., $14 to $18; do, com., $9 to $12; lambs, $19 to $20; sheep, $8 to $15; heavy fat bucks, $5 to $8.50, hogs, fed and watered, $19.25; do, off cars, $19.50; do, f.o.b., $18.25; do, to the farmer, $18.

Montreal, April 13.—Butcher heifers, med., $9 to $10.50; com., $7 to $9; butcher cows, med., $6.50 to $9; canners, $5 to $5.25; cutters, $6 to $6.50; butcher bulls, com., $7.50 to $9. Good veals, $15.50 to $16.50; med., $10 to $15. Hogs—Off car weights, selects, $19.75 to $20; lights, $19.75 to $20; sows, $15.75 to $16.

"The whole question of war and peace comes to a head here, where all the powers are struggling to get through this narrow passage to the East. It seems impossible, therefore, to urge strongly enough the necessity for America's entering Turkey in some authoritative capacity. No other solution can bring more temporary peace."—Constantinople cable despatch.

CASH BONUS REFUSED TO VETERANS

Not the Best Way to Help Soldiers, Says Government.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government on Friday announced an affirmation of its decision of a year ago not to pay a cash bonus to war veterans. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, made a statement on the Government's policy in the Commons, declaring that the Government was not of opinion that the best way to re-establish the returned soldiers was by placing in their hands sums of money over which the Administration should have no supervision. The Acting Premier drew attention to the fact that a Pensions Committee had been appointed again this session, but he said it was impossible to dispose of such an important question of re-establishing returned men at one or two sessions of Parliament.

As the statement was made by Sir George Foster before the orders of the day were called, there was no opportunity for it to be debated, but the Acting Premier promised that the matter could be discussed later. He told an inquirer that the Pensions Committee, as now constituted, had never had the question of cash bonus or gratuity directly referred to it.

200 CASUALTIES IN JERUSALEM

Ten Civilians Killed in Clash Between Jews, Moslems and Arabs.

A despatch from London says:—It is reported that ten civilians were killed and one hundred and eighty wounded, and that three British officers were wounded, in the disturbances in Jerusalem on April 4 between the Jews, Moslems and Arabs.

The despatch says the exact cause of the trouble has not yet been ascertained. Other disturbances occurred April 6, when the town was packed with British troops. Early in the morning of April 6, Arabs tried to enter the Damascus gate, but were fired on. During further disturbances some houses were burned.

The despatch adds that from the latest information, although there was considerable effervescence in the Jerusalem district, the situation was well in hand.

Between December 24th, 1914, and June 17th, 1918, there were 51 airship raids and 57 aeroplane raids over Great Britain.

TWO IRISH POLICEMEN KILLED

More Outrages in Various Parts of Distressful Isle.

A despatch from Dublin says:—While three police constables were cycling in the neighborhood of Newport, county Tipperary, Friday morning, they were ambushed by a number of men who opened fire at close range, killing two of them and seriously wounding the third. The constables had to pass through a bleak mountainous district on their way to local sessions, where they were concerned in a case. The surviving constable, after the attack, saw about twenty men running away.

A vacated police barracks at Blackroy, outside of Limerick boundary, was burned down. Four men arrested under the Defense of the Realm Act, were taken to Cork.

A mail van from Cavan to Arva was held up near Crossdonney, and more than £100 sterling, representing old age pension money, stolen.

The Protestant cathedral at Ross Carbery, county Cork, was entered Wednesday night and the statue of the late Lord Carbery, valued at $1,000, was damaged beyond repair.

BRITONS TAXED FOR WAGE INCREASE

$450,000,000 Per Annum Added to United Kingdom's Bill.

London, April 11.—Ninety million pounds per annum will be added to the United Kingdom's wage bill. The Evening Standard calculates, if all the demands now made are conceded and all the offers of employers accepted. The estimate is made up thus:

The miners will get £35,000,000 if they take a ten-shilling raise, but they may strike for three per cent. more; the railwaymen, £7,000,000, as the result of the new pound-per-week demand; the dockers, £10,000,000, the mean between the employers' and workers' estimates; the postal workers, £2,500,000; the street carmen, £2,000,000, if their demands are granted.

In addition to this the farm laborers, bus men, journeymen tailors and engineers are figuring on the amounts for which they will put in claims.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A horse entered in an exposition here arrived by airplane from Los Angeles. The trip was delayed a day until officers of the Humane Society had been convinced that no cruelty was involved in the trip, which was made in an especially equipped airplane.

NEW CAPITAL FOR OTTOMAN EMPIRE

IF TURKS ARE SHUT OUT OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Choice of New Centre of Sultanate Lies Between Broussa and Konia.

The question whether Constantinople is to remain the seat of the Turkish Sultanate has been the source of a ceaseless polemic in the columns of the European press for several long months. It is a question of tremendous import, involving widespread national, religious and trade interests, and, some would have it, the whole future attitude of Islam toward the western European powers. If, however, it is finally decided that the Turk, having obtained possession of the city of the Golden Horn in victory, must now lose it in defeat, it is generally conceded that the selection of the new Ottoman capital will lie between Broussa and Konia. The former is the more logical choice, owing to its close proximity to the more civilized world; but Konia may be chosen as a place of retreat and security, buried away in the Turkish homeland, and well removed from extraneous intrigues and influences.

Broussa, like most of the cities of any size in Asia Minor, has a history. It is said to have been founded on the suggestion of Hannibal, and, under the name of Prusa, or Prussa, it was the capital of Bithynia, whose inhabitants, for their part, were emigrants from Thrace. Bithynia survived for several centuries, until Nicomedes III bequeathed it to the Romans in 74 B. C. The Turkish connections with the city dates from 1329, when it was captured by Orkhan, the chief of the Ottomans. They, of course, lost it to the Mongols in 1402, but subsequently regained it. It has more or less remained in their possession until the present day, and has served them for many years as their capital.

Surrounded by Olive Groves.

The city is pleasantly situated, in the midst of a vast expanse of vineyards and olive groves which spread their verdure over hills and dales for miles around, at the base of the Anatolian Olympus. The classic mountain, Olympus, is, of course, in Macedonia, within a few miles of Salonica. The traveler from Constantinople takes an antiquated packet boat from the Galata Quay, and, steaming past the island in the sea of Marmora, is deposited at the little seaport of Mondania. There is considerable movement at Moudania, for there the black olives and the grapes produced on the hinterland are packed in primitive fashion for export.

The journey may be resumed either by train or carriage. The ventures are rickety, and the animals mere apologies for horseflesh, but they nevertheless cover the twenty-six miles as quickly as the train, so it is preferable to take the very excellent highway and view the glorious panorama, rather than suffer the discomfiture of the trip by railroad.

Approach to Broussa itself can be readily detected, for the city gives off in exaggerated degree that pungent effluvia which is characteristic of all Turkish towns. Nevertheless, one soon becomes accustomed to this peculiar atmosphere, for there is much of interest to occupy one's attention. Few traces of Bithynian or Roman civilization remain, but the Turk is here in all his glory, and there is one hotel at which one can live in comparative comfort. The native silk industry well repays investigation, some of the best Turkish examples being produced here, and the neighborhood abounds with mineral springs.

Yet Broussa has immense possibilities. It is a typical Turkish city, the site of some striking examples of Islamic architecture and the home of sacred relics which endear it to the Moslem world. It will be in keeping with historical evolution if it again becomes the capital of the Turkish state.

1089 Outrages in Ireland in Year

A despatch from London says:—One thousand and eighty-nine outrages were committed in Ireland between January, 1919, and March 29, 1920, according to an official White paper, which attributes them to the Sinn Fein movement. Thirty-one police, military and officials and five civilians were killed, 81 were fired upon, 32 were assaulted.

This total does not include the police barracks, to the number of more than 200, destroyed during Easter Week.

Death Lurks in Soil of Former Battle Fields

Cambrai, France.—Two explosions, in which 12 persons were killed and two injured, have occurred in the district of Villers Guislain, 18 kilometers from Cambrai. The explosions were caused by agricultural tractors coming into contact with unexploded shells in fields which were being ploughed.

Paderewski Will Return to Duties in Polish Diet

Geneva, April 11.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, former Premier of Poland, announced to-day that he will resume his duties as a member of the Polish Diet at the special request of the Poles.

M. Paderewski intended to retire from public life and devote himself exclusively to music, but changed his mind recently.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes