

JOINT REPLY FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM REFUSES GERMANY'S OFFER

Resistance in Ruhr is Act of Government, Says the Note, and Must Cease—Treaties Must Meet Obligations as Fixed by the Versailles Treaty.

Paris, May 6.—After the French and Belgian Premiers had decided not to adhere to the wish of the British Cabinet for a joint allied reply to the German reparations note, the text of the joint Franco-Belgian answer was handed to Dr. von Hoosor, the German Charge d'Affaires, at 7 o'clock to-night.

Up till late last night and again to-day, it is reported, Lord Curzon endeavored to persuade Poincare to attempt a joint allied note, but the French Premier, acting in full accord with Premier Theunis, held to the original plan, after having given Britain an opportunity to sign the note, which opportunity was not embraced. Thus, once more, France and Belgium have given an indication of their intention to remain in the Ruhr until paid.

The Paris Government, while refusing to postpone its reply—and French opinion was loudly demanding a prompt refusal of the German offer—assured the British Government that it would be glad to enter into negotiations for an allied accord when Britain approved of the French and Belgians remaining in the Ruhr, but stood on the position that, inasmuch as the essential part of the French plan was continued occupation of the Ruhr, it thought it unwise to enter into a debate with London on this issue before replying to Germany. The note to Germany is in Poin-

care's usual concise and pungent style. It sets forth that the reparations total stands as fixed by the London schedule. It denies the German assertion that passive resistance is an act of the Ruhr population, and affirms that it was an act of the Government.

It declares most plainly that France and Belgium will consider no German proposals until passive resistance ends.

He mentions that France has already advanced hundreds of billions on Germany's account, and that one-half of the reconstruction of the devastated regions remains to be done. He asserts that France will never stand the iniquity that, while Germany does not pay reparations, she continues to build up her industry at home. The note goes in a great detail into technical objections to the German proposal, accusing Germany of filling her proposition with "jokers."

France and Belgium's joint note categorically refusing to consider Germany's recent offer of thirty billion marks as reparations, criticizes point by point the German offer. Surprise is expressed at the German pretensions, which, the note says, would mean tearing up the Versailles Treaty. In the final paragraph it remarks: "The German Government, if it will only look into its own heart, will not be astonished that such a bargain should be refused."

FLOODS ABATING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Railway Communication Resumed With Interior Canada and United States.

St. John, N.B., May 6.—Railway communication with Upper Canada and the United States was resumed on Saturday night when the washouts on the Canadian National Railway were sufficiently repaired to allow trains to run. The situation on the Canadian Pacific Railway was much improved and it is believed that through trains will be run on Tuesday.

On the St. John Valley Railway there was no improvement and the water was still over the rails in many places.

The peak of the floods has been passed and the swollen waters of the St. John river, after causing millions of dollars worth of damage, are slowly receding. Reports of damage continue to pour in from many places throughout the province but the situation is expected to improve and it is believed that the water will fall rapidly.

As a result of flood conditions prevailing in the Miramichi near St. George on Saturday, George Little, who attempted to shoot the Long Whip Rapids, was drowned. A young Frenchman who was engaged in log-driving in the same district is missing and it is feared he has been drowned. A third drowning occurred at New-Castle when David Travis fell off the bow of a log drive on Saturday.

Ice Jam in St. Lawrence Delays Cattle Export

A despatch from Montreal says:—Cattle shippers in Montreal stated on Friday that the huge ice flows off the south shore of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence were causing heavy losses to those interested in the newly developed export trade in Canadian cattle to United Kingdom ports. At least twenty vessels are at present being held up in these ice fields which, but for this hindrance, would be available for cattle export. In the meantime store cattle for export have been arriving here daily until it is estimated that there are now about 600 head here. Prolonged congestion spells heavy losses to exporters says a prominent cattle shipper.

On the execution of its road program the Province of Quebec is to expend over \$6,000,000 this year. With the exception of a few highways on which work has already been started, the expenditures will effect the maintenance of provincial and regional roads.



Presides Over Newspaper Men. E. Norman Smith, of the Ottawa Journal, president of the Canadian Press Association, who presided over the meeting of that organization at the annual convention in Toronto.

FISHING CONCESSION ON FRENCH ISLANDS

Canadian Awarded Five-Year Monopoly at St. Pierre and Miquelon.

A despatch from London says:—H. Anderson, a Canadian, well known in New York shipping circles, is in London for the purpose of interesting Anglo-Canadian financiers in a five-year fishing concession, which he is understood to have secured on St. Pierre and Miquelon, the French Government. Anderson's concession is said to be a big one, amounting to a monopoly of the fishing, wharfage and storage rights for the island, and it is understood he plans to bring the fish to British and other markets.

Four passengers of the ice-bound French trawler, La Provence, who were rescued from ice flows south of St. Pierre by the White Star liner Canada a few days ago are understood to have been employees of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson is the man who, three years ago, sought a contract from the Ministry of Shipping for the repair of 14 ex-German ships interned in South American waters. The action of the ministry in sending the ships instead to German firms for repairs caused much talk and question in Parliament at the time.

The period of operation of the Canadian wheat board Act of 1922, has been extended by Order-in-Council until the fifteenth of July, 1924. The Act expires on August 15 this year. The Act provides for the appointment of a wheat board on the request of two or more provinces.



THE LOCATION OF THE CHESTER CONCESSIONS. The Chester concessions to United States financiers just signed by the Turkish government, include rights for ninety-nine years to develop immense rich copper, oil and iron deposits in Anatolia. They are believed to include concessions already made to Britain and France, and a French correspondent reports that the Turks are keen to recognize the concessions, not because they prefer to hand the industrial rights to U.S. capitalists but because they aim to hamper British development in Mosul. The dotted lines show the railways to be built by the Americans.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 31.25; No. 2, 30.75; No. 3, 30.25; No. 4, 29.75; No. 5, 29.25; No. 6, 28.75; No. 7, 28.25; No. 8, 27.75; No. 9, 27.25; No. 10, 26.75; No. 11, 26.25; No. 12, 25.75; No. 13, 25.25; No. 14, 24.75; No. 15, 24.25; No. 16, 23.75; No. 17, 23.25; No. 18, 22.75; No. 19, 22.25; No. 20, 21.75; No. 21, 21.25; No. 22, 20.75; No. 23, 20.25; No. 24, 19.75; No. 25, 19.25; No. 26, 18.75; No. 27, 18.25; No. 28, 17.75; No. 29, 17.25; No. 30, 16.75; No. 31, 16.25; No. 32, 15.75; No. 33, 15.25; No. 34, 14.75; No. 35, 14.25; No. 36, 13.75; No. 37, 13.25; No. 38, 12.75; No. 39, 12.25; No. 40, 11.75; No. 41, 11.25; No. 42, 10.75; No. 43, 10.25; No. 44, 9.75; No. 45, 9.25; No. 46, 8.75; No. 47, 8.25; No. 48, 7.75; No. 49, 7.25; No. 50, 6.75; No. 51, 6.25; No. 52, 5.75; No. 53, 5.25; No. 54, 4.75; No. 55, 4.25; No. 56, 3.75; No. 57, 3.25; No. 58, 2.75; No. 59, 2.25; No. 60, 1.75; No. 61, 1.25; No. 62, .75; No. 63, .25; No. 64, .75; No. 65, .25; No. 66, .75; No. 67, .25; No. 68, .75; No. 69, .25; No. 70, .75; No. 71, .25; No. 72, .75; No. 73, .25; No. 74, .75; No. 75, .25; No. 76, .75; No. 77, .25; No. 78, .75; No. 79, .25; No. 80, .75; No. 81, .25; No. 82, .75; No. 83, .25; No. 84, .75; No. 85, .25; No. 86, .75; No. 87, .25; No. 88, .75; No. 89, .25; No. 90, .75; No. 91, .25; No. 92, .75; No. 93, .25; No. 94, .75; No. 95, .25; No. 96, .75; No. 97, .25; No. 98, .75; No. 99, .25; No. 100, .75.

Manitoba flour—1st pat, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per barrel; 2nd pat, \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$3; straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.
Cheese—New large, 20c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 22c to 23c; Old large, 30c; twins, 32c; Stiltons, 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36c to 37c; ordinary creamery prints, 34c to 35c; dairy, 24c to 25c; cooking, 22c; Eggs—New large, loose, 32c; new large, in cartons, 36c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c; Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 40c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 22c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2c to 11c per lb.; 3-2 1/2-lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25c to 27c; cooked hams, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$35.50; heavyweight rolls, \$32.50.

Lard—Pure tines, 18 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening, tines, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 17 1/2c.

Heavy beef steers, \$7.50 to \$8.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, springers, choice, \$8 to \$10; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7.50; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$14.50; do, com., \$7.50 to \$12; lambs, spring, ench., \$10 to \$12.50; sheep, choice, light, \$8 to \$10; do, choice, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; do, culls and bucks, \$4 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75; do, f.o.b., \$10; do, country points, \$9.75.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.03; Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 68 to 70c.

MONTREAL.
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IN RABBITBORO
THE PUPILS KNOW SUCH A VARIETY OF ANIMALS NOW! DICK DUMBBUNNY TELLS THE MAYOR SIX ANIMALS WHICH LIVE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

SIX POLAR BEARS!

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The total value of production of fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1922, comprising fish marketed for consumption, fresh and canned, cured and otherwise prepared, was \$10,207,444, an increase over the previous year of \$428,821, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Cod, with \$3,555,727; lobsters, with \$2,913,087; mackerel, with \$1,129,104, and haddock, with \$934,138, together contributed 83 per cent of the total value of production for 1922.

Fredericton, N.B.—Representatives of European capitalists were in conference with Premier P. J. Veniot here recently with the idea of finding locations for the establishment of pulp and paper industries, as a result of recent announcements of the possible early development of the Grand Falls on the St. John river by the Province of New Brunswick. In addition to the money already spent by private interests in developing the Grand Falls, the Government has announced its intention of expending approximately \$1,000,000 for further development.

Quebec, Que.—It has been decided that the policy adopted last year by Hon. J. E. Proulx, Minister of Colonization, of building small houses on settlers' lots in certain colonization areas will be resumed this season. The intention of the Government is to erect inexpensive, but comfortable houses on some lots so that the settlers can start early agricultural work on their settlements. Last year the experiment was started in the Matapedia Valley and also in some sections of the Abitibi.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Approximately ten thousand sheep which were fatten-

SPRING SHOWERS WELCOMED BY WEST

Seeding Well Under Way With Grain Above Ground in Chinook District.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Seeding of wheat is about thirty per cent. completed in Alberta, according to reports reaching Winnipeg. About 75 per cent. seeding is completed in Southern Alberta, but it is just getting well started in the North. Conditions in Saskatchewan are somewhat different from previous years. The northern part of the province was the first to get on the land this year. Thirty per cent. of the seeding has been completed in the Carrot River Valley, while grain is above ground in the Chinook district, west of Saskatoon, and along the Alberta border.

In Manitoba seeding has been general in the Dauphin country for ten days, while in the southern part of the province, which is usually the most advanced, work on the land is just beginning. Floods have prevented farmers from getting to work around Morden and Emerson, where, in ordinary years, the seeding would have been completed by this time.

Reports state that all parts of southern Alberta were visited by a splendid rain on Sunday afternoon and night. At Lethbridge the precipitation measured .36 inch, but some districts report heavier rain, while there was no part that was not visited.

It was the finest spring rain in years, but it did not come before it was needed, especially in districts east of Lethbridge, where some farmers were delaying seeding because the soil was too dry.

Medicine Hat had both rain and snow, but the total precipitation was heavier than at Lethbridge, being .50 inch. Calgary has .12 inch, while Edmonton, in which district conditions are very dry, only .04 inch was recorded, this falling in the form of snow.

Altogether Sundays' rain brightens prospects in southern Alberta very considerably.

COVER WIDTH OF U.S. WITHIN 27 HOURS

Two American Airmen Establish Record in Flight from New York to San Diego.

A despatch from San Diego says:—Lieutenant A. Macready and Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelly, the United States premier airmen, came home from New York on Thursday in 26 hours, 50 minutes and 38 seconds.

Riding with the speed of the wind, battling like heroes at the very outset of the start to repair a broken wing regulator the two master airmen not only won that for which air navigators have striven for during the last ten years, but they carried a mile in the hall of fame that will stand for time immemorial.

Macready and Kelly topped a series of sensational flights by Thursday's spanning the continent without a stop, establishing a new world's record for distance, and bringing with them not only a thermos bottle full of New York's coffee, still hot, but New York newspapers, fresh from the presses.

The official figures are as follows: Time of start from Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, 12.36.18 p.m.; eastern standard, western Union time; time of landing at Rockwell Field, 15.36.56.2.5 p.m., Pacific Coast time. Actual time of flying between Hazelhurst Field and Rockwell Field, 26 hours 57 minutes 38.2.5 seconds. Approximate distance covered 2,625 miles.

Airplane Makes 400-Mile Trip to Save Woman's Life

A despatch from Balboa says:—An airplane flight of 400 miles, in response to her husband's call of distress, may save the life of Mrs. Helen Gaige, assistant curator of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. She is now in the hospital and is resting well, but there is danger that tetanus will develop.

Mrs. Gaige and her husband, Fred N. Gaige, have been in Panama for several weeks collecting reptiles and insects for the museum. Two days ago, in the Province of Chiriqui, Mrs. Gaige accidentally shot herself in the hand, losing a finger. Her husband, fearing tetanus, telegraphed to friends in Panama City for aid and the American authorities despatched two airplanes from France Field, Cristobal to Chiriqui. A plane returned with Mrs. Gaige, making the round trip in six hours.

Western Border Bandits Met by Machine Guns

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Along with the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Manitoba will take active means to prevent border banditry this summer. A fleet of fast and especially constructed motor cars, machine guns, saved-off shot guns, heavy calibre rifles and tear bombs will be used by the provincial police border patrol, while a motorcycle squad will be maintained. The patrol has been reorganized and a secret service organization has been built up for the purpose of getting information of intended raids. Provincial Police Commissioner H. J. Martin has issued instructions to "shoot to kill," and all motor cars falling to stop when ordered to do so, will be fired on. Last year the southern portion of the province was terrorized by safe-blowing and hold-up episodes.

HOW DO YOU DO, MAYOR LOP? I'M SO GLAD YOU CAME IN TODAY—WE ARE JUST HAVING SUCH AN INTERESTING LESSON—



WE'RE STUDYING THE ANIMALS WHO LIVE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD—



THE PUPILS KNOW SUCH A VARIETY OF ANIMALS NOW! DICK DUMBBUNNY TELLS THE MAYOR SIX ANIMALS WHICH LIVE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS—



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