

EXPERTS WILL FIX MINIMUM ENEMY MUST PAY

Official Note Gives Decisions of the Hythe Conference.

ENFORCE TREATY

And Germany to Discharge Her Obligations to Allies.

Hythe, England, cable says: Premier Lloyd George, Premier Millerand and their advisers conferred here this morning, the meeting lasting until nearly 1 o'clock. After the conference Premier Millerand and his suite left for home.

An official statement issued at the close of the conference said:

"The British and French Governments recognize, on the one hand, that it is to the general interest that reparation for losses and damages caused by the war should be secured as soon as possible, and on the other hand, that it is necessary resources should be made effectively available without delay; and, on the other hand, that it is desirable that Germany should be put in a position to regain her financial autonomy by speedy fulfillment of her obligations.

"The two Governments are further of the opinion that in order to provide a solution for the economic difficulties which are gravely weighing upon the general situation of the world, and in order to mark a definite beginning of the era of peace, it is important to arrive at a settlement which shall embrace the whole body of the international liabilities which have been left as a legacy of the war, and which shall at the same time ensure a parallel liquidation of the inter-allied war debt and of reparation of the debts of the Central Empires.

TO FIX MINIMUM TOTAL

"Accordingly, experts from each of the two countries will be charged to prepare immediately for examination by their Government proposals for fixing the minimum total of the German debt which shall be capable of acceptance by the allies and at the same time be compatible with Germany's capacity to pay; to determine the method of payment and capitalization of Germany's debt which will be best calculated to ensure realization of the general principle above expressed, and to establish conditions for division between the allies of the payment made by Germany in accordance with agreements which, in the case of certain countries, are already in force and which remain to be definitely settled in the case of the other allied countries."

Premier Lloyd George was not sufficiently well to accompany M. Millerand to Folkestone, but the utmost cordiality marked their adieu. M. Millerand expressed his hearty thanks to Sir Philip Sassoon, at whose residence the conference was held, for his hospitality.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, arrived at Hythe this morning and attended the conference. There was a full discussion at Saturday morning's meeting of the premiers and their aides regarding the financial questions at issue, and an agreement on general principles was reached.

The meeting was regarded by both the British and French representatives as most satisfactory.

It is stated that the note informing the Germans of the postponement of the Spa meeting will explain the object and range of the conference so precisely that no misrepresentation regarding it will be possible during the German election campaign.

The question of the disarmament of Germany was also discussed by the premiers.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement issued to the correspondents here with regard to the morning conference said in part: "It was agreed that there was no question of varying the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty is to be maintained in full force and virtue. It was also agreed that the demands under the disarmament clauses shall be enforced in particular, and that the enforcement shall not be postponed until after the meeting at Spa.

"In other words, the question of disarmament will not be discussed at the Spa conference and the postponement will not interfere with the measures of the allies and their determination to enforce the clauses for disarmament."

Premier Millerand's reparation proposals are described as provisional, and their object is first to submit them to the scrutiny of the financial experts of the two Governments. Regarding these proposals the official statement adds:

"This does not mean that the treaty will be altered. It simply means that the allies will proceed on the basis that a judgment has been obtained against Germany and that she is under obligations to pay. It is only a question of how she will pay."

After the morning session Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand motored to Canterbury Cathedral, while the British and French financial Ministers with their advisers, went into conference.

A supplementary official statement

said the proceedings at Spa would not be confined to a discussion of financial questions, but would deal with every infraction of the Peace Treaty.

London, May 16.—The Central News says that an agreement was reached on the coal question at the Franco-British Conference in Hythe, by which France will receive 45 per cent. of the coal exported from England. The rate will remain unchanged, the Central News adds, but by a scheme of rearrangement of freightage certain economies will be effected.

Boulogne, May 16.—Premier Millerand arrived here from Hythe at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon. He said France and Great Britain had agreed upon fundamental principles, and that the amount of indemnity and details concerning execution of the treaty would be presented to the conference. The latter, he added, after final examination, will adopt definite conclusions which will be presented to the Germans at the Spa conference.

CANONIZATION OF JOAN OF ARC

Great Ceremony by Pope at St. Peter's.

70,000 at It, Including Her Line.

Rome cable: The canonization of Joan of Arc, the French heroine, was celebrated by Pope Benedict this morning in St. Peter's. It was the greatest and most impressive function performed in the historic Basilica for several centuries past.

The interior of St. Peter's was lighted by thousands of incandescent bulbs and the soft radiance of innumerable wax candles, the flickering of which added fascinating beauty to the scene. The enormous pillars of the Basilica were decorated with priceless ancient crimson damask, and pictures of Joan of Arc were prominently displayed. A passage was kept open in the middle of the Basilica for the Pope's procession to the high altar, behind which the Pope's throne was erected, having a small tribune for the Pope's family. Another tribune that attracted much attention, contained 140 descendants of the family of Joan of Arc. These, belonging to all ranks of life and coming from all parts of France, had for the most part never met each other before. Three times as many applied for seats as relatives of Joan of Arc's family, but their claims were not admitted.

Further along there was a tribune for the Roman aristocracy, the Knights of Malta, headed by Count Lambertucci, the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See and aspirant mission headed by Gabriel Hanotaux, sent by the French republic. The dependence tribune, which glittered with uniforms and decorations of all kinds, contained among others the Duke of Vendôme, Princess Irene Alexandrovna, Princess Joussovitch, Prince Theodore Alexandrovitch and Prince Miguel of Braganza.

Diego von Bergen, the German Ambassador to the Vatican, made his first appearance at a function. He wore evening dress, in striking contrast to the gorgeous uniforms of the other representatives. From 60,000 to 70,000 persons were present at the canonization ceremonies.

The vast temple was filled from dawn with the crowd which had gathered from all parts of the world.

The Pontiff was received at the entrance to the Basilica by Cardinal Merry del Val, Arch-priest of St. Peter's with the Vatican chapter. The choir sang "Tu Es Petrus" while the faithful sank to their knees, but did not allow any details of the magnificent procession to pass unobserved.

NEW EPIDEMIC HURTS FRANCE

Paris cable: France is suffering from a peculiar affliction and the authorities, as well as medical men and social economists, are much concerned about it.

"An epidemic of girl babies is sweeping over the country," as a certain magistrate put it, "as a certain epidemic put it."

Naturally, France, whose man power was so greatly reduced by the war, desires that many more boy babies than girls should come into her world.

BRITISH FOOD COST

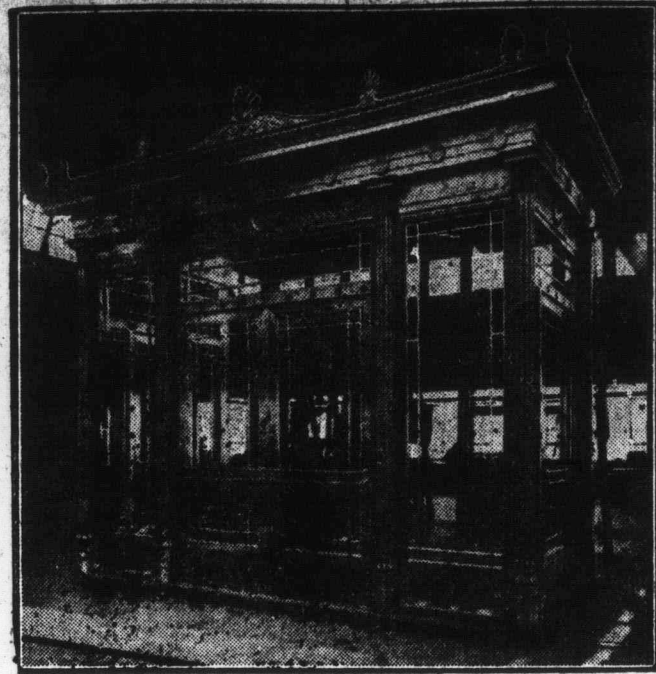
Now 146 P. C. Above Pre-War Level.

London cable: The cost of food up to now had arisen to 146 per cent. above the pre-war level, and there is a prospect of its going still higher, says Charles A. McCurdy, Minister of Food, in an official statement, issued to-night.

Mr. McCurdy, however, points out that the price of food in England is still lower than in France, Italy and Sweden, and says it is not much higher than in the United States.

The Labor Gazette estimates that the cost of living, including food, clothing, fuel, light and rents is now 141 per cent. over that before the war.

A total of \$6,047,010.12 in surplus stores was disposed of by the various Government departments through the War Purchasing Commission between December 1st, 1918, and March 31st, 1920.



MANITOBA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ENTRANCE. Taking in all about ten tons of bronze and costing about \$20,000, this rather massive entrance for the new Manitoba Parliament Buildings in Winnipeg has just been constructed at the Canadian Allies Chalmers Co., and will shortly be shipped in sections to the Prairie Province. It is finished in bronze both on the inside and outside and is quite imposing in appearance.

Extravagance Ending, and Prices Will Drop

New York, May 16.—Telegraphic reports to the Evening Sun from the leading industrial centres where the necessities of life are produced are to the effect that the crest of the high prices has been reached in the United States and in many instances passed. Nowhere is there found an indication that prices will be higher next fall and winter than they are now, and in most places it is indicated that a reduction is certain to come.

COAL FAMINE IS ALL MERELY TALK FIRM TO CRUSH IRISH TERROR

Commissioner Carvell So Declares at Ottawa.

At Hearing On the Freight Charges.

Ottawa, May 16.—A large number of coal dealers from various parts of Canada appeared before the Board of Railway Commissioners this afternoon protesting against the action of the railway companies which bring coal from the United States and demand that the freight charges on the Canadian portion of the haul should be paid in United States money. The dealers do not object to paying the United States exchange rate on the coal, but take exception to the border, but take exception to the paying the Grand Trunk and other roads approximately \$1.10 for every dollar in Canadian money they are entitled to under the freight tariff in this country for the balance of the trip.

The representatives of the G. T. R. pointed out that they were collecting in United States money in obedience of the United States Commission, and did not think there was any other way out of it. The hearing adjourned until next week, and in the meantime the coal dealers and railway representatives will get together and try to arrange some compromise.

Commissioner Goodeve suggested that it might be necessary to lower the freight tariff to counteract the difference in exchange.

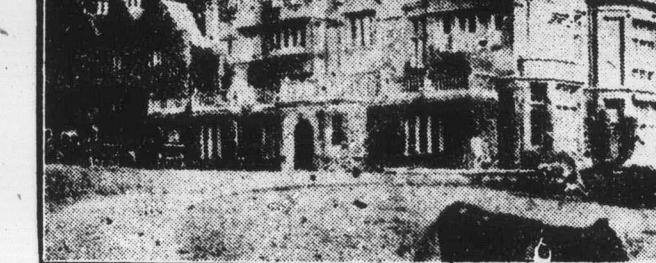
Chief Commissioner Carvell said he had received scores of telegrams predicting a coal famine in Ontario this fall. He was wondering whether it was a real famine or whether it was those buying coal refused to pay the prices asked.

Mr. H. A. Harrington, the Fuel Controller for Ontario, stated the comfort and even safety of Ontario depended on the getting of coal.

"Can you get the coal if you pay the price?" asked Mr. Carvell.

"Then this talk of coal famine is only talk."

Cries of "No! no!" came from the coal men present.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S HOME. This beautiful Old Country building near Ramsay, England, is of unique interest, in view of the Centenary of Florence Nightingale celebrated on May 12. To this heroic figure of the Crimean War belongs the honor of raising nursing from drudgery to the rank of a profession.

LESS WHEAT IS WINTER-KILLED EXPLAINS ORDER OF WHEAT BOARD

Best Ever Recorded, is This Spring Showing.

Seeding Never Later—Fast Growth Likely.

Ottawa report: The first crop report of the season for 1920 was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It deals with the winter killing of fall-sown wheat, the condition of fall wheat and of hay and clover meadows and the progress of spring seed, the report being compiled from the returns of crop correspondents from all parts of Canada on April 30.

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, the proportion of fall-sown wheat that has been killed is reported to be very small, amounting, in fact, to not more than 4 per cent. of the area sown. This is the smallest proportion on record.

Deducting the areas reported as winter killed, representing four per cent., or 28,700 acres, in Ontario; one per cent., or 400 acres, in Alberta, and four per cent., or 600 acres, in British Columbia, the total reduction by winter killing is 29,700 acres, leaving 740,300 acres as the area of fall wheat to be harvested for 1920, as compared with 672,793 acres, the finally estimated harvest area of 1919. The average condition of fall wheat on April 30 last was 98 per cent., representing the promise of a yield 2 per cent. below the average of the ten years 1910-1919.

The condition on April 30 was 98 per cent. for both Ontario and Alberta, and 95 per cent. for British Columbia. The seeding season this year is later than in any previous year, since annual systematic records were begun by the Census and Statistics Office, in 1910.

The ground was reported as very moist, and several days' sunshine were requisite to get it into good condition. In Ontario about 23 per cent., or nearly one-quarter, of the total seeding of wheat and 19 per cent. of oats and barley had been done by April 30. In Manitoba and Alberta wet and cold weather and in Saskatchewan snow falls and frosty nights have prevailed, so that in the Prairie Provinces very little seeding of wheat had been accomplished in April, and practically none of oats and barley. Such a state of backwardness is rare in the Prairie Provinces, as usually from 40 to 50 per cent. of seeding is done in April.

SWORDS OF HONOR

And Freedom of London, to Jellicoe and French.

London cable says: With full civil ceremonial Admiral Jellicoe and Viscount French to-day received swords of honor and the freedom of the city of London. The Duke of Connaught and Marshal Haig attended. Admiral Jellicoe, returning thanks, paid a great tribute to the Dominions' naval services. Their splendid gallantry, sacrifice and endurance had made the British Mercantile Marine famous throughout history, he said.

Lord French replying, said when he went to France he hoped to remain until "we had won the victory," which he never doubted would be "ours."

"It is too early to pronounce a verdict on the great factors and characters of the war," he proceeded: "Our deeds will be judged calmly and faithfully at the bar of history. To that great tribunal I am only too willing to leave the duty of assessing our merits and demerits. The great lesson is that indecision and vacillation always end in disaster."

Lord French added that the Germans made a cardinal mistake in failing to seize the channel ports, which might have prolonged the war.

FARM EXPERTS

Will Convene in Ottawa in June.

Ottawa report: L. S. Clinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has been elected the first president of the Canadian Society of Economic Agriculturists, H. Barton, professor of animal husbandry, Macdonald College, Quebec, vice-president; and L. H. Newman, secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association, honorary secretary-treasurer.

This society has been in process of organization since October of last year, and will hold its first convention at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on June 2, 3 and 4. A particularly interesting and attractive programme has been completed, some of the principal speakers being: Dr. James W. Robertson, Dr. H. J. Griesdale, Dr. M. Cumming, Prof. H. Barton, President Clinck, Prof. J. W. Crow, Dr. W. F. Thompson, Dean Rutherford, Dean Howes, President Reynolds, Dr. F. C. Harrison, Hon. J. E. Caron, Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Tom Moore and Hon. S. F. Tolmie.

The membership of the society is now approximately four hundred. Official delegates from the various provinces of the Dominion have already been appointed.

INTO PERSIA NOW.

Russ Bolsheviks Cross the Frontier.

London, May 16.—It is announced that the Bolsheviks have appeared at Astara and crossed the Persian frontier, says a dispatch to the London Times from Teheran, under date of May 11. The dispatch adds that the Bolsheviks said that they had no quarrel with Persia, but that the British troops must be withdrawn.

Astara is a small town in the south-east corner of Trans-Caucasia on the Caspian Sea.

No Gain to Millers, Says Secretary.

They Must Pay Increased Price.

Toronto report: An explanation of the changes in flour prices made under Order No. 97, of the Canadian Wheat Board, is given by Mr. C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, in the following statement:

"Both millers and flour buyers are inquiring where they stand in view of the advance in the price of 35 cents a bushel on western wheat, and 40 cents a bushel on Ontario wheat, under Order No. 97, of the Canadian Wheat Board. As the matter is of public interest, it is important that the order should be understood by those affected by it.

"Order No. 97 is a re-issue, with certain modifications to meet changed conditions, of Order No. 92, issued on the 18th day of February, and under both these orders, millers are compelled to pay any advance that may take place in the cost of the wheat, made by the orders of the board, on not only all the wheat, but all the flour on hand not shipped, the date of change was made.

"Accordingly, on Monday morning, every miller was compelled to put up Manitoba flour \$1.47, and Ontario flour \$1.70 per barrel, or lose the difference, because the wheat to make a barrel of flour cost him that much more.

"This was clearly pointed out in a circular letter sent to the members of the Dominion Millers' Association on the 21st of February last, referring to Regulation No. 92, reading in part as follows:

"As far as the miller is concerned the price he has paid for his wheat, will not be fixed, but the price will be whatever price is in effect under the regulations of the board, at the time the flour, bran and shorts are actually shipped."

"Millers could not make sales at fixed prices for future delivery unless they disregarded the orders of the board and to prevent any misunderstanding in this respect, some of the big milling companies at least have had slips printed, which they attach to each order, reading: 'This sale is made subject to any change in price of wheat, made by order of the Wheat Board.'

"No other course was open for the millers, as since the first of the year few millers in Canada have held their own on their millin operations, as a majority have been shut down most of the time.

"There appears to be a general opinion that millers benefit by the advance in the price of wheat, but this is wrong, as exactly the contrary is the case, because flour always advances slower than wheat and some buyers refuse to take their purchases at the advanced prices till they have used up the stocks bought at lower figures, consequently milling is at a standstill for some time after each advance in wheat.

"The milling industry is in the unfortunate position that as nearly all their employees are skilled workers, the mills have to retain them under pay, even if they have no work for them to do, as otherwise they would be unobtainable when business improves, so it is the custom of the milling industry to keep their help all the year round except their day labor, of which comparatively little is employed.

"As even if the miller had the flour ground on Saturday, but not shipped out, he had to pay the increased cost of wheat as above; only dealers or others that had stocks of flour on hand or shipped, could advance resulting from the increased price of wheat, which, as pointed out, would amount to \$1.47 per barrel on Manitoba flour and \$1.70 per barrel on Ontario flour, after allowing for the increased price for bran and shorts, of \$3 per ton."

TRADE BOOMS

Increase of \$32,633,172 in April, 1920.

Ottawa, May 16.—(By the Canadian Press.)—An increase of \$32,633,172 in the grand total of Canadian trade for the month of April, the first month of the new financial year, as compared with April, 1919, is shown by the trade statement issued to-day from the Customs Department. The trade of Canada during the past month reached a total value of \$154,161,134.00, as compared with \$121,527,962 for the same month a year ago.

MARRIAGE SERVICE.

British Brides Must Still "Love, Honor and Obey."

London cable says: Another attempt to alter the "causes for which matrimony was ordained" has been defeated by the Lower House of Convocation.

The Dean of Canterbury moved to give first place to a solemn promise between the contracting pair "to love, comfort and help each other through life." He argued the tone of the present marriage service does not correspond with the feelings of women nowadays.

However, for the present, women will have to continue to "love, honor and obey."