

GERMANY'S FIRST PAYMENT IS IN CURRENCY OF ALL POWERS

Some Bills of Exchange and Cheques With Cash go to Make Up the Equivalent of 150,000,000 Gold Marks Offered by Berlin to Reparations Commission.

A despatch from Paris says: Germany's first payment of the equivalent of 150,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission will be made up as follows: \$11,675,000, 3,500,000 pounds sterling, 22,000,000 French francs, 4,000,000 Swiss francs, 12,000,000 Belgian francs, 2,000,000 Dutch florins, 6,500,000 Danish crowns, 3,000,000 Swedish crowns, 3,500,000 Norwegian crowns, 8,500,000 pesetas and 10,000,000 gold marks.

The 10,000,000 gold marks possibly will be sent to the United States, as there the gold would have its greatest value. The Germans have not yet notified the commission when they will deliver this first installment.

These amounts do not represent all cash or currency, but only in part, the balance being bills of exchange, which may be converted immediately into cash and cheques reckoned at the rate of exchange obtaining on May 13.

The official announcement by the Reparations Commission that Germany would place at its disposal 150,000,000 gold marks, and had promised to pay the balance of the one billion due before May 31, is greeted with undisguised, but somewhat guarded, satisfaction by the French press. The announcement was made too late for editorial comment in the morning papers, but among the evening papers, *The Temps* says: "It is likely that the first billion will be applied as a guarantee fund to pledge the annual interest on the first issue of bonds by the German Government, which Germany must remit before July 1 to the amount of 12,000,000,000 gold marks, and which thus might be offered immediately to the international public."

POLAND RESPECTS VERSAILLES PACT

Premier Witos Justified Attitude of His Country's Government.

A despatch from Warsaw says: Premier Witos, speaking in the Diet on Thursday, declared the speeches of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, on the Silesian situation, had caused the Polish people much sorrow. He displayed German text books to refute the statement of Mr. Lloyd George that the population of Upper Silesia was German, declaring they admitted the population to be of Polish race and language.

The Premier said Poland would respect the treaty of Versailles, but asked that the part of Upper Silesia bordering Poland be joined to her, in accordance with the desire of the people of that region. By revivifying, M. Witos declared, the Poles of Upper Silesia did not intend to face the Allies with an accomplished fact, but were prompted by despair and the fear of being put under German domination in opposition to their will.

M. Witos justified the attitude of the Polish Government in the measures taken to calm Upper Silesia and end the insurrectionary movement. He asserted its efforts had met with success, for the general strike had ended, the workmen had resumed work and in some districts complete pacification had been effected.

Hon. Walter Long Accepts Viscounty

A despatch from London says: The acceptance by the Right Hon. Walter Long of a Viscounty involves a by-election at St. George's, Westminster, one of the safest Tory seats almost from time immemorial. It is believed that Mr. Long accepted the offer of a Peerage with hesitancy, his inclinations being entirely for the retention of his seat in the Commons. His personality in public life has been one of the most acceptable to all parties. Some years ago, returning from a trip to Canada, he declared that the Dominion not only claimed a share in the fleet, but meant to help pay for it.

Rioting in City of Belfast.

A despatch from Belfast says: There was wild rioting throughout the city of Belfast on Thursday night. On Shankhill Road, a Unionist was shot and seriously wounded. In East Belfast the Sinn Feiners clashed with Nationalist forces. There were three casualties. The part of the City Hall which has been designated as the meeting place of the new Ulster Parliament was blown up with bombs at midnight.

The British Army in Germany is being supplied with Canadian fish as the result of a contract awarded by the War Office to Major Hugh Green, late director of fish supplies to the Canadian Army. It is understood that Canadian fish may later appear on the British naval menus.

Britain's Idle Total Two and Half Million

A despatch from London says: It is estimated that the workers in the Birmingham district have lost ten million pounds sterling in wages through the miners' strike.

Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, states that the number of wholly and partially unemployed in the United Kingdom now totals over two and a half million. Nevertheless, a pit pony race meeting at Doncaster was attended by 30,000 idle miners.

A large body of strikers are assisting the police as special constables.

Canada Resumes Sugar Trade With Britain

A despatch from London says: Despite trade condition of unprecedented depression here, a shipment of Canadian sugar, from St. John for Manchester, has just been landed by one of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine boats, and another is on its way to this side. This marks the resumption of a trade which promised well after the armistice, when large orders were taken in the United Kingdom by Canadian refiners. The movement was killed by the imposition of an embargo on Canadian sugar exports.

Governor-General Unveils Sundial

A despatch from Ottawa says: History repeated itself on Thursday afternoon, and once more there stands on Parliament Hill a sundial on the spot where years ago, when Ottawa was Bytown, Col. John By placed a sundial to keep time for the men working on the Rideau Canal. The dial was unveiled by his Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. The sundial was restored by the Historic Landmarks Association.

First Mail of Season Leaves Yukon

A despatch from Dawson, Y. T., says: The first mail of the year for the outside world left here on Wednesday by launch, marking the opening of navigation on the Yukon River.

The steamship "M. S. Doffar" has arrived at Vancouver after completing a 26,000-mile around-the-world trip. This ship sailed from Vancouver on October 9th, 1920, and it is claimed to be the first around-the-world trip made by a ship flying the Canadian flag.

In the estimates for government expenditures during the coming year just brought forth by the Ontario Government, there is an item for one million dollars for the establishment of a provincial cement plant. According to plans, the new plant will have an annual capacity of 300,000 barrels.



Canadian News in Brief

Dawson, Y.T.—A resolution urging the Federal Government to extend the Yukon trunk road and telegraph system to Fort Norman oil fields in the Mackenzie Valley was unanimously adopted by the Yukon Legislature. The present system, the resolution states, now reaches within 360 miles of Fort Norman, thus necessitating building only the last remaining link to give through connections to the coast of Skagway, where large liners ply, connecting with Prince Rupert and Vancouver, the year round.

Victoria, B.C.—It is estimated that the 1921 apple crop of British Columbia will exceed that of 1920 by 7,000 cars, and that the harvesting expenses will be reduced 30 to 40 per cent.

Vancouver, B.C.—Fruit pulp from British Columbia to the United Kingdom is a new feature in shipments outboard from this port. On the S.S. "Moordijk," which left here recently, there were two tons of fruit pulp as a sample shipment.

Edmonton, Alta.—An entire carload of modern cyanide mining machinery has reached the city for the Aurous Gold Mining Company of Great Slave Lake. The plant is valued at \$10,000 and will go forward to Fort McMurray, where scows have been constructed to float it to its destination. A complete oil well drilling outfit is being sent forward by the same company for their claims on Great Slave Lake. The president of the company is bringing twelve miners with him from Seattle.

Edmonton, Alta.—A company of eastern investors already holding several thousand acres of leases in the neighborhood of the town of Hudson's Hope, will send in a drill this summer, and if prospects are favorable, will follow it by sending in additional drilling equipment for work in the neighboring fields.

Regina, Sask.—There are now 141 agricultural societies with charters and eleven unchartered, in this province, according to the report on the work of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. The department co-operated in 140 summer exhibitions and conducted 34 ploughing matches. There were 32 competitions for standing crops, nine for summer-fallow and four for seed drilling. The department also took part in six spring stallion shows and 21 co-operative sales of livestock, while 44 seed fairs were conducted.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company has started construction of new elevators at Hodgeville and Spalding. Other elevators will be erected at various points in the province during this summer by the company. Both these elevators will have a total capacity of 70 tons per day, the mills along the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at Weymouth, Wolfville, Hartville and Bear River have a total daily output of about 170 wet tons.

Canada leads in popularity among the applicants in the British Isles for free passages under the scheme of State-aided emigration for ex-service men and women. Of the applications received up to the end of the year, totaling 84,000, the largest individual total was 32,857, who desired to make their homes in Canada. Australia came next with 23,267.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Linsed and Fibre Company at Stony Mountain are purchasing several tractors and will break about 3,000 acres of land this season, to be put into flax.

Winnipeg, Man.—Building permits issued in the four Western Provinces during the past week totalled \$2,186,700, according to MacLean's construction report. Of this amount, Manitoba's share is \$149,800; Saskatchewan, \$619,100; Alberta, \$428,800; and British Columbia, \$991,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—More than one hundred prospectors and their parties have already invaded the Kasabian district, Quebec, where gold has been discovered on the Joint farm. The prospecting district is extended over an area of at least ten square miles. More than 5,000 acres have already been registered in the immediate neighborhood of the Joint farm. Robert Joint, Jr., on whose farm the first strikes were made, is making arrangements to commence actual operations on his claim.

Montreal, Que.—Conducted parties of immigrants is the order of the day. On board the Canadian Pacific steamer "Scandinavian" which arrived recently from Antwerp, were fifty Dutch farmers, a land party, bound for Ontario and the Canadian West. On the "Metagama" of the same company was a party of sixty English girls traveling under the auspices of the Overseas Settlement Board, and a party of about the same size of experienced agriculturists bound for western farms.

Fredericton, N.B.—The re-opening of the New Brunswick Agent-General's office in London is now being considered by Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier of this province, who is now in London. At one time all the Canadian provinces were represented in the Empire's capital, but at the present time only Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia still have their own offices.

Moncton, N.B.—Steps were taken at a meeting here of representatives of the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests to form a maritime development association on lines similar to the Western Canada Colonization Association. The initiative of this movement was taken by the business men of the Maritimes.

Halifax, N.S.—The pulp and paper mills in the province are showing activity, and with the opening of the plant of Clarke Bros. at Bear River with an output of 70 tons per day, the mills along the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at Weymouth, Wolfville, Hartville and Bear River have a total daily output of about 170 wet tons.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL REMAIN MISTRESS OF THE SEAS

Four Battleships of Greatest Power Form Part of New Naval Estimates—Only One Submarine Called For.

A despatch from Washington says: The British Navy intends to retain its position as the world's most powerful naval force under the new naval estimates. Four battleships of the largest dimensions are to be built in the private dockyards of the Vickers, Armstrong and Fairfield Shipbuilding Companies and the Royal Naval Dockyard at Portsmouth, according to information from an official source.

Not a single aircraft carrier is called for under these estimates, and only one submarine is to be commenced.

This single submarine is clearly to be of an experimental type, probably of the submarine battleship type, because only one is to be built, and submarines have always been built in types of from five to twenty vessels each in the past. A mine-layer is also provided for.

While nothing is definitely known as to the features of the battleships it is confidently expected in official quarters that they will exceed the battle cruiser "Hood" in size. In the matter of speed it is certain that they will be built to make 23 knots or better, as all nations are building battleships of this speed.

It is regarded possible that the new British ships will carry from six to eight eighteen-inch guns, although older officers declare that ten fifteen-inch guns of 45 calibre are preferable to the eighteen-inch guns. The fifteen-inch guns have been very successful weapons, in fact the most successful of all large naval ordnance to date. They fire a projectile of about 2,000 pounds and have a range which exceeds the maximum visibility. The secondary battery will consist of the new six-inch guns.

A new feature of these ships is in the torpedo battery. No submerged torpedo tubes are to be placed, as in a submarine. This is a radical departure from modern practice, dictated by the failure of the torpedo to perform properly when discharged from an under-water tube during the war.

The British already possess ten first-class battleships. When these new ships are complete the total will be fourteen. At present there is not a first-class battleship in the United States navy. Japan is the only other nation to have such ships in commission. However, she is supposed to have further vessels under construction and is to lay down still further vessels as soon as the vessels now building are launched that the slips be available for new construction.

The cost of building the ships provided in the new estimates will be around \$2,000,000, and this sum is in addition to the expenses of maintaining the largest navy in the world. The United States is not expected to spend more than twice this for both construction and upkeep. In this the British appreciation of sea power is quite apparent.

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The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85; No. 2 Northern, \$1.83; No. 3 Northern, \$1.78; No. 4, \$1.66.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 45¢; No. 3 CW, 41¢; extra No. 1 feed, 41¢; No. 1 feed, 39¢; No. 2 feed, 37¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77¢; No. 4 CW, 72¢; rejected, 61¢; feed, 60¢.
All the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c, nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.60, per car lot; No. 3 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.50; second pat., \$10; bulk seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$7; bulk seaboard.
Millfeed—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$29; shorts, per ton, \$26 to \$31; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag. All of the above in store at Fort William.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$21 to \$23.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New large, 19 to 20c; twins, 19½ to 20½; triplets, 20 to 21c; old large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Scotland, 22 to 23c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 25c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 29 to 30c; cooking, 18c.
Margarine—25 to 26c.
Eggs—New laid, 29 to 30c; new laid, in cartons, 33 to 34c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$2.90 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Lima, Managacat, 7 to 8c; California Lima, 10 to 12c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 21 to 22c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 39c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 29 to 30c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 42c; special brand breakfast bacon, 46 to 48c; backs, plain, bone in, 43 to 44c; boneless, 46 to 50c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19c; clear bellies, 16 to 17c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 13½ to 14½c; prints, 15 to 15½c. Shortening tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14 to 14½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$7 to \$8; butchers'

Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 59 to 60c; do, No. 3, 54 to 55c. Flour—Man., \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$22 to \$23. Cheese, finest easterns, 15-1-16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 26½ to 27c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c. Veal calves, \$7; choice milk-fed calves, \$8.75. Spring lambs, \$6 to \$8.

Automobile Lavatory Fixed to Running Board.
Soon, perhaps, automobiles will be furnished with all the comforts of a home. Already they have been equipped with sleeping quarters, and now there is available a lavatory. The auto lavatory includes a water reservoir, a basin, a faucet, a towel holder, and a soap dish. It is carried on the running board of the car, to which it is bolted, and when not in use, the basin folds up against the water reservoir, where it can be locked.

Upper Silesians Urged to Resume Work
A despatch from London says: Information received in official circles regarding Upper Silesia states that the Polish Consul-General at Butten has informed the Inter-Allied-Plebiscite Commission that Adelbert Korfanty has issued a proclamation to the people of Upper Silesia to surrender their arms, resume work and avoid military contact with the Germans. He declares also that 10,000 men have been demobilized.

In an interview with the London Times, Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, takes an optimistic view of the commercial situation in Canada. Sir Vincent declares that general conditions are on the whole very satisfactory, though there has been in some cases an accumulation of high priced stocks which will have to be liquidated, probably with some losses, before normal conditions return.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit

