

BRITISH COAL MINERS DROP TOOLS AND THREATEN TO FLOOD MINES

Emergency Act Invoked to Meet Industrial Crisis—Feared That General Strike May Bring About a National Calamity.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application.

Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor-Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been

made toward a solution of the problems.

The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while everyone admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, but neither the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

No strike can ameliorate such a situation, but it can certainly make it worse.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the engineers and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the war wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure of the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.



A FLYING AMBULANCE This latest British aeroplane ambulance is capable of carrying four patients. The picture shows a patient being admitted to the cabin.

The Silesian Tangle.

As the average man read the results of the balloting in Upper Silesia and noted that the Germans polled about 60 per cent. of the vote, said average man settled back with the idea that one troublesome post-war matter had been cleared up. Wherein the average man seems to have been mistaken. Upper Silesia is not to be denied her "piece in the sun" of the world's news. Instead of settling the matter, it seems that the plebiscite throws the whole situation into a tangle that must finally be passed back to the League of Nations for adjustment. Far from being the end of the quarrel, the French and the Poles would make it the beginning of another long-drawn-out dispute. Geographers, ethnologists, economists and industrial experts are all to have a word.

Germany gets the clear majority;

but Poland claims to have carried a majority of the communes. Towns and industrial centres go Teuton; but the Pole carries the farming areas and the mining towns. A boundary line that would separate Polish and German areas would look like a trail left in the dust by a snake with a broken back. Nevertheless, an effort is certain to give Poland a part, at least, of the eastern area of Upper Silesia.

Most of the world hoped for a Polish victory. It is rather hard to get away from the feeling that had the Poles polled a majority not quite so much would be heard of the secondary provisions of the Silesian agreement. The Teuton would have been bending over maps and talking of "industrial interdependence," but the rest of the world would have been unworried. Poland refuses to concede an utter loss. Her white eagles still hover hopefully over Upper Silesia.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 38½¢; No. 1 feed, 36½¢; No. 2 feed, 33½¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80¢; No. 4 CW, 68½¢; rejected, 56½¢; feed, 56½¢.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.a.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90¢, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 45¢, according to freights outside.
Barley—Maltling, 80 to 85¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Milffeed—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$34; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.30.
Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34¢; twins 34 to 34½¢; triplets 34½ to 35¢; old large, 34 to 35¢; do, twins, 34½ to 35½¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49¢; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61¢; fresh, 60 to 63¢.
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8¢; Lima, Madagascar, 10½¢; California Lima, 12½¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36¢; heavy, 27 to 29¢; cooked, 50 to 55¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; cottage rolls, 33 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56¢; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50¢; boneless, 49 to 53¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
Lard—Pure tapers, 19 to 19½¢; tubs, 19½ to 20¢; pails, 19½ to 20½¢; prints, 20½ to 21½¢. Shortening tapers, 12 to 12½¢; tubs, 12½ to 13¢; pails, 13 to 13½¢; prints, 14½ to 15¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$12 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25; do, weighed off cars, \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$13.

Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 63 to 64¢; do, No. 3, 60 to 61¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest easterns, 29 1-3 to 30¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 55½¢. Eggs, fresh, 35¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
Butcher steers, good, \$8.50 to \$10; med., \$8 to \$8.50; com., \$7 to \$8. Butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; med., \$7.75 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2.50 to \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Butcher bulls, good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; com., \$6 to \$7. Good veal, \$9 to \$9.50; med., \$7 to \$8.50; grass, \$5.
Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$16; heavies, \$14; sows, \$12.

GERMANY AGAIN DEFILES THE ALLIES IN MOST IMPUDENT OF NOTES

After Refusing Point-Blank to Meet Allied Demand to Pay One Billion Marks Gold by March 23, Germany Also Refuses to Obey the Disarmament Orders on April First.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament.

Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms really due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary and their surrender is impossible, in view of present events in the East. The

same applies to the light equipment of these forts."

As for regulation of factories entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says:

"The manufacture of arms, munitions or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturing factories.

This is considered as perhaps the most impudent of all the impudent notes Germany has sent the allies. It is virtually a defiant trouble-maker.

Educational Expenditures.

Ontario spends something over twenty millions of dollars annually on its public, separate, industrial, continuation, and high schools, and its collegiate institutes. The great bulk of this amount is contributed and expended by the municipalities themselves. On university education the Province spends less than two millions of dollars; that is, less than one-tenth of the amount spent on primary and secondary education.

No one who realizes the interdependence of the various grades of education will argue that university education costs too much. "Primary, secondary, and higher education are part of one great education effort. The goal of that effort is to develop a free human being who has been prepared for the responsibility of deciding things for himself. Each division of our educational system has its share in this preparation. The same pupil may pass through all grades. The teachers of the primary schools are taught in the secondary schools by teachers who have themselves been taught in the universities. The effectiveness of the university work largely depends on the excellence of the preparatory schools, and the whole tone and atmosphere of the secondary schools are created by their university-trained staffs. The character of the work in the primary schools is ultimately influenced or even determined by the ideals of the University. The interests of primary, secondary, and higher education are interdependent and interlocked. No one interest can be impaired without weakening the others; none can be improved without strengthening the others. To set the financial claims of one against the other would be to impoverish all."

"We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up in the morning."—Henry Ward Beecher.



Mme. Curie, of France

Discoverer of radium, will visit America in May. She will receive several university degrees, and medals from scientific societies. American women will present her with a gram of radium that she may continue her research work.

Monarchists of Bavaria May Aid Karl

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Chronicle publishes a despatch from Berlin which states that it is believed that the Government of Bavaria is concerned in Emperor Charles' coup in Hungary.

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Among the inventions since Confederation are: Telephones, wireless telegraphy, airships, automobiles, tractors, gasoline engines, electric light, fireless cookers, motor boats, sulky plows, oil-propelled boats, parcel post, rural mail delivery, thermos bottles, typewriters, moving pictures.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS KEPT OUT BY CANADA'S RESTRICTION

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian steamship companies here say that they are receiving from twelve to fifteen cancellations daily for passages to Canada, which have been booked by prospective emigrants from the British Isles, the reason given being the continuation of the restriction requiring the increased amount of landing money, which was recently decided upon by the Canadian Cabinet. The Canadian immigration authorities here are said to favor this action in so far as it affects

continental immigration, but it would appear that it might well be modified in the case of Britishers. It hits hardest those who had booked their passages and made their arrangements before the landing money requirement was increased. Now some of those people find that they cannot go, and hence are cancelling their passages daily, much to the discomfort of the Canadian railway and steamship companies. In spite of this fact, however, all four of the boats which will carry emigrants during the month of April, are already full.



General Degonete

French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

Mme. Curie to Visit United States

A despatch from Washington says:—President and Mrs. Harding will receive Mme. Curie in the White House on May 20 and present her with a gramme of radium, valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the women of the United States, who have contributed to a fund for this purpose in recognition of her scientific services, particularly in the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie will come to the United States especially for the presentation. Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., British Columbia, is the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire.

John Burroughs, the world-renowned naturalist, died recently while travelling home from California where he had spent the winter. His burial took place on his eighty-fourth birthday at his boyhood home, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES AT HEAD OF ARMY MARCHING TOWARD BUDAPEST

Sudden Rally to Cause of Hapsburgs Causes Anxiety in Europe—Hungarian Government Contemplating Flight—Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia Will Oppose Restoration of Charles to Throne.

A despatch from Paris says:—Central Europe is again aflame. Charles, proclaimed the "Apostolic King of Hungary, Emperor of Austro-Hungary, and King of Jerusalem," is marching at the head of half the Hungarian army towards Budapest, where the Government, headed by Admiral Horthy, is reported to be preparing for immediate flight.

A state of war has been declared between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, while Prince Gliska, the Roumanian Minister to Paris, said that "before the Hapsburgs are permitted to renounce the throne Roumania will fight."

Jugo-Slavia on Thursday afternoon mobilized three army corps and occupied Peco in the frontier region awarded to Hungary under the Trianon treaty. They seized the important railway and industrial town of Szegedin, several miles within the Hungarian territory. The Czecho-

Slovakian Minister, Osuki, in Paris, declared that the "situation is the gravest. If Charles takes Budapest it will be direct defiance flung into the teeth of our ultimatum—and means war."

Martial law has been proclaimed practically throughout Central Europe and the Balkans. Censorship has been imposed upon all telegraph and telephone lines. All foreign newspapers have been forbidden to enter Hungary. Railways in Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania have been taken over by the military.

All frontiers have been closed and no travellers are permitted to enter or leave Hungary. Passenger trains in Hungary have ceased. Charles has demanded the payment of the civil list due since October last, amounting to 150,000,000 kronen, and a liberal annual grant from the time he was de-throned formally by the national assembly.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

