

ALLIED COMMISSION TAKES CONTROL OF GERMANY'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Minister of Finance is Limited to Expenditure of \$1,000 Per Month—Beyond That Sum He Must Obtain Permission of the Allied Control Commission—Even France is Satisfied With the New Arrangement.

Berlin, July 23.—Germany's financial sovereignty has been completely signed over to the Allied Control Commission. This is evident from the memorandum of the Guarantee Commission of Chancellor Wirth, which he has accepted and which is published this morning under such headings as "Germany's Financial Enslavement."

Paris, July 23.—The plan for the allied control of Germany's finances worked out by the Committee of Guarantees, official acceptance of which by the German Government was announced yesterday, provides for the accrediting of the committee's representatives to practically all the departments of the German Ministry of Finance, over which they will exercise personal supervision.

The bureau's dealing with receipts and expenditures, the movement of capital abroad and questions relating to the publishing of financial and economical statistics will be especially controlled.

Germany agrees to furnish the committee with monthly statements showing the progress in the collection of taxes, including the income tax. The

percentages assessed on private business, daily statements of the amount of the floating debt and statements every ten days setting for the Government's finances are documents which the German Government has promised faithfully to make. Monthly reports of the receipts from customs, taxes, the post offices, the telegraphs and the railroads, supplemented by a monthly report of the situation of the floating debt are further requirements which Germany has agreed to.

The German Ministry of Finance also must submit to the committee quarterly statements of the receipts and expenditures under the current budget. Finally, yearly, the recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures of the national budget after the annual settlement and balancing of the German Government accounts must be furnished. The majority of the opinion in French financial circles expresses satisfaction with the plan adopted. A few extremists desire a more stringent control, but generally, it is thought that that would be more difficult to exercise without prejudicing the sovereignty of the state.

HAGUE CONFERENCE ENDS IN FAILURE

Passed Into History Without Accomplishing its Chief Aim.

A despatch from The Hague says:—The United States Government figured in the closing scene of The Hague Conference, which on Thursday passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia. M. Catter, of Belgium, made the statement at the final session at the Peace Palace that he was authorized by the American Charge d'Affaires to say that the United States Government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted, whereby the Governments engaged not to assist any of their citizens in attempts to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and was confiscated since November, 1917.

The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct with regard to property expropriated in Russia.

The resolution itself gave rise to some debate. France, through M. Alphonse, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs." France's idea was that although the property had been seized by the Bolsheviks it was legally left in the possession of foreigners, and that in the resolution the use of the present tense of the verb should clearly record this fact. The amendment was repealed.

The resolution concerning expropriated property, adopted by the conference reads:—"The conference recommends for consideration of the Governments represented thereupon the desirability of all Governments not assisting their nationals in attempting to acquire property in Russia which belonged to other foreign nationals and was confiscated since November 11, 1917, without the consent of such former owners or concessionaries, provided some recognition subsequently is made by the Governments represented at The Hague conference to all the Governments not represented, and that no decision shall be reached except jointly with these Governments."

Overseas Teachers Touring Great Britain

London, July 23.—A party of overseas school teachers, 175 of whom are Canadians, are making the most of their opportunities for carrying out a crowded program.

Yesterday, after a busy day sight-seeing, they were accommodated in front positions for the Royal review in Hyde Park of the London Territorials. To-day they visited Westminster Abbey, where Canon Carnegie addressed them. He declared they had chosen a fitting place of meetings, since the Abbey claimed, without presumption, to be the mother church of the English-speaking races of the world.

Later the party took tea with the Dowager Countess of Jersey.

C.N.R. BOARD OF DIRECTORS TENDER RESIGNATION TO GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Toronto says:—The following official statement was issued from the head office of the Canadian National Railway on Thursday evening:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway, held to-day, the members of that Board tendered their resignations to the Government.

"These resignations are preliminary to the appointment of the single

MANITOBA FARMERS CHOOSE BRACKEN

Principal of Agricultural College to be Next Premier.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—John Bracken, aged 39, a native of Ontario, graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, and for some years principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, is to be the next Premier of Manitoba. He was the choice, unanimous, it is understood, of the United Farmer members-elect of the Legislature as their political leader and that post carries with it automatically succession to Hon. T. C. Norris as Prime Minister. Announcement of this selection and acceptance was made on Friday night at six o'clock, by C. Barclay, member-elect for Springfield, who was chairman of the conference.

Mr. Bracken's selection came as something of a surprise. He has taken no active part in public life, and has not been identified with the farmers' political movement.

It is assumed Bracken will receive a summons from the Lieutenant-Governor to form a Government, and that he will accept the responsibility and ask for time to choose his colleagues.

Mr. Bracken was not a candidate in the elections, and it is thought he will seek election in The Pas, one of the deferred seats, represented in the last House by Hon. Edward Brown, who probably will return to private life.

With the completion of the election count for Winnipeg city and announcement of the return of four Labor candidates, two Liberals, two Conservatives, one Progressive and one Independent, the standing of the parties in the Legislature is shown to be as follows:

United Farmers, 24; Progressives, 1; Independents, 8; Liberals, 7; Conservatives, 6; Labor, 6; deferred, 3; total, 55.

In the last House, at dissolution, there were 13 Independent Farmers, 21 Liberals, 7 Conservatives, 10 Labor and 4 Independents. All of the organized parties lost to the farmers, for whom it was their first provincial campaign.

With the support of R. W. Craig, the Winnipeg Progressive, and conceding them two of the deferred elections, the Farmers will have 27 seats, or an actual minority, but there is a very general opinion that Independent support will be forthcoming in sufficient measure to relieve the situation of any embarrassment to the Government which is to come into being.

New Soviet Law Regarding Baptism

A despatch from Moscow says:—The baptizing of children will not be allowed in Russia in the future. The Supreme council of the church, which is under Soviet control, is elaborating a new church law dealing with baptism. In this the age of baptism is fixed at 18, and the consent of the person concerned must be obtained in writing and filed with the authorities.

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DEMOBILIZATION OF THE CANADIAN NAVY
Some of the officers and crew of H.M.C.S. Aurora, who sailed from Montreal for England, on the C.P.S. Minnedosa—the last members of Canada's Navy to be demobilized. It is just a little over eleven years ago that the Niobe, the first unit of the Canadian Fleet, arrived at Halifax.

CANADIAN SCIENTIST MAKES REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY

Victoria, B.C., July 23.—Twin suns, fifty-two quadrillion miles from the earth, have been discovered by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astro-physical Observatory here, through the observatory's big 72-inch reflector telescope. Scientists beheld the discovery as the outstanding astronomical achievement of recent times. The suns have been named Plaskett, after their discoverer.

The light, which, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second started from these suns, five thousand years before there was any credible human history on this earth, is reaching here only to-day. An aeroplane travelling from this earth at the rate of 200 miles an hour would require 30,000,000

years to reach these twin suns. They burn at a temperature of 30,000 degrees Fahrenheit as they whirl around one another. One, the more massive, is seventy-five times the bulk of our sun. The lesser is sixty-three times heavier. One is 15,000 times as bright as the sun, the other 12,000 times as bright. Plaskett is more than five times as large as any other known heavenly body.

Professor Harold Jacob, of Columbia University, noted astronomical authority, declares it is the "most remarkable investigation and discovery"; it is outstanding among recent astronomical investigations, he says, and declares that the measurements recorded by Dr. Plaskett must be accepted as most reliable.

RAILWAY STRIKE LEADERS SUMMONED

U.S. President Will Try Hand at Settling Transportation Difficulties.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding and his advisers are turning to the rail strike as the "key" in the existing industrial crisis. The President, it is said, has decided that the quickest and surest way to avert a catastrophe is by settling first the railway strike and then the coal strike.

The first move in this direction is expected to be made on Friday following the cabinet session, when, it was intimated by a member of the Administration, the President will call to Washington for a joint conference of railway executives and strike leaders.

The decision that the rail strike is the "key" to the situation, is based upon the fact that even if an adequate supply of coal is mined as a result of the executive's invitation to State Governors to encourage miners, it would not be possible to move the coal with the roads partially tied up by strike and the present poor condition of locomotive power and rolling stock.

President Harding also, it is said, has discerned a weakening in the arbitrary stand by the railway executives, and believes that exertion of administrative pressure previous to and during a joint conference will result in successful arbitration of the differences between employer and employee, which is now said to exist solely on the refusal of the railway managers to concede old seniority standing to strikers who return to work.

Farmer Party returned the largest group in Manitoba elections.

Irish Irregulars Retreating to Mountains

Dublin, July 23.—Telegraphic communications between Galway and Athlone were restored to-night, thus permitting communication.

The Galway Irregulars pulled the Dunmore, North Galway, police barracks, Saturday morning and then retired in the direction of Ballinasloe, from which place it is reported from the irregular field headquarters they have withdrawn from Castlebar.

This is held here to indicate that the Irregulars intend to abandon County Mayo and retreat to the mountains, which would afford them ample cover.

World Membership of Boy Scouts Near 2,000,000

Paris, July 23.—An international congress of Boy Scouts, presided over by Lieut. General Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, opened at Sorbonne to-day.

The congress, which will last throughout the week, has as its purpose the adoption of measures for intensifying the enrolment of boys in Scout organizations of various countries into closer relation with each other.

General Baden-Powell announced that the membership of the Boy Scouts of the world was now nearing the two million mark.

Only two persons in Canada had incomes of more than one million dollars during the last fiscal year, according to income tax returns. For the same year nineteen corporations paid income tax on incomes in excess of this sum. Altogether there were 194,257 persons paying income tax in the Dominion.



LIMERICK TAKEN BY FREE STATE TROOPS

Irregulars Set Fire to Positions Including St. John Castle and Barracks.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Limerick and Waterford have been practically cleared of irregulars, and are completely in the hands of the National forces. The Free Staters took large numbers of prisoners in both cities.

Waterford was taken on Thursday. During the night the attackers crossed the Suir River unobserved in lighters and ferries, about two miles below the city. Working quietly up to East Side, they surprised the irregular garrisons, and in a short time had all the insurgent positions in the Hotel San Reginald's Tower in their possession.

Around Limerick the Nationals have been hampered by the destruction wrought by the irregulars, and by the flying columns. Much of their attention during the last few days has been directed to clearing up these obstacles.

The irregular positions were subjected to fire from field guns on Friday, while the National troops suffered from sniping and ambushes. Gradually, however, their greater numbers and superior equipment overcame the irregulars, who were driven from one stronghold after another. This proved a comparatively easy task after the bombardments; there were not very many casualties, but a large number of the insurgents were captured.

However, the irregulars systematically fired the building they occupied as soon as they withdrew. Fire from such posts as Castle Barracks (St. John's Castle) and Strand Barracks, and hotels and other buildings held by the irregulars has spread, and Limerick has been illuminated by the flames all night. Firemen attempting to cope with the blazes have been fired upon by snipers, but are operating under the protection of the National troops. It is said there are now only three hundred or four hundred irregulars holding Cork, the remainder of the Cork and Kerry strength having been used to garrison other points and fill out flying columns, which have since been captured.

British Army to Use Radio Telephones

A despatch from London says:—Radio instead of cable telephones will be used in training infantry divisions of the army. Lord Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, announced on Friday while speaking at the Eton officers' training camp. This was his firm intention, Lord Cavan declared, owing to the fact that thousands of men were killed during the war while laying telephone wires. It was also believed that the use of radio in this manner by the army would encourage its general use.

Viscount Lascelles Withdraws From Typewriter Trade

A despatch from London says:—Viscount Lascelles, Princess Mary's husband, is withdrawing from the typewriter manufacturing business. The works of the Conqueror Typewriter Manufacturing Company, near Leeds, where mass production of typewriters had been planned, have been sold.

Lord Lascelles was the head and the principal shareholder. It is reported that he spent a great amount in an effort to make the business pay.

Mining Prospector Dies on Mountain Top

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Alex. McMaster, mining prospector and pioneer, was found dead last week on the top of Ladner Mountain, where he was prospecting alone. News of his death and burial on the spot was brought back by Coroner Agassiz and Constable Hazelton, who went up to dispose of his body.

McMaster was born in Glangarry County, Ontario, about 65 years ago.

23-Hour Aerial Trip London to Moscow

A despatch from Moscow says:—Russia is taking a new interest in aviation as the result of a successful flight by a Russian aviator from London to Moscow. Although the journey lasted three weeks the actual flying time was only 23 hours. The machine met with a mishap in Holland and then on flying into German territory was held up by an official order forbidding British planes from flying over Germany. This caused considerable delay; the pilot finally being allowed to proceed after the Soviets had made diplomatic intervention with the Berlin authorities.

Russia Moves too Slowly in Offering Concessions

A despatch from Riga says:—M. Tsurupa, who is replacing Premier Lenin as President of the Soviet, and the People's Commissar, arrived at Riga on Thursday en route to Berlin to confer with Foreign Minister Tchitcherine and Leonid Krassin. It is stated that M. Tsurupa's intention was to confer with the Russian delegation, possibly to make new concessions before the break-up of The Hague Conference.

Japanese buyers are looking to Canada to supply them with rubber footwear for the rainy season. Inquiries have been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from nearly a score of Japanese export and import firms asking if Canadian manufacturers can supply them with storm rubbers for rubber over boots and also the long rubber boots similar to those worn in Canada.

MANDATE SYSTEM PUT INTO OPERATION

The League Council Confirms Palestine and Syrian Orders.

London, July 23.—Final confirmation was given the Palestine and Syrian mandates yesterday by the Council of the League of Nations.

This means that the mandate system of government becomes effective throughout the world almost immediately. There remains for settlement only certain minor points between France and Italy, respecting Italian schools, immigration, and some economic features in Syria.

The Earl of Balfour, Rene Viviani and Marquis Imperiali, respectively the delegates of England, France and Italy, will make declarations on Monday regarding the future policy of their Governments in the mandate areas.

Urging the confirmation of the mandates, Earl of Balfour said yesterday that their immediate adoption was imperative in order to lay the agitation and unrest among the different racial elements in the mandate areas. He said that, while custody of the Holy places was of great interest and importance to the outside world, they were of little concern to the inhabitants of Palestine and Syria. M. Viviani endorsed this view. He said that France was anxious that the mandates should be accepted immediately. Marquis Imperiali, who contended for the definition of the Vatican's rights to the Holy places, yielded on this point.

The action of the council marks the culmination of three years' effort and negotiation on the part of the League to institute the mandate system in the Pacific Islands, Central Africa and Asia Minor. It is construed as a victory for the Earl of Balfour, and as giving further effect to the establishment of a Jewish national home.

The mandate for Mesopotamia automatically disappears with the creation by Great Britain of an independent state in that country. There was no real divergence of opinion regarding the Syrian mandate, but on article 14 of the Palestine document, defining the functions and powers of the commission for the custody of the Holy places, is now revised to meet the wishes of all the parties. The composition and competency of the commission will be determined by Great Britain before the next session of the assembly in September.

Famous Pilots to Race Around British Isles

A despatch from London says:—The King has offered a cup for an airplane race around the British Isles to be held in September. The race has aroused intense enthusiasm among airplane manufacturers, and many of the most famous British racing pilots will compete. A special machine has been ordered by a duke, whose name has not been revealed. This has almost been completed at the London air station.

The race will start either at Hendon or Croydon and will take a course slightly inside that which the unfortunate Hawker followed in 1913 when, through the slipping of his feet from the rubber bar, the machine fell into the sea and he failed by a short distance from completing the circuit.

One problem facing the fliers is the construction of a plane which will be able to land at a much slower speed than usual owing to the uncertainty of the landing grounds. In air circles the race is regarded as the first step toward the establishment of fleets of private racing planes whose owners will enter in races throughout the world just as is now done with racing automobiles and horses.