LAST OPPORTUNITY GIVEN GERMANY TO MEET ALLIED DEMAND

Conditions of Ultimatum Drawn Up at Final Meeting of Supreme Council Which Expires on May 12.

A despatch from London says:—The final meeting of the Supreme Council was held at 9.45 o'clock Thursday morning at 10 Downing street, when the members affixed their signatures to the ultimatum to Germany and the protocol of the reparations plan. Each document was written in English and French, Lloyd George signing first and Briand second the English text, and M. Jasper, the Belgian member, first, Briand second and Lloyd George third the French text. Immediately the signing was over the French delegation took the train for Paris.

Lloyd George then summoned Dr. Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London, by telephone, and at 11 a.m. formally handed him both documents.

Both of the documents follow closely the outlines already cabled from day to day. The ultimatum expires on May 12, on which date, failing German compliance, the French will occupy the Ruhr and the British navy will demonstrate at German ports.

The outstanding points of the reparations demand, which was signed by the Reparations Commission, are:

(1) Bonds—Series (a), for twelve billion gold marks, must be delivered by July 1.

(2) Series (b), thirty-eight billions, must be delivered by November 1.

(3) Series (c), eighty-two billions, by November 1, but will be issued only as the Reparations Commission decides Germany's capacity to furnish funds for service.

All the bonds shall be free from all German taxes and charges. Germany must also pay within 25 days one billion marks gold for the first two quarterly installments of interest and sinking fund.

It is thought certain Germany will accept the plan, and the new Government, as soon as it is constitutional, will take immediate steps to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr.

Dr. Sthamer declined to discuss the situation until his Government has acted. The correspondent is informed that the Supreme Council has invited the United States immediately to send a representative to the Supreme Council, the Ambassadors' Conference and the Reparations Commission, but this was not announced officially.

It is reported here that the United States has officially signified its willingness to participate on these bodies, provided its view of the mandates is accepted and the whole question opened for revision.

The British are quite willing to follow this course and the French will be glad to get rid of some of theirs, but the Japs are holding out. It is likely, however, that they will yield to "persuasion" by their allies.

NARRY A SCRATCH—AS YET!

CAMPAIGN STARTED IN TREE PLANTING

Nursery Centres to be Opened in Ontario This Season.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Active efforts along Provincial forestry lines are to be carried on this summer by the Ontario Government department of which Dr. E. J. Zavitz is the head. During war years comparatively small advantage had been taken by Ontario municipalities of Government encouragement along that line, but this year it is hoped that real progress will be made.

Seven million seedlings, mostly pine and spruce, with some hard woods, will be set out in the Forestry Department's Norfolk county reservation from which it is expected to get a 50 per cent. yield. Counties and municipalities will again have brought to their attention legislation of the last two sessions, by which the Government will assist in putting to good use waste lands. It is also contemplated to open two new nursery centres in Eastern Ontario.

Simcoe county, with its many miles of waste land, is said to be one of the sections of the Province upon which the department has forestry designs. Simcoe is already among those counties which have taken up the Government's forestry proposition.

Quebec Village Almost Wiped Out

A despatch from St. Boniface, Que., says:—The picturesque little village of St. Boniface, St. Maurice County, is a scene of desolation as a result of a conflagration on Thursday afternoon, which all but wiped out the entire settlement.

The parish church, the Gerbeault Hotel, the Dugre Bakery, the Boucher store and four private residences were destroyed by the flames. The lighting and telephone systems were put out of commission, and the hamlet is in darkness, except for the smouldering ruins. The loss will exceed $100,000.

The presumption is that the fire, which originated in the church, was caused by one of the lighted tapers igniting the draperies at the altar.

German Government Resigns

A despatch from London says:—The German Cabinet resigned on Wednesday evening, according to a long-distance telephone message from Berlin received late on Wednesday night.

Chancellor Fehrenbach decided to quit office, on the recommendation of Dr. Simmons, following the United States' refusal to intervene on Germany's behalf in the reparations.

Plans Future of Mesopotamia

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Sketch on Friday morning says that Winston Churchill, the Colonial Minister, has decided to make Mesopotamia into a series of Arab states. This will secure new overland and aerial routes to India under British protection.

Mesopotamia is also to become a great depot and training ground for the military and aviation service of the British Empire.

AVOID DANGER IN CONVEYING RADIUM

Gift to Madame Curie to be Sealed in Special Room.

A despatch from Paris says:—Mme. Curie left Paris Wednesday morning for America, where she will receive a gramme of radium from her admirers. The famous scientist is accompanied by her daughters Eve and Irene, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the Delineator. At Cherbourg Mme. Curie will take the Olympic for New York.

Owing to the danger of the radium losing its power, great care will be taken in getting the gramme given to Mme. Curie to Europe. The radium will be dissolved in a solution of bromide and water. The solution will be placed in twelve glass tubes, in turn placed in a box of platinum and lead, while this box will be deposited in a special room, into which no one will be allowed to penetrate.

Mrs. Meloney, who accompanies Mme. Curie to America, is head of the committee of women which organized the movement to present the scientist with the precious substance.

FRENCH SURGEON MENDED ARTERY

Repaired Vital Part With Sheet of Tissue From Patient's Thigh.

A despatch from Paris says:—Repairing the most vital artery of the human body like he would a bicycle tire, was a feat performed on May 14, 1914, by Professor Tuffier, famous French surgeon. The revelation was made the other day before the Academy of Science.

According to the report, a patient was threatened with death from a conical aneurism of the aorta. Professor Tuffier uncovered the artery and patched it with a sheet of tissue taken from an aponeurosis in the patient's thigh. He was able to strengthen the artery, reduce the congestion and prevent death.

This was the first time recorded of surgical mending of the aortic artery.

U.S. Offer Toward Disarmament

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States will make the first move toward world disarmament at the sessions of the Supreme Allied Council in London. This was definitely established on Friday, the information being coincident with the announcement by President Harding that this country will be represented on the council.

The Harding administration may be said to be solidly in favor of the idea, but opposed to the United States doing anything until it has an agreement from the other powers that they, too, will lay down their arms.

Stomach Unnecessary, Claims French Doctor

A despatch from Paris says:—That the stomach is a superfluous organ is the startling discovery of Dr. Victor Pauchot, reported to the Academy of Medicine.

Affirming that he has successfully removed the stomach from a woman fifty years old who had continued to live happily in perfect health, he reports that the operation also cured her of cancer.

"The stomach's action is purely preliminary," stated Dr. Pauchot. "The mechanism for the vital part of the digestion is in the small intestine with the intervention of the pancreatic juice and the bile. Therefore, providing the patient follows a light diet, the stomach can be dispensed with advantageously."

Sinn Fein Leaders Shot in Tipperary

A despatch from Dublin says:—Patrick Moloney, alleged to have been a prominent official in the "Republican Army," and Sean Duffy, a leading Sinn Feiner in Dublin, are reported officially to have been shot and killed in an affray with the police, nineteen of whom were sent to surround a suspected farm at Guthdrum, Tipperary.

When approaching the farm the police were fired upon. They returned the fire and then pursued the fugitives half a mile, killing two of them. The police suffered no casualties.

Thomas Adamson

Town Planning Adviser to the Commission of Conservation, states that last year there were about 100,000 marriages in Canada, and only about 11,000 new houses built. In addition there were immigrants to be housed.

BRITAIN MAY BE OBLIGED TO RESORT TO WARTIME MEASURES

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's great coal strike is hourly adding to the general paralysis of business throughout the country. Besides increasing the army of British unemployed to more than four million, it has led to conditions that have necessitated measures tantamount to the emergency regulations of war times to conserve the fast shrinking supply of coal. Only two rays of hope can be seen in the deadlocked situation. One is a move on the part of certain members of Parliament to secure the re-opening of negotiations and the other is a prophecy of J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, that within a week the strike would be settled.

Meanwhile the country is faced with a cutting of its railway service to skeleton proportions, entailing additional handicaps for all kinds of business and spelling disastrous loss to the seaside resorts because of the inability of the roads to handle the crowds. Another week of the strike and the railway service will be cut to practically half of the normal and the large cities will be as dimly lighted as they were during the air raids of the war.

PRESIDENT HARDING WILL BE REPRESENTED ON WORLD POLITICS BOARD

Ambassador Harvey Clothed With Official Authority to Attend Supreme Council—Representatives Will Not Have Voice in Actual Decisions of Allied Councils.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding accepted on Friday the invitation of the allies to depute representatives of the United States to participate in the Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission and the Conference of Ambassadors.

This resumption of participation in the councils of the allies the President aims to carry out without entangling the United States in purely European affairs. The American representatives will participate in the deliberations, but not in the actual decisions of the several conferences.

They will have no power to bind the United States to participation in or support of any specific course of action. The United States will commit itself only by legislation or treaty in dealing with foreign questions in which there is a direct or indirect American interest.

George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, will represent the President officially in the Supreme Council, which, however, is an unofficial body composed of the heads of States for conference on general policies.

Roland W. Boyden, a Boston lawyer, will be an unofficial American representative without a vote in the Reparations Commission, a body created by the Versailles Treaty to assess the German indemnities.

Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, and eventually his successor, Myron Herrick, will be an unofficial American observer without a vote in the Conference of Ambassadors, a formally constituted body which works out in detail policies adopted or proposed by the Supreme Council.

President Harding announced the decision of the Administration following the Cabinet meeting at which it was discussed and approved. Shortly afterward Secretary of State Hughes made public the invitation received from the allied Governments and the favorable reply thereto by the United States.

The invitation was conveyed in a message from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, which was received several days ago.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.79⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.75⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.68⅝; No. 4 wheat, $1.57⅝.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 41⅝c; No. 3 CW, 37⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 37⅝c; No. 1 feed, 35⅝c; No. 2 feed, 33⅛c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 74½c; No. 4 CW, 69½c; rejected, 56½c; feed, 56½c.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—71c; nominal, C.I.F. bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 41 to 43c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.56 to $1.60, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.45 to $1.50; 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, $1.35 to $1.40; according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patent, $10; second patent, $9.50; bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—$6.90, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $33; shorts, per ton, $35; good feed flour, $2.10 to $2.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $21 to $23.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Cheese—New, large, 27 to 28c; twins, 28 to 29c; triplets, 29 to 30c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Stilton, 32c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 44 to 45c; cooking, 28c.

Churning cream—35c per lb., butter fat.

Margarine—27 to 29c.

Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $2.90 to $3; primes, $2.40 to $2.50; Limas, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Limas, 10 to 12c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.60; per 5 imp. gals., $2.50. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 20 to 21c lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 22 to 24c lb.; Ontario comb honey, at $7.50 per 15 section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 39 to 40c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; special brand breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, bone in, 46 to 47c; boneless, 48 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14¼ to 14¾c; prints, 15½ to 16c. Shortening, tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Choice heavy steers, $9 to $10; good heavy steers, $8 to $9; butchers' cattle, choice, $9 to $10; do, com., $6 to $7; do, med., $7 to $8 butchers' bulls, choice, $9 to $10; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; butchers' cows, choice, $7.50 to $8.75; do, good, $6.50 to $7.50; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, best, $7.75 to $9; 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, $75 to $100; do, com. and med., $50 to $60; choice springers, $85 to $110; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $11; do, spring, $13 to $13.50; do, new crop, each, $10 to $15; calves, good to choice, $11 to $13.50; sheep, $6 to $9.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.25; do, weighed off cars, $11.50; do, f.o.b., $10.25; do, country points, $10.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 57c; do, No. 3, 53c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $29.25. Shorts, $31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25.

Cheese, finest easterns, 23½ to 24c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33 to 35c. Eggs, fresh, 34 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.

Good veal, $7 to $7.50; med., $5.50 to $6.50. Good sheep, $9; spring lambs, $9 each. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, $13.50; sows, $9.50.

Lady Rhondda Seeks House of Lords Seat.

The efforts of Margaret Haig, Viscountess Rhondda, to obtain a seat in the House of Lords as a peeress in her own right have now reached the stage where her petition praying his Majesty to issue to her a writ of summons to sit in the House of Lords has been referred by the King to that body, together with the Attorney-General's report.

It is now being considered by the Committee on Privileges, which is expected to make a report on the matter soon. Should Lady Rhondda's petition be granted some twenty-five other peeresses in their own right would be entitled to the same privilege.

Dominion Expenditure Totals $406,000,000

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The financial statement will show that the total expenditures of the Dominion in the fiscal year ended March 31st last, amounted to some $406,000,000, of which $129,118,279 was for interest on the public debt and $48,316,000 on capital account for war, railways and canals and public works. The revenue totalled more than $450,000,000, of which $162,900,000 was derived from Customs duties. Main estimates so far introduced in the Commons provide for an expenditure of $613,000,000, of which interest in the public debt sinking fund provision accounts for $143,000,000 and $168,000,000 for the requirements of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways.

Electricity in Queensland.

Queensland has undertaken the production and distribution of electricity on an extensive scale for irrigation by means of wells and pumps installed in scores of land holdings.

It's a wise child that remembers its rich relations.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken — By Jack Rabbit