

SIGNS OF FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WAR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Coal Miners Agree to Discuss Wages With the Owners—Just Possible That Threatened Tie-Up May be Averted.

A despatch from London says:—A dramatic development came in the coal strike situation at midnight on Friday when the miners agreed to discuss wages with the owners. There is declared a possibility that the strike will be averted. Immediate steps are to be taken to reopen negotiations for ending the strike, and averting a general tie-up which now threatens.

Thursday evening after the coal owners had placed their case before a gathering of 200 members of the House of Commons, Frank Hodges, leader and spokesman for the miners, was invited to give the miners' version of the dispute.

The meeting started at 9.30 and lasted until 11.50. Hodges, in reply to questions, agreed to a proposal for a further conference with the owners to discuss the question of wages, and leaving the other issues for further negotiations.

The House of Commons appointed a delegation to wait upon Premier Lloyd George and place the suggestion before him. At 1 a.m. eight automobiles drove up with a deputation. They were admitted and were closeted at once with the Premier.

It is declared, moreover, that steps are being taken at this meeting to assure a reopening of the negotiations. The Daily News on Friday morning said that Hodges told the Commons members that he preferred to consider a temporary arrangement regarding wages and that he had abandoned the proposed plan for a national pool to equalize wages.

Premier Lloyd George was prepared to go before the House of Commons this (Friday) morning, where in a speech he expected to plead with all citizens to co-operate with the Government in preserving the life of the nation throughout the strike which was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock Friday night.

The Premier intended to detail to the House the measures the Government is taking to safeguard workers if the strike is not averted and to insure the distribution of food and preserve public order.

The Triple Alliance leaders who visited him to explain why they had

declared the sympathetic strike, insisted that they had acted not only as a measure of sympathy with the miners' claims, but also to protect all unions from raids on their wages.

The meetings with the labor chiefs disclosed an overwhelming sentiment among the labor bosses in favor of nationalizing mines and railroads and brought from Lloyd George the declaration that the Government would only consider such a proposal if it was advanced in a constitutional manner before the House of Commons.

A later despatch from London says:—Hopelessly outmaneuvered on the eve of its greatest battle, labor has lost its first national fight with the Government even before the first real gun was fired.

By forcing Frank Hodges, leader of the miners, to yield their foremost demand for a wages pool, Premier Lloyd George completely out-generalized the Triple Alliance, forcing a split which is likely permanently to smash the alliance.

After the most spectacular conflict within the inner ranks of labor recorded in its history, J. H. Thomas and Harry Gosling have called off the railroad men and transport men's strike six hours before the notices were to become effective. Thus the Government won a bloodless victory over the protagonists of the general strike.

This entirely unexpected denouement, which made Great Britain gasp with amazement on Friday night, began late Thursday night when Frank Hodges, appearing on behalf of the Miners' Federation, before 200 members of the House of Commons, admitted that he was prepared to abandon the hitherto inextinguishable demand for the national wage pool.

This concession made peace appear certain and in the public mind it was virtually achieved, when, at two o'clock Friday morning, Lord Gainsford, on behalf of the coal owners, formally announced their readiness to forego all profits from the sale of coal during the period of depression in order to amend the recent wage cuts.

FRANCE PLANS TO INVADE RUHR

Military and Civil Staff to Determine Manner of Joint Action.

Paris, April 17.—A military and civil general staff will meet to-morrow to determine the precise manner of action in the Ruhr district in the event of occupation after May 1. The military plans, fully completed long since by the staff of Marshal Foch, are quite elastic enough, it is learned on good authority, to adapt themselves to the economic plans which the mixed commission sitting daily between now and May 1 will definitely adopt if necessary.

From a military point of view the recall of only one class, that of 1919, has been decided upon as sufficient to carry out further operations. Marshal Foch, General Buat, Chief of Staff of the army, and General Weygand, acting as General Secretary of the staff, will represent the military element. Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions; Paul Tirard, High Commissioner in the Rhineland, and M. Seydoux, the financial expert who represented France at the Brussels Conference, will compose the civil element.

King George Gives Coal to Windsor Poor

A despatch from London says:—The King's solicitude for the poorer people of Windsor, who are in difficulties owing to the shortage of coal, was demonstrated on Friday when the Mayor of Windsor received a telegram stating the King had authorized the transfer of 25 tons of coal from the stocks at Windsor Castle to the coal merchants of the town for household use.

Cuba's President Phones Canada's Premier

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first long distance telephone conversation between Canada and Cuba took place on Thursday afternoon at 4.30, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux spoke in turn from the Parliament Buildings to President Mario G. Menocal, who had called up from presidential palace at Havana, Cuba, to extend the greetings of the Republic of Cuba to the Dominion of Canada.

The conversation from the other end of the line could be heard as plainly as though the person telephoning had been in the next room, according to the Prime Minister and the other gentlemen who spoke to President Menocal.

SINN FEIN NOW WAR ON WOMEN

Irish Revolutionists Shoot a Poor Peasant in Monaghan.

Dublin, April 17.—The first execution of a woman in the strife between the discordant factions in Ireland is announced. She was taken from her home in the Scotstown district of Monaghan to-day and shot and killed on the bank of the river.

The woman, whose name was Kitty MacCarron, belonged to the farming class. Kitty MacCarron, who was about 45 years of age, lived with her parents, octogenarians, in a wild, mountainous part of the country. About midnight a knock was heard at the door and a party of masked men entered and informed the victim that they had come for her.

She struggled in vain; the assassins fastened her hands behind her back and lead her, pleading pitifully, down a lane about a mile to the main road, by the side of which the body was afterward found with a bullet hole through the cheek, which is the customary sign of Sinn Fein executions.

A card on the body was inscribed: "Spies and informers, beware, Irish Republican Army."

Neighbors refused aid in the removal of the body, such is the terror inspired in Monaghan by the recent series of terrible deeds, which have earned for the county the reputation of being the worst in Ulster.

The police, although accustomed to tragic evidence, were deeply moved at the sight of the poor old mother in her second childhood, entering the room where her daughter's body lay and staring about her bewildered, unable to realize what had happened.

MURDER VICARS AND BURN HOUSE

Sinn Feiners Take Revenge on Former Keeper of Crown Jewels.

A despatch from Cork says:—Sir Arthur Vicars, formerly Ulster King of Arms and custodian of the Crown Jewels at Dublin Castle, was assassinated on Thursday morning outside his residence, Kilmorna House, Listowel, by a party of armed assassins, who afterward set the house on fire, which was totally destroyed. On the body of their victim they placed a card bearing the words: "Traitors, beware; we never forget—I.R.A."

A Dublin Castle message says:—Vicars was taken from his bed in a dressing-gown and murdered outside his house. About thirty armed men participated. Sir Arthur was in danger of being killed when his house was raided a year ago. He was in his study late at night when there was a knock at the door. On his asking who was there a voice called out the name of an inspector of the R.I.C., but Sir Arthur became suspicious and refused to open the door.

A moment later a body of raiders smashed in the door with hatchets. Sir Arthur was seized and threatened with death unless he gave up arms to them. He told them he would rather be killed than surrender. They then made an attack on the strong-room, which contained arms, but failed to break into it.



J. M. Whitley, M.P.
Mr. Lowther's successor as Speaker in the British House of Commons.

CANADA HAD GOOD TRAPPING SEASON

Prices Are, However, From One-Third to One-Half Lower Than Peak.

Sudbury, April 17.—The trapping season ended on April 10th and although many of the trappers have not brought in the winter catch as yet, Sudbury fur buyers report that the season on the whole has been a successful one considering the general business depression and unfavorable state of the fur market. Fur prices in the cities took a slump last year and this in turn affected the local market so that the trapping business was not as profitable this winter as formerly.

Many trappers turned their energies into other lines owing to the falling off in prices which are now from one-third to one-half what they were when at the peak. There has been a fairly brisk demand and although it was not as successful a season as last year, Sudbury buyers are satisfied that they will perhaps be better off financially in the long run.

Last year from \$25 to \$65 was paid for beaver skins, but this season prices range from \$7 to \$23. From \$8 to \$10 is being paid for mink whereas when prices were high the trappers received from \$35 to \$40. Muskrat skins nowadays only bring the trapper \$1.50, while last year they brought \$5. The muskrat catch this year, it might be noted, is much smaller than usual.

SERUM CURES SLEEPING SICKNESS

French Savants Find Remedy After Three Years' Search.

Paris, April 17.—Complete cures of lechagic encephalitis (sleeping sickness), by intravenous injections of a new serum, are reported by Professors C. Levadite and H. Larvier of the Pasteur Institute. After three years of unremitting research the two savants announce two definite conclusions:

1. Encephalitis is caused by a filament invading nervous centres, penetrating to the organisms from the nasal passages.

2. Cleanliness of the nasal channel is largely responsible for the apparent immunity enjoyed by some persons exposed to the germ.

A complete description of the serum will not be given out until it is definitely established as a certain cure.

No Oleomargarine in Guise of Butter

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canadian Oleomargarine regulations have been amended by adding a provision that "no person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in possession for sale in Canada any oleomargarine bearing on the package or container thereof the trade mark or the name of any manufacturer in which is included any of the words 'butter,' 'creamery,' 'dairy,' or the name of any breed of cattle."

Further Decline in Foodstuffs

Ottawa, April 17.—A further decline in the cost of foodstuffs during the month of March is recorded in the current issue of The Labor Gazette, which states that the cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$13.23 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$14.08 in February, \$15.56 in March, 1920; \$15.77 in March, 1919, and \$7.86 in March, 1914.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.70 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64; No. 3 Northern, \$1.60; No. 4 wheat, \$1.49.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43 1/2; No. 3 CW, 38 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 33 1/2; No. 1 feed, 35 1/2; No. 2 feed, 34 1/2.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 73 1/2; No. 4 CW, 62 1/2; rejected 45 1/2; feed, 49 1/2.
All of the above in store at Port William.
American corn—68c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.55 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, \$1.55 to \$1.65.
Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.70; second pat, \$10.20, bulk, seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard.
Milled feed—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, \$24 to \$26.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$12.50.
Cheese—New, large, 30 1/2 to 31c; twigs, 31 to 31 1/2c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 62c.
Margarine—28 to 30c.
Eggs—New laid, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; 5 imp. gals., \$2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 6-24 lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.

Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tallow, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 18 1/2 to 19c; Shortening tallow, 11 1/2 to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; 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, 800 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, \$8.50 to \$12; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$6; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$11 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$9 to \$11; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$13; do, weighed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.
Montreal.
Oats—No. 2 CW, 62 to 63c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, 1st, \$10.30. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3.20. Bran, \$3.25. Shorts, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest Easterns, 30 to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 50 1/2 to 51c. Eggs, fresh, 38c.
Butcher steers, med., \$8 to \$9; com., \$7.50 to \$8.50; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$5 to \$7; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, com., \$6 to \$6.50; good veal, \$6 to \$6.50; med., \$5 to \$6; hogs, off-car weights, select, \$14.50 to \$15; heavies, \$12.50 to \$13; sows, \$10.50 to \$11.

Yap Matter Discussed by Supreme Council

A despatch from Paris says:—In order to "give the United States the fullest satisfaction in the Yap matter at the earliest possible date," it was revealed on Thursday that the Supreme Council has decided to meet on May 1 or 2. This is a fortnight earlier than usual.

The whole mandate matter will be thrashed out. The Japanese delegate is expected to make a lengthy statement as to Japan's position.

Owing to the certain refusal, it is not believed that any invitation to the meeting will be extended to the United States.

ITALIAN LABOR WAR AIDS GERMANY

Chance to Penetrate Kingdom Commercially and Industrially.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy's industrial crisis, the latest manifestation in which is the lock-out in the huge Fiat motor factory, employing more than 8,000 men, is alarming business interests here. Germans are openly rejoicing over this chance to penetrate Italy commercially and industrially with motor works and manufacture of scientific instruments. As automobiles represents Italy's healthiest industrial export, prospects of German dominance in this line are very disturbing. It is said that the Italians would be wholly unable to compete with German labor at twelve hours a day, especially as Bolshevist propaganda has already undermined factory discipline in Italy.

The Fiat management has issued a statement to justify the lockout. Among the significant assertions in it is one to the effect that the eight-hour-day is less than that time in practice, because the men are always dropping their tools to attend meetings of factory Soviets.

Threats at the factory gates are said to be frequent and beyond the reach of legal correction or punishment. Dismissed men refuse to leave the machinery and demand full wages even when idle. Many of the hands have been making bombs when they should be at work, and they have repaired at will to the cellars for gun practice.

First Jap Ambassador for Constantinople

A despatch from Paris says:—Baron Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister to Sweden, and one of the most astute of Oriental diplomats, has embarked at Marseilles en route to Constantinople where he will be given the title of Japanese ambassador.

This will be the first time that Japan has had a minister at Constantinople or even remotely indicated her interest in the solution of Near East problems.

Roumania's Finances Are Improving

A despatch from London says:—Roumanian exchange has shown a notable improvement here recently. The Canadian Associated Press representative has been assured that the question of Roumania making interest payments on the credits advanced to her by the Canadian Government had been taken up with a delicacy which promises eventually satisfactory results.

Peace Time Use for Periscopes.

Periscopes, when the days of submarine and trench warfare are definitely forgotten, will still be useful, but for humanitarian purposes, is the suggestion made by Dr. Costremoulins, chief of the Paris Hospital's radiological service, who has now entered the ranks of those trying to solve the problem of avoiding the dreaded radio dermatitis.

Taking as a basis for his theory the fact that lead alone offers sufficient insulation against the harmful rays, he would have the operators cased in double walled closets, the exterior containing the dangerous apparatus, but separated from the interior by switchboards, while the patient as well as the machinery would be watched through a series of reflecting mirrors, just as the doughboys watched the enemy outposts during the war. Dr. Costremoulins was a victim of X-rays twenty-five years ago, when he burned his left hand, but by great care since then, despite the fact that he has made hundreds of thousands of examinations and experiments, he has prevented the spread of the disease which already has robbed France of Dr. Infrat, Dr. Leroy and other X-ray experts.

China's Old Chickens.
Literature written more than 1,000 years ago mentions two breeds of poultry still being raised in China, while incubators now used are the same in principle as those employed in Egypt 4,000 years ago.

The high cost of living is increased by forest fires. Every citizen should help to keep down fires.

A quaint milestone on the outskirts of Zanzibar bears the inscription: "London, 8,064 miles."

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

