

## NO DEFINITE ADVANCE YET MADE IN SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' STRIKE

### Miners' Federation Stands Pat for National Pool and National Regulation of Wages—In Meantime Coal Districts Are in Grip of Acute Distress—Children Saved from Starving by Meals Obtained at Schools.

A despatch from London says:—A conference between representatives of the mine owners and of the Miners' Federation was held in London on Thursday night at which an attempt was made to get a clearer understanding as to the questions that divide them. It cannot be said that any definite advance was made. The new offer of the owners was declared not to be sufficiently clear to enable the federation to place it before the districts.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation met on Thursday and decided to make no recommendation to the full delegates' meeting. This is generally interpreted as meaning that there is little hope of the miners accepting any compromise that the employers are likely to offer.

The leaders have been spending the past few days in the country among the miners themselves, and it is evident that they have not found any marked change of attitude. The men are still demanding a national pool and national regulation of wages, and discussions about various other methods of correcting inequalities of earnings have had no effect on the miners' position.

There can be no doubt that the failure of the railroad and transport workers to come to their aid has had a good deal to do with the hardening of feeling found in mining localities. Meanwhile, each day numbers of industries are feeling the blight as the coal shortage grows.

German coal was on offer on Thursday at the Swansea dock for half the price of the best Welsh coal, but a

movement developed among the transport workers to refuse to handle American, Belgian or German coal shipments.

In many districts there is no coal left for domestic consumption, and no coal is being delivered to any house where a gas cooker is installed. In some districts only 28 pounds of coal is being distributed to each household per week.

Distress in the mining areas is becoming acute. Hundreds of miners and their wives in the Durham district are waiting daily for the relief granted by the local municipal authorities in necessitous cases. Queues of unmarried miners at Caerphilly, near Cardiff, who sought parish relief, were refused. Funds have been started in many towns to save miners' children from hardship.

Preliminary suggestions for relief of distress sent by a special committee of the Board of Trade to large towns include utilization of national kitchens and canteens with feeding centres for school children. It is also suggested that families should combine in the cooking of their meals.

In many instances the strike pay of miners is exhausted, and to provide for barest necessities of life loans and paper credit are being increasingly resorted to.

Great distress is reported from South Wales, where women are pawning wedding rings for food. In some houses the bed is the only piece of furniture left. In some districts many thousands of children would starve if they were not fed in the schools.



HE CAN'T MAKE IT.

## REFUSE TO COLLECT ALLIES' CUSTOMS LEVY

### German Officials Will Not Work for the Entente.

A despatch from Mayence, Germany, says:—The Interallied Rhineland Commission is meeting difficulties in the application of the new customs regime on the eastern frontier of the occupied territories, which became effective Wednesday, as a large percentage of the German customs officers have refused to work, while others are opposing passing resistance.

Refusals to work for the allies have been particularly in the region of Ludwigshafen and Dusseldorf. The Commission is prepared to take energetic measures to put the Germans to work, the nature of which, however, has not been disclosed. In the region of Dusseldorf, allied officials say, the first day of the regime came into effect the frontier customs posts actually were swamped with parcels which, the officials declare, had evidently been saved for many days in order to embarrass the allies. It is learned that traffic between the occupied territories and Germany proper is ten times more in volume than that on the western frontier of the German Republic, between Belgium, France and the occupied territories. In the region of Mayence and Worms freight trains have suffered considerable delay owing to the defection of the German customs officers.

An official note issued in Berlin by the Ministry of the Interior reached the occupational zone on Friday. In the note the German Government says it cannot bring pressure to bear on the functionaries to force them to work under the new regime, but that if any choose to do so it will not be held against them.

## IRISH RAILWAY COMPELLED TO CLOSE

### Because of Repeated Holdups Along the Line.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A former soldier, John Reilly, was taken from his home by Sinn Feiners on Thursday night and shot dead on the road at Ballycar.

One civilian was killed and another wounded when the party of which they were members was discovered by a military patrol in the act of destroying a bridge on the Charleville Road, County Cork, on Thursday. The military suffered no casualties. The Burtonport Railway has been closed because of repeated train holdups along the line. During the course of Wednesday night every station of the road was raided and all goods found were carried away or burned. An attempt was made Wednesday night to burn the residence of the Most Rev. M. Fogarty, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis. The front of the house was well ablaze when the fire was discovered and extinguished. A petrol-soaked cloth lay near the front door. Five men were seen fleeing. Two of them were arrested. A neighboring residence was burned to the ground shortly before the Bishop's house was set on fire.

Canada's mining industry has increased twelvefold in 30 years, from \$14,000,000 to \$173,000,000.

## 100,000 Troops For Ruhr Valley

### —One hundred thousand French troops, in addition to those now on the Rhine, are provided for in the plan elaborated by the mixed Military and Civil Commission, according to La Liberté.

There now are 80,000 French troops in the occupied territory, the average cost for the maintenance of which is 44,000,000 francs monthly.

La Liberté adds that the plan calls for the occupation of two-thirds of the Ruhr industrial valley, and also Elberfeld and Barmen, in Westphalia.

## NO CHANGE IN IRISH SITUATION

### Sinn Feiners Continue Attacks on Civilians and Crown Forces.

A despatch from Dublin says:—For the first time in the history of the troubles in Ireland, Sinn Feiners have murdered a man in the presence of a priest who was summoned to administer the last rites. He was John Reilly, the former soldier who was taken from his home at Ballycar by armed men Wednesday night and shot to death.

The priest was called after Reilly had been severely wounded. With the arrival of the priest the raiders poured pistol shots into Reilly, killing him. A label was pinned on the body, reading: "Executed by the Irish Republican Army. Getting them at last. Beware!"

Thomas Phelan, of Ballyragget, was shot dead on Friday by a body of military and police. He was running away after having refused to halt upon being challenged.

Other persons killed on Friday were John Harrison, a farmer, who was shot dead at Drumreilly, and Substant Constable Loughlin, who was shot at a Tralee public house.

An attempt was made Thursday night to blow up the railway bridge at Castletown. Much damage was done.

The weekly review of Irish conditions issued by the Government on Friday says there has been no change in the situation. It reports 29 attacks on Crown forces during the week, resulting in 30 casualties. Sinn Fein murders of civilians, it declares, were six in number, the victims including Sir Arthur Vicars, who was shot at his residence at Listowell, while the attempted murders are given as nine in number.

There were 50 raids on the mails and five raids on tax collectors, in which £16,000 was taken.

There were 60 arrests for outrages and political offences, adds the review, and 65 trials of civilians by court martial, resulting in 49 convictions. Persons to the number of 126 were interned, making the total under internment 2,679.

England and Wales together have 400 special schools for the blind, 6 for the deaf and 245 for otherwise defective children.

## WILLING TO REBUILD RUINED WAR AREAS

### Germany's Note to Britain Outlines Details of Plans.

A despatch from London says:—Germany has sent a note to the British Government reiterating her complete willingness to undertake the reconstruction of devastated France.

The note, which came from the German Foreign Office, was delivered by the German Embassy to the British Foreign Office on Friday evening, as follows:

"Germany is absolutely persuaded that it is unavoidably necessary for the purpose of restoring economic peace throughout the world that the territories devastated through the war should be reconstructed and restored. Until this is done there will be danger that feelings of hate will continue to exist among the nations concerned.

"Germany therefore declares herself once more to be entirely willing to co-operate in this reconstruction with all the means and strength at her disposal and to take into account in regard thereto, in every individual case, each wish of the power concerned as far as is possible."

The note proceeds to enumerate in great detail the possibilities of reconstruction:

First, for Germany to take over specified localities, either as a State undertaking or by directing and settling of a national colonizing and settlement association.

Second, to undertake the work of clearing, afforestation, building and repairing brickworks and works for the production of chalk, plaster, cement and other necessities and the delivery of the necessary machinery and the building materials from Germany.

Third, to arrange that all such machinery and materials shall emanate from Germany, and, fourth, to start immediately plans to build at least twenty-five thousand wooden houses in the devastated districts before the cold season begins.

Other clauses of the note specify the execution of deep and shallow excavations of all kinds, according to the plans and under the control of the French authorities or otherwise, according to the wishes of the allied Governments.

The German Government expresses willingness to help in any way possible to take over the cost in paper marks, the amount to be reckoned against the reparations account, and generally to co-operate in every possible manner.

The note is signed by Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister. It requests the allied Governments to initiate at the earliest possible moment the necessary discussions of details.

## HARDING REFUSES TO FIX INDEMNITY

### German Mediation Appeal Turned Down by United States.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government refused on Thursday an urgent request of the German Government that President Harding mediate the question of reparations between Germany and the allies and fix the sum Germany is to pay.

The United States agreed, however, that if the German Government would formulate promptly such proposals regarding reparations "as would present a proper basis for discussion," it would "consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied Governments in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may be resumed speedily."

Germany's appeal, signed by Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons, was directed to President Harding, and was transmitted through United States Commissioner Dreesel at Berlin. It was answered by Secretary Hughes after a conference with the President at the White House.

Many campers and hunters add greatly to the danger of forest fires by their carelessness. They are not asked to curtail their enjoyment of the forest, but just to exercise that care which they always use when handling fire about their own premises.

## The Leading Markets.

### Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.77; No. 2 Northern, \$1.71; No. 3 Northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.49; Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 45½c; No. 3 CW, 39½c; extra No. 1 feed, 39½c; No. 1 feed, 37½c; No. 2 feed, 36½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75½c; No. 4 CW, 64½c; rejected, 51½c; feed, 51c.

All of the above C.I.F. bay ports.

American corn—67c; nominal, C.I.F. bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 41 to 43c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per car lot; No. 2 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—Malt, 62 to 67c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freights outside.

Man. flour—First patent, \$10.70; second patent, \$10.20, bulk seaboard.

Ontario flour—\$7, bulk seaboard.

Milfeed—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, 29 to 30c; twins, 29½ to 30½c; triplets, 30½ to 31c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; new Stilton, 35c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 56 to 58c; fresh, 60 to 61c.

Margarine—28 to 30c.

Eggs—New laid, 35c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 38c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10½c; California Lima, 12½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50.

Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 22 to 24c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 38c; heavy, 31 to 33c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 50 to 52c; 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 tines, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 16½ to 17½c; prints, 18 to 18½c. Shortening, tines, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 13½ to 14c.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; 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, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.75; 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 \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$12.50; sheep, \$6 to \$10.

Montréal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62c; do, No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10. Bran, \$31.25. Shorts, \$33.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.

Calves, \$4.50 to \$6. Sheep, \$6 to \$9. Choice ewes, up to \$10. Yearling lambs, \$10 to \$13; spring lambs, \$7 to \$12. Hogs, select, \$14; mixed lots, heavy hogs, \$13 to \$13.50; feeders, \$1 or more above selects.

Coal Shipped from France to English Coal Areas

A despatch from Paris says:—"Carrying coals to Newcastle," hitherto held as about the most futile thing on earth, has actually been accomplished by a firm of French exporters, who sent a direct shipment on Friday.

The coal was shipped not only to Newcastle but also to Cardiff, the centre of the South Wales coal fields, in response to an urgent demand by English industries that were suffering on account of the coal miners' strike in England.

Tree-Felling Machine.

A tree-felling machine invented in England consists of a saw that is a continuation of the piston rod of a steam cylinder, the steam being supplied through hose from a portable boiler.

## White House in No Hurry for Peace

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding's attitude as reflected at the White House is that there is no haste about the adoption of the resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and Austria.

Chairman Porter, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who discussed it with the President, said he had not decided when it would be introduced or in what way, if any, it would differ from the Knox resolution.

Mr. Porter made it clear he did not believe there is any rush about the resolution.

## SEEDING IN WEST WELL ADVANCED

### Weather Reported Generally Fair and Progress Rapid.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—During the past week weather over the whole of the three Western Provinces has been generally fine, clear skies and high temperatures ruling through the day. During the latter part of the period very little frost has been experienced, and farmers in the districts where seeding has commenced have encountered little delay.

Reports of farmers busy on the land have become increasingly more numerous from all three provinces, and already quite a large acreage of wheat is reported seeded. It is in Southern Alberta where the most progress has been made. Reports from Grande Prairies, in the Peace River country, are also to the effect that work is proceeding rapidly, and the first report of oat seeding comes from this point.

No reports of decreased acreage have come from any part of the West, but several in Alberta expect an increase on account of the excellent state of the soil and lowered costs of production.

## Traffic in Rhineland Blocked by Levy

A despatch from Berlin says:—Widespread congestion in freight and passenger traffic is reported from points in the occupied Rhineland zone as a result of the inauguration of the customs control in connection with the newly-imposed penalties on Germany.



Viscount Finlay  
The noted British jurist, who will preside at cattle embargo inquiry, in which Canada is intensely interested.

## CANADA TAKES AN ADVANCE STEP

### In Instituting System of Preventive Medical Examination for Immigrants.

A despatch from London says:—Canada has taken a step in advance of other countries by the institution of a system of preventive medical examination of immigrants at continental ports. Dr. Jeffs, of the Dominion Department of Public Health, has arrived here and is working in conjunction with the Immigration Department and other European ports from which new citizens sail for the Dominion. Prospective immigrants are looked over and the steamship companies are advised if they are unlikely to pass the examination at the port of arrival in Canada. The Dominion has no legal right of rejection of immigrants in any European port, but if the steamship companies disregard the Department official's advice, they are liable to a fine in case an unfit immigrant has to be refused entry, in addition to having to provide transportation back to the port of embarkation. In instituting this new system, the Dominion Government is in advance of the United States; the only action taken by that country along this line being the establishing of de-lousing stations at European ports for immigrants embarking for the Republic.

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

