

FRESH OFFER TO NEGOTIATE MAY SOLVE THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION

Mine Owners and Workers Agree to a Further Conference With View of Settling the Wages Dispute — General Tie-Up on Sea and Land Will Follow Failure to Reach a Settlement.

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 11.30. 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 could 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 outmanoeuvred 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-generalled 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 inexorable 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 Gainford, 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.

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.



ANOTHER BRIDGE PIER LISTING AND CRACKING

Telephone Conversation Between Canada and Cuba

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. S. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. L. 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.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SINN FEIN

Former Custodian of Crown Jewels at Dublin Castle Assassinated.

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.R."

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.

TURKS THREATEN GREEK SUPPLY BASE

Army is Bottled Up in Brusa, Says Late Despatches.

A despatch from Paris says:—According to reports received in Paris, a strong Turkish cavalry raid aimed at Ala-Shehr (ancient Philadelphia) located on the Smyrna-Afion Karahissar Railway, threatens to cut the south Greek army off from its base. The Turks have practically captured Brusa, where a Greek army corps is bottled up. The Turkish delegation at Paris asserts that the morale of the Greek troops is shattered and that bands of Greek deserters are terrorizing and looting villages. A despatch from Montreal says:—The Greek Consulate has been advised by the Charge d'Affaires for Greece in London that reservists in Canada of the classes of 1918 (b), 1914 and 1915, with the exception of the auxiliaries, have been called to the colors, and must, within seven days, apply to it for transportation home.

INDUSTRIAL WAR RAGES IN ITALY

Factory Discipline is Undermined by Bolshevist

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 sadly 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.

Supreme Council To Meet May 2nd

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.

Roumania May Yet Pay Canadian Debts

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.

His Majesty Gives Coal to Assist 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.



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

Tramps 2,100 Miles to File Claims

A despatch from Calgary says:—A. S. F. Rankin is here from the Fort Norman oil fields after having covered 2,600 miles of winter trails to file oil claims. He travelled 2,100 miles from Fort McMurray to Fort Norman on foot and the other 500 miles by dog sled.

Japan Sends Ambassador to 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.

SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOR RANKS

A despatch from London says:—The calling of a conference of representatives of the miners from all the coal fields was decided upon by the executive of the Miners' Federation Friday evening. It took this action after hearing the decision of the railwaymen and transport workers to cancel their sympathetic strike.

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, when questioned regarding this decision, said that it meant that the miners' strike would continue.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons Friday afternoon that the miners had refused to re-open negotiations for a settlement of their strike on the basis that had been suggested.

The Prime Minister read a letter from the Miners' Federation stating that the only conditions on which a temporary settlement could be reached was one which must follow concession of the two principles of a national wages board and a national pool.

A despatch from Cardiff, South Wales, says:—The miners are astounded at the cancellation of the Triple Alliance strike.

The Cardiff Strike Committee of the Triple Alliance received the news from London by telephone at 4.16 p.m. on Friday, when members were settling the final details of the arrangements for the week-end. The messages have thrown the strike organization into a state of hopeless chaos.

To quote one of the mining officials, some of the transport workers in Cardiff are actually cut on strike. About 70 of the men were engaged during the day in unloading a large grain ship, and as their instructions are to strike at night, they left the job unfinished. The miners are especially resentful at the strange course of events. They openly say that it means the break-up of the Triple Alliance.

The University Dynamic.

A time there was when universities were regarded as the preserve of the few but, happily, that time is past and now universities not only welcome all who come but they go out offering their wares to those whom circumstances prevent from coming within the walls. Their wares consist of higher education. In the old days a university was static; now it is dynamic.

Pre-eminent in this most important movement in Canada is the University of Toronto. With its special courses for farmers, for urban workmen and women, for teachers, with its extension lectures, courses of lectures, and tutorial classes, it extends its activity over the whole Province. No man or woman, boy or girl, in Ontario need fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Provincial University; this University is, in the most real sense, the "University of the People."

The Report of the Royal Commission says:—"Without educated brain and skilled hands, the fertile soil of the timbered land, water-powers, and mineral deposits must lie idle or be ignorantly squandered. National wealth and industry are directly related to education and must become more and more dependent upon it as civilization advances." To answer this national need is the purpose of the extension work of the University of Toronto; for this it requires the most generous support of the Government of the Province.



Mary McCallum Of Winnipeg, has been appointed as assistant secretary to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The Leading Markets.

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, 49 1/2 c; No. 3 CW, 38 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 33 1/2 c; No. 1 feed, 30 1/2 c; No. 2 feed, 34 1/2 c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 78 1/2 c; No. 4 CW, 62 1/2 c; rejected 49 1/2 c; feed, 49 1/2 c.
All of the above in store at Fort 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 freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.70; second pat., \$10.20, bulk, seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard.
Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$83; shorts, per ton, \$86; 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; twins, 31 to 31 1/2 c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2 c; 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 1/2 c; California Lima, 12 1/4 c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gal., \$2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Montreal.
Oats—No. 2 CW, 62 to 68c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pat., 1sts., \$10.80. 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, 80 to 81c. Butter, choicest creamery, 60 1/2 to 61c. 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, selects, \$14.50 to \$15; heavies, \$12.50 to \$13; sows, \$10.50 to \$11.



It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit