

ENTENTE NATIONS MUST PAY FULL DEBT TO UNITED STATES

Repayment of Indebtedness of Over Ten Billion Dollars is Insisted on by the Harding Government.

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government will insist that the powers associated with it in the war with Germany repay, principal and interest, their indebtedness of more than \$10,000,000,000 to this country.

This is the first flat pronouncement of the Harding Administration on the question of the allied indebtedness. It refutes permanently all reports to the effect that the new Administration might agree to cancellation.

The President let it be known following the Cabinet meeting on Friday that the question of the foreign loans had occupied a large part of the discussion and that, while the nature of the discussion was not to be made public, it could be stated as the policy of his Administration to count upon repayment of the principal and interest of the vast sums advanced by this country to the allied Governments during the war. The loans of the United States to these Governments, exclusive of interest, which has not been paid, total \$9,450,000,000, divided as follows:

United Kingdom\$4,210,000,000
France2,750,000,000
Italy1,625,000,000
Russia190,000,000

Belgium400,000,000
Serbia and Jugoslavia100,000,000
Other Allies175,000

Accrued interest on these loans already amounts to over \$1,000,000,000, which brings the total of allied indebtedness to date up to ten and a half billions. No payments of interest have been received by the United States from any debtor Governments, except where they borrowed more from this Government for that purpose.

The Treasury Department, during the Wilson Administration, and with the approval of Congress, agreed to the deferment of interest on these debts for three years, ending in 1923. In other words, payments of interest on the debts in all probability will not begin for over two years, by which time another billion dollars in interest payments will have accrued.

By that time the total allied debt, principal and interest, will closely approximate the enormous total of \$12,000,000,000.

As yet the Harding Administration has gone no farther than taking the firm and final stand that the allied debt must be repaid.



General Degonete
French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

140,000 JEWS PERISHED IN 1920

London Populace Protest Against the Pogroms in Central Europe.

London, April 3.—Thousands of persons attended a huge mass meeting held at Mile End Pavilion, in the East End of London, to-day and protested against Jewish pogroms in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia.

Among letters received from prominent persons unable to attend the meeting was one from Lord Wearmouth, who wrote: "Four has so deadened the conscience of the nations of Europe that they have not done what they ought to do—stop this wholesale massacre of Jews. It is to be regretted that England is not possessed of a Gladstone to take up the cry of persecution going on in Eastern Europe."

Lord Swaythling wrote that he hoped Great Britain would wake up and do something to stop the terrible pogroms in the Ukraine. Lord Parmoor and Col. Wedgwood wrote similar letters.

Dr. Saltzman, recently returned from Central Europe, described "the horrible butchery going on against the Jews." He said 140,000 Jews were slaughtered in 528 pogroms in 1920; that the Jewish population was completely wiped out in 124 towns, while eleven towns were completely devastated.

Thousands of small children were bayoneted, while bloody scenes defied description, he said. The Jews not killed in the pogroms, he declared, were dying of starvation and misery in economic pogroms.

Thirteen epistles in all are ascribed to the Apostle Paul.

NEW VICEROY COLDLY RECEIVED BY PRESS

Talbot Appointment is Commented on Unfavorably by Dublin Papers.

Dublin, April 3.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting to-day on the appointment of Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot as Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland in succession to Viscount Pench, says it is to be claimed as a recommendation that Lord Talbot is a Catholic. The newspaper adds:

"But it is an insult to Irish intelligence to think that fact will ensure a welcome from the Irish people to this rabid Tory partisan. For fifteen years the new Viceroy has been the principal organizer of the anti-Irish forces in England."

The Freeman's Journal says it thinks the motive of the appointment of Lord Talbot was the desire of Premier Lloyd George to keep the Vatican in good humor, but officials here declare a likelihood explanation is that the Viceroy is appointed for the whole of Ireland and therefore it was necessary to appoint a Catholic whose political record would render him agreeable to Ulster.

The Irish Times congratulates Lord Talbot on his courage and says:

"Under happier circumstances, we should give him a hearty and unreserved welcome. Unless sanity and patriotism reform the entire situation during the present month, Lord Edmund will have a thankless and ridiculous task in summoning a Parliament which will never sit, and another which will be disowned by the large majority of its electorate. Nevertheless, his proclamations will unloose a fresh storm of violence and anger in our distracted land."

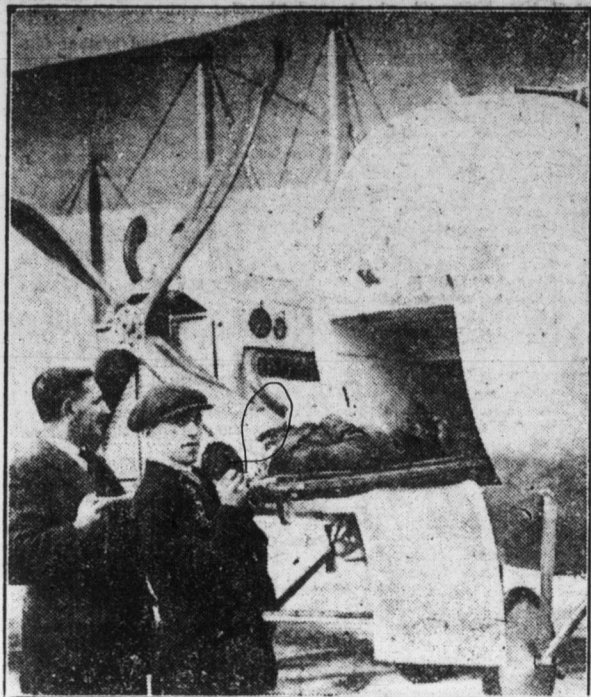
The Irish Independent remarks that Lord Talbot is a strong Unionist. "One does not know what to expect of the new regime," the newspaper says. "One thing is certain, it cannot be worse than the last."

The Independent says it welcomes the change because it believes it will involve also the departure of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Police Raid Sinn Fein Club in Manchester

London, April 3.—Following several daylight fires, the police of Manchester early this morning, raided the Sinn Fein Club, of Manchester. They met with armed resistance and after a pitched battle in which one was killed and another seriously wounded and three police wounded, twenty men were arrested.

In the raid materials for fire raising and plans for future fires were discovered, the police say.



A FLYING AMBULANCE
This latest British aeroplane ambulance is capable of carrying four patients. The picture shows a patient being admitted to the cabin.

GERMANY AGAIN DEFIES THE ALLIES IN MOST IMPUDENT OF NOTES

After Refusing Point-Blank to Meet Allied Demand to Pay One Billion Marks Gold by March 23, Germany Also Refuses to Obey the Disarmament Orders on April First.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament. Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms really due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary and their surrender is impossible, in view of present events in the East. The same applies to the light equipment of these forts."

As for regulation of factories, entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says:

"The manufacture of arms, munitions or of any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturing.

This is considered as perhaps the most impudent of all the impudent notes Germany has sent the allies. It is virtually a defiant trouble-maker.

HERDS OF SEALS SCATTERED BY STORM

Total Catch of Newfoundland Ships Amounts to 80,000.

St. John's, Nfld., April 3.—The catch of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the east coast is 80,000. Owing to ice conditions the sealing ships were unable to locate the main herd until March 28, and procured the above total in two days.

The fiercest northeast blizzard in many years stripped the ice, scattering the seals, which took to the water. Many thousands of sealskins were lost and the prospects are poor for a further catch. The ships are now searching for another catch and hope to complete their loads by killing old seals.

Nine steamers are prosecuting the voyage. The sealing airplane, which was seriously delayed by engine trouble, made its first flight of 500 miles from Lunenburg to the icefields yesterday, but was unable to locate any seals.

"We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up in the morning,"—Henry Ward Beecher.

GREEKS SUFFER DEFEAT IN TURKEY

After Nine Days' Battle They Are Retiring on Base at Bursa.

New York, April 3.—The reports from Constantinople indicate almost beyond doubt that the Greeks have met with a first-class defeat in Turkey. The flower of their field army has been beaten in front of Eski-Shehr, and the remnants of it have retreated more than 50 miles, for that is the distance from Eski-Shehr to Bilajik, which the Turks report they have recaptured. The Greeks are retreating on their main base at Bursa, which is about 50 miles north-west of Bilajik and almost 100 miles north-west of Eski-Shehr.

As the battle lasted nine days and the Greeks then retreated hurriedly harassed by cavalry, the losses to Constantine's army were doubtless very large. In this difficult country most of the artillery and stores must have been abandoned. The forces to the south of Eski-Shehr also were placed in danger, and here another retreat must prove costly.

BRITISH COAL MINERS DROP TOOLS AND THREATEN TO FLOOD MINES

Emergency Act Invoked to Meet Industrial Crisis—Feared That General Strike May Bring About a National Calamity.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application. Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been made toward a solution of the problems.

The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while every one admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their

immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, but neither the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the enginemen and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the war wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure for the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.

A later despatch from London says:—Britain's momentous coal war has entered upon its first phase with 1,200,000 men idle. All coal production has stopped, and the Government, which has declared that a condition of "National emergency" has arisen, has placed an embargo on all coal for export.

The fatal step of ceasing to pump the mines has, however, not been taken, and several unions, comprising the bulk of the enginemen and pumpmen throughout England and Scotland, have decided to remain at work in defiance of the order of the Miners' Union. This most important decision probably is not unwelcome to any but the extremists, such as those of South Wales, as flooding the mines would cause well-nigh irreparable damage.

Among the inventions since Confederation are: Telephone, wireless telegraphy, airplanes, automobiles, tractors, gasoline engines, electric light, fireless cookers, motor boats, sulky plows, oil-propelled boats, parcel post, rural mail delivery, thermos bottles, typewriters, moving pictures.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38¢; extra No. 1 feed, 38¢; No. 1 feed, 36¢; No. 2 feed, 33¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80¢; No. 4 CW, 68¢; rejected, 56¢; feed, 54¢.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.O.B. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.75.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90¢, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43¢ to 45¢, according to freights outside.
Barley—Maltster, 80 to 85¢, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Millet—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, 33¢; shorts, per ton, 34¢; white middlings, 41¢; feed flour, \$2.30.
Cheese—New, large, 33 1/4 to 34¢; twins 34 to 34 1/4¢; triplets 34 1/4 to 35¢; old large, 34 to 35¢; do, twins, 24 1/4 to 25 1/4¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49¢; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61¢; fresh, 60 to 63¢.
Margarine—29 to 31¢.
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8¢; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/4¢; California Lima, 12 1/4¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22¢.
Honey—50-80-lb. tins, 22 to 23¢ per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 23 to 25¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36¢; heavy, 27 to 29¢; cooked, 50 to 55¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; cottage rolls, 33 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 52 to 55¢; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50¢; boneless, 49 to 53¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
Lard—Pure tallow, 19 to 19 1/4¢; tallow, 19 1/2 to 20¢; tallow, 19 1/2 to 20 1/4¢; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/4¢. Shortening, tallow, 12 to 12 1/2¢; tallow, 12 1/2 to 13¢; tallow, 13 to 13 1/2¢; prints, 14 1/2 to 15¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders' cows, \$7.75 to \$8.75; 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, \$55 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$12 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.25 to \$12.50, weighed off cars, \$11.50; do, l.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$13.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 63 to 64¢; do, No. 3, 60 to 61¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese, finest, eastern, 29 1-3 to 30¢. Butter, choice creamery, 55 to 55 1/2¢. Eggs, fresh, 35¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.
Butcher steers, good, \$8.50 to \$10; med., \$8 to \$8.50; com., \$7 to \$8. Butcher cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; med., \$7.75 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2.50 to \$3; cutters, \$2.50 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; com., \$6 to \$7. Good veal, \$9 to \$9.50; med., \$7 to \$8.50; grass, \$5.
Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$10; heavier, \$14; sows, \$12.

Educational Expenditures.

Ontario spends something over twenty millions of dollars annually on its public, separate, industrial, continuation, and high schools, and its collegiate institutes. The great bulk of this amount is contributed and expended by the municipalities themselves. On university education the Province spends less than two millions of dollars; that is, less than one-tenth of the amount spent on primary and secondary education.

No one who realizes the interdependence of the various grades of education will argue that university education costs too much. "Primary, secondary, and higher education are part of one great education effort. The goal of that effort is to develop a free human being who has been prepared for the responsibility of deciding things for himself. Each division of our educational system has its share in this preparation. The same pupil may pass through all grades. The teachers of the primary schools are taught in the secondary schools by teachers who have themselves been taught in the universities. The effectiveness of university work largely depends on the excellence of the preparatory schools, and the whole tone and atmosphere of the secondary schools are created by their university-trained staffs. The character of the work in the primary schools is ultimately influenced or even determined by the ideals of the University. The interests of primary, secondary, and higher education are interdependent and interlocked. No one interest can be impaired without weakening the others; none can be improved without strengthening the others. To set the financial claims of one against the other would be to impoverish all."

FRANCE ASKS FOR COST OF ORCHARDS

Hearing Before Commission of Damage to Fruit Trees.

Paris, April 3.—At a hearing to-day before the Reparations Commission on land and orchard damage, France contended that it was incumbent upon Germany to pay the proportional cost of replanting orchards, which should be determined by the difference between the age of the tree when destroyed and the normal life of the tree, according to an official announcement.

Germany recognized that compensation was due for the destruction of forests to the value of the wood destroyed or carried away, and also for reforestation, provided the felled trees were of no commercial value.

The hearing is being continued, and a decision by the commission is expected shortly.

Mme. Curie to Visit United States

A despatch from Washington says:—President and Mrs. Harding will receive Mme. Curie in the White House on May 20 and present her with a gramme of radium, valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the women of the United States, who have contributed to a fund for this purpose in recognition of her scientific services, particularly in the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie will come to the United States especially for the presentation.

Ontario Flax Used in Ulster.

A despatch from London says:—Ontario flax has become an expanding factor in the Irish flax markets. The statement made by K. Gilliat, who is proceeding to Canada shortly to look over large land options he has taken in several Provinces for growing Canadian flax specially suitable for coarse fabrics. He said many of the leading Ulster houses already own considerable tracts of land in various Provinces of Canada, as well as in the other Dominions.

First Roman Catholic Viceroy of Ireland

A despatch from London says:—It is officially announced that Lord Edmund Talbot, uncle of the Duke of Norfolk, will succeed Lord French, as Viceroy in Ireland. He will be the first Viceroy under the new Home Rule Act and will be the first Roman Catholic ever to hold this office.

Lord Talbot has held the post of Joint Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury for some time.

Live Bomb Claims Five Victims

A despatch from Dublin says:—A child found a bomb on Friday in the ruins of the Ross Carbery Police Barracks, the scene early on Thursday of a Sinn Fein attack, and handed it to a policeman who, seeing the pin was missing, threw it into the street. It exploded, killing two persons and seriously wounding three others. Several persons suffered minor injuries.

B.C. Liquor Act Effective on May 1

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The new Provincial Liquor Act will come into effect May 1, it is expected by Government officials here. A. M. Johnston, Deputy Attorney-General and J. H. Falconer, of Vancouver, are spoken as probable commissioners. The third will be a returned soldier, it is said.

