

## GERMANY REFUSES TO PUT INTO EFFECT ALLIES' DISARMAMENT MEASURES

**Defiant Note Sent to Entente Absolutely Refusing to Disarm by April First—Won't Dismantle Forts on Polish Frontier.**

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 replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

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, 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 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 manufacturers.

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.



**WHITE BEAVER**  
A very rare specimen, caught in the English River, north of Fort Francis, Ontario. It is pure white, and weighs 31 lbs.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FULL PAYMENT BY ALLIES

**Amount of Principal and Interest Now Totals Ten Billion Dollars—Harding Administration Takes Firm Stand on Question.**

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 refuses 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
France	2,750,000,000
Italy	1,625,000,000
Russia	190,000,000

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.

## INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN CAUSED BY STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

**Royal Proclamation Declares Great Britain to be in a "State of Emergency"—May Develop Into a General Strike—Coal Problem Difficult of Solution.**

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 problem.

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 of 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.

There is the best authority for stating that when the railroad men and transport workers meet here their first effort will be directed toward securing some sort of mediation to stave off, if possible, a catastrophe which it is to their interest to prevent. If mediation should fail, then they will consider the question of throwing in their lot with the miners and bringing the whole industrial life of the community to a standstill.

### Dominion Grown Flax on Irish Markets

A despatch from London says:—"Ontario flax has become an expanding factor in the Irish flax markets," was 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.

### New Viceroy of Ireland is Roman Catholic

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.

### New B.C. Liqueur Act in Effect One Month Hence

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The new Provincial Liqueur 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.

### Bomb Explodes in Dublin Street

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.

### One Hundred British Families for Dominion

A despatch from London says:—A party consisting of one hundred families, comprising more than three hundred people, sailed on Friday afternoon on the Corsican under the auspices of the Government of Ontario. All the men of the party are experienced farmers, and all are going on the land. Some of the emigrants have considerable capital and intend to purchase farms. The greatest care has been exercised in selecting the most desirable applicants, and another party under the same auspices is leaving for Ontario in three weeks' time.



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

## ALLIED GUARD WILL ESCORT KARL BACK TO HIS SWISS RETREAT

**Effort of Former Emperor of Austria-Hungary to Regain the Throne of Hungary Meets With Complete Failure—Request of Charles to Remain as Citizen Was Refused.**

A despatch from London says:—The attempted coup d'etat of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has been a complete failure. His effort to regain the throne of Hungary has been successfully blocked and the former ruler will soon be escorted through Austria and back to his Swiss retreat.

According to the Daily Express correspondent at Berlin, the special train car of the former emperor will be guarded by the Allies while he is returning to Switzerland. A detachment of two British officers will travel on the train which will pass through Vienna in the night time to avoid any monarchist demonstration.

Austria has granted safe conduct to the ex-monarch to go to Switzerland, not only in principle, but in fact. The British, French and Italian ministers called upon Chancellor Mayr on Friday morning and presented the protest of the powers against a Hapsburg restoration.

When Emperor Karl learned the decision of the Allies that he would not be allowed to remount his old throne, he asked permission to remain in Hungary with his family as a simple citizen. His request was refused on the ground that his presence would be a great danger to the state.

It has been impossible to locate the army of 15,000 soldiers reported to be marching on Budapest. If such an army existed its movements were amazingly well concealed.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Council of Ambassadors Friday morning notified the Budapest Government that the principal Allied powers "could neither recognize nor tolerate" the resumption of the Hungarian Crown by former Emperor Charles.

Simultaneously exclusive information reached the correspondent from a well informed source to the effect that the plot through which the dispossessed monarch sought to ascend the throne of his ancestors was promoted at Paris as the result of the machinations of Prince Sixte of Bourbon, brother of the former Austrian Emperor Zita and of a group of French Royalists and Roman Catholics.

Premier Briand has spared no efforts in manifesting, not only to the Great powers, but to the "Little Entente" as well, the unshaken opposition of France to the re-establishment of the Hapsburg monarchy in any form. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania have been informed that whatever plans they may decide upon for the suppression of this "Menace to the Peace of Europe" will have French approval, even if they entail war between those nations and Hungary.

## IMMIGRATION ORDER RETARDS INFUX OF POPULATION

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian steamship companies here say that they are receiving from twelve to fifteen cancellations daily for passages to Canada, which have been booked by prospective emigrants from the British Isles, the reason given being the continuation of the restriction requiring the increased amount of landing money, which was recently decided upon by the Canadian Cabinet. The Canadian immigration authorities here are said to favor this action in so far as it affects continental immigration, but it would appear that it might well be modified in the case of Britishers. It hits hardest those who had booked their passages and made their arrangements before the landing money requirement was increased. Now some of those people find that they cannot go, and hence are cancelling their passages daily, much to the discomfiture of the Canadian railway and steamship companies. In spite of this fact, however, all four of the boats which will carry emigrants during the month of April, are already full.

## The Leading Markets.

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72½.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38½c; extra No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 1 feed, 36½c; No. 2 feed, 33½c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 68½c; rejected, 56½c; feed, 56½c.  
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, 90c, nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 45c according to freights outside.  
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, 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.  
Milfeed—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$34; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.30.  
Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34c; twins 34 to 34½c; triplets 34½ to 35c; old large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.  
Margarine—29 to 31c.  
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.

**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. 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 easterns, 29-1-3 to 30c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 35c. 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 heifers, 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, \$3.50 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, \$16; heavies, \$14; sows, \$12.

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

By Jack Rabbit

