

NEW YORK TIMES SCORES ON IRISH

Makes Fun of Attempts in Own Country to Shield O'Callaghan

STOWAWAY, HERO, REBEL Proposal to Make Him a Political Exile is Ridiculed in Witty Style

NEW YORK, May 2.—(By Canadian Press)—"Mr. Donal O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, is doubtless a gentleman of excellent humor," declared the New York Times in a recent editorial. "He must be amused at the eagerness of his American protectors to create for him a status which he didn't originally claim. He has been here since January 4. In plain disregard of the facts and violation of the law, Secretary of Labor Wilson refused to deport him, made him a 'seaman.' To the present administration he is still a Jonah, a nautical character, expected to take ship early in June. He favored us with a visit as a stowaway for the purpose of giving testimony before an absurd volunteer committee in Washington. That purpose achieved, one might suppose that he would consent to go back. For one thing he would relieve a kindly government of a certain difficulty. Of course compulsion against an alien law-breaker who happens to have powerful friends is not thought of save with trembling. Law has its uses but votes are supreme.

"Mr. O'Callaghan's counsel, not content with his modest imposed place as a mariner, have vainly tried to establish for him the favored and exceptional position of a 'political refugee.' Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Harding's administration admitting this interesting fiction, there was an effort in Congress, beaten only after a hard fight, to make it law, to insert into the Immigration Restriction bill an amendment providing for the admission of aliens 'who are refugees for political reasons.' Mr. O'Callaghan is not a political refugee. He is a foreign political propagandist in the United States against a country friendly to the United States. He didn't come here because he was driven out, but because he wanted to. It is true that the amendment provided that the question whether an alien is a political refugee or not shall be determined by a jury; but the proposal seemed none the less, to be special and personal, and made for the purpose of delaying indefinitely the Lord Mayor's return.

"The proposal to make law for the protection of a law-breaker is curious. No doubt Mr. O'Callaghan enjoys the effect he is making and will hate to leave—if he ever has to leave—a country so careless about small matters like the law."

DUBLIN CASTLE MAIL IS STOLEN

Sinn Féin Pull Off Biggest Coup in Many Months—Many Raids Follow

DUBLIN, April 30.—The biggest coup successfully pulled off by the Sinn Féin intelligence staff in many months was accomplished during the night.

They seized all the mail from Dublin Castle directed to the heads of the police and secret service men in the Irish office in London, as well as that addressed to Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary.

Great excitement followed the seizure of the Castle's mail pouches. The Black and Tans turned out immediately from Dublin Castle in an endeavor to round up the culprits.

The office of the Freeman's Journal was raided. Many of the staff were put up against the wall and searched.

At midnight raids were begun by the Auxiliaries in Wexford St. All males above the age of sixteen were questioned and detained for an hour.

Armed men in Dublin today seized several vans from Belfast containing manufactured tobacco and cigarettes and tipped the cargoes into the canal.

IN PRESBYTERIAN PULPIT. TORONTO, May 2.—Two important changes in Presbyterian pulpits here are:

Rev. Dr. Denoon assumes ministry of Avenue Road Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. A. MacGillivray retires from ministry of Bonar Presbyterian Church.

"NACH BERLIN" FRENCH POLICY

PARIS, May 2.—Under the heading "Nach Berlin," L'Humanite says the following measures have been taken for the invasion of Germany:

"The mobilization of the class of 1919 has formally been decided upon, and the supreme command will be headed by Marshal Foch with Marshal Joffre as liaison officer with the British representation.

"From Ballancourt, Bourges, Lyons and other garrisons entire trains of munitions and armored cars, tanks and cannon are leaving for the Rhine.

"The Crausot munitions factory has been ordered to hasten the delivery of five hundred big guns, while the Renault Company is reported to have received an important munitions order.

"All mechanics, gunners, bridge-builders, tank-drivers and other

specialists belonging to all classes between 1906 and 1917 will be recalled to the colors before May 5.

"A call for aviators will be issued promising seven dollars a day with a bonus of twenty dollars per flight.

"Wireless operators volunteering for service will be paid five dollars daily.

"Members of the class of 1919 who are engaged in farming in the devastated regions will not be exempted from the call to action.

"A note has been sent to the railways from general headquarters placing them under army orders calling for the suspension of all passenger and freight traffic to Germany except troop trains and munitions supplies.

"Thus the suspension of communications has been formally ordered, meaning the rupture of relations between France and Germany."

BELLEVILLE'S TEN PLUMBERS ON STRIKE ACCORDING TO PLAN

Demand is For Uniform Wage and Closed Shop—All Non-union Men But One Strike in Sympathy—Helpers Not Involved—The Issues of the Strike in Detail.

Ten journeymen plumbers representing six shops, tied up the plumbing trade this morning when they struck for a uniform wage and a closed shop.

Every union man and all non-union men but one are out. The helpers have not been brought into the issue at all.

The communication sent by the local union to the master plumbers of the city was in these words:

Set Wage and Closed Shop. "It was decided in accordance with other local unions that on May 1st, 1921, a set wage of 75 cents per hour for a nine-hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and legal holidays should be demanded, also that no non-union men be hired by master plumbers and that Local Union No. 811 of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters should be recognized by the Master Plumbers in Belleville."

This was signed by F. E. Miller, president and A. H. Johns, secretary.

The reply of the master plumbers was to reject the proposition of the set scale and refuse to recognize the closed shop.

Suggest Time Slip. The employers, a journeyman stated today asked the journeymen's union to accept the proposal to have the customer sign a slip stating the time when the journeymen left the place where work was being done.

"This the journeymen considered an injustice. 'If they cannot trust us we had better stay out.' This is one of the real sources of the strike. The Ontario's informant said. 'We want that injustice removed.'"

Present Scale. One journeyman plumber is receiving 75c and some are getting as low as 55c. The claim is now for a standard wage of 75c. For a city of its size Belleville is the lowest in the matter of wages, the journeymen claim.

They claim that their demands, if satisfied, will put all shops on an equal basis.

Time Inopportune, Say Employers. Master plumbers or employers say that the time for a strike is inopportune, as there is little new work of the kind.

"We have had already this morning twenty-five applications from larger cities," said an employer. "The work is very scarce in the large centres and men are anxious to come to the smaller places, where living expenses are lower."

"I sold or gave away all the useless ornaments, the old chairs and tables, the half-worn rugs, the old-fashioned pictures which I had been keeping with the idea that some day I would have them repaired, made over, or re-framed.

"I threw away all the empty bottles, the half-filled boxes of pills, the medicines which had probably lost their virtue, and I gave magazines, papers, books, old shoes and old rubbers to the Salvation Army to be sold for junk.

"All the old boxes which I'd been saving to do up parcels in or in which to carry sandwiches went into the bonfire in the back yard, together with all the letters I had never before had the heart to burn. All the broken, cracked and chipped china went into a box for the garbage man to carry away, and all the ragged curtains, towels, underwear, etc., were torn up for dish-rags and dusters.

"When I had finished, and I can assure you it required courage like unto that of Joan of Arc, I sat down and wept but when I arose, I felt refreshed as clean as my house and then there I made up my mind that never again as long as I lived, should I allow myself to be a slave to things. And I never have. You just try it and see what a beautiful feeling you will have when you get through."

I raged at her with envy but will I follow her example? I don't know. Only the hoarder knows with what violence to her feelings she parts with the cherished rubbish of years of accumulation. She may feel sure that once the surgical operation is over, the relief will be immediate—but oh, that operation!

This is the time of the year for hoarders to resolve and to carry out the resolution—Margaret Currie, in The Montreal Star.

FRESH THREATS FROM BALKANS

Greece, Rumania and Serbia Issue Warning to Bulgaria.

RENEW TALK OF INVASION Sofia Told They Must Control Comitatji or They Will do so

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The Allied admirals in maintaining the neutrality of Constantinople and the Straits of the Dardanelles, have refused the Greeks permission to pass through the Dardanelles with several hundred Turkish troops captured on the Black Sea by transports. The Greeks also were refused permission to use the telephone and telegraph lines between Ismid and Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—Serious disturbances with possibilities of war, are again looming up in the Balkans.

Greece, Roumania and Serbia have notified Bulgaria that unless strong measures are taken to suppress the incursions of bands into the newly acquired provinces of Thrace and Macedonia, drastic steps will be taken. Since February Bulgarian bands have been very active. On the Rumanian frontiers well organized bands formed of Bulgarian soldiers, led by former officers, have been raiding the Drobogee.

Measures taken against these bands by the Rumanians have been without results, the Bulgarian population always informing the invaders as to the strength of the Rumanian military detachments. Weak detachments are attacked by the Comitatjis. If the detachments are strong, the bands retreat across the frontier, where the Rumanian soldiers are unable to pursue them.

On the Thracian frontier, former inhabitants of the Bulgarian race who fled when the Province was handed over to Greece by the French seized the opportunity to harass the Greek divisions in Thrace. Serious encounters have occurred along the frontier and the Greek troops are reported to have suffered heavily.

The Serbian Government complains of similar occurrences on the new Serbian frontier. The fact that the hands are well armed and are usually able to escape punishment by retreating into Bulgaria makes the three neighboring countries feel that they are entitled to hold Bulgarian responsible.

Bulgaria, however, disclaims having any connection with the Comitatjis saying that the Treaty of Neuilly made Bulgaria military so weak that she now does not possess sufficient troops to check the strongly organized bands.

The neighboring countries are nervous on account of these attacks and have asked Bulgaria to suppress the bands and have threatened in case this is not done to enter Bulgaria and punish the Comitatjis.

WINNER OF THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SCHOLARSHIP ON WAY TO PARIS

Miss Isabel Jones, the winner of the scholarship that has just been awarded for the first time by the Federation of University women in Canada, is in Toronto from Saskatoon, where she has been lecturing in history for the past three years at the University of Saskatchewan. She will spend a month with her mother, Mrs. Chisholm Jones, before going to Paris to take up the research-work which the scholarship enables her to pursue. Miss Jones graduated from the University of Toronto in 1917, first in first-class honors in English and history (classical option), and the following year took her M.A. in the department of English.

On her way east, Miss Jones stayed over in Winnipeg and was guest of honor at a tea and a luncheon given by the University Women's Club, and the officers of the federation in that city. Next week the University Women's Club of Toronto are entertaining at tea in her honor.

GRAY-DORT WEEK

Have you seen the New Gray-Dort Cars on display at our show rooms, 321 Front St. E. Phone 227 and ask for Demonstration.

F. C. LEE, Gray-Dort Dealer. Mr. Raymond Tuttle, who has been a student at Queen's College, Kingston, for the past year, has returned home having completed this year's work. Mr. Tuttle, after a few weeks expects to go to Vancouver, B.C., where he has secured a position for the summer.

Dr. Clarke is in Toronto attending the 54th annual convention of the Ontario Dental Association.

MELON AND CUCUMBER

These Require a Warm Soil at Planting Time.

Different Types of Melons Require Different Handling—How to Grow Cucumbers and Squash—Raising Rhubarb.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Melons are in the class of vegetables which require a warm temperature for their growth. The length of time that they require to mature any quantity of fruit is longer than our period of freedom from frost. For this reason we generally start the seed in a hotbed and give it at least one transplanting before setting in the field. There are two methods of growing melons: one which is used with the small or Rocky Ford type of melons, the other for the large Montreal. The young plants are started the same way in either case.

The seed should be started about the 1st-15th of May in small pots filled within 3/4 of an inch of the top with loose mellow loam; place the seed on this and cover with 3/4 of an inch of sand. Keep them at a temperature of 75 deg. with sufficient water. When they have outgrown this small pot they should be transplanted to 1-inch pots. We grow two plants of Rocky Ford melons in a pot, but only one of the Montreal type.

For the small melons we generally plant them in hills four feet apart. We dig out a hole at each place, fill it nearly to the top with fresh horse manure prepared as if for a hotbed, then cover with six inches of soil. In this soil we set the young plants when danger of frost is over. If we wish them a little earlier, we may cover them with a small cold frame about 30 inches square. After three or four melons have set it is well to nip off the ends of the growing shoots. This forces all of the food into the fruit, and makes them grow more rapidly. The melons should be placed on a board or berry box to keep them off the earth, and turned frequently to make them ripen more evenly.

The seed of the Montreal melons is started between the first and middle of April and the plants are shifted to larger pots as they require. About the middle of May we dig out a furrow where the row is to be, about 15 inches wide and 18 inches deep, the length of the patch. This we fill nearly to the top with manure, prepared as it would be for a hot-bed, cover with six inches of soil and cover over with frames and sash. The soil is set in these about every two feet in the row. These frames are kept over them until all danger of frost is past. Each day, if the weather is fit, they must be carefully aired. After the glass is left off entirely during the day, but held close at hand to be replaced if needed. The plants must be kept carefully watered, as this is very necessary to produce strong growth. Melons and cucumbers should not be grown close together.

Cucumbers are generally planted in hills three feet apart. Some of the soil is very rotten manure, three or four inches of soil are placed over the manure, and the seed planted on the south side. The seed may be planted in many sections by May 25th, as danger of freezing will, in most seasons, be over before it is up. Plant 8-10 seeds in a hill and thin the plants down to three after danger from cucumber beetle is over. We may start some seed in pots as we did our melons, and transplant them into the field after danger of frost is past. If we care to spend the time we may trim the plants as is done in the greenhouse. This is very simple, once the fruiting habit of the cucumber is understood. The cucumber has its male and female parts in separate blossoms, the male flowers being borne much more freely. Female flowers are generally borne in the leaf joints near the end of the main stem or in the first leaf joint of the side shoots. The leaf joints nearest them bear clusters of male flowers. If we nip off the end of the shoot just past these male flowers, at the leaf joints new side shoot will appear bearing cucumbers. Continuous trimming, if carefully done, will produce many more cucumbers and less vine.

Squash seed is planted in the same way as cucumber. We must, however, give more space between hills on account of their stronger growth, six feet will be sufficient. We seldom trim squash. But if we wish larger specimens it is well to stop all growth after a few squashes have set.

Raising Rhubarb. The easiest way to start a rhubarb bed is to buy roots, and if they are too large, to split in sections with a spade, being sure that each section has a bud in it. These are then planted three feet apart in the row with the bud just below the surface of the ground. The ground should be in good condition before planting. This is best done in the spring. If the plant grows well this first summer, we may make a few small pullings the second season, but not before. The third season you can pull as often as required as long as you do not completely strip the plant. The plants should be well manured each fall with well-rotted manure, and in the spring this is worked into the soil. If the roots, after a few years, begin to throw up many seed stalks, they should be lifted, split in sections and replanted.

You can brag about your garden all winter if you have your canned evidence on the dinner table. Really there is nothing so caring, fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars and heat.

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L. G. DERBY, DE VALERA

LONDON, May 2.—A peace conference between Premier Lloyd George and President De Valera, of the "Irish Republic," is expected to be a direct outcome of Lord Derby's visit to Ireland.

On the highest authority it is asserted that Lord Derby had a long interview with the Irish president

and brought back to the Premier "illuminating semi-proposals" which are expected to be helpful in settling the Irish question.

Lord Derby is going to Ireland again in a few days. It is practically assured that he will take back with him an invitation to De Valera to meet and discuss personally with Lloyd George the future of Ireland.

MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

[From The Brockville Recorder.] Municipalities which in the past have been compelled to take care of aged men and women whose children were well able to pay for their maintenance will hail with pleasure the passing of a bill in the Ontario Legislature to provide that children in comfortable circumstances shall be liable for the maintenance of indigent parents.

Under this bill children will be made liable up to \$20 per week for the maintenance of their parents, whether or not the parents are being cared for in a charitable institution. Magistrates will be empowered to take into consideration all the circumstances, such as the character of the parents and the financial position of the offspring. Children of dissolute parents who have not provided for their children when young are not likely to be called on by legal process to shoulder the burden of their parents' support.

regrettable that any Parliament should find occasion for enacting a measure of that nature. But experience teaches that many persons who received loving care in their tender years fail to make such provision for the comfort of their parents in old age as is within their power. They should be compelled to do their duty, and all the more shame to them that compulsion is necessary.

A four-year-old girl, at Strong City, Kan., weighs 161 pounds.

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\$3.00

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