

# BERLIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW: MUCH FIGHTING IN OTHER DISTRICTS

## Spartans Control Mining Region — President Ebert and Cabinet Return to Berlin—Reds Gaining in West Germany.

Coblenz, March 21.—The Spartans gained control of the Ruhr district today. The Red army won Duisburg, Garmisch, Mülheim and Mettmann, west of Düsseldorf.

A report at noon states that the State troops from Duisburg have cut their way through to Dinslaken, south of Weasel, where a State troop concentration is apparently taking place.

A direct report from Duisburg says that a Soviet Government has been set up there. No private telephone conversations are permitted except for the procuring of food and coal.

Three thousand persons were killed in the fighting at Leipzig before the Government troops captured the town Friday, according to statements made by three American business men who arrived here to-night from Leipzig, which place they left Saturday night.

Up to Wednesday there was strike agitation in Leipzig against the Kapp regime, then anarchy and Soviet control until the Government troops shelled the Volkshaus and Labor headquarters Friday afternoon.

There were 2,000 persons in the building, who were shot down as they made their exit. The shells finally set fire to the building, killing other hundreds.

Berlin, March 21.—Berlin is under rigid martial law and the troops are preventing a renewal of the last two days' battles, but there is much fighting in other places in Germany.

It is reported that the Communists held Dortmund, Duesberg, Meulheim, Düsseldorf, Gotha and Cottbus.

Severe measures, amounting to a state of siege, were placed in effect today by President Ebert for Berlin. All persons are ordered off the streets after sundown, and anyone carrying arms will be shot without further parley.

All Schwerin is torn by a general strike and plundering.

In the Vogtland coal district the Communists are gaining the upper hand. The miners threaten to destroy the mines if the Communists are defeated.

All Thuringia is reported in control of the Soviets except the Weimar district.

The total dead in Dresden to date is sixty-eight. There is a general strike in Pomerania.

In the suburbs of Stuttgart the crowds are parading and firing revolvers indiscriminately.

After serious fighting Keil again is in the hands of the Government.

At Kassel a crowd tried to storm the military headquarters. Seventeen were killed and eighty-four wounded.

Gotha is in the power of the Radicals.

The general strike is practically over at Hanover. Work has been resumed.

The rebel troops left Breslau yesterday, flying flags of the old colors. A great crowd jeered and hooded, and general shooting followed. It was not ordered, even the troops firing on each other. Many people and soldiers were killed and wounded.

President Ebert returned to Berlin from Stuttgart at 11 o'clock this morning. The entire Cabinet is in Berlin and has been sitting since two o'clock this afternoon.

The state of siege in Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg was raised Saturday afternoon, it was announced officially today.

The streets of Berlin, for the first time in a week, present a peaceable aspect today.

London, March 21.—Government advice received from Germany today are to the effect that the Independent Socialists are demanding further concessions on the part of the Government, probably because the Communists are gaining the upper hand in West Germany.

The advices from Essen, Düsseldorf and Elberfeld indicated that all three towns were in the hands of the Spartans; that something approaching anarchy was taking place in Essen, and that fighting was continuing in Leipzig.

Our Bacon "Snapped Up At Once."

"Why don't you ship more Canadian bacon?" This is a question asked us from one coast and Scotland to the other. It was a source of great regret that I had to reply that Canadian packers were not able to ship more bacon because more hogs were not being produced in the country.

In the Vogtland coal district the Communists are gaining the upper hand. The miners threaten to destroy the mines if the Communists are defeated.

Concluding evidence of the value of Canadian bacon on the English market and a fact which the country will be sure to be interested in, he went on, "is that while shipments of bacon from other countries may be put into storage from time to time because of lack of demand, yet not one pound of Canadian bacon goes into storage in England. It is snapped up for immediate consumption as fast as it arrives. Besides, for every case of Canadian bacon sold, the buyer has to take a few cases of other brands. The popularity of Canadian bacon makes it possible to distribute with it grades which are not so popular to fill orders."

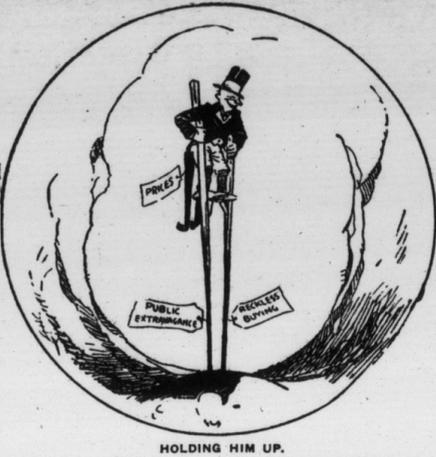
"I explained to business men that high prices for grain feeds and the uncertain market conditions of the past season had seriously curtailed hog production in Canada. But I believe the prospects for the future are so good that the preservation of our breeding stocks is a vital national concern which should engage the attention of all classes. If there is one thing which should convince a Canadian farmer that our bacon has a place for itself on the British market it is that the price being paid in Canada for hogs is far in excess of what the American farmer is getting. Previous to the war, Canadian bacon found its way into certain parts of England only. Today, wherever you go, from Land's End to John O'Groats, you find the consuming public familiar with Canadian bacon and asking for it. After a close study of the markets of Great Britain and Europe, I consider that if Canada is to reap the reward commensurate with the service she must follow it up by a national peace effort. The name of 'Canada' is the finest introduction to European markets today. No one class in Canada must endeavor to impose upon this international trade situation any conditions which will jeopardize the position of our country."

British Air Liner to be Put in Trade Service

London, March 21.—The R-34, the British air-liner which crossed the Atlantic, is to be used in commercial service between England, Scandinavia and the continent, according to an announcement made today.

The R-33 and R-34 arrived Saturday at the Howden Airfield, in Hull, after a trip from Pulham, Norfolk.

Hull is considered the probable starting point of the commercial air service with Scandinavia.



HOLDING HIM UP.

## WARSHIP FLEET FOR CANADA

Britain Offers Dominion Ships Worth \$16,500,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Examination of the report of Admiral Jellicoe, recently tabled in the House of Commons, shows that the British Government is prepared to present to Canada a fleet of ships which, at present prices, would be worth \$16,500,000, and at present prices would have a much higher value.

These vessels, as indicated in table number four of the Admiral's report, are as follows:—One light cruiser, four torpedo-boat destroyers, eight patrol boats, one flotilla leader, eight submarines and four mine-sweepers. In connection with the gift of these vessels, the suggestion of Admiral Jellicoe is that Canada adopt a naval scheme the cost of which for the first year would be \$6,800,000. Of this amount however, \$800,000 would be used for the construction of ships, which could be postponed until a convenient date, and \$500,000 more would be for erection of defenses, maintenance of mine-sweepers, etc., which apparently need not be undertaken immediately. The necessary expenditure to give Canada a small navy, which would have necessitated no capital outlay, will therefore appear to be about \$4,500,000 annually.

Admiral Jellicoe's scheme provides for an increase by construction of new cruisers in Canada, but this need not be undertaken until the finances of the country would warrant it. Until these vessels are built the annual expenditure would be between four and a half and five million dollars.

In connection with the manning of the vessels, it is understood that a personnel of 1,500 officers and men would be required for this purpose. As a result of the war the Canadian navy has now 500 well-trained men on the books of the ships, and a number of other men who served during the war and acquired considerable experience would probably be ready to enlist.

Sinn Feiners' Chiefs Rounded Up at Kerry

Dublin, March 21.—There was a roundup of prominent Sinn Feiners throughout Kerry yesterday. A number of them were put aboard a destroyer by the military authorities, their destination presumably being an English prison.

The conditions under which Justice Moore and Justice Gordon are held in court at Roscommon are considered indicative of the precautions being made to protect some of the public men.

Six armed policemen guard their lodgings at night, others follow their carriage when they drive to the court, and while they are presiding at sessions the court-room is guarded by plainclothesmen.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

## Weekly Market Report

**Breadstuffs**  
Toronto, Mar. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.00; No. 3 C.W., 97½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 97½¢; No. 1 feed, 96½¢; No. 2 feed, 95½¢; in store Fort William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.75; No. 4 C.W., \$1.35; rejected, \$1.42; in store Fort William.  
American corns, 65¢ to 66¢; choice No. 1 yellow, \$1.83, track Toronto; prompt shipment.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1.00 to \$1.02, according to freight; No. 1 winter, per car, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

**Ontario wheat**—No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.07; No. 3 do, \$1.90 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points according to freight.  
Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.  
Barley—Malt, \$1.80 to \$1.82, according to quality.  
Buckwheat—\$1.65 to \$1.70, according to freight outside.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.88, according to freight outside.

**Flour**—New standard grade, 80 lbs, \$5.50 to \$5.60. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$5.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29.00 to \$30.00; Cheesec, \$29.50 to \$30.00. Butter, finest eastern, 24½ to 27¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 65 to 67¢; second, 62 to 64¢. Eggs, fresh, 62¢; selected, 54¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3.65 to \$3.85. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lb net, \$1 to \$1¼.

**Live Stock Markets**  
Toronto, Mar. 21.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.25; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.25; butcher's cattle, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.25; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, common, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Butcher's cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do, medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, common, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Stockers, \$8.50 to \$10.50; Feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; Canners and cutters, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Milkers, good to choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do, poor, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do, common, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Lambs, per cwt., \$18.00 to \$22.00; Sheep, \$17.00 to \$18.00; Hogs, fed and dressed, \$20.25; do, weighed off cars, \$20.50; do, f.o.b., \$19.25; do, do, country points, \$19.00.  
Montreal, Mar. 21.—Butcher steers, common, \$9.50 to \$11.00; common, \$7.00 to \$9.00; butcher cows, medium, \$6.00 to \$7.00; butcher bulls, common, \$8.25 to \$9.50; good veal, \$15.00 to \$17.00; medium, \$10.00 to \$15.00; grass, \$7.00 to \$7.50; ewes, \$12.00 to \$14.00; lambs, good, \$17.00 to \$18.00; common, \$15.00; Hogs, \$20.25; weights, select, \$21.00; lights, \$20.00 to \$21.00; sows, \$17.00.

**Country Produce—Wholesale**  
Eggs—New laid, 56¢ to 60¢; Butter—Creamery, 65¢ to 66¢; choice dairy prints, 56¢ to 57¢; Ordinary dairy prints, 48¢ to 51¢; Bakers, 45¢ to 48¢; Oleomargarine (best grade) 31¢ to 35¢; Cheese—Large, 29½¢ to 30¢; Swiss, 30¢ to 30½¢; Honey—White, 60's, 25¢; 10's, 26¢; 5's, 27¢; Churning Cream—Toronto buttermakers are offering 68¢ per lb, f.o.b. shipping points, for churning cream.

**Provisions—Wholesale**  
Smoked meats—Ribs, 30¢ to 31¢; hams, medium, 36¢ to 38¢; heavy, 35¢ to 36¢; cooked hams, 50¢ to 52¢; backs, plain, 48¢ to 50¢; backs, bone-

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## CANADIAN CREDIT FOR SERBIA

\$20,000,000 to Purchase Agricultural and Other Machinery.

A despatch from London says:—A credit of \$20,000,000 has been requested of Canada by the Serbian Government. The purpose of the credit will be to finance the purchase of Canadian goods which Serbia requires for the development of its potentialities, which are said to be greater than those of any other Balkan nation.

D. M. Stewart, formerly member of the Canadian Bankers' Association and now representing Canadian interests in Serbia, has approached the Dominion authorities in London to endorse the request. In a memorandum which he has presented he states that the Serbians are progressive and industrious, but have been represented otherwise by German propagandists; that the natural resources of the country, including all the territories awarded to it in the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, are very great, and that its Government is stable and capable. The goods it requires are chiefly mining machinery, rolling stock of all kinds, structural material and agricultural machinery, all of which Canada can supply.

It will be remembered that Serbia was one of the countries originally recommended for accommodation by Lloyd Harris, but it was refused.

## Krupp Works Make Cash Registers

A despatch from Berlin says:—The huge Krupp Works, now partly closed, are employing 45,000 men. During the war 115,000 men were employed. Agricultural machinery and cash registers are being made instead of guns and shells.

## Willie Had Hand in Hand Conspiracy

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has received strong evidence that the former Crown Prince is implicated in the conspiracy which brought about the military coup in Berlin. This explains why the Dutch have doubled the guards and sent destroyers to watch Wieringen Island. The British are satisfied the former Kaiser was not connected with the coup.

## "King" of Syria Not Recognized

A despatch from London says:—The British and French Governments have notified Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, that they cannot recognize the validity of the decision of the Damascus Congress which proclaimed him King of Syria.

## Umbrella Harness

Harness that has been patented to carry an umbrella over a person's head and leave his hands free, employs a belt and shoulder straps to hold the rod up the centre of his back.

## One may become bad without bad intentions, but he can never become good without good intentions.

The Atlantic town of Balwatal, on the borders of Russia, is peopled by men only. Women are forbidden entrance there.

## U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

A just cause. This was dealt with in our last issue—not fairly, for there are so many sides to this question—but sufficiently to vindicate our claim. We shall confine the discussion this week to the matter of organization, why organize? Let us clearly understand that the only just reason that any industrial factor of national life can give for organization is that its workers may thus do more effective work as national factors.

That farming, as an industry, has no national status, needs no proof. We have at the present time Provincial status, but examine the personnel of any national Board, even the "Wheat Board," and notice the very limited representation that agriculturists are given. A town woman represents the farm women on an existing national committee to-day. She is president of the W. L. and a very nice, capable woman, but utterly unacquainted with rural conditions. She could represent urban women thoroughly.

How many farmers were on Food Boards, etc., during those years of stress. Upon what products were prices set absolutely? Just one—wheat. All other set prices provided for a stated profit, and the rate of profit on many manufactured articles of absolute necessity, both of food and clothing, was and is a standing disgrace to Canada. These profits were shown by appointed Commissions to range as high as 80% on some food products, and from 75% to 81% on material for clothing.

It is interesting to note that the profits of a co-operative company are limited to 7%, while those of a private individual or corporate firm are not really limited at all, for the watered stock which all such carry makes evasion of the law a matter of no great difficulty.

As units, the farming element of this country has entirely failed to establish for itself any status or to exert any influence either for self-aggrandisement or self-protection. Much less has it been any safeguard for other industries, even though the absolute necessities for food and clothing are produced by it. Through organization it has begun to make itself felt.

The Grain Growers of the West handled the wheat for the Allies during the war. Their business last year amounted to about \$800,000,000. Our Ontario company transacted about \$8,000,000 last year.

If, and when, the farmer becomes so organized that, like the workers of other industries, he can control his business, farming will become financially sound. That it is not on a paying basis to-day is proven by four outstanding facts: 1. The decrease of rural population; 2. No farm can be rented for interest on investment; 3. No farm can be sold for value of land and buildings if the latter be in any degree modern; 4. Organized capital is not investing in agriculture. These must be overcome and can only be done through organization. Raising strawberries, tobacco, sugar beets, pure-bred cattle, is not going to decrease the cost of staple necessities of food. These lines of farming, and these alone, pay.

Through organization we must compel our legislators to give to agriculture, the basic industry of our country, the consideration its worth demands. Sir John A. Macdonald used to say that the farmer never asked anything and therefore never got anything, and as a class we actually took that remark as a compliment, though probably the great statement intended it to be a reproach to us, for if we "got nothing" we could not prosper as a class and if the basic industry failed to prosper, what of those based upon it?—Margery Mills.

## A Baffling Case.

A physician who writes of some of the interesting experiences of his life creates the following amusing story: When I was attending medical college, our old professor of materia medica and general practice told us one day that he had a remarkable case that he proposed to exhibit the next morning in clinic.

"I have persuaded the man to allow you to examine him in the interests of science," he said. "You will each make an independent diagnosis in writing."

The patient appeared the next day. He was a big, strapping fellow, and, without any preliminaries, he peeped off his clothes and took his place on the table. We examined him in squads, thumping his chest, listening to his lungs, feeling his pulse, taking his temperature, and doing everything else we could think of.

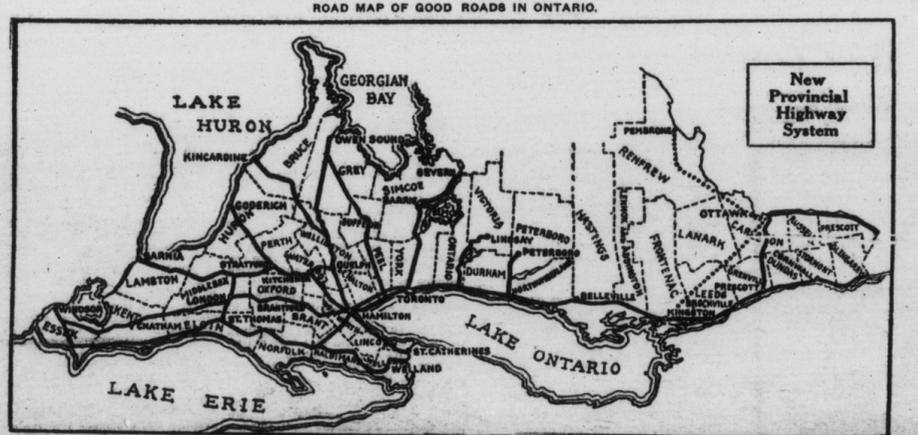
I soon discovered valvular disease of the heart in an advanced stage, but, according to the rule, said nothing, and wrote nothing.

I set up nearby on a high stool, took his place on the platform at lecture hour his desk was heaped high with our written reports.

"Well, gentlemen," he said blandly, "I find here forty-six diagnoses, each describing a different disease. I consider the variety of your discoveries as very remarkable, especially,—"

—he paused and deliberately polished his eyeglasses—"especially, gentlemen, as there was nothing whatever the matter with the patient."

The silence that ensued was so thick that it seemed to "us" you could have cut it with an axe.



The roads indicated will be built by the Province during the next five years at an expenditure in the neighborhood of eighteen million dollars. The Federal Government pays six million dollars or forty per cent, and the municipalities through which the highway passes 20 per cent of the cost of construction. The maintenance charge will be borne by the Province and municipalities.