

SUPREME COUNCIL SENDS FINAL ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Alternative of Accepting Allied Terms or Being Subject to Invasion—Thought That Germany Will Accept Plan When New Government is Formed.

A despatch from London says:—The final meeting of the Supreme Council was held at 9.45 o'clock Thursday morning at 10 Downing street, when the members affixed their signatures to the ultimatum to Germany and the protocol of the reparations plan. Each document was written in English and French, Lloyd George signing first and Briand second in English text, and M. J. P. in French text. Immediately the signing was over the French delegation took the train for Paris.

Lloyd George then summoned Dr. Stanner, the German Ambassador in London, by telephone, and at 11 a.m. formally handed him both documents. Both of the documents follow closely the outlines already cabled from day to day. The ultimatum expires on May 12, on which date, failing German compliance, the French will occupy the Ruhr and the British navy will demonstrate at German ports.

The outstanding points of the reparations demand, which was signed by the Reparations Commission, are: (1) Bonds—Series (a), for twelve billion gold marks, must be delivered by July 1. (2) Series (b), thirty-eight billions, must be delivered by November 1. (3) Series (c), eighty-two billions,

by November 1, but will be issued only as the Reparations Commission decides Germany's capacity to furnish funds for service.

All the bonds shall be free from all German taxes and charges. Germany must also pay within 25 days one billion marks gold for the first two quarterly installments of interest and sinking fund.

It is thought certain Germany will accept the plan, and the new Government, as soon as it is constitutional, will take immediate steps to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr.

Dr. Stanner declined to discuss the situation until his Government has acted. The correspondent is informed that the Supreme Council has invited a representative to the Supreme Council, the Ambassadors' Conference and the Reparations Commission, but this was not announced officially.

It is reported here that the United States has officially signified its willingness to participate on these matters, provided its view of the mandates is accepted and the whole question opened for revision.

The British are quite willing to follow this course and the French will be glad to get rid of some of theirs, but the Japs are holding out. It is likely, however, that they will yield to "persuasion" by their allies.

CAMPAIGN STARTED IN TREE PLANTING

Nursery Centres to be Opened in Ontario This Season.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Active efforts along Provincial forestry lines are to be carried on this summer by the Ontario Government department of which Dr. E. J. Zavitz is the head. During war years comparatively small advantage had been taken by Ontario municipalities of Government encouragement along that line, but this year it is hoped that real progress will be made.

Seven million seedlings, mostly pine and spruce, with some hard woods, will be set out in the Forestry Department's Norfolk county reservation from which it is expected to get a 50 per cent. yield. Counties and municipalities will again have brought to their attention legislation of the last two sessions, by which the Government will assist in putting to good use waste lands. It is also contemplated to open two new nursery centres in Eastern Ontario.

Simcoe county, with its many miles of waste land, is said to be one of the sections of the Province upon which the department has forestry

designs. Simcoe is already among those counties which have taken up the Government's forestry proposition.

First Move Toward World Disarmament

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States will make the first move toward world disarmament at the sessions of the Supreme Allied Council in London. This was definitely established on Friday, the information being coincident with the announcement by President Harding that this country will be represented on the council.

The Harding administration may be said to be solidly in favor of the idea, but opposed to the United States doing anything until it has an agreement from the other powers that they, too, will lay down their arms.

It's a wise child that remembers its rich relations.

MOST HOPEFUL SIGN OF PEACE IN IRELAND IN 750 YEARS

Conference Between Sir James Craig and De Valera is Full of Promise for Unhappy Isle, Says Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Dublin, May 8.—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking yesterday of the recent conference of Sir James Craig, Premier-designate of Ulster, and Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican Leader, declared the meeting was the most hopeful sign of peace in Ireland in 750 years.

"It is not only the best thing that has happened in modern Irish history," Sir Hamar said, "but the most hopeful thing in 750 years. No Englishman, Welshman, or Scotsman wants to run Ireland. Ireland must settle her problem herself."

"Therefore, the meeting of Sir James and Mr. De Valera is an extremely significant sign, and in connection with it I must praise the courage of Sir James, who consented to accompany strangers whom he knew to be enemies in a motor car from my lodge to the meeting-place. He went alone and unattended."

Asked whether Sir James had been blindfolded, as was the correspondent

when he recently interviewed Mr. De Valera, Sir Hamar said: "Not at all; he went with his eyes wide open."

The Chief Secretary pointed out and emphasized that this was the first time on record that the representatives of Northern and Southern Ireland had consented to meet for a friendly discussion of the different points of view. He declared himself extremely optimistic over the outlook for a settlement.

When asked if there was any possibility of an Irish settlement before the Parliamentary elections, Sir Hamar said:

"The present British Government has one virtue, its consistency, which will be followed first, last and all the time. There is no question as to the Government going on with the elections. The Irish question must be settled through the Home Rule Act. After the elections the atmosphere will be cleared, and we shall all be in a better position to discuss matters than now."



Appointed by the Government to consider all questions relative to the handling of wheat. Left to right—Lincoln Goldie, Guelph, Ont.; W. G. Staples, Winnipeg; Judge Hyndman, Calgary; J. H. Haslem, Regina.

UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCILS OF THE ALLIES

Invitation Conveyed by Lloyd George Accepted by President Harding—Representatives of the Republic Will Sit on Board for Regulation of European Affairs.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding accepted on Friday the invitation of the allies to deputate representatives of the United States to participate in the Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission and the Conference of Ambassadors.

This resumption of participation in the councils of the allies the President aims to carry out without entangling the United States in purely European affairs. The American representatives will participate in the deliberations, but not in the actual decisions of the several conferences.

They will have no power to bind the United States to participation in or support of any specific course of action. The United States will commit itself only by legislation or treaty in dealing with foreign questions in which there is a direct or indirect American interest.

George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, will represent the President officially in the Supreme Council, which, however, is an unofficial body composed of the heads of

States for conference on general policies.

Roland W. Boyden, a Boston lawyer, will be an unofficial American representative without a vote in the Reparations Commission, a body created by the Versailles Treaty to assess the German indemnities.

Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, and eventually his successor, Myron Herrick, will be an unofficial American observer without a vote in the Conference of Ambassadors, a formally constituted body which works out in detail policies adopted or proposed by the Supreme Council.

President Harding announced the decision of the Administration following the Cabinet meeting at which it was discussed and approved. Shortly afterward Secretary of State Hughes made public the invitation received from the allied Governments and the favorable reply thereto by the United States.

The invitation was conveyed in a message from Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, which was received several days ago.

GERMANY STILL WITHOUT GOVERNMENT

No Decision on Reparations But Acceptance is Probable.

Berlin, May 8.—Germany to-day is still without a Government, and still undecided whether to accept or reject the allied demands. After three days of futile conferences and only four days of grace remaining before the further march of allied troops into the country, nothing but the utmost confusion prevails in all political parties.

Ambassador Mayer who was recalled from Paris so that President Ebert might tender him the offer of the chancellorship, has definitely declined the task of forming a cabinet. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who is regarded as the representative of big industries, has forged to the foreground again, but the inability of Parliamentary parties to agree upon a course prevents his forming a cabinet.

Party leaders, completely worn out by the day and night conferences of the past week are resting to-day. The endless string of meetings and conferences in the Reichstag failed to bring the leaders nearer to a decision regarding what action to take on the allied ultimatum. There was strong sentiment last night for rejection, but the opinion prevails that a decision to accept will be made at the eleventh hour.

Japan Will Return Shantung to China

Tientsin, May 8.—The correspondent is informed on high authority that Japan has decided to return the Province of Shantung to China immediately and unconditionally. This decision is due to a change in the Chinese policy.

Patent Meat Cooker.

For cooking meats in large quantities an inventor has patented an oven in which an electric motor revolves a platform holding them alternately under and away from a gas burner.

LONDON ENTERTAINS JAPANESE PRINCE

Elaborate Entertainments to Mark Stay of Royal Guest.

London, May 8.—Elaborate entertainments in honor of Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan, who arrived at Spithead Saturday, and will remain in England until the end of the month, was held to-day aboard the Queen Elizabeth. All the ships of the British fleet were dressed for the occasion with the Japanese flag at the mast-head.

The battleship Katori, on which the Prince is traveling, will enter Portsmouth harbor to-morrow morning accompanied by her escort, the Kassima, and the Prince will be escorted ashore by the Prince of Wales to the accompaniment of a royal salute from the land and sea forces.

Visits will be paid by the Crown Prince to Windsor, Oxford and Cambridge and military, naval and air force centres.

Great interest is being taken in England in the visit for it is the first time the Crown Prince of Japan has left his own country.

Crown Prince Hirohito will be the guest for the first few days of the King at Buckingham Palace, but later will take up his residence in Chesterfield House, which has been placed at his disposal during the visit.

Mesopotamia a Series of Arab States

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Sketch on Friday morning says that Winston Churchill, the Colonial Minister, has decided to make Mesopotamia into a series of Arab states. This will secure new overland and aerial routes to India under British protection.

Mesopotamia is also to become a great depot and training ground for the military and aviation service of the British Empire.

NEW PROBLEM IN POLISH FRONTIER

Three Allied Commissioners Struggle With Fresh Difficulty.

Paris, May 8.—No sooner has an accord been reached among the allies in London in the difficult matter of dealing with Germany than a new source of difference develops in Upper Silesia. Of the three allied high commissioners appointed to draw up the new frontier according to the results of the March 20 plebiscite, the French representative, Gen. Le Rond, supports the Polish contention that the whole industrial region should fall into the hands of the Poles, while the British Commissioner, Col. Percival, and the Italian General, De Marinis, report in favor of limiting the Polish portion to a much smaller and less valuable area. The Quai d'Orsay officially professes the hope that the result of the Council of Ambassadors instructions to the high commissioners to conduct a new examination of the boundary line will be the establishment of an accord.

London, May 8.—The Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia are fortifying their positions and organizing bridge-heads along the River Oder front, according to a despatch from Warsaw to the London Daily Express. After violent fighting and heavy losses on both sides the insurgents captured a strong German position at Kedzieszyn on the west bank of the Oder. On the upper Silesian front the insurgents are also using airplanes.

Disastrous Fire at St. Boniface

A despatch from St. Boniface, Que., says:—The picturesque little village of St. Boniface, St. Maurice County, is a scene of desolation as a result of a conflagration on Thursday afternoon, which all but wiped out the entire settlement.

The parish church, the Gerbeault Hotel, the Dugre Bakery, the Boucher store and four private residences were destroyed by the flames. The lighting and telephone systems were put out of commission, and the hamlet is in darkness, except for the smoldering ruins. The loss will exceed \$100,000. The presumption is that the fire, which originated in the church, was caused by one of the lighted tapers igniting the draperies at the altar.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern,	\$1.79%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.75%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.68%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.57%.	Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 41%; No. 3 CW, 37%; extra No. 1 feed, 37%; No. 1 feed, 35%; No. 2 feed, 33%.		Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 20 to 21c lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 22 to 24c lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 74%; No. 4 CW, 69%; rejected, 56 1/2%; feed, 56 1/2%.		Smoked meats—Hams, med., 39 to 40c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; special brand breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, bone in, 46 to 47c; boneless, 48 to 52c.
All of the above in store at Fort William.		Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
American corn—71c; nominal, C.I. F. bay ports.		Lard—Pure, tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; rolls, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c. Shortening, tierces, 11 1/2 to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.56 to \$1.60, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.		Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$7 to \$8; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$7.75 to \$9; 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, \$7.50 to \$10; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$6; choice springers, \$85 to \$110; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13 to \$13.50; do, new crop, each, \$10 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$13.50; sheep, \$6 to \$9.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.25; do, weighed off cars, \$11.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.		Montreal.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freight outside.		Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 57c; do, No. 3, 58c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 30 lbs., \$2. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.40, according to freight outside.		Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/2 to 24c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33 to 35c. Eggs, fresh, 34 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.
Manitoba flour—First patent, \$10; second patent, \$9.50; bulk seaboard, Ontario flour, \$9.50; bulk seaboard, Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$33; shorts, per ton, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.		Good veal, \$7 to \$7.50; med., \$5.50 to \$6.50. Good sheep, \$9; spring lambs, \$9 each. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$13.50; sows, \$9.50.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$21 to \$23.		
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.		
Cheese—New, large, 27 to 28c; twins, 28 to 29c; triplets, 29 to 30c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; New Still-ton, 32c.		
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 44 to 45c; cooking, 28c.		
Churning cream—35c per lb., butter fat.		
Margarine—27 to 29c.		
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.		
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$2.90 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Lima, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Lima, 10 to 12c.		
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.		

UPPER SILESIA IN HANDS OF POLES

Insurrection on Large Scale and Well Organized, Says Col. Cockrell.

A despatch from Oppeln, Silesia, says:—Eastern Upper Silesia is in the hands of the Polish insurgents, according to Col. Peppys Cockrell, the British commander from Beuthen, who has arrived here to take command of reinforcements that the inter-allied plebiscite commission is expected to "finish."

Col. Cockrell informed the correspondent that the forces now at his command are entirely inadequate to handle the situation.

"The insurrection is on a large scale," he said, "and is well organized. It is not merely a peasant uprising. Many of the insurgents are evidently soldiers in civilian dress. They are well supplied with machine guns and military rifles."

Here in Oppeln, where the population is distinctly German, there has been no disturbance, all the trouble occurring in the district eastward where the uprising is beyond the control of the allied troops. The inter-allied commission knows only by hearsay of conditions in the eastern and southern districts, as many of the towns in those districts are surrounded by insurgents and means of communication are cut off. Railroad communication was maintained after a fashion until Wednesday night, when the main line was cut between this place and Beuthen. In order to reach Beuthen now one must go afoot part of the way, as the bridge at the west of the town has been blown up.

Adult Education.

Never in the history of this country has there been, on the part of adults, so great a desire for general education as at the present time, and this desire manifests itself in a very marked way among industrial workers. Of these there are, of course, many who seek technical and utilitarian training; but there are others who prefer education of the cultural type.

In England those workers whose preference is for education in the "humanities" organized themselves some years ago into the Workers' Educational Association and, with the co-operation of the Universities, have conducted evening classes in many varied subjects. In Toronto a similar W.E.A. has been in operation for three years in conjunction with the University of Toronto and seven classes (of which the largest was that in English literature) have been carried on during the past winter. Last November a W.E.A. was organized in Hamilton under the auspices of the Provincial University and another is in process of organization under the same auspices in Ottawa. So far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit, the Provincial University is anxious to promote this important and democratic branch of service.

The University of Toronto is the greatest asset the people of Ontario possess. It is re-organizing to serve all classes of the community who may desire to make use of the advantage it offers.

AVOID DANGER IN CONVEYING RADIUM

Gift to Madame Curie to be Sealed in Special Room.

A despatch from Paris says:—Mme. Curie left Paris Wednesday morning for America, where she will receive a gramme of radium from her admirers. The famous scientist is accompanied by her daughters Eve and Irene, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the Delineator. At Cherbourg Mme. Curie will take the Olympic for New York.

Owing to the danger of the radium losing its power, great care will be taken in getting the gramme given to Mme. Curie to Europe. The radium will be dissolved in a solution of bromide and water. The solution will be placed in twelve glass tubes, in turn placed in a box of platinum and lead, while this box will be deposited in a special room, into which no one will be allowed to penetrate.

Mrs. Meloney, who accompanies Mme. Curie to America, is head of the committee of women which organized the movement to present the scientist with the precious substance.

C.P.R. to Use Former German Vessels

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Kaiserine Augusta Victoria will be renamed the Empress of Scotland and will be employed on the run between Quebec and Liverpool. The Prinz Frederich Wilhelm will be rechristened the Empress of China and will be sent to the Pacific to augment the company's service between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hong Kong. G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the C.P.R. ocean service said on Thursday night that negotiations with the British Government, to whom the ex-German vessels were awarded by the reparations commission after the armistice had been in progress little more than a week. The reason for the purchase was the company's inability to obtain delivery of four new liners ordered in British yards in July, 1919.

