

GERMANY MAY MAKE A COMPLETE SURRENDER TO DEMANDS OF ALLIES

Critical Situation in Berlin Has Developed Into An Acute Cabinet Crisis—Germany Has Come to See That There is Only One Way to Stop the French Invasion of Ruhr District.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The intensely critical situation has taken a sensational turn.

The gloom and pessimism which developed on Thursday when France forcibly and England quietly declared the new reparations proposals unacceptable turned to-day to desperation.

This desperation resulted in a Cabinet member offering a resolution that Germany accept the entire French program and drop negotiations through President Harding.

It is learned from the highest diplomatic sources that this Minister first proposed that Germany immediately inform France that she was ready to accept as her indemnity the sum of 225,000,000 gold marks, as claimed in the Paris accord.

But in discussion it was pointed out that France was not prepared to occupy the Ruhr district because of the difference of 25,000,000 marks alone, but was dissatisfied with several other points, among which are the rate of interest and the 12 per cent. levy on German exports.

In his address the Cabinet member proposed "unconditional surrender," declaring this was the only possible way in which to prevent the French from carrying out a military program

in the Ruhr district "which would fatally wound Germany."

This resolution brought a most acute Cabinet crisis. While some of the Cabinet members favored the complete surrender resolution, it was realized that no Cabinet could accept the French program and survive.

However, since the storm of disapproval from French, British and American sources has broken over their heads over the offer sent to America, the Cabinet is not eager to remain alive.

The Cabinet realizes that further concessions mean its fall, and is ready to quit and let another Government accept the Entente's original demands.

An interesting development was reported on Friday from Bavaria: George Heim, the so-called "uncrowned King," and Leader of the Bavarian Peasants' party, called upon the Berlin Government to resign, declaring: "A Foreign Minister who asks an American lawyer to write Germany's notes is impossible."

Another important development of Friday was a reported meeting between an agent representing M. Loucheur, the French Minister of Devastated Areas, and Hug. Stinnes, to arrange for French participation in German industry.



HOW SINN FEIN IS WAGING WAR
Soldiers filling in gaps in a road in Ireland. Pitfalls are set to trap motor lorries or obstruct their passage, but enough space is left for farmers' carts to pass.

BIG REBEL CACHE FOUND IN DUBLIN

Four Sinn Feiners Executed at Cork Military Barracks.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A raid in Dublin on Wednesday night by the Crown forces resulted in the biggest haul of arms and ammunition yet made. In a stable at the back of No. 48 Pembroke street they found and seized 11 rifles, 33 revolvers, 11 shotguns, 13,000 rounds of revolver ammunition, 14,700 rounds of shotgun cartridges, 6,000 detonators, 48 rounds of Winchester ammunition, eight boxes of various explosives, seven swords, 18 undetonated bombs, 16 detonated bombs, 90 coils of fuse, two tins of aluminum, one bullet-making machine, two magnets and 11 coils.

Mrs. Potter, wife of District Inspector Potter of the Government forces, who mysteriously disappeared on April 22, it was thought during an ambush near Clogheen, County Tipperary, has received by post a typewritten letter informing her that the Inspector was "legally tried, convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried out on April 27."

The letter adds that during the time Inspector Potter was in custody he was well treated and shown every consideration. The letter is signed with the initials O. C.

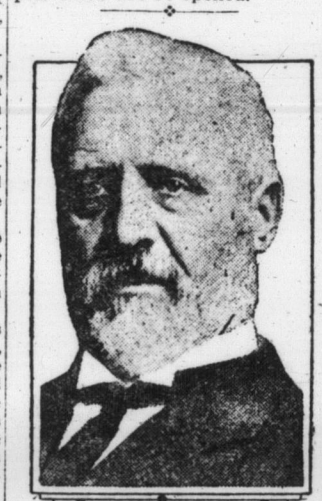
At the Cork Military barracks Thursday morning, Maurice Moore, Patrick O'Sullivan, Patrick Ronayne and Thomas Mulcahy were executed by shooting. The two former were convicted of levying war against his Majesty at Clonmult, county Cork, on February 20, and the two latter at Mourne Abbey, county Cork, on February 15.

Irreparable Loss in Scottish Mines

A despatch from London says:—The irreparable loss of many millions of pounds has been sustained in Scotland through the miners' stoppage and the flooding of the mines.

Fifty pits can never be pumped out again, and even those which may be saved will be in a dangerous state for many months to come.

The coal owners declare not more than 50 per cent. of the miners will find work when the pits there are re-opened.



Premier Oliver

Of British Columbia, who left Victoria on Saturday for Ottawa, where he will try to persuade the Dominion Government to take over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and incorporate it into the Canadian National Railways. He will also urge the federal authorities to pass legislation to supplement the British Columbia Liquor Control Act and give that province complete control of imports.

West Enjoying Excellent Seeding Conditions

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Abundantly blessed in season with sun and frequent shower, Southern Alberta finds itself enjoying a spring-tide well-nigh ideal from the standpoint of the farmer. Already well supplied with moisture from a generous winter's blanketing, the lower half of the Province had its cup brimmed over during the week just ended, and wheat is going into the seed-bed under conditions exceptionally favorable to rapid germination. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, every prospect pleases where nature is concerned; here, as there, economic conditions obtaining in the State are the only factors subversive of mankind's fullest achievement.

Our finger-nails do not grow with equal rapidity, that of the thumb usually being the slowest, and that of the middle finger the fastest.

BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION REFUSE OWNERS' CONCESSION

Coal Strike Likely to Become Grim Battle of Endurance—Miners Rejected Government Offer Because It Did Not Include Provision for a National Wages Board and a National Pool.

A despatch from London says:—The miners on Thursday night refused the Government's offer of £10,000,000 to keep up their wages for the next four months, and all negotiations for the moment at any rate, are off.

The decision was reached by the meeting of the miners' delegates after the miners' executive had been to the Board of Trade to hear from Sir Robert Horne the Government's final decision.

The Government on Thursday went a long way to meet the miners in the hope of reaching peace.

The owners had already agreed to give up every cent of profit for the next few months, and the miners in return agreed to a cut throughout the industry of two shillings per day for every person employed.

The earnings of the industry for March, however, showed that even if every penny went in wages they must be reduced by a little over four shillings.

To help the miners the Government promised them a temporary subvention so that the cut should be only three shillings and sixpence, and on Thursday, Sir Robert Horne increased the offer to the definite sum of £10,000,000, so that the reduction in May should be only three shillings, in June

three shillings and sixpence, while what was left over should be used to increase wages in July and August.

The only condition the Government proposed was that in return for this aid the miners and owners should agree on a permanent system of dividing profits and wages which should hold good for at least a year from the end of August and should then be terminable only on three months' notice.

In making this offer Sir Robert pointed out that the mine owners had already agreed to the principle of division, which he described as "the greatest advance in industrial matters which I know of in any industry, either in this country or in any other country."

This made a standard wage for workers the first charge on the proceeds of industry. Capital was then to share the standard profit and any surplus left after this had been paid was to be divided between wages and profits in fixed proportion.

In answer to Sir Robert's offer, Frank Hodges replied that the miners could not possibly accept more than a two-shilling reduction, and once again insisted that no settlement which did not include the national pool would be satisfactory.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.75½; No. 2 northern, \$1.68½; No. 3 northern, \$1.61½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.48½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43½c; No. 3 CW, 38½c; extra No. 1 feed, 38½c; No. 1 feed, 35½c; No. 2 feed, 35½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77½c; No. 4 CW, 66½c; rejected, 56½c; feed, 56½c.

All above in store Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 spring, \$1.40 to \$1.46; No. 2 winter, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, do, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 73c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 41 to 43c, according to freights outside.

Barley—Maltling, 62 to 67c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.25; No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10; second patents, \$9.50.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

Millfeed—Barley delivered Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$31; shorts, per ton, \$33; white middlings, \$38; feed flour, \$2.15.

Cheese—New, large, 28½ to 29½c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 30 to 30½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 32½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Stilton, 38c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 60 to 61c.

Eggs—New laid, 36c; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.10 to \$3.25; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.90; Lima, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Lima, 10 to 12c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.50.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 22 to 24c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 38c.

38c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; fancy breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, bone in, 46 to 47c; boneless, 48 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 15½ to 16½c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 13½ to 14c.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10.25; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$6 to \$7; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$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., \$6.75 to \$8.75; 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, \$8 to \$10; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13.

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Converting waste into by-products has made many a fortune, but no one has quite solved the problem of old vulcanized scrap, the remains of outworn automobile tires. An ever-increasing surplus of dead rubber, unavailable for rebuilt tires, challenges some one's ingenuity to find an economic use for it.

SINN FEIN SEIZE ALL MAIL FROM DUBLIN CASTLE

A despatch from Dublin says:—The biggest coup successfully pulled off by the Sinn Fein intelligence staff in many months was accomplished on Friday 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 Street. All males above the age of sixteen were questioned and detained for an hour.

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

A Course in Journalism.

At the request of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association a short course in journalism has been inaugurated by the University of Toronto. This course has been arranged for the week of September 12th to 17th and, while designed primarily for publishers of weekly newspapers in Ontario, it is open to any citizen of the Province. The subjects of instruction are: editorial writing and news-gathering, English literature and composition, newspaper jurisprudence, Canadian constitutional history, public health and hygiene. The lectures on editorial work will be given by Mr. Whitwell Wilson, a British newspaper man who is at present on the staff of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York. The other subjects will be dealt with by professors on the University staff. It is hoped that Ontario publishers will take full advantage of the opportunity offered them.

So far as can be discovered, this is the only course of the kind ever given in Canada, and the establishment of such a course is another indication of the progressiveness of the provincial University. A syllabus giving complete information will be ready shortly and will be distributed from the Extension Office, University of Toronto.

For First Time a Queen Casts Vote.

Perhaps for the first time in history, a Queen voted in the municipal elections recently. An automobile drew up in front of the polling place in the Rue Drouot and a woman in black dress, hat and cape alighted and took her place in the line.

It was Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

Five women were before her, when an election official rushed forward to insist that she vote immediately. She refused, waiting her turn before putting her ballot in the box. When she emerged from the booth she was embraced by a number of sister voters, after which she entered her car and drove off.

Belgian women had their first chance to vote in the country to-day, taking part in the municipal and communal elections. In the registration they outnumbered the men by 700,000.

France's Young Men.

Word comes from France that the military call for the class of 1921 shows that 210,000 young men, or more than 75 per cent. of those who have qualified by attaining the age of twenty years, are physically available for military service.

This is the highest percentage that has been reached. The reasons given are the decreasing use of alcohol, the better living conditions in rural neighborhoods, the greater interest in athletic sport and competition.

Now it is for the world to reach a unanimous decision that the flower of the youth of France and of the race shall not be used for cannon fodder. These mothers' sons never were meant to be killed by other young men. One of the most ghastly features among the hideous aspects of the late war was the wholesale massacre of the fairest and bravest of earth—the hope and the light of the days to come.

A world at peace is what all the world wants, with a heart of inexpressible yearning. May these young men coming on the scene with the buoyant beauty of their unspoiled lives before them find no use for all their military discipline except as a school of prompt obedience and self-command.

Removed Coin in Throat for Two Years.

From the esophagus of a thirteen-year-old girl of Scranton, Pa., Drs. F. J. Bishop and F. P. Hollister, local surgeons, yesterday removed a silver quarter that had been embedded beneath the girl's breastbone for more than two years. The operation was performed without the use of the knife, the surgeons making use of a ten millimeter rubber tube with an electric light attached at its lower end. This was forced down the girl's throat and the electric light used in connection with it revealed the blackened piece. When the coin had been located the doctors introduced forceps and extracted the quarter.

The total strength of the Boys' Brigade for the United Kingdom is now over 59,000.

The number of men who lost one or more limb in the war is stated to be 38,000; 26,000 lost one leg, 11,000 an arm, 952 two legs, and 50 both arms.

According to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lee of Farnham, Great Britain has definitely abandoned the "two-power standard" that it maintained during the rise of the German navy and will in future build no faster than any other single power. The only nations that now have navies at all comparable to Great Britain's are Japan and the United States, and British statesmen evidently have no fear that they will ever be called on to face a hostile alliance of those two navies. But even to maintain the "one-power standard" the government says that with every possible economy it must spend more than £22,000,000, which is about twice what the navy cost before the war.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOVERING FORMER FINANCIAL FOOTING

Chamberlain, in Introducing New Budget, Announced Considerable Progress Made With Wiping Out Indebtedness to Other Countries—Certain Forms of Taxes to be Removed.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain is planning to pay this year interest on loans from the United States amounting to more than £40,000,000. This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Austen Chamberlain, taking the place of Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he introduced the new budget.

During the last fiscal year Great Britain reduced her indebtedness to the United States by £75,000,000. England still owes foreign countries, chiefly the United States, calculating the exchange at four dollars to the pound, £1,161,500,000.

The Chancellor's estimates of revenue and expenditure of a year ago have been borne out with remarkable accuracy, a surplus of £230,500,000, only about £4,000,000 under the estimated surplus, being recorded.

No additional taxation is proposed and there will be no further reduction of taxation in the current year. The chief points are the removal of the

excess profits duty, removal of the surtax on cigars and replacement of the existing fixed duty of seven shillings and an ad valorem duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on sparkling wines by a specific duty of 15 shillings per gallon. These changes have been made because the higher duties proved unremunerative and were injurious to Britain's allies.

The corporation profits tax proved to be a disappointment, producing only £650,000, instead of the expected £3,000,000, but the Chancellor hoped the tax would justify itself the coming year.

The Chancellor characterized the past year as one of the most remarkable in Britain's financial history, and declared that the financial results were satisfactory when it was taken into consideration that his last statement was made when trade was booming and prospects were rosy, and that upon that sunny prospect there descended with almost unequalled suddenness and completeness deep depression, which still continued.

Waggon No. 2,419 is War Souvenir

A despatch from Paris says:—Waggon No. 2,419 has been added to Paris' collection of war souvenirs.

On Wednesday night its monumental bulk was dragged through the streets to the surprise and distress of many good citizens who were aroused from their beds by the noise, and on Thursday it was lifted onto the rails in the Court of the Invalides. There, in the hospital which Napoleon founded for his veterans, it looks enormous and out of place, but Paris is rather proud of it, for it marks an historic event.

In waggon 2,419 the armistice that ended the war was signed by the Germans on November 18, 1918. It was President Millerand's idea that the waggon should be preserved in the Invalides Museum. The table and the other furniture that it held have been reserved, and the chairs on which Foch and the other signatories sat are to be arranged in their proper order.

New Irish Viceroy Assumes Duties

A despatch from London says:—Viscount French has taken his formal farewell of Dublin as Viceroy. The King has created Lord Edmund Talbot a Viscount, which honor he assumed on the occasion of his taking office as Viceroy in succession to Viscount French.

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

