

RT. HON. MEIGHEN VINDICATED BY LIBERAL FOES

Minister of Railways Brings Down Statement Predicting Success of Gov't Rya.

KING PURSUING MEIGHEN COURSE

Mr. Carry on Railway Programme Denounced by Him During Campaign.

Ottawa, Ont., April 11.—Observers here see either one of two things in the railway statement which Mr. Meighen presented to Parliament today. Either the Government has abandoned its policy of nationalization, or it has decided to follow the Meighen course in Montreal, and they have given public ownership a postscript note, hoping that it will never have to be paid. On the face of the statement, it might have been made by the Meighen administration. It presented the strange spectacle of the men who used to denounce Mr. Meighen for taking over the railways, and who used to predict that public ownership could never succeed, bringing down a statement which showed that public ownership could be made to pay, and promising to carry on with the policy they once denounced as impossible. Under the circumstances it was not strange that Mr. Meighen, who was being vindicated by his enemies, and who saw the men who used to assail him for his course, presenting that statement, received the statement with more satisfaction than the Liberals. Rarely in Parliament has a statement been so completely vindicated by its foes.

As for the statement itself, it may be briefly summarized as follows:— (1) The total deficit on the National Railways (not including the Grand Trunk) for last year, was \$56,873,534, as against a deficit of \$87,000,000 in 1920. (2) The total deficit on the Grand Trunk was \$15,672,000 making a total loss to the treasury of \$72,000,000. (Continued on Page 3.)

NO PARLIAMENT WILL KEEP FAITH

Criminal Procedure Bill Passed All Stages at Tuesday's Session.

Ottawa, April 11.—The criminal procedure bill passed all stages at Tuesday's session in the Northern Parliament today. Mr. Meighen, one of the members, urged a postponement in the passage of the bill. He declared there were rumors of possible grave troubles within the next few days. Another member, Mr. Lynn, appealed for a postponement in the passage of the measure. He expressed the opinion that Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government in South Ireland, might disappear altogether from public life within a few days. H. N. Follick, Minister of Finance, replying for the Government, declared that action on the bill must proceed, even if it were only for the purpose of keeping faith with regard to the agreement between the Northern and Southern Governments.

COAL STRIKE SPREADS TO NON-UNION FIELDS

Seventy-Five Per Cent. of Non Union Men Unionized Since Strike Started.

New York, April 11.—A rapid spread of the coal strike into non-union strongholds was advertised today at headquarters of the bituminous operators' associations. The union is gaining ground much faster than was anticipated, said the president of a Pennsylvania company. According to the bituminous operators, organizers for the United Mine Workers of America have practically unionized the Westmoreland and Fayette county fields since the strike was called ten days ago. Philip Murray, vice-president of the Mine Workers' International, corroborated the operators' reports of rapid unionization of the Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky districts. At the close of last week fifty per cent of the non-union men had joined in the strike, he said today, according to message reports from our representatives in the field, we are fast approaching the 75 per cent mark.

MAIN STREETS OF BRAMPTON FLOODED

River Overflows Banks and Children Are Caught in Rising Torrent.

Brampton, Ont., April 11.—The Etobicoke River overflowed today as a result of last night's rain storm and the main street of Brampton was flooded. Children returning from school were caught in the rising torrent and had to be picked up in boats. Merchants and customers fled from the stores on one side of the street and many cellars were flooded.

OBLIGATION OF SEVEN YEARS HAS BEEN FULFILLED

W. H. C. Mussen, of Mussen, Limited, who is this month fulfilling an obligation he had committed himself



W. H. C. Mussen

In 1915 when his firm was placed in voluntary liquidation. Mr. Mussen is now forwarding to creditors the final dividend of ten per cent, which completes the payment of one hundred cents on the dollar, and thereby freeing himself of the obligation made seven years ago, when, as now, Mussen, Limited, were engaged in railway, mining, contractors and municipal supplies, they were faced by the difficulty of collections and of profitably disposing of their large stocks on hand. Mr. Mussen decided it then advisable to apply for the appointment of a liquidator.

SUFFERED BIG LOSSES DURING THE PAST YEAR

Paper Manufacturing Industry Dropped \$70,000,000 in Wood and Pulp.

New York, April 11.—The paper manufacturing industry suffered an estimated loss of \$70,000,000 last year in wood and pulp, W. J. Raybold, president of the American Paper & Pulp Association, told delegates to the National Trade Paper Association's convention today. The pulp association, a separate organization, also is in convention here. Addressing the pulp association today, O. M. Porter, secretary of the woodlands section, stated that the spruce budworm in New Brunswick had destroyed timber worth about \$17,500,000.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the losses sustained by the manufacturers on pulpwood alone are \$35,000,000 for the year of depression," Mr. Raybold said. "The losses on pulp have also been tremendous," he continued, "many believing the figure would approximate the losses on pulpwood. If this is true, the paper industry had taken a loss of \$70,000,000 in its wood and pulp alone in a single year. Such a loss is the best evidence that the manufacturer had liquidated and is ready for increased business for a new start toward prosperity."

ORIENTAL PROBLEM NEEDS ATTENTION

Special Day Requested for Its Consideration in House of Parliament.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the House of Commons this morning, W. G. MacGill, Conservative member for New Westminster, asked Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, to set apart a special day for discussion of the Oriental problem in Canada, particularly on the Pacific coast. The Prime Minister said he would consider the matter and see if a day could be arranged.

ELEVEN KILLED ON C. N. R. DURING MONTH

Among Those Meeting Death by Accident Were Five Employees.

Ottawa, April 11.—Accidents and deaths which occurred on Canadian railways during the month of March, resulted in eleven persons being killed and 219 injured. On highway crossings one person was killed and nine injured. Thirty-seven passengers were injured. Employees of railways killed numbered five and 166 were injured. Others killed numbered 6 and injured 127, according to a statement issued today by the Railway Commission.

FIRST REVERSES FOR STRIKING MINERS

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 11.—First reverses for United Mine Workers' organizers who have been trying to unionize the plants of the H. C. Fryck Cokes Company throughout the Connelville region were reported today when coal operators declared that 600 men had returned to work. On the other hand it was reported that continental number 3, employing 100 men, had closed.

THE MANITOBA POLITICAL POT BOILING OVER

Many Uncertainties Existing Over Situation Created by Ministry's Downfall.

NORRIS MAY LEAD LIBERALS IN FIGHT

Possibility of Coalition Being Formed by Liberals and Farmers After Election.

Winnipeg, April 11.—(By Canadian Press)—The Manitoba political situation is full of uncertainties and it is improbable that a settled basis of leadership and responsibility will be reached before the provincial election in late June or early July. The Norris Government, which secured power originally through a victory of the Liberal party, fought the 1920 elections on the Liberal party, without use of the word "Liberal." There is a Provincial Liberal organization which promises to be heard from in the coming campaign, and it has been suggested that there is a movement on foot which seeks to have Premier Norris contest as the Liberal Provincial leader the campaign which is just opening. Should this not be accomplished, there is always the possibility that the general situation will be complicated further by the nomination of Liberal candidates in opposition to the Norris administration, but political observers claim that as such a course would be to the advantage of the organized farmers some way around it is likely to be found.

Position of Farmers

The general opinion is that the United Farmers of Manitoba will not choose a political leader—who would possibly be the next Premier—until the election is over. C. H. Burnell, President of the United Farmers, and his executive will give a general direction to the campaign consistent with the complete autonomy possessed by each constituency organization. If the leadership falls among those whose names are being mentioned most generally it will go to Robert Furke, M. P., for Brandon; Norman Lambert, Secretary of the Canadian Agricultural Council, President Back of the Manitoba Agricultural College; or George F. Chittman, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide.

"PREHISTORIC MAN" STILL TALKED ABOUT

Starting Information That He Shaved Himself as Whiskers Were Bothersome

Montreal, April 11.—Sir Bertram Windle, professor of anthropology in St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, delivered the first of a series of three lectures on "Prehistoric Man" in the Chemistry Building, McGill University, here tonight. Dealing with early flint weapons, the lecturer said there was evidence to show that the prehistoric man shaved himself and gave it as his opinion that he did so because in a hand-to-hand encounter against a man with a sharp flint a long beard was a serious handicap if the other man seized it. Prehistoric man survived his fight with wild beasts "because he had brains," said Sir Bertram.

ZITA WOULD LIVE IN SWITZERLAND

May be Permitted if She Abstains from Intrigues.

Geneva, April 11.—As former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary has expressed a wish to reside with her children in the Chateau Watzegg, the property of Duke of Parma, situated in Switzerland, the Council of Ambassadors has requested Switzerland to grant her the necessary permission. The Swiss Government is considering the matter, but it is said that before acquiescence is given it will require assurance that Zita will not enter into any intrigues. Zita has stated that the climate of Madeira does not agree with her and her children.

STEAMER GLENCOVA DISABLED AT SEA

The Glencova Was Sugar Laden from San Domingo to This Port.

Grand Turk Island, Bahamas Islands April 11.—The Clyde Line steamer Hibernia today picked up the British steamer Glencova, 40 miles north of Grand Turk Island, disabled, with her propeller blades gone. The Hibernia is towing her to a United States port. The Glencova is sugar-laden from San Domingo to St. John, N. B.

WESTERN STATES SWEEP BY SNOW, SLEET AND RAIN

Much Damage Over An Area Covering Approximately 600,000 Square Miles.

Omaha, Neb., April 11.—Property damage estimated at \$600,000 was done yesterday to the lines of the Northwestern-Bell Telephone Company in Nebraska, Western Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southeastern South Dakota by snow, sleet and rain. The area affected, covering approximately 600,000 square miles, the company estimating that at least 5,000 poles were down.

PRINCE OF WALES AT YOKOHAMA

Will Disembark There from Renown for His Tour of Japan.

Tokyo, April 11.—The Prince of Wales was nearing Yokohama where he will disembark for his official visit to Japan, said a wireless message from the battleship Renown, which is bearing the British half-apparent from India. Escorted by British and Japanese craft, the Renown which struck exceptionally heavy seas Sunday, reached smoother water today. Thousands of Japanese and foreign visitors planned to go to Yokohama to join in welcoming the British Prince. After disembarking, the Prince will be escorted to Tokyo through an avenue of spring blossoms, which are now at their best. Large forces of police have been ordered to maintain a strict guard along the route as a precautionary measure against possible violence by fanatics. The same precautions have been taken throughout Japan. Premier Takahashi, in his official message of welcome to the Prince's arrival said the royal visitor's coming to Japan would "go down in history as an epoch heralding the growing harmony and accord between the east and west."

MAKES PLEA FOR THE SHORT SERMON

Dr. Roberts Advises "Theologians" to Use Language of the Common Folks.

Montreal, April 11.—A plea for the short sermon, as against the inflated verbosity of a by-gone generation, was made by Dr. Richard Roberts, of the American Presbyterian church, in his address before the Convocation of the Wesleyan Theological College here tonight. The preacher should also use the language of the common folk, "but I am not complaining unless it is met by reciprocal efforts on the part of other States. The plan provides for similar concessions and guarantees. The delegates, therefore, will submit to the conference a new judicial code which they have prepared, covering foreign capital and property and individual rights in Russia. Russia must demand indemnity for damages caused by the Kalked, Denikine and Wrangle offensives. Want Foreign Capital. The Russian delegates recognized that to secure foreign capital, Russia must insure adequate relations and ample guarantees. 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FRANCE TO FOLLOW AMERICA IN REVISING WASHINGTON PACTS

Parliamentary Commissions to Modify Conventions in View of Brundage Reservation to Pacific Treaty.

Paris, April 11.—From authoritative sources the Christian Science Monitor learns that an immediate consequence of the Brundage reservation to the Pacific Treaty in the United States Senate is the determination of parliamentary commissions, with the approval of the Government in France, to adopt reservations, modifications and generally revise the various Washington conventions respecting the navy and the Far East when they come before the Chamber of Deputies for ratification. On the other hand, the Poincaré Government will oppose alterations of such a character as will destroy the treaties. M. Poincaré is prepared to make this issue a question of confidence and will resign rather than permit what has been promised by his predecessor to be completely wrecked.

But the situation becomes really difficult. The point is that the American Senate rejects against all treaties affecting other countries, though it does not reject them if it mutilates them. French politicians, who are deeply disturbed, not only by the naval accord as it affects France, but by the manner in which it was obtained, claim the right to follow the example set them by the American Senate. If America is not bound, neither is France.

It will be seen that a possible application of such reasoning is extremely grave. Many engagements that Parliament has distasteful and undressed as a duty. Today there is an entirely new spirit. It is decided that the ministers must submit diplomatic agreements to Parliament for approval before definitely committing themselves and must not take such approval for granted.

Senator F. B. Brundage is regarded as having extracted from the Pacific treaty any value which it possessed. Now it is considered that the circumstances in which the naval treaty was accepted were hardly fair. Public opinion was beaten up against France, who was excluded from the preliminary conversation of America, Japan, and England, in which the ratio were fixed. France was treated, it is felt, as a second rate power. She submitted, but the deputies now revolt and M. Poincaré may have some trouble in moderating their transports. Much of the comment of latter days is unmistakably hostile to the conven-

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Proper treatment is a vigorous rubbing of the chest, neck and sore side with good old *Nerviline*. This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated and gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes quickly. Just try *Nerviline* for chest tightness, coughs, colds and soreness. It is a wonderful liniment, saves the whole family from numerous minor ills and should be in every home. Large bottles, 35c. at all dealers.

tions. But newspaper protests are now reinforced by official declarations. Moreover, while an attempt will be made to change the French co-efficient to secure the right of building, if it is thought necessary, other decisions, such as the Root motions, will be challenged at The Hague and elsewhere. It is felt to be unfair that submarines may not attack merchant ships, while merchant ships can carry cannon to sink submarines. Further, the French definition of merchant ship differs entirely from the British. Vessels carrying contraband should not be protected. Altogether, the attitude of the American Senate, though on the first report it was received with favor, is now seen to provide France with an unexpected opportunity of reopening questions decided at Washington against French interests.

Treaty Benefits Eamonn De Valera, Says An Expert

Newest Pact With Ulster and South May Prove Temporary Boomerang.

London, April 11.—Fear that a further delay in making possible a real Government in Southern Ireland would give De Valera's rebels more prestige spurred Parliament to quick action on Irish treaty bill. After a brief debate the Commons killed every one of the Lords' Amendments, the adoption of which would have postponed final action, sent the bill back to the Lords who were awaiting its arrival and within a short time the Lords decided not to press for their amendments. The bill then only needed the signature of the willing king to make it law.

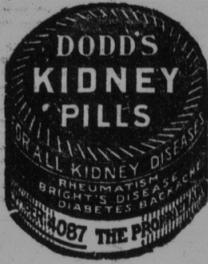
Besides the danger of delay which has been pointed out in these despatches repeatedly, Parliament is faced with a new factor, in the opinion of many Irish observers, and that is that the newest treaty arranged between Ulster, Southern Ireland and the British might very easily prove a temporary boomerang.

The only cry in Southern Ireland has always been against a union with Ulster. After the signature of this treaty De Valera and his commandants who are preaching secession from the Provisional Government, might say "the Provisional Government has joined hands with two peoples we hate—the Northern Protestants and the British" and it is feared in some quarters of London that the plea would be effective to the extent of augmenting De Valera's followers. It might win

over to his side many who are still wavering.

Asks from the *Unionist Irish Times* of Dublin the Irish press has not been as enthusiastic over the new arrangement as the British press. This enthusiasm is not substantiated by Winston Churchill's long speech in the Commons on the treaty and the prospects for bettering conditions. Mr. Churchill declared the new treaty gave Irishmen the best chance they ever had for co-operation and the peaceful progressive future of their country. But he put a damper on immediate hopefulness when he added, "I have complete confidence in their good faith and good will. I have less confidence in their powers to discharge fully what they undoubtedly desire to do."

The whole tone of Churchill's speech was that while the leaders of all sides had reached the best possible agreement, too much should not be expected. While it is admitted generally that the only way to get peace in Ireland is through some sort of unity, those who fear this treaty may work toward the temporary assistance of De Valera are of the opinion the present step might better have been taken after an elected Government is set up in the South or preferably that such an elected Government had been made possible months ago, thus putting such an agreement as has been reached on the sound foundation that Parliament hoped to build for it when the original treaty bill was rushed through yesterday.



HUNT'S EASTER CLOTHES ARE HERE!

Now, before EASTER, is the best time to get that new Outfit. Hunt's New Spring Stock is now complete and the Quality is Better and Prices are Lower than they have been for some years. Hunt's Styles are always the very latest, and it will pay you to see what they have before making your purchases.

EASTER SUGGESTIONS

- Easter Suits \$20 to \$45
- Easter Overcoats \$18 to \$35
- Easter Hats \$ 4 to \$ 6
- Easter Shirts \$1.50 to \$ 6
- Easter Neckwear 50c. to \$ 3
- Shoes, Hosiery, Caps, Underwear, Collars and all lines of Men's Wear at correspondingly low prices.

SEE EASTER WINDOW DISPLAY.

DONALDSON HUNT

17-19 Charlotte St.

BOYS' SUITS \$8 to \$20



Spring Styles

The beginning of Spring finds this store ready—ready in everything the word implies. All that a man desires for business, home and social life is conveniently presented here. Clothing, Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

CLOTHING

Direct from the best makers in the land comes our Spring Suits and Top Coats. Clothes that live up to your idea and our idea of how Good Clothes should wear and look. \$20.00 to \$50.00.

Gloves

Every man desires new gloves for Easter.

Cape Gloves are dressy and serviceable. Special \$1.65.

Silk Gloves, \$2.00.

Hosiery

New light weight hosiery for the change of season. Silk, Silk and Wool, Lisle, Cashmere, Cotton, in black, white, heather and other shades, 50c to \$2.25.

Hats

The most important article in a man's Easter apparel is the hat, and here you'll find the right hat to suit your personality. Mallory, \$8; Scott, \$8; Statton, \$8.50; Borsalino \$8; Others \$5.50 up.

NECKWEAR—In beautiful new designs, a vast array for the Easter parade, 75c up to \$2.00. Fine Silk Knitted Ties up to \$4.00.

OAK HALL - Scovill Bros., Ltd. KING STREET

Henderson's Clothes

Spring thoughts:
Good Health,
Good Clothes,
Good Habits,

all tend to good times and good living.



**HENDERSON'S
QUALITY CLOTHES**
ensure their wearers good satisfaction.

Spring styles now showing are smart and pleasing in style and material, whilst price range is varied enough to meet all needs.

\$30, \$35, \$40 being most popular \$30 and \$35 extra value.

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Up at the head of the street**

INDIA FACED WITH DEFICIT OF ABOUT \$100,000,000 LAST YEAR

Government Report, Recently Published at Delhi, Shows Condition Unprecedented in Country's History.

London April 10.—Financial difficulties are now adding their burden to the political troubles which India is undergoing. The Government of India's budget, recently presented at Delhi discloses a state of affairs that is quite unprecedented in the history of the country. The year ends with a deficit of 34 crores of rupees, or about \$100,000,000. This may seem a small sum when compared with the figures dealt with in the budgets of the United States and England. In the case of India it is a very serious deficit, being about a third of the entire annual revenue of the state. It has arisen from a number of contributing causes. India has been badly hit by the world depression in trade. She has had several seasons of short rainfall, sufficient to reduce the value of the wheat, raw cotton, rice, and other agricultural products which she exports to below that of all the cotton-producing goods, cutlery, matches, glass, and other manufactured articles she imports from overseas.

All this has had a most serious effect upon her prosperity. It has also completely upset the exchange value of the rupee currency of the country. This value depends mainly upon India's continuing to send abroad a greater value of goods than she brings in, since this alone enables her Secretary of State to regulate exchange by fixing the price in sterling at which merchants in London are supplied with rupees in India, to enable them to pay for such portion of India's imported produce as is not covered by the sum India has to pay in Europe for foreign goods. The sum in sterling thus received by the Secretary of State is used to cover India's annual indebtedness to Europe for capital invested and for the services of Europeans employed.

Short-Lived Trade Boom.
The way this operates is most easily seen by an actual example. A London merchant, through his agents in Calcutta buys, let us say, 1,000 tons of rice from cultivators in the valley of the Ganges, who require to be paid in rupees upon the spot. The merchant supplies his Calcutta agents with these rupees by taking sovereigns to the Secretary of State in London, and from him receiving in exchange an order upon the Government treasuries in India to supply the rupees. The Secretary of State for many years past has been able to hold out for approximately 1s. 4d. in London for each rupee so supplied in India. In the short-lived trade boom which followed the war, the price of rupees went up to more than twice this rate, so large were the exports of indigenous produce from India as compared with the imports of overseas goods. Since then Indian exports have diminished so greatly in value that their excess over imports has disappeared, and rupees

have had to be exported in one form or another to pay the country's sterling liabilities overseas. The rupee, no longer sought after as a means of buying Indian produce, has thus gone down in value, and is today worth only about 1s. 3d., as compared with a normal rate of 1s. 4d., and the rate of 1s. 8d. at which the Government of India made their calculations for the budget of the year which is now ending, this being itself far below the abnormal rate reached in the post-war boom when rupees changed hands at the extraordinary price of 2s. 10d. apiece.

Great Fluctuations in Value.
These great fluctuations in the value of rupee currency have played havoc with every kind of business transaction in India. The country thus finds itself in the position of having to pay heavy additional taxation to meet the Government deficit at a time when the devaluation of business renders the burden far heavier than would be the case under ordinary conditions. Political disturbances are making the situation worse, since they are interfering with the collection of the Government revenues and retarding the recovery of trade.

It might be expected, under these circumstances, that an effort would be made to reduce the cost of the Government, which is now far higher than it has ever been before. Unfortunately, however, this is difficult for two reasons. The complicated system of semi-democratic administration recently introduced as a halfway house to self-government, is growing vastly more expensive than the simpler methods of British autocracy which it replaces. At the same time the disturbed state of the country makes it very difficult to reduce the military garrisons employed. Speaking on this subject at a recent meeting of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, Lord Rawlinson, commander-in-chief in India, explained that the troops were already 5,000 below their pre-war strength, and they were being "almost daily called out to preserve the peace" in consequence of the activities of seditionists. In these circumstances the Government of India have not seen their way to any very considerable economies under this heading, and they have instead gone in for a bold scheme of additional taxation to meet the situation.

Smallness of Indebtedness.
This has roused loud protest, and is no doubt regrettable as adding to the difficulties of trade and industry at a time of great general depression. It is sound in itself, however, and, if only tranquillity could be restored, the outlook would not be discouraging. Thanks to careful and cautious admin-

POLICE BARRACKS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED

Turned Over to Free Staters Who Have Difficult Task Ahead.

Belleek, Armagh, Ireland, April 10.—The Belleek police barracks was evacuated today by the garrison consisting of an inspector and 20 men. This is the first place to be given up by the six-county authorities. The barracks is situated in Belleek town, on the Fermanagh-Donagall border. The former barracks in Belleek was a fort on the Donagall side, which is now occupied by free staters, who have received reinforcements of forty men. The position of the police became untenable owing to the gathering of followers of Shamón De Valera at an adjacent Sinn Féin camp where there are 400 men, whose numbers are growing daily. The garrison obtained permission of the free staters to use the route passing through Donagall territory in their retreat to Keshskillin. Otherwise they would have been compelled to abandon six motor lorries and go down the Lough Erne in boats.

The free staters were interested spectators of the evacuation, which makes their own position more difficult as the police in the barracks had assisted them in keeping watch on the Republicans.

Illustration for many years in the past, under the much-abused British bureaucracy which is now to be superseded, India is still unique amongst all the countries of the world for lightness of taxation and for smallness of national indebtedness. Until the war, she could boast that the loans she had raised had practically all been spent upon such reproduction works as canals and railways, which more than paid their way, and were thus actually a profitable investment to the taxpayer, besides enormously increasing the cultivated area and affording the cheapest means of transportation in the world. This is still true of the canals, which have turned 17,000,000 acres of more or less desert country into profitable agricultural holdings. It has ceased to be true of India's 90,000 miles of railway only because of war enhancement of running expenses, an enhancement which it may be hoped will not continue indefinitely. So long as India continues to be torn by political dissensions, her economic recovery cannot be counted upon. Her basic position, however, is so sound, the fertility of her soil is so great, and the industry of her teeming population is so untiring, that dark as her outlook now may seem, she is still capable, given only restoration of the efficient government she has enjoyed in the past and the return of a few good agricultural seasons, not only to recover the measure of prosperity she has lost, but to advance continually to higher levels.

BUT FEW BIG COAL STRIKES

The Five of National Importance in U. S. and Their History.

Indianapolis Ind. April 10.—(By the Associated Press)—Great coal strikes, such as the country is now facing, have been few, although for 75 years the coal industry had been marked by almost numberless state-wide and local strikes, often involving several thousands of workers. All of the big strikes have continued more than a month, the longest having been that of 1902 in the anthracite industry which continued 23 weeks.

The big strikes—five in number—are summarized as follows:
1894—First general strike in the soft coal industry, called by the United Mine Workers of America, the purpose being to restore wage scales that had been decreased during the panic of 1893; 100,000 to 150,000 men engaged and militia called out in four states; first attempt at a compromise failed, but second conference of miners and operators ended with adoption of a scale agreement.
1897—July 4th walkout of 150,000 miners, called by D. M. Hatchford, president of the U. M. W. of A. to deplete an overstocked coal market, which union officials feared would result in wage reductions on account of the slow coal trade; strike was called off after 12 weeks' duration, at the end of which the market had been depleted; first great successful strike of the U. M. W. of A.

1900—Anthracite strike in September and October, engaged 152,000 and ended with miners getting 10 to 16 per cent. increase in wages.
1902—Great anthracite strike, led by the late John Mitchell, as president of the U. M. W. of A., lasted 23 weeks, May to October; 140,000 men engaged, and finally called off when President Roosevelt appointed a commission that afterward gave the miners a 10 per cent. wage advance, and



made their contract for three years, ending April 1, 1906.
1913—Nation-wide soft coal strike in November and December of 885,000 miners called off by union in compliance with a court injunction, obtained by Attorney General Palmer under the wartime Lever fuel control law; commission later appointed by President Wilson gave miners an increase of approximately 37 per cent. in wages—their largest single increase.
Unlike the last great strike, the present one begins with warm weather approaching, while the 1913 shut-down came with winter. Stocks now are more ample than then, but the present situation is much like the Fourth of July walkout of 1897. Out of the strikes, both large and small, the workers as a general proposition have won many benefits in increased wages and improved working conditions. But victory has NOT always been theirs, though the big strike

settlements have favored them. The operator successes, however, include wage reductions, denial of increased wages, changed working conditions, and the crushing of two unions—the first national organization of miners, founded in 1840, which perished in a series of strikes at the close of the civil war, and the Workmen's Benevolent Association, an organization of anthracite workers, which was demoralized in 1876 after 16 years' existence.
The first coal strike in the United States occurred in 1849 in the Pennsylvania anthracite field when a British miner, named Bates, organized a local union and sought to increase wages and better working conditions. The strike failed and Bates was forced to leave the field and for eleven years the workers made no further attempt at organization.
Since Bates' day, many leaders have been developed among the workers

and strikes of various sorts for varied purposes have been carried on, the early fight being largely confined to small areas, occasionally including an entire state coal field.
Easiest Way to Remove Ugly Hairy Growths
(Beauty Culture)
Here is a method for removing hair from arms, neck or face that is unailing and is quite inexpensive: Mix a thick paste with some powdered dextrose and water and spread on hairy surface. After 2 or 3 minutes, rub it off, wash the skin and every trace of hair has vanished. No harm or inconvenience results from this treatment, but be careful to get genuine dextrose and mix fresh.

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HATS for the Discriminating

No matter how discriminating you might be, you'll find such a marvelous array of Spring Millinery at Storey's that you'll be fairly overwhelmed. Last minute styles specially priced to clear.

500 HATS JUST ARRIVED FOR EASTER.

Storey Millinery
165 Union St.




The Sprightly Choker

The Spring costume is never complete without that air of grace and elegance which the soft richness of a piece of fine Fur will supply. Fashion favors the choker, which may be presented in any of the smaller pelts, made up in a natural animal effect. There may be but one lovely skin, as pictured above, or there may be two or even three skins, but whatever the number of skins the quality must be unquestionable. The H. Mont Jones name on the label is your guarantee of both Quality and Value.

Shown in Mole, Ermine, Seal, Mink, Opossum, Sable, Marten, etc. at most reasonable prices.

Prices from \$10.00 upwards.




Foxes

The rich deep fur of the Fox, the beautiful shades tones, the luxurious effect which it lends, will render the Fox choker most popular this season.

Shown in Taupe, Lucille, Black, Red, Cross, Blue and Silver. Prices from \$25.00 upwards.



The Two Skin Choker.



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For EASTER and Days After

The loveliness and variety of the Easter footwear modes foretell a season of beauty and individuality.

Women's Footwear in Many Modes

- Brown Strap Pumps, several patterns . . . \$5.25 to \$11.00
- Black Strap Pumps, high or low heels . . . \$4.75 to \$11.00
- Oxfords in Black, Brown and Patent Leather, \$4.50 to \$10
- Two-Tone Effects in Oxfords \$6.50 to \$12.00
- Patent Leather Strap Pumps up to \$10.00
- Grey, Brown and Black Suede Strap Pumps . . up to \$12.00

Men's Oxfords or High Shoes

- Brown Brogue Effects, new lasts \$5.65 to \$11.00
- Black Oxfords in Brogue or Plain Patterns, \$5.00 to \$10.00
- Boots in Brogue Patterns in Brown \$7.50 to \$13.00
- Scotch Grain Black Boots, very new \$7.65
- "K" Brogues, made in England, Black \$13.00 Brown \$14.00

Children's Shoe Styles That Are New

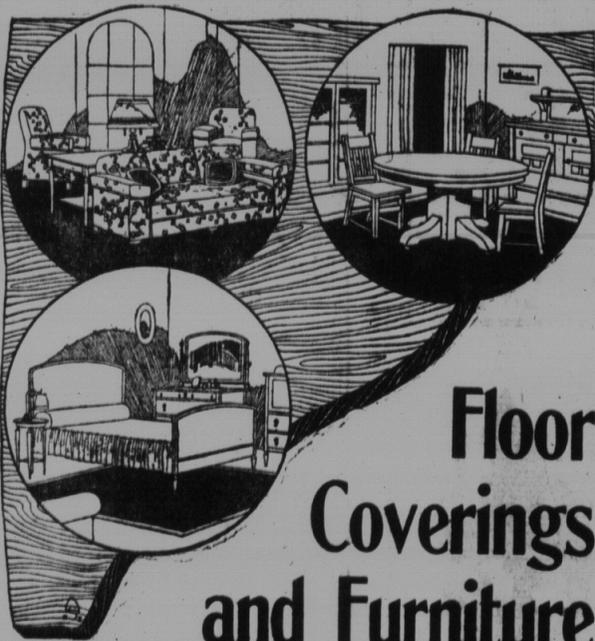
- Patent Leather Ankle Strap—Two Buttons. Also in Brown. Sizes 8 to 10½, \$3.50 and 11 to 2 \$4.15
- High Cut Lace Boots in Brown, Black and Patent Leather. Sizes 8 to 10½, \$2.95 and 11 to 2 \$3.95

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58 King Street

FEDERAL REGULATION OF COAL TRADE FORECAST

Government Said to Expect Such Result from Coal Strike—Collusion Between Miners and Owners Hinted at.

Washington, April 11—The actual inauguration of the coal strike, following the holiday, found the United States Government contemplating the situation with concern but not with anxiety. Haring unforeseen developments affecting public order, federal intervention will neither be offered nor imposed. The President and the Secretary of Labor are in direct and continuous touch with every strategic center in the coal fields through telegraphic reports from "conciliation officers" regularly on duty there. With the striking miners' readiness to keep maintenance staffs on duty in the pits and to permit the operation of mines upon which certain public utilities are dependent, the federal authorities feel one of the primary sources of disturbance is removed.

The correspondent has high authority for saying the Government at Washington strongly expects the present upheaval to last for some time. Statutory federal regulation of the coal trade. Whether the strike is long or short, Administration leaders believe that will be its inevitable effect. The Cabinet has been informed the interruption of coal production may last as long as three months. This estimate is based on the computation that reserve stocks now on hand total roughly 65,000,000 tons of bituminous and 10,000,000 tons of anthracite.

Collusion Hinted At.

Authorities who are convinced federal supervision of coal can no longer be postponed are not thinking of national ownership. But they declare the country has had enough of recurrent controversies between coal capital and coal labor. They say there are too many grounds for suspicion that the "three-ring coal circus," as it is described in Washington, is staged and relished at intervals for the benefit of both mine operator and mine worker.

Men who expressed these views to the writer tonight emphasized their conviction that the present strike is "entirely agreeable" to both sides. It would clear away the surplus stores held by the operators—and at the peak prices always obtainable in times of industrial strife—and, by doing so, enable miners to resume work, as they hope, virtually on their own terms.

It is known to the federal authorities who have been preparing for the strike's approach—though the general public is not so widely aware of it—that internal politics within the United Mine Workers' organization is conspicuously concerned with the controversy. The professional rivalry between President Harrington of the Illinois Miners' Federation and President Lewis of the national organization is named as the principal "politics" in the situation. You will be told Mr. Harrington and his influence "forced" the strike upon Mr. Lewis as virtually the price of the latter's renunciation of the national leadership. In the same connection, the forecast is ventured that the Illinois chieftain, now that the strike has been precipitated, may be the first to negotiate victorious terms with the operators

and thus loom as the miners' logical national leader.

Overproduction blamed. Administration spokesmen concerned with the strike affirm unhesitatingly that the crisis is unmistakably due to indefensibly "unmercantile" like salesmanship. They charge both coal capital and coal labor with bad business methods. The basic evil, it is declared, is overproduction, as evidenced by the alleged circumstance that about two-thirds of the coal mines in America, working only 185 days a year, can produce enough and more than enough for the country's industrial, public and domestic uses.

That uneconomic situation, it is declared, will go on and on until there is some power higher than coal owners or coal miners to remedy it. The only effective remedy is seen in regulatory authority exercised by the federal Government on interstate Commerce Commission lines. Many authorities think a "soning system" the most promising reform in sight. It would result, it is said, in almost immediate stoppage of excessive regional output. There are not only too many coal mines in operation, the same authorities say—about 6000 unutilized pits and about 1500 non-mining—but far too many miners. Instead of the 600,000 mine workers digging coal in the United States, it is calculated that 425,000 would suffice for the country's needs. The other 175,000 ought to, and could, be explained, and work in other industries not so overcrowded. Until the pruning hook is applied both to surplus mines and surplus labor, the belief is voiced that coal crises will recur as regularly as the years themselves.

Wage Control Issue.

There is some expectation that by the time either coal capital or coal labor individually or jointly seeks federal intervention in the present strike the issue will have simmered down to the question of national, or central, wage control, or the old district or state scale system. Many observers see that controversial question as the dominant problem of the existing situation.

Senator William E. Borah, (R.), of Idaho, who recently succeeded William S. Kenyon of Iowa as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, is being urged from many quarters to induce the Senate by resolution to tackle the whole coal situation. It is Mr. Borah's inclination at present to allow the House, which has taken the initiative with Representative Brand's resolution, to promote such Congressional action as seems to be warranted. Men like Senator Borah say bluntly the public's interest in the coal strike is far removed from the technical rights or wrongs of either operator or miner. What the public is interested in is the exorbitant price of coal. Senators of the United States are in possession of carefully gathered expert information showing there is no justification for anything higher than \$7-a-ton coal, except the greed of profiteers. Those are alleged to be rather in the "middleman" class than among either mine owners or mine workers.

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Spring Modes

SPRING is here—lurking in the air, peeping from the hills. She is younger, more fanciful, more winsome than ever, showering around her countless modes of exquisite beauty. Interpreting woman's every whim, she brings her gift of alluring dress-wraps, knowing well that lovely woman is lovelier still when folded mysteriously in caressing things that conceal and yet reveal the lithe lines of her form.

Our New Coats, Suits and Wraps

for Spring and Easter are more notable, comprehensive and varied than ever before. An invitation is extended to all interested in new fashions.

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Look your best this Easter Easter is "Dress-Up" day of Spring

Make your selections early, in time to have everything "just right." And choose 20th Century Brand or other good makes—no clothes are more smartly styled than these new Spring Suits. They'll do a man justice and you'll feel as well as you look—\$20 to \$60; featuring at \$30 to \$50 many superior values.

- Gaberdine Rain or Shine Coats, \$15 to \$50—
- The world famous Aquatite, \$25 to \$45.
- Top Coats, specially priced \$20 and \$25; others to \$55
- Shirts—A wide range at \$2. Unusual values and smart new patterns from \$1.50 up.
- Gloves—Perrin, Kayser's—enough said.
- Neckwear—Dashing color combinations; knitted, quiet black and whites; polka dots; and the superb Cheney cravats.

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A Call On
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To The Telephone
In New York City
New York, April 11.—(By Canadian Press).—The New York telephone list has passed the million mark. There are now 1,010,320 telephones in the city, served by 106 central offices of the New York Telephone Company, which means that 1,010,320 New Yorkers have the privilege of answering the phone to hear the familiar "Wrong number—excuse it, please."

PAST SEASON'S ITEMS IN THE WARDROBE NEED NOT BE ABANDONED THIS SEASON

Skirt of Kilt-Like Brevity Will Not be Easily Discarded So Long as Hosiery Boasts Its Present Beauty and the Wearer is Conscious That Nature Has Not Been Unkind

To be well dressed nowadays is less of a problem than of yore, for designers on the Continent dictate what shall be the "correct thing" for almost every occasion, and there are few women who will gain say them and feel quite comfortable in a sartorial sense. However, each season as it rolls around seems to bring with it such a wide variety of confections, that any one of which is modish that there is little danger of uniformity. The present season is no exception. Speaking broadly, there is nothing extreme in this Spring's fashions, and with watchfulness and discretion, past season's items in the wardrobe need not be abandoned, though one will readily admit the problem of making last Spring's skirts meet the almost ankle-length demands of the present season. As to that, while Paris ordains the longer and fuller skirts, and one's senses the manufacturer's desire for increased production in the vogue, the Western world has by no means decided that the freedom that the shorter skirt gave shall be sacrificed. To the critical observer it will be readily admitted that the skirt of kilt-like brevity was not always becoming, but there will be many who will retain it so long as hosiery boasts its present beauty and the wearer is conscious that Nature has not been unkind.

It may be said that there is no special feature in the present fashions. A few years back, emerging from the low tones and mourning garb of war-time, there was almost a mad rush for color, brilliant and bizarre, and that love for color has fortunately shown no wane. Color is the note of the present modes—in more formal garments it suggests it, and in sport wear it flaunts itself boldly. There are new colors—periwinkle and Mary blue—and a host of modifications of old tones under new names, but still color for which one should be thankful. Of the making of beautiful materials there seems to be no end, and the more gossamer-like fabrics of late development. For certain occasions tweeds and homespuns are enjoying an unusual vogue, these stuffs looking much of their hardy appearance by the beauty of the colorings used. For trimmings lace, embroidery and beads hold their old place, and for the embellishment of hats both feathers and flowers are used. In hats both turban effects and the "picture" models are favored. In hosiery rich effects are attained by cloaking and lace insets, the latter employed on the ankles, and the former above the instep, since the shoes for later wear favor straps. In the importance of the blouse forward again, and while the only distinctive note is the return of the Peter Pan collar, there is undoubtedly a beauty in the tones and materials employed.

Shorn of verbal embroidery, a tabloid survey of the fashion trend might read as follows:
For sport: The vogue for homespuns and tweeds for sport wear has developed to such an extent that specimens of this kind practically constitute a new section of the up-to-date woman's wardrobe. Tweeds are used for street walking suits in a wide array of colors. Homespuns are used in jumpers, one and two-piece dresses, usually hand embroidered in wool, and very attractive sport outfits consisting of knickers and cape. To complete such a costume there should be a tan of the same material, a scarf or bag, or all three. Checks and stripes are prominent in this type of garments, but solid colors are shown in great variety.
Suits: The suit is always the paramount feature of Spring attire, and the cape suit is the very newest feature. Then there is the three-piece suit, which includes a box coat, a dress consisting of a waist attached to the skirt in jumper effect and often shown in some contrasting color. It is made of Canton crepe or Russian cloth. Another new feature is the box coat with jumper, the jumper made all in one piece, and this way different from the suit mentioned above. Many of these are braided with both Russian and fancy braids or embroideries and there is quite a sprinkling of fringe. Many of the ladies' tailored suits show new designs in their notched and semi-tuxedo collars. Braided hand embroidery ribbon work are being worked into the embroidered designs. There are also box-coated styles for the larger woman which are designed so that they may be worn with or without a belt.
Coats: The practical utility coat for all sport occasions is manly in cut and made in striking English tweeds, poles or chinchilla cloth. For dressy occasions coats are the correct thing. They are shown in an almost endless variety of styles and materials, tassels and a moderate amount of fringe playing an important part.
Dresses: Crepe romaine, taffeta, canton crepe knit, tricotine and jerseys are all very prominent. The darker shades are included, and many are shown in pastel shades, such as rust, beige and lavender. The very long-waisted effect is a prominent style feature with many new developments in the sleeves, which may be semi-Mandarin or tied in after the style of the Bishop sleeve. The skirts, in the dresses, particularly, are inclined to be longer. Hand-made silk roses are a favored trimming while in the French creations steel beads and colored beads which blend to perfection with the shades of the dresses are lavishly used.
Millinery: Paris has been most inconsistent in her color preferences this Spring. For a week, or even a day, the vogue would be for the new cherry red, usually in smart combinations with black silk knickerbock, the new material. The next day it would be for the periwinkle blue, with the third day showing a predominance of flower-trimmed hats, every natural and unnatural hue, but the smart black and white combination has survived all the changes and appears to be the most accepted. For sport wear narrow-brimmed sailor shapes are largely shown, with wool embroidery, with a tendency to great variety of

JAPAN DOLLED UP TO RECEIVE PRINCE OF WALES

Royal Visitor Will Spend Seven Days in Tokio—Elaborate Programme Arranged.

Tokio, April 11.—Tokio, with its cherry trees in full bloom, was applying the finishing touches to its festive attire today, preparing to welcome Edward, Prince of Wales, who is due tomorrow for a week's visit to the capital and a tour of Japan until May 9, as guest of the Japanese nation.
When the battleship Renown steamed into Yokohama with its royal passenger, one of the most eager of the throng of welcome will be Prince Hirohito, Regent of Japan, whose visit to London last year brought about the exchange of courtesies culminating in Prince Edward's visit to the Orient.
The seven days the British royal visitor will spend in Tokio will be absorbed largely by court and official visits, as well as by numerous state banquets. There will be short periods, however, in which the Prince may see the interesting sights of the city. The program has been planned in such a way that it will allow the visitor to see as much as possible of the ancient customs and of Old Japan. With this in view, a visit has been arranged to the Meiji shrine, where the prince will see the people's loyalty and reverence for the greatest Japanese of modern times. At a special performance to be given in one of the leading theatres, he will see a gorgeous spectacle of Old Japan, while in the royal gardens he will be introduced to that curious blend of art and nature—landscape in miniature.
British subjects living in the Orient who desire to meet their future ruler have not been overlooked. He will be "at home" for one entire afternoon in the British Embassy, where all Britons will be welcome. It also is planned to have him attend special Easter services in the English church. His week in Tokio ended, the Prince will start for Nikko, the famous imperial mountain resort and Mecca of the devout the whole year round. Next will be a visit to Hakone, one of the most beautiful spots in all Japan. From there he will journey to Kyoto, perhaps the only city in the Empire that still retains most of its old world atmosphere.
Nara, ancient capital of the country, will be the next stopping place, followed by a visit to Osaka, center of the manufacturing industry. This section of the royal tour will end at Kobe, 20 miles from Osaka, where the Prince will embark on a specially equipped steamer for a trip through the picturesque inland sea.
After a short visit to Takamatsu, sacred island of Mavajima and the naval college at Etchujima, the Prince will sail on the Renown for Kagoshima, southernmost city of the empire, famous for the beauty of its surroundings as the birthplace of many of the country's most noted soldiers and seamen.

Polish Catholics Would Cut Away From Bertram

Appeal to Pope for Separation from Control of German Cardinal.

Warsaw—(Special)—Polish Catholics, in those districts of Upper Silesia recently returned to Poland by the League of Nations, have appealed to Pope Pius XI for separation from the authority of Cardinal Bertram, the German Archbishop of Breslau, under whose ecclesiastical rule they still remain, despite the new political division of the country.
The appeal is the second one made to the Vatican, the first having been held up by the illness and death of Pope Benedict. It is an echo of the Silesian plebiscite troubles of 1921, when Cardinal Bertram issued an anti-Polish pastoral letter.
Monsignor Ratti, then papal nuncio to Poland but now Pope declared that the letter was published without his knowledge. The Silesian Poles are hopeful of favorable decision on account of Pope Pius' first hand knowledge of the situation.

Easter Display LATEST SPRING FASHIONS



Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses

New
Homespun
and
Jersey Suits
Just
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J. PERCHANOK,
38 Dock Street

Girls! Girls!!
Save Your Hair
With Cuticura

Nothing Doing At Norman Oil Fields

Edmonton, Alta., April 11.—No startling developments were recorded at Fort Norman during the past winter, according to Ronald McKinnon, of the Imperial Oil Company's staff, who recently arrived here from the northern oil fields. Little work, it is said, was accomplished by the men left at the oil drills owing to the extreme weather and solidly frozen ground. There is no change in the condition of the discovery well—oil exists in the drilling, but the well cannot be classified as a gusher.
Mr. McKinnon left Norman late in January and travelled the entire 1,200 miles to Fort McMurray by dog team, relays of fresh dogs being secured at each post.



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\$4.85 and \$5.35

We are receiving express shipments of these new styles each week.

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CITY BILL AHEAD OF CONFISCATION OF POWER CO PROPERTY BEFORE MUNICIPALITIES COMMITTEE

Many Appear in Opposition to City Bill—Mayor, City Commissioners Appear in Favor of Document—Heated Arguments Heard During Controversy.

(Special Report)
Production, April 11.—The Corporation Committee met this morning, Mr. Robinson in chair. The Corporation Bill to incorporate the Public Utilities Commission was reported with slight amendments.

The committee then took up consideration of the bill respecting the New Brunswick Power Company of the city of St. John. F. R. Taylor, K. appeared on behalf of the Power Company in opposition to the bill. He gave a sketch of the history of the company since its incorporation. The company was to serve the city of St. John and develop water power. Rights were acquired on the Lepreau and Musquash rivers and large sums were spent in 1911 the company took over the St. John Railway Co. The Legislature approving of the transfer and ratifying it. Various bond issues were made and because of increased operating costs, due to the war, it became necessary to apply for increased rates to make both ends meet. The company came to the Legislature, which appointed a commission which made a thorough investigation into the company's affairs. The Legislature fixed the rate base at \$3,100,000, and the rate at such amount as would return the company eight per cent, or \$248,000 per year, with one per cent extra for extensions. It could not have been the intention of the government to take away those rates when the hydro power was decided upon. Shareholders and bondholders' bonds and shares of the company through some of the best houses in America, but have been getting only an intermittent return on their investment. Two dividends were passed last year, \$35,000 being paid. On second preference stock the company was in arrears twelve quarterly dividends.

He said \$100,000 was paid last year to the City of St. John in taxes, rates, etc., about three times what the investors got. The company had been investigated and re-investigated each year since 1916, and surely the shareholders had a right to expect protection and a return on their investment. It was generally acknowledged that the company had been efficiently and economically managed. This bill was aimed at nothing but the destruction of the company and the taking of its property without paying for it. There was not a single honest thought in the bill from its first to its last. Confiscation was what was aimed at.

The first section, said Mr. Taylor, seeks to give the city the right to enter into competition with the company in the City and County of St. John and in the Parish of Rothesay. It could be noted that no power was sought to give a service in the direction of Westfield, a well developed section in which the company did not operate. Competition with the company was to be authorized by this bill in the profitable end of its business. The street railway and the gas production were unprofitable, but no mention of these was made. It was the aim of the city, by means of the two million dollar investment of the province, to make power and light rates so low that the company could not compete. The bill was clearly drawn and cleaned things up thoroughly as it went, leaving the company with the departments which it must operate at a loss, the city was to compete with current furnished by the provincial investment. The City of St. John was economical. It did not use its own money.

The second section provides that the city be given power to sell out the company's property. Of course, no one else would want to buy the city, which would get the property for nothing. There was another instance of economy. The city was to hit the company over the head with a club, furnished by the provincial hydro development, and then go through its pockets as it helped.

Mr. Scully requested Mr. Taylor to state what was included in the payment of \$100,000 a year to the city. Mr. Taylor explained the arrangement by which taxes were paid on street railway and money paid for snow removal and for the furnishing of the streets on which tracks were laid. He also touched upon the agreement made by the former government that the street railway was to be exempt from taxes for a period of twenty years in return for assistance in the building of the bridge at the Reversing Falls. In spite of that agreement the city had come in with a bill to tax the company.

Mr. Hayes—"That was a surreptitious agreement. The city did not know about it."
Mr. Taylor—"Well, the city of St. John generally knows what is going on."
Hon. Mr. Veinot—"As a matter of fact the city solicitor of St. John in his capacity of Attorney General prepared the bill."
Mr. Taylor said that \$100,000 was paid by the company to city, province and Dominion, the city getting almost 100 per cent of the money. The company had made an offer to distribute Musquash current without profit and would be ready to refer the matter of rates to an independent commission. Engineers employed by the city had reported in favor of the bill by the company.

A competent committee of citizens, some of whom were certainly not friendly to the company, had reported to the company that it should distribute at 6.25 and the city at 6.50 with their calculation of the cost of the city distribution system at least fifty per cent, more than it should be.

Hon. Mr. Veinot—"What was that offer made?"
Mr. Taylor said there had been no formal offer, but the matter had been discussed and the company's attitude was well known by all concerned.
Hon. Mr. Veinot—"Will you make some other offer in writing?"
Mr. Taylor said that he would and the company would guarantee to include the Musquash charges from the present time to the future.

Opponents, in order to have the property stolen it would first be necessary to corrupt the Public Utilities Commission to force the company to furnish services not required, and then to convince the Supreme Court that the order was just. The object of the second section was simply the carrying out of an order which might be made by the Utilities Commission.

It would be only after the Utilities Commission was convinced that the company should furnish some service that the city could take the property. To confiscate it would be to rob and rob while down. The city had the right to expropriation under the act of 1920 and could make use of it at any time, but this present bill was brought in to avoid expropriation and to get the property for nothing. So ashamed had the city been of this bill that it had not advertised it the required length of time.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"You have brought bills up here yourself without advertising them."
Mr. Taylor said the Premier's press referred to the sugar refinery bill. The city had fought that, but it was generally admitted in St. John and elsewhere that the establishment of the industry had been a benefit to the entire province.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"I helped you with that bill."
Mr. Taylor said that many other members of the Legislature had helped also. On the present bill he had spoken plainly, and he had no intention of taking anything back.
J. M. Robinson said he appeared for the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association in protest against the bill. A measure so drastic seldom was aware of, and aimed at nothing but confiscation. Bankers, brokers and shareholders all demanded protection.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"Do you say that the bill proposes confiscation?"
Mr. Robinson said he did. The bill was intended to give the right to step in and take the property irrespective of the rights of the bondholders. The enactment of the bill would introduce a principle which would mean that no charter granted by the province would be safe.

Dr. Curran asked how the company could offer to distribute Musquash current for twelve cents, when it admitted that the cost had been reported to be \$2.25.
Mr. Taylor said twelve cents was a maximum charge, whereas the 6.22 was an average. The company's lowest rate at the present time was 2.91. The company's guarantee would be to reduce the present charges to two-thirds in three years.

Rupert Taylor, postmaster, East St. John, said he appeared as a small investor to object to the bill. He had made his investment in the belief that the Legislature had authorized the New Brunswick Power Company to earn a dividend on \$3,100,000. There were hundreds like himself. This bill could hardly be surpassed by Bolshevism.

James MacMurray said he represented the Eastern Securities Company and objected to the bill. Much stock had been sold on the understanding that the rate base was \$3,100,000. Many of the investors had been widows. The present bill meant confiscation and it was practically every dollar put in the company. Its enactment would destroy confidence in the legislation passed by the House.

To Commissioner Frink, Mr. MacMurray said he was opposed to the city distributing hydro current. The company was giving a satisfactory service, and if the city wanted its property it could buy it at a fair value.

Howard B. Robinson said he appeared as a director of the New Brunswick Power Company in opposition to the bill. The principle of regulation of Public Utilities was generally recognized, but such regulation should carry with it protection for those utilities. As far as he could see the city of St. John was suffering from hydrophobia. It had gone a little bit crazy. He knew men otherwise fairly decent fellows who would like to see the New Brunswick Power Company.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"What caused this madness?"
Mr. Robinson said the company had been caused by the terrifically increased prices caused by the war and had been compelled to come to the legislature and secure new rates. Since that time the attacks on the company had never ceased, and it was constantly a target for abuse. Money had been invested in the company in good faith and the company had been trying to operate in good faith.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the company had an exclusive right to sell gas, but he wished someone would take it away from them. The company also had an exclusive right to operate a street railway on certain streets, but did not have an exclusive franchise for lights.

S. H. E. Burt, Woodstock, was heard in opposition to the bill.
Dr. Curran said the question was whether the city should be compelled to vote confidence in the company.
Mr. Taylor said that it was not a question of confidence. The Public Utilities Commission had the power of supervision and the people could appeal to the commission. It was purely a question of principle and one of whether the legislature was willing to allow the city to confiscate or not.



Weeds And Insects Cause Tremendous Damage To Crops

Soil Survey Report of Manitoba Says \$32,000,000 Damage Done Annually.

DANES BURY BODY OF AMERICAN SOLDIER

All Honors Paid to Unknown in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, April 11.—The body of an American soldier of Danish parentage, which was recently exhumed in France, was reinterred in Copenhagen today in the presence of officials of the American legation and consulate, Danish war office officials, British military officers and large numbers of the people of the city.

The Unique Flavour of "SALADA" TEA

that charms so many millions of regular users is due to the freshness and unflinching fine quality of the leaf. To try Salada once is to use no other tea henceforth.

C. P. R. CONSTABLE SHOT AND KILLED

Moore Jaw, Sask., April 9.—Canadian Pacific Railway Constable A. L. Terney was shot and instantly killed early Saturday by one of three men detected in the act of robbing a car in the yards.

IT WORKS WONDERS ON COLDS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, WEAK THROAT.

When your throat rattles, your lungs and chest are sore, your throat is stuffed with cold—don't fear consumption—use Catarrhose and get well. It clears the throat, stops hacking, relieves tight chest and soreness in the bronchial tubes. To clear away Catarrh of the nose nothing could be better. Catarrhose is Nature's own remedy—it heals and soothes—removes every form of throat, lung and bronchial trouble. Prescribed by many specialists and used by thousands every day. Get the dollar outfit; it lasts two months. Small size, 50¢ trial size, 25¢; at all dealers of the Catarrhose Co., Montreal.

C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

On Good Friday, April 14, local train leaving city at 7:30 a. m. (Atlantic time) will make all suburban stops to Westford. Same train returning at night due in city at 10:05 will make similar stops between Westford and city.

Feeling Drowsy, Eh!

—Got that tired feeling which makes you want to sleep all the time? You're run down and must take Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters

The natural remedy for all common ills which so many people have at this time of the year. The Tonic is made from the curative principles of DANDELION, Mandrake, Burdock and other medicinal herbs, which make it quite harmless.

50c. a bottle. Family size four times larger \$1.00.

TRY A BOTTLE.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.



Buy MILLBANK VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

in the handy package of twenty-five Cigarettes for 35¢

also in packets of ten

Little aluminum Retains the than the bag. corrode. Cotton flan-

11-17 King St

YMER

GLS—and make Prices right. N. B.

\$17.00

orks, Ltd. est 596. G. Manager.

UR EYES

per cent. of have their eye-strain. If com headaches do not seem to thing to find eyes are the

of examination of eye clearly headache is of defective ex-amination in- you to detar- away of your

PE & SON. Optometrists St. John, N. B.

AL Anthracite, sizes. Reserve, Blacksmith, y Canal, al grade coal. F. Starr, Ltd. 159 Union St.

Men S. KERR, Principal

THE STANDARD'S SPORTING SECTION

Commercial Bowling League Averages

Twelve Team League Proved Most Successful on Black's Alleys During Past Season.

The Commercial Bowling League which has been so successfully conducted on Black's Alleys during the past season is finished, and the bowlers wound up the season with a great Get-together banquet last night.

Table with columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, Per. (e.g., Post Office 33, 13, 72.7)

Table with columns: Team Name, Won, Lost, Per. (e.g., G. H. Barbour 25358, 1369)

Table with columns: Team Name, Games, Aver. (e.g., Blyden 20, 87.56-40)

Table with columns: Team Name, Games, Aver. (e.g., Maxwell 37, 81.14-51)

Table with columns: Team Name, Games, Aver. (e.g., J. Galbreath 23, 86.13-06)

Table with columns: Team Name, Games, Aver. (e.g., O'Leary 23, 84.82-27)

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Maritime Boxing Champs Tonight

Lovers of Good Clean Bouts May Expect the Best Tonight and Tomorrow.

The Maritime Amateur Boxing Championships open tonight in the Armories and will be concluded tomorrow night. The affair is under the auspices of the Garrison Club and nothing has been overlooked to make this the best boxing meet that was ever held in the Maritime Provinces.

All the classes are well filled, and in addition to these there will be exhibition bouts other than the classes, and while some boxing fans think that tomorrow night will prove the best programme they are mistaken, for tonight the boys who box will certainly have to go some to qualify for the bouts tomorrow. In their case it is, "don't allow anything to pass tonight for tomorrow."

Three boxers from Boston are in the city to show their wares. The best amateur boxers in the province are entered for the medals, and while looking over the list of the boxers, there should certainly be something doing from going to go. There is not a boxer entered in the different classes, as well as the exhibition bouts who is not aware of what he is in the ringed square, for all are out to win a championship and it will not be an exhibition of young men who do not know the game.

The Halifax and Cape Breton boxers are in the city, and in addition to these there are ring artists from Boston. Never before in the history of the city has a boxing programme taken such a hold on the fans as at present and the result will be that capacity houses will be seen tonight and tomorrow.

The interest that is taken in the Maritime Championships this year throughout the provinces was never greater. Over thirty-five boxers are entered and there will be surely some action among this fine line up of glove wearers. Nothing has been left undone by the different Garrison committees to make this one great meet, and with clever young men doing their level best in the many art of self defence the two nights' exhibitions will be well worth attending.

It is really the first big show of its kind ever held in St. John, the Garrison Club has worked hard for several weeks to make the arrangements perfect and while every boxer can't win, the fellow who loses can't be classed as a novice.

The best officials have been appointed and the different rounds will be adjudged on points. It must be understood that amateur boxing and prize fights are different, and while some persons believe that young men who don the gloves before an audience must fight, the amateur rules show something different, for the amateurs are classed on points, another line from the class of a brutal exhibition. The entries for tonight have been carefully looked over and then passed to another judge who finally decides that each boxer is fit to compete in his respective class. Nova Scotia especially is after the honors from New Brunswick, and with a large number of entries taking part clever and clean boxing may be expected.

Essex, Mass., April 11.—The trim schooner Henry Ford, built to fish out of Gloucester, and as a possible challenger for the North Atlantic fishermen's cup now held by the Canadian Bhenose, was launched here today.

The Henry Ford is somewhat smaller than the schooners Puritan and Mayflower, which may be her competitors for the right to challenge the Canadian defender. She measures 133 feet, eight inches over all and has a 36 foot beam with a 12 foot depth of hold.

Essex, Mass., April 11.—After the fishing schooner Henry Ford had been launched today and had been towed down the Essex River, the strong receding tide caught her at the mouth of the river and drove her on Essex bar. She was caught so hard that mariners expressed doubt whether it would be possible to refloat her without serious damage.

The schooner was built with an eye to competition for the North Atlantic fishermen's cup.

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WHAT'S THIS? WHY JACK AND LEWIS; READY TO MEET IN UNIQUE BOUT



Composite photo showing how Jack Dempsey (left) and Strangler Lewis would "square off" for their match.

In these dull days the busy minds of the boxing promoters have produced the idea of matching Jack Dempsey, world's champion boxer, against "Strangler" Lewis, world's champion wrestler, to determine which is the more formidable man to meet in a dark alley. Here's how a clever artist has figured they'd look as they heard the bell.

The games in the Inter-Society pool tournament held last evening in the Y. M. C. I., developed considerable interest among the large crowd of spectators present. The game between the Assumption Society and the Knights of Columbus was especially interesting, and was keenly contested from start to finish, the former winning by a score of 100 to 83. St. Peter's won from A. G. H. No. 5 by a score of 100 to 75.

The following took part in the tournament: Assumption Society, N. Donovan and W. O'Leary; K. of C., D. Morrison and N. Dwyer; St. Peter's, M. Morris and T. L. McDermott; A. G. H. No. 5, Messrs. McKinnon and Henegarty.

Amherst, N. S., April 11.—Bill Stuart, member of St. Patrick's hockey team, champions of the world, was given a hearty welcome on his return home tonight. In reply to a formal address of welcome, Bill uncovered his asbura dome and said: "Thank you." (Loud applause and cheers.)

Ottawa, April 11.—(Canadian Press)—Plea for the independence of Eastern Galicia, now under the military occupation of Poland, were made to the Prime Minister this morning by a delegation representing the Ukrainian National League of Eastern Canada. The delegation consisted of W. Tublinsky, Ottawa, president of the league; A. T. Kibary, Montreal, secretary; Rev. B. M. Gorejczuk, Ukrainian Parish Priest, Ottawa. The delegates were introduced by E. A. Lapierre, member for Nipissing. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, observed that he had followed the movement for Ukrainian independence with deep interest and promised to bring the representations made to the notice of the Canadian delegates at Geneva.

The delegation pressed the point that Eastern Galicia (known lately as Western Ukraine) was through and through a Ukrainian territory. Its population was from 75 to 90 per cent Ukrainian. The delegation claimed that in spite of Eastern Galicia having declared itself an independent State, Poland had conquered it and abused the rights even of a conqueror. Ukrainian land and properties had been confiscated. Ukrainian schools had been either closed or turned into military barracks. Military conscription even had been established.

beat the thickets thoroughly in a systematic search. On Monday, it was believed the fellow had transferred his activities to North Sydney, as an alarm was given there that a similar person had been seen in the woods near the town. Chief of Police Louis Clark, assembled a posse of 25 men and surrounded the thicket, only to find that the suspect was a young girl, named Gertrude Banfield, who had run away from the house where she was employed as a domestic, alleging cruel treatment as the cause. She will be deported to her home at Grand Banks, Newfoundland.

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Promoter Will Cause Postponement

McTigue and O'Dowd Bout Will Wait Fourteen Days Unless Under Conway's Promotion.

Montreal, April 11.—The bout between Mike McTigue, of New York and Halifax, claimant of the Canadian middleweight boxing title, and Mike O'Dowd, scheduled to take place here next Monday has been postponed for fourteen days unless the men fight under the promotion of Tommy Conway, local fight promoter.

Mr. Conway appeared before the Montreal Boxing Commission today and claimed that McTigue has broken contracts entered into with him earlier in the season. The Commission after hearing the evidence decided that the fight should be postponed for fourteen days to enable Conway to furnish further evidence as to why he had delayed so long to take action in the matter, unless the men agreed to fight under his promotion.

These contracts covered a series of ten round bouts with Angie Stamer, Johnny Howe, Mike O'Dowd, Lou Boush, Rocky MacDonald and Soldier Bartfield. The Commission thereupon decided that if Conway could sign up any of the above within a period of fourteen days to fight here with McTigue, the latter must meet them before he will be allowed to meet any boxer in this city. After the 14 days has expired, the contract if unsigned by any of them, shall be deemed to be null and void, and McTigue will be free to box with whomever he wishes in Montreal.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 11.—The Australian Davis Cup team, consisting of Gerald L. Patterson, J. O. Anderson, O'Hara Wood and J. B. Hawkes, was selected today.

Major League Starts Today

From All Centres Come Tales of Unusual and Urgent Demands for Tickets.

New York, April 11.—Major League baseball will make its 1922 debut tomorrow afternoon, provided the weather man has been properly placed in advance.

In the National League, the New York Giants will entertain the Brooklyn Superbas at the Polo Grounds in this city; Boston will appear against the Philadelphia team on the latter's field; Pittsburgh plays at St. Louis; while Chicago will open up against the Reds at Cincinnati.

American League combinations are the Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Red Sox, who meet in Boston; the New York Yankees and Washington Senators, who meet in the United States capital; St. Louis will be at Chicago and Detroit at Cleveland. The ceremonies which will mark the beginning of another long pennant chase will include the traditional flag-dedicated stands, hand concerts, parades of rival teams and the official throwing out of balls.

From all the centers of tomorrow's baseball activity come tales of unusual and urgent demands for tickets, and it is likely that, given fair weather, the opening games of the season will set new attendance records. The case of the New York Giants is an example of the interest being shown in these initial contests. For several days past it has been impossible to purchase a reserved seat or box in the huge baseball amphitheatre at the Polo Grounds, notwithstanding its seating capacity of more than thirty-five thousand spectators.

President John A. Hooper of the National League headquarters in this city has been planning for the various official details incident to the beginning of another baseball season for some weeks and the assignment

Fame of Babe Ruth Way Over In France

The Swing of His Bat is Terrible But Swish of His Pen is Deadlier.

Paris—(Special).—The fame of the great Babe Ruth has at last crossed the ocean and French publications have recently been filled with the narrative of the super-slugger's exploits.

He of the 59 home runs is not being exalted in France for the number of fences he has driven the ball over but the dent he has made in the bankroll of the club owners.

"The swing of his bat is terrible but the swish of his pen is deadlier," says the staid Avenir, referring to the signing of the reported \$250,000 for "Five Years' Contract."

"The virtuoso of the home-run is also an ace in the business end of it," the Paris Midi comments.

"Five hundred dollars each time for hitting a baseball half as far as I could hit a golf ball," laments an anonymous writer in the Paris Sport.

"Besides the money which he gathers from baseball, 'le gros Babe Ruth' also earns enough on the stage to keep several families in affluence," says Comedica, a theatrical paper.

Babe Ruth might have gone on forever knocking the covers off baseball, doffing his cap in a bored way each time he reached the home plate after a circuit trip of the diamond, yet he would have never been heard of in France, had he not signed the reported sum of \$250,000 a year.

of empires and other arrangements have been completed. Ungar, O'Hara and Hart will officiate at the New York-Brooklyn game here; Rigler and McCormack at Philadelphia, Quigley and Moran at St. Louis and Klein and Sentele at Cincinnati. Umpires Ematt and Pirman will be held as reserve officials, one in the east and the other in the west.

ATHLETIC SEASON AT U. N. B. CLOSING

University Track and Field Meet is the Only Event to be Held.

Fredericton, N. B., April 11.—The athletic season at the University of New Brunswick is drawing towards a close. The University track and field meet being the only event still to be held. The cap emblematic of the Maritime intercollegiate track championship, is in possession of U. N. B. and so far there has been no indication at any of the other colleges desiring to compete at an intercollegiate track and field meet for the trophy. If no such meet is held the cap will remain where it is.

INTER-SOCIETY POOL TOURNAMENT

The games in the Inter-Society pool tournament held last evening in the Y. M. C. I., developed considerable interest among the large crowd of spectators present. The game between the Assumption Society and the Knights of Columbus was especially interesting, and was keenly contested from start to finish, the former winning by a score of 100 to 83. St. Peter's won from A. G. H. No. 5 by a score of 100 to 75.

FRENCH CHAMPION RETAINS TITLE

Paris, April 11.—Bogena Grigul, the French featherweight champion, tonight knocked out Ben Callicut in the third round at what was to have been a twenty-round bout.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED AGAIN

Baltimore, April 11.—For the second time within four days, the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team today met defeat at the hands of a United States combination, when the team of the Mount Washington Club beat them 7 to 2.

MEETING THIS AFTERNOON

A large number of delegates from different parts of the Maritime Provinces will assemble in the Commercial Club rooms this afternoon at two o'clock. Many matters will be discussed while the principal question will be the affidavit matter.

Y. M. C. I. LEAGUE

In the Y. M. C. I. House Bowling League, last evening, the Owls took three points from the Gulls.

Table with columns: Team Name, Games, Aver. (e.g., Wall 86, 30, 79, 245, 81, 24)

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE Maritime Amateur Boxing Championships AT THE Armories, April 12 and 13. See the City, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia champions, as well as others, battle for the championship of the Maritime Provinces in their respective classes. SPECIAL BOUTS. Three of Boston's star amateurs will be seen in special exhibition bouts. Make Your Reservations Now! 650 reserved ringside seats on sale at A. F. deForest's, 45 Charlotte St. Price \$1.00. Also 1,500 rush seats available for each night at 50c.

MACDONALD'S Cigarettes. The Tobacco with a heart. 10 FOR 15¢.

Died. Shared into rest at Ottawa, April 11, 1922, Elizabeth...

MEMORIAM. In memory of Geo. A. Scott, who died April 12, 1922, but not forgotten.

Cent. Ware, LTD.

More. Cas-manufac.

traction. aler sells.

you buy. e-Maker.

read you. Quality.

of the. Dunlop. outlay?

THE ORANGE ORDER. The Provincial Black Chapter of New Brunswick will meet its annual session at St. Stephen on Monday next, and on the following day, commencing in the afternoon the Grand Orange Lodges of New Brunswick will assemble at the same place.

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THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

Quoted Values On New York Registered Still Further Gains

Irregular Tone in First and Final Hours Ascribed to Profit-Taking.

New York, April 11.—Quoted values in the stock market registered additional substantial gains, today, on another large turnover, sales amounting to 1,400,000 shares. The irregular tone of the list in the first and final hours was ascribed to profit-taking, based on the more acute coal strike situation.

The same groups of stocks, which have given greatest momentum to the more or less steady advance of the past few weeks—steels, motors, and their specialties, oils and utilities—again were conspicuous in the day's operations at extreme gains of one to five points. New high records for the year, or a considerably longer period comprehended Studebaker and several affiliated issues as well as Mexican Petroleum and many unclassified specialties, coppers, tobaccos and textiles.

United States Steel failed to equal its maximum of the previous day, but was in fair demand, probably as a result of the very favorable March tonnage report published yesterday, and buying of metals was stimulated by further large exports of copper.

As a group, rails were sluggish, but exceptions were made by Rock Island, presumably in connection with that road's good showing in the preliminary report for last year. Chicago Great Western, preferred, also displayed unusual strength, but coolers eased on the heavy tone of Reading fractional losses in Bethlehem, Crucible and Gulf States Steels and Baldwin Locomotive at the close were neutralized by net gains of one to five points in Studebaker, Mexican Petroleum, Royal Dutch, Pacific Oil, Utah, American Smelting, Combustion Tabulating and Stromberg Carburizer.

Heavy inflow of funds from interior banks accounted for relaxed money rates, call loans easing from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent in the last half of the session. Time money rates were unaltered, but in more liberal supply for short dates.

Brokers reporting only a moderate amount of trading in foreign exchange, British and the leading continental rates were mainly lower, but Dutch and German bills showed pronounced strength and the Greek rate was not unfavorably influenced by reports which confirmed recent advices of disturbing economic conditions in that country.

N. Y. Quotations

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans 68 Prince Wm. St.)

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Am Int. Corp.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2
Am Wool	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Am Sumatra	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
B and O	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Bald Loco	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2
Corn Prod	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Gen Pacific	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
C & E I Pfd.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Crucible	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Handler	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2
Cuban Cane	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Erie Com	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Gen Motors	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
Kelly SFG	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Mid States Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Max Petroleum	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Northern Pac	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
Pan Amer	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
Reading	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Roy Dutch	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
South Pac	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Studebaker	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Sinc Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Co	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Trans Ry	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
U S Steel	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
Westing	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2

Cotton Market

New York, April 11.—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 17.06 to 17.07; May, 17.75 to 17.74; July, 17.31 to 17.32; October, 17.16 to 17.17; December, 17.16 to 17.17.

Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 17.90.

Cotton, spot, moderate business; prices, steady.

American middling, fair, 11.75; good middling, 10.75; middling, 10.31; fully middling, 10.46; Low middling, 9.61; good ordinary, 8.76; ordinary, 8.26.

The sales of the day were 10,000, and included 7,100 American. Receipts were 18,000 bales, including 12,000 American. Futures closed steady.

London Oils

London, April 11.—Calcutta linned @19, 12s. 6d. per quarter; linned oil @6s. 4. 1/2d. per cwt.; sperm oil @21 per ton. Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 6d. per gallon; American Turpentine spirits, 7s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels.

Rosin, American strained 13s. 1/2; type "G" 12s. per cwt. Tallow, Australian, 7s. 3d. per cwt.

U. S. SHOES POPULAR IN CANADA'S MARKETS

Washington, April 11.—(By Canadian Press).—United States shoe manufacturers led Old Country shoe makers in exports to the Canadian market during the first month of this year, a report which has just been issued here shows. During January the United States exported 36,566 pairs of shoes, valued at \$75,661 to the Dominion, while the United Kingdom sold Canadians only 4,576 pairs, valued at \$38,821.

Montreal Market Experienced Big Day In Trading

Twenty-Nine New High Levels Reached and Many Gains Recorded.

Montreal, April 11.—With close on forty thousand shares sold, with 29 new high levels reached and with 39 gains ranging from fractions to 6 1/2 points recorded, trading on the local stock exchange today could compare favorably with some of the biggest days of the 1920 boom period. Losses were sustained in less than ten issues, the greatest being a recession of 15 points in St. Maurice Paper, a stock that is little traded in and the annual report of which, recently issued, showed a poor year. The greatest other loss was of one point only.

Brazilian, with not far short of half the trading activity of the day, led the market and closed at 46 3/4 for net gain of 3 3/4 points, having touched a new high at 46. Quebec Railway with nearly four thousand shares sold some second and profit-taking resulted in a recession of 1 1/2 point at 27. Papers were next in activity. Atbitibi closed at 45 1/2 up 1 3/4 points and Brompton gained 1 5/8 points at 27.

Twin City Star Performer

Twin City was the star performer of the day being up 5 1/8 points whilst the greatest recession, next to St. Maurice Paper, was Atlantic Sugar back a point at 24.

The steamship issues were strong, the common gaining two points at 19 and the preferred ending the day at 47 1/2 for a net gain of 1 3/4 points.

Outstanding other gains were made by Canadian Cottons up 3 1/2 and the preferred up 1 1/2 and Lyall up 3 1/2. Substantial advances were also shown by the R. E. Steel issues, Montreal Loan and Mortgage, Tuckett preferred and Winnipeg Railway.

Trading in bonds was only fair, a few gains being registered.

Total sales, listed, 39,416; bonds, 1,173,350.

Montreal Sales

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans 68 Prince Wm. St.)

Open	High	Low	Close
Atbitibi	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 3/4
All Sugar	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2
Brompton	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2
Bell Tele	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
Brazilian	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 3/4
Can Car Com	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Can Car Pfd.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2
Can S S Pfd	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Can Cem Com	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Dom Bridge	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Gen Canners	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Gen Electric	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Laurentide	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2
Mont Power	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2
Nat Breweries	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2
Quebec Ry	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2
Span R Com	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Span R Pfd.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
Steel Canada	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 3/4
Smelting	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2
Toronto Ry	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2
Win Elec	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 3/4

Raw Sugar Market Dull And Listless

No Sales Reported But Undertone Was Firm With Offerings Light.

New York, April 11.—There was no change in the early raw sugar market and no sales were reported but the undertone was firmer and offerings were light. Spot Cubas are quoted at 2 1/4 cents cost and freight equal to 3.86 for centrifugal and 4.11 for May shipment.

The steadier feeling in the spot market led to renewed buying in raw sugar futures and prices at midday showed advances of 1 to 4 points. The market for refined was quiet and unchanged at 5.25 to 5.50 for fine granulated.

There were no transactions in refined futures.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 11.—Cotton futures closed steady: April 1010; May 1008; June 1007; July 996; August 995; September 995; October 995; November 990; December 987; January 985; February 983; March 981.

Province of Ontario To Offer Bonds On New York Market

General Bond List Somewhat Irregular During Yesterday's Trade.

New York, April 11.—Negotiations for the early offering of a \$15,000,000 thirty-year five per cent Province of Ontario loan by a United States banking syndicate was the most noteworthy development in today's bond market.

The general list continued in somewhat irregular manner, its recent upward course, under stimulus of the further demand for rails. Over two score issues of that character, including several of the leading systems of the country, made new maximums for the year.

Liberty issues were uncertain, closing at mixed changes, but not before the 3 1/2's, second 4's and fourth 4 1/4's had ascended to new records. Strength of exchange on Prague added to the recent gains in Czecho-Slovakian 8's. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$17,039,000.

Iron And Steel Trade Is Showing An Improvement

Advance in Prices Marks Looking-Up Process.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 11.—Both prices and operations have improved in the iron and steel trade during the last week. Several makers have marked up wire rods \$2 to \$2.50. Independent makers of sheets have advanced prices \$3 per ton on both black and galvanized. Strip steel makers have generally marked prices to \$1.00 and all along the line low prices have generally been withdrawn, except where they enter into work on which bids have been turned in. Wire products are being stiffly maintained at \$2.40 for large lots and \$2.50 for small mill lots, while a month ago there was shading off \$2.40. In tin plate, there has been a firming up with extreme concessions disappearing, the regular concession for the large lots being now 15 cents a box from the official price of \$4.75.

The selling price of \$1.50, except on small and unimportant tonnages of plates, shapes and bars, appears to be somewhat hampered by the failure of the steel corporation to make a definite statement as to its policy. It cannot be disputed that the undertone of the market is stronger than at any time since early 1920. Order books of both the steel corporation subsidiaries and the independents in this and nearby districts are well filled and there is at least a month's business in virtually all lines at today's rates of operations.

So long as this condition is maintained recurrence of the low price which recently prevailed is not expected.

Birmingham pig iron has advanced from \$15 to \$16, while Northern basic in this district apparently has advanced another 25 cents to \$18.25 and all steel-making grades are more scarce.

Raw Sugar Market Dull And Listless

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India Boycotts Cotton Goods From England

British Textile Manufacturers Directing Attention to Developing Trade With China.

Special to The Standard.

Vancouver, B. C., April 11.—That the boycott on English cotton goods in India is complete and the British textile manufacturers are now turning their attention towards developing trade with China, was the statement of E. Benny, of London, who arrived in Vancouver this morning on the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's liner Empress of Asia, after an extended tour to the Orient. While the natives of India are not disloyal, and were most keen to pay their respects to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit there, they are absolutely under the rule of their leaders, many of whom are paid by German interests, stated Mr. Benny. No British cotton goods have been bought by them for some time past, as the natives are weaving their own material by hand and the looms imported from Germany, and it is feared that the Lancashire mills have lost their trade, for a considerable time at any rate.

The enormous field in China, hitherto undeveloped, however, will more than repay the British manufacturers for their loss of trade with India, and they are now exerting every effort to increase this business. Mr. Benny suggests that Canadian manufacturers would do well to pay more attention to this field.

Toronto Board of Trade Quotations

Toronto, April 11.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern, 15 1/2; No. 2 Manitoba and 3 Northern not quoted. Manitoba oats: No. 2, c.w. 60 1/2; No. 3, c.w. 56 1/2; extra No. 1, 56 1/2; 4, c.w., nominal.

All above on track, bay ports.

American corn, No. 2 yellow, 76; No. 3, 74 1/2; on track to Toronto.

Rye, No. 2, 56, nominal.

Buckwheat, No. 2, 11.00, nominal. Ontario oats, No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat, car lots, No. 1, commercial, \$1.39 to \$1.40, delivered, bid. Quotations purely nominal.

Ontario barley, No. 3, test 47 pounds 60 to 65, nominal.

Manitoba flour, first patent, \$8.50; second patent, \$8.

Ontario flour, 90 per cent patent, lots, delivered, \$5.50, bulk, sea board.

Milled, bran \$28 to \$30 per ton; shorts, \$30 to \$32 per ton; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Hay, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18; straw, car lots, \$12 to \$13; loose hay, per ton, No. 1, \$25.

Calls Our Shoes Cheap Grade

Washington, April 11.—(By Canadian Press).—A report received by the Department of Commerce from Frederick M. Ryder, U. S. Consul General at Vancouver, B. C., says:

"The better grades of shoes offered for sale in British Columbia are principally of United States manufacture, the cheaper grades are shipped from eastern Canada, and a limited quantity of a heavier quality than those manufactured by eastern or United States manufacturers are made locally. In spite of a heavy duty on imported footwear there is very little difference in the retail price of the Canadian and United States products, and the United States footwear is preferred, owing to better work, advanced styles and workmanship."

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Firm Undertone Remained On Wheat Board

Trade, However, Was Extremely Dull Owing to Scarcity of News from South.

Winnipeg, April 11.—The local wheat market was extremely dull today, owing in part to lack of news from Southern markets, occasioned by wire trouble, but the undertone remained firm. The offerings were not large and trade was only of a limited character. Following the opening, which was fractionally higher, prices slumped and continued easier throughout the day. May and July closed 1 1/2 lower.

Argentine cables were strong, while Liverpool cables were more or less indifferent. Private cables, on the whole, were regarded as rather slow. Supplies in position for domestic or export trade are heavy and the market appeared to be pausing between possible liquidation on approaching May delivery and a revival of export business. Market indications of past few days suggested an enlarged export business soon.

The coarse grains continued steady and had the appearance that a large export or domestic business was going on. The undertone was firm with premiums about unchanged. Generally all coarse grains were ranging fractionally higher.

There was a little better inquiry for cash wheat and the offerings were more liberal. The demand was more to take care of tonnage for the opening of navigation shipments rather than any improved export business. Spreads were about unchanged. Cash traders are still marking time waiting for the congestion to be removed from the head of the lakes. There was an improved demand for cash oats, but other grains were unchanged with spreads a little lower.

Wheat Declined In Prices On The Chicago Wheat Board

Slump Brought About by Downward Tendency on Liverpool and Exchange Weakness.

Chicago, April 11.—Wheat declined in price today largely as a result of downward tendency of Liverpool quotations and weakness of foreign exchange. The close was unsettled at 1/4 to 3/8 net lower. Corn finished unchanged to 1/4 off, oats unchanged to 1/4 down and provisions unchanged to a set back of 20 cents.

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