SIGNS OF FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WAR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Coal Miners Agree to Discuss Wages With the Owners—Just Possible That Threatened Tie-Up May be Averted.

A despatch from London says:—A dramatic development came in the coal strike situation at midnight on Friday when the miners agreed to discuss wages with the owners. There is declared a possibility that the strike will be averted. Immediate steps are to be taken to reopen negotiations for ending the strike, and averting a general tie-up which now threatens.

Thursday evening after the coal owners had placed their case before a gathering of 200 members of the House of Commons, Frank Hodges, leader and spokesman for the miners, was invited to give the miners' version of the dispute.

The meeting started at 9.30 and lasted until 11.30. Hodges, in reply to questions, agreed to a proposal for a further conference with the owners to discuss the question of wages, and leaving the other issues for further negotiations.

The House of Commons appointed a delegation to wait upon Premier Lloyd George and place the suggestion before him. At 1 a.m. eight automobiles drove up with a deputation. They were admitted and were closeted at once with the Premier.

It is declared, moreover, that steps are being taken at this meeting to assure a reopening of the negotiations. The Daily News on Friday morning said that Hodges told the Commons members that he preferred to consider a temporary arrangement regarding wages and that he had abandoned the proposed plan for a national pool to equalize wages.

Premier Lloyd George was prepared to go before the House of Commons this (Friday) morning, where in a speech he expected to plead with all citizens to co-operate with the Government in preserving the life of the nation throughout the strike which was scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock Friday night.

The Premier intended to detail to the House the measures the Government is taking to safeguard workers if the strike is not averted and to insure the distribution of food and preserve public order.

The Triple Alliance leaders who visited him to explain why they had declared the sympathetic strike, insisted that they had acted not only as a measure of sympathy with the miners' claims, but also to protect all unions from raids on their wages.

The meetings with the labor chiefs disclosed an overwhelming sentiment among the labor bosses in favor of nationalizing mines and railroads and brought from Lloyd George the declaration that the Government could only consider such a proposal if it was advanced in a constitutional manner before the House of Commons.

A TRIBUTE TO NAVAL HEROES

The greatest memorial service ever held at sea took place over the sunken wreck of the submarine K-5, which lies many fathoms deep, one h undred miles south-west of the Scilly Isles. The 14,000 officers and men of the Atlantic fleet, returning from the spring cruise, paid a last tribute to the memory of their comrades by holding services on their ships, with the flags at half-mast. Volleys were fired and the "Last Post" sounded over the ocean grave of the victims of the terr ible disaster of January 20th. Photo shows the chaplain and other officers at the funeral service on H.M.S. Bar ham.

ITALIAN LABOR WAR AIDS GERMANY

Chance to Penetrate Kingdom Commercially and Industrially.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy's industrial crisis, the latest manifestation in which is the lock-out in the huge Fiat motor factory, employing more than 8,000 men, is alarming business interests here. Germans are openly rejoicing over this chance to penetrate Italy commercially and industrially with motor works and manufacture of scientific instruments. As automobiles represents Italy's healthiest industrial export, prospects of German dominance in this line are very disturbing. It is sadly said that the Italians would be wholly unable to compete with German labor at twelve hours a day, especially as Bolshevist propaganda has already undermined factory discipline in Italy.

The Fiat management has issued a statement to justify the lockout. Among the significant assertions in it is one to the effect that the eight-hour-day is less than that time in practice, because the men are always dropping their tools to attend meetings of factory Soviets.

Threats at the factory gates are said to be frequent and beyond the reach of legal correction or punishment. Dismissed men refuse to leave the machinery and demand full wages even when idle. Many of the hands have been making bombs when they should be at work, and they have repaired at will to the cellars for gun practice.

Yap Matter Discussed by Supreme Council

A despatch from Paris says:—In order to "give the United States the fullest satisfaction in the Yap matter at the earliest possible date," it was revealed on Thursday that the Supreme Council has decided to meet on May 1 or 2. This is a fortnight earlier than usual.

The whole mandate matter will be threshed out. The Japanese delegate is expected to make a lengthy statement as to Japan's position.

Owing to the certain refusal, it is not believed that any invitation to the meeting will be extended to the United States.

Cuba's President Phones Canada's Premier

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The first long distance telephone conversation between Canada and Cuba took place on Thursday afternoon at 4.30, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux spoke in turn from the Parliament Buildings to President Mario G. Menocal, who had called up from presidential palace at Havana, Cuba, to extend the greetings of the Republic of Cuba to the Dominion of Canada.

The conversation from the other end of the line could be heard as plainly as though the person telephoning had been in the next room, according to the Prime Minister and the other gentlemen who spoke to President Menocal.

Journeys 2,600 Miles to File Oil Claim

A despatch from Calgary says:—A. S. F. Rankin is here from the Fort Norman oil fields after having covered 2,600 miles of winter trails to file oil claims. He travelled 2,100 miles from Fort McMurray to Fort Norman on foot and the other 500 miles by dog sled.

The high cost of living is increased by forest fires. Every citizen should help to keep down fires.

MURDER VICARS AND BURN HOUSE

Sinn Feiners Take Revenge on Former Keeper of Crown Jewels.

A despatch from Cork says:—Sir Arthur Vicars, formerly Ulster King of Arms and custodian of the Crown jewels at Dublin Castle, was assassinated on Thursday morning outside his residence, Kilmorna House, Listowel, by a party of armed assassins, who afterward set the house on fire, which was totally destroyed. On the body of their victim they placed a card bearing the words: "Traitors, beware; we never forget.—I.R.R."

A Dublin Castle message says Vicars was taken from his bed in a dressing-gown and murdered outside his house. About thirty armed men participated. Sir Arthur was in danger of being killed when his house was raided a year ago. He was in his study late at night when there was a knock at the door. On his asking who was there a voice called out the name of an inspector of the R.I.C., but Sir Arthur became suspicious and refused to open the door. A moment later a body of raiders smashed in the door with hatchets. Sir Arthur was seized and threatened with death unless he gave up arms to them. He told them he would rather be killed than surrender. They then made an attack on the strong-room, which contained arms, but failed to break into it.

The mysterious disappearance of the Crown jewels from Dublin Castle some years ago brought the name of Sir Arthur into prominence, and the controversy which followed will be recalled by his death.

LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS THREE POINTS AT ISSUE

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Lloyd George, at the conference held on Thursday with officials of the Triple Alliance, said:

"There are three points at issue:

"A national pool, involving a great scheme for control of the mines and for meddling in the mines' management—and that we cannot have. We will take the fight on that. There is only one way you can carry that, and that is not by starving the nation. It is by persuading the nation—that is open to you.

"The second is a national settlement of wages. Let me make clear what that means."

The Prime Minister cited a specific case of how this proposition would operate, seeking to show that dealings would be with the Miners' Federation as a whole, and that the Government was not seeking to split the coal fields into areas.

"The third point is the amount either of wages or profits. Upon this with open mind we are prepared to discuss with the miners and the owners as long as the first principle is accepted, but until then I am afraid we must fight it out. But I ask you in all earnestness whether you will commit your organizations to fighting what is, after all, a great question of principle to be settled by the nation through your elected representatives. There is no distinction between this and direct action. I again put to you that you should not commit yourselves to what is equivalent to direct action by seeking to overawe Parliament into reversing a legislative decision by the threat of paralyzing the whole life of the community."

The University Dynamic.

A time there was when universities were regarded as the preserve of the few but, happily, that time is past and now universities not only welcome all who come but they go out offering their wares to those whom circumstances prevent from coming within the walls. Their wares consist of higher education. In the old days a university was **static**; now it is **dynamic**.

Pre-eminent in this most important movement in Canada is the University of Toronto. With its special courses for farmers, for urban workingmen and women, for teachers, with its extension lectures, courses of lectures, and tutorial classes, it extends its activity over the whole Province. No man or woman, boy or girl, in Ontario need fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Provincial University; this University is, in the most real sense, the "University of the People."

The Report of the Royal Commission says:—"Without educated brain and skilled hands, the fertile soil, the timbered land, water-powers, and mineral deposits must lie idle or be ignorantly squandered. National wealth and industry are directly related to education and must become more and more dependent upon it as civilization advances." To answer this national need is the purpose of the extension work of the University of Toronto; for this it requires the most generous support of the Government of the Province.

Films of Rare Woods.

The growing scarcity of the more beautiful and valuable woods has made necessary the substitution of other and cheaper kinds. Thus hardly any furniture nowadays is made of solid mahogany, and inferior materials have very generally taken the place of the disappearing "cabinet woods."

Indeed, high-grade lumber of any kind is now so costly as to prohibit its common use as the solid body of furniture. Manufacturers are resorting more and more to the use of veneers. Articles of furniture, ranging from tables to phonograph cases, have skeletons of cheap wood covered with a thin skin of high quality stuff.

The skin is usually not more than one-twentieth of an inch thick. A thousand board feet of lumber will produce 10,000 square feet of veneer. Thus a great economy is obtained, and the furniture produced by this method is as pretty to look at as if it were what it purports to be.

GREEK RESERVISTS IN CANADA CALLED UP

Turks Have Greek Army Bottled Up in Brusa.

A despatch from Paris says:—According to reports received in Paris, a strong Turkish cavalry raid aimed at Ala-Shehr (ancient Philadelphia) located on the Smyrna-Afiun Karahissar Railway, threatens to cut the south Greek army off from its base.

The Turks have practically captured Brusa, where a Greek army corps is bottled up.

The Turkish delegation at Paris asserts that the morale of the Greek troops is shattered and that bands of Greek deserters are terrorizing and looting villages.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Greek Consulate has been advised by the Charge d'Affaires for Greece in London that reservists in Canada of the classes of 1913 (b), 1914 and 1915, with the exception of the auxiliaries, have been called to the colors, and must, within seven days, apply to it for transportation home.

Peace Time Use for Periscopes.

Periscopes, when the days of submarine and trench warfare are definitely forgotten, will still be useful, but for humanitarian purposes, is the suggestion made by Dr. Costremoulins, chief of the Paris Hospital's radiological service, who has now entered the ranks of those trying to solve the problem of avoiding the dreaded radio dermatitis.

Taking as a basis for his theory the fact that lead alone offers sufficient insulation against the harmful rays, he would have the operators caged in double walled closets, the exterior containing the dangerous apparatus, but separated from the interior by switchboards, while the patient as well as the machinery would be watched through a series of reflecting mirrors, just as the doughboys watched the enemy outposts during the war.

Dr. Costremoulins was a victim of X-rays twenty-five years ago, when he burned his left hand, but by great care since then, despite the fact that he has made hundreds of thousands of examinations and experiments, he has prevented the spread of the disease which already has robbed France of Dr. Infroit, Dr. Leroy and other X-ray experts.

Corrosion of the ironwork in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has lifted the whole of the dome three-quarters of an inch.

First Jap Ambassador for Constantinople

A despatch from Paris says:—Baron Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister to Sweden, and one of the most astute of Oriental diplomats, has embarked at Marseilles en route to Constantinople where he will be given the title of Japanese ambassador.

This will be the first time that Japan has had a minister at Constantinople or even remotely indicated her interest in the solution of Near East problems.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.70½; No. 2 Northern, $1.64; No. 3 Northern, $1.60; No. 4 wheat, $1.49.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43⅞c; No. 3 CW, 38⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 38⅝c; No. 1 feed, 36¾c; No. 2 feed, 34¾c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 73⅜c; No. 4 CW, 62½c; rejected 49¾c; feed, 49¼c.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—68c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.55 to $1.60 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.45 to $1.50; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, $1.55 to $1.65.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat., $10.70; second pat., $10.20, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—$7.75, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $33; shorts, per ton, $35; good feed flour, $2.10 to $2.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $24 to $26.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12 to $12.50.

Cheese—New, large, 30½ to 31c; twins, 31 to 31½c; triplets, 31½ to 32c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.

Margarine—28 to 30c.

Eggs—New laid, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $3.50 to $3.75; primes, $2.75 to $3.25; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.60; per 5 imp. gals., $2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at $7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.

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

Lard—Pure tierces, 16½ to 17½c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 18c; prints, 18½ to 19c; Shortening tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Choice heavy steers, $9 to $10.50; good heavy steers, $8 to $9; butchers' cattle, choice, $9 to $10; do, good, $8 to $9; do, med., $6 to $8; do, com., $4 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; butchers' cows, choice, $8 to $9; do, good, $6.50 to $7.50; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; do, 900 lbs., $7.25 to $8.75; do, 800 lbs., $6.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $2 to $4.50; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $120; do, com. and med., $50 to $60; choice springers, $90 to $130; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $11; do, spring, $11 to $13.50; calves, good to choice, $9 to $11; sheep, $6 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $13; do, weighed off cars, $13.25; do, f.o.b., $12.25; do, country points, $12.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 62 to 63c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., 1sts., $10.30. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, $3.20. Bran, $33.25. Shorts, $35.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 30 to 31c. Butter, choicest creamery, 50½ to 51c. Eggs, fresh, 38c.

Butcher steers, med., $8 to $9; com., $7.50 to $8.50; butcher heifers, med., $7.50 to $8.50; com., $5 to $7; butcher cows, med., $5 to $7; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $4; butcher bulls, com., $6 to $6.50; good veal, $6 to $6.50; med., $5 to $6; hogs, off-car weights, selects, $14.50 to $15; heavies, $12.50 to $13; sows, $10.50 to $11.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes