GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TO END COAL STRIKE REJECTED BY MINERS

All Negotiations Have Ceased and Prospect of Settlement Not Bright at Present—Miners' Federation Continues to Demand National Pool.

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

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

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

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

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

To help the miners the Government promised them a temporary subvention so that the cut should be only three shillings and sixpence, and on Thursday, Sir Robert Horne increased the offer to the definite sum of £10,000,000, so that the reduction in May should be only three shillings, in June three shillings and sixpence, while what was left over should be used to increase wages in July and August.

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

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

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

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

Fifty Mine Pits Destroyed by Flooding

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

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

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

FOUR IRISH REBELS ARE EXECUTED

Shot at Cork Military Barracks for Levying War on Crown.

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

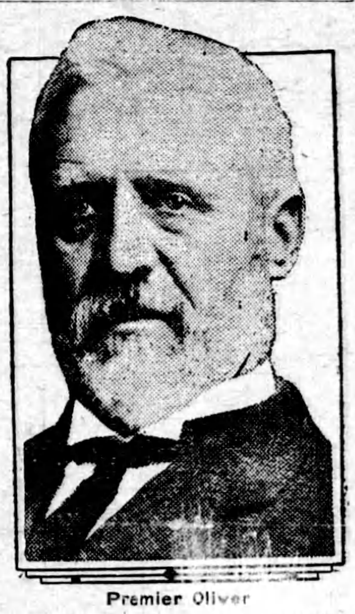
Mrs. Potter, wife of District Inspector Potter of the Government forces, who mysteriously disappeared on April 23, it was thought during an ambush near Clogheen, County Tipperary, has received by post a typewritten letter informing her that the Inspector was "legally tried, convicted and sentenced to death, which sentence was carried out on April 27."

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

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

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

The number of men who lost one or more limb is the war is stated to be 88,000; 26,000 lost one leg, 11,000 an arm, 952 two legs, and 50 both arms.



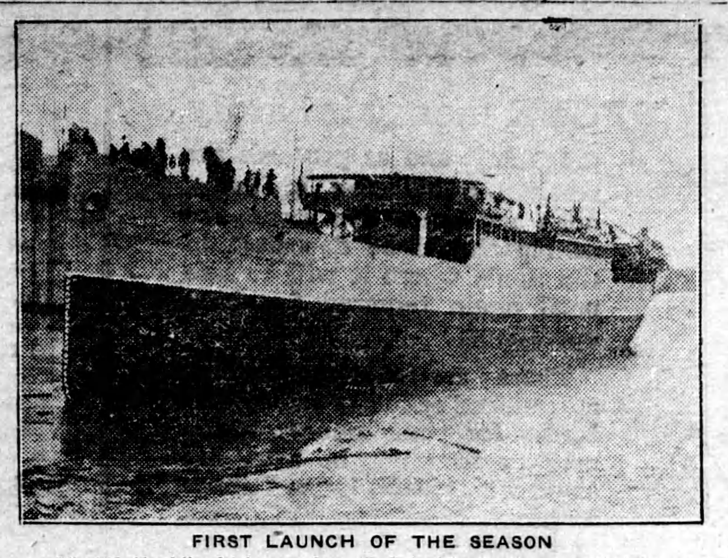
Premier Oliver

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

A Course in Journalism.

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

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



FIRST LAUNCH OF THE SEASON

SS. "Idejford," which was launched in Montreal on April 9, from the Canadian Vickers yard. This vessel represents the last word in high-class cargo steamers.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—A number of Australian sheep farmers are desirous of building a wool mill on Vancouver Island to cost $500,000, providing they can obtain a free site.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Nanaimo British Columbia Fish Meal and Oil Refinery has commenced operations with a daily capacity of twenty tons of fish. Five tons of fish make one of meal and produces fifty gallons of coarse oil.

Edmonton, Alta.—Great activity prevails in the boat building trade. During the week a full car of twenty-foot heavy freight canoes and lighter boats for the trapper and prospector left for the far north. This represents a portion of a large order placed by the Hudson's Bay Company with the Alberta Motor Boat Company. An order has also been received for two heavy cruiser type canoes for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which they will use in patrol work, and other boats have been ordered by the Dominion Forestry department.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Construction work involving an expenditure of half a million dollars is planned on the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's system in Southern Alberta this season. Satisfactory financial arrangements are said to have been made in England for this undertaking, and operations are expected to commence shortly. The work contemplated includes strengthening main ditches and the doubling of the present available circulated area of 30,000 acres.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Approximately half a million eggs, comprising six carloads or 2,700 cases, were shipped from this point to Canadian and American markets during the month of March. The shipment is a record for any one prairie city at this time of the year.

Senlac, Sask.—A plant is being completed here to produce dairy salt from the salt deposits, and it is expected that almost 850 tons will be produced this season. The dairy salt will be taken by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries at Regina, and the balance of the rough salt, when cleaned, will go to laundries at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw. A plant is in course of erection at Fusilier for the manufacture of sodium sulphate powder from the deposit there. This will have a capacity of 20 tons, and shipments will begin this summer.

Winnipeg, Man.—Twelve major Winnipeg-made products provide employment for 15,591 employees, with an annual payroll of $24,308,982, according to a statement of an official of the Made-in-Winnipeg exhibition. There are operating in Winnipeg factories producing 264 different commodities. Of these 515 industrial establishments are engaged in manufacturing.

Winnipeg, Man.—The value of Manitoba's farm wealth in 1919 is now placed at $350,296,000. Of this amount crops were valued at $158,566,000; live stock, dairy produce, poultry and wool, $191,730,000. The number of live stock in Manitoba was: horses, 379,356; milch cows, 227,872; other cattle, 553,899; all cattle, 781,771; sheep, 167,170; swine, 261,642; poultry, 2,731,166.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian flour mills for the first six months of the current crop year, ending February 28, 1921, cleared for export a total of 3,558,818 barrels. Of this amount Great Britain took delivery of no less than 1,415,892 barrels valued at $15,030,474; United States, 905,924 barrels valued at $9,248,604; while other countries took 1,236,702 barrels valued at $15,349,997. This is a considerable increase over the record year 1913-14.

Toronto, Ont.—A total of 341,325 cases of supplies were sent overseas during the war by the Canadian Red Cross, according to R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, Canadian representative to the International Red Cross Convention at Geneva. The amount of money raised totalled $9,000,000. Gifts to France in money amounted to nearly five million francs, in addition to 94,000 cases of supplies valued at nearly five million dollars.

Peterboro, Ont.—Six thousand muskrats were caught in the marshes of Otanabee River and Rice Lake this spring, according to estimates of local fur buyers. One buyer computed that pelts enough for one hundred Hudson seal coats, valued at $32,500, had been gathered from the marshes near here.

Quebec, Que.—The only known flock of snow geese in existence, containing over five thousand weighing an average of eight pounds each, has arrived at Cap Tourmente, on its annual northern migration from the southern states. Each year the birds make this a stopping-off place on their way to the Labrador coast, and have been known to do so for over forty years. The flock has been closely protected, and moving pictures taken by the Moving Picture Service of the Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa.

Montreal, Que.—The exclusively Canadian wireless news service which was inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services to their liners in mid-ocean has now supplanted, on all Canadian liners, the United States news service, which has been discontinued. The present bulletin consists of Canadian news combined with English news received from the Welsh station.

Fredericton, N.B.—No changes in the hunting season will be effected until 1922, according to Premier Foster. It was proposed to commence the open season for hunting on October 1, instead of September 15th, but the New Brunswick Guides' Association appeared before the government and protested against the proposed change being effected this year because a large number of hunting parties were already booked for the last two weeks in September. The moose are reported to have wintered well, and their condition is most favorable. Caribou are also reported plentiful.

Halifax, N.S.—The Dominion government entomologist, after examining the fruit buds in the Annapolis Valley, reported that he had never seen them looking better. Unless some serious weather conditions are encountered he is satisfied that this year's crop will run to 1,500,000 barrels, with every possibility of reaching the 2,000,000 mark. All early indications point to a bumper crop.

Sydney, N.S.—Residents along the coast are enjoying the unusual opportunity of hunting seals without having to go more than a stone's throw from the beach. Small stray herds of seals have come down with the northern ice pack, and it is a comparatively thing for the hunters to go out on the ice to kill the animals. Seventeen were shot by one man along Lingan Beach in one day.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOVERING FORMER FINANCIAL FOOTING

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

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

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

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

No additional taxation is proposed and there will be no further reduction of taxation in the current year. The chief points are the removal of the excess profits duty, removal of the surtax on cigars and replacement of the existing fixed duty of seven shillings and an ad valorem duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on sparkling wines by a specific duty of 15 shillings per gallon. These changes have been made because the higher duties proved unremunerative and were injurious to Britain's allies.

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

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

May 24 Set for Irish Elections

A despatch from London says:—Elections will be held in the North and South of Ireland on May 24, under strong military protection.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons on Thursday and means that within a month the country will be in the midst of another period of acute tension.

Sir Hamar Greenwood in making the announcement, declared that the Government was determined not to shrink from the application of the Home Rule Act.

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

Historic Waggon Among Treasures of Paris

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

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

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

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.75⅝c; No. 2 northern, $1.68⅛; No. 3 northern, $1.61⅝c; No. 4 wheat, $1.48⅝c.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW. 43⅝c; No. 3 CW, 38¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 38¾c; No. 1 feed, 36¾c; No. 2 feed, 35⅜c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77¼c; No. 4 CW, 66½c; rejected, 56¼c; feed, 56¼c.

All above in store Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, $1.40 to $1.45; No. 2 winter, $1.50 to $1.55; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

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

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

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

Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, $7.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35.

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

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

Rye—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35.

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

Cheese—New, large, 28½ to 29½c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 30 to 30½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Stilton, 33c.

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

Margarine—28 to 30c.

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

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

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

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

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 38c; heavy, 31 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; fancy breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c; backs, plain, bone in, 46 to 47c; boneless, 48 to 52c.

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

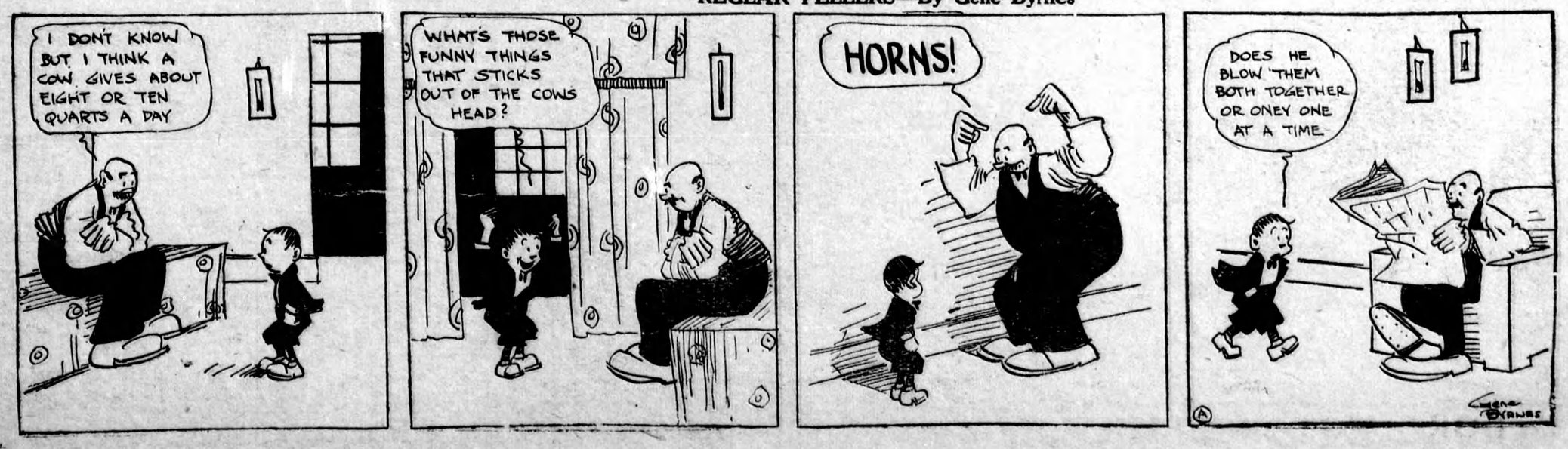
Lard—Pure, tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 15¾ to 16¼c; prints, 17 to 17½c. Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 13½ to 14c.

Choice heavy steers, $9 to $10.50; good heavy steers, $8 to $9; butchers' cattle, choice, $9 to $10.25; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $6 to $7; butchers' bulls, choice, $9 to $10; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; butchers' cows, choice, $7.50 to $8.75; do, good, $6.50 to $7.50; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, best, $7.75 to $9; do, 900 lbs., $7.25 to $8.75; do, 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $2 to $4.50; milkers, good to choice, $75 to $100; do, com. and med., $50 to $60; choice springers, $85 to $110; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $11; do, spring, $13 to $14; calves, good to choice, $11 to $12.50; sheep, $6 to $9.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.50 to $12.75; do, weighed off cars, $12.75 to $12; do, f.o.b., $11.50 to $10.75; do, country points, $11.25 to $10.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 61 to 62c; do, No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour, Man., $10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $29.25. Shorts, $31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, $24 to $25.

Cheese, finest easterns, 24⅝ to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 53½c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.

Butcher cows, med., $5 to $6.50; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $4.50; butcher bulls, good, $7 to $8; com., $5.50 to $6.50. Good veal, $7.50 to $8; med., $6 to $7. Sheep, $7 to $9; spring lambs, $7 to $12 each. Hogs, selects, $13.50 to $14; sows, $9.50 to $10.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes