COAL STRIKE ENDS BY GIVING MINERS SHARE IN INDUSTRY'S PROFITS

Eighty-Eight Days' Stoppage of Mining Resulted in Gradual Crippling of Manufacturing Plants of the United Kingdom—Government Subsidy of £10,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent. reductions. The Government is expected to grant $50,000,000 subsidy .

After allowing for stand clearages on the industry the 83 per cent. remaining proceeds shall go to the miners as a first charge and 17 per cent. to the owners.

For the first time there has been definitely established the principle of a share for the workers in the profits of the industry. It is also the first occasion on which profits-sharing has been established on a national scale. The miners have agreed to accept a cut of two shillings per shift in July, two shilling six pence in August and two shillings in September. The new permanent agreement will run from October, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to British industrial life during the 88 days of the strike, but it has been colossal, and its ramifications have been felt in every walk of life. Although the recovery of industry may be protracted, the announcement of the settlement has had an immediate psychological effect on the country at large.

DeVALERA CANNOT GO TO LONDON

Acceptance of Invitation to Conference is Impossible, He Says.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland and the British Government is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

This declaration is made by Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in reply to Sir James' notification that he cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera's letter is quoted by The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Dail Eireann, as follows:

"I greatly regret that you cannot come to a conference in Dublin Monday. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Our political differences ought to be adjusted, and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. But it is obvious that in the negotiation of peace with Great Britain the Irish delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

All four Southern Unionists, Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert H. Woods and Andrew Jameson, have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation for a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin, Monday, which will presumably form a prelude to a further reply by de Valera to the British Prime Minister.

The refusal of Sir James Craig to attend, however, it is contended, will detract from the importance of the conference, and many Unionists here regard the invitation to the Ulster Premier as "mistaken tactics" on the part of the Republican leader.

Hon. W. H. Taft, former United States President, is appointed Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.

Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, is to land at Quebec on August 11.

General Sir Neville Macready.

The commander of the British troops in Ireland is reported to be preparing for more vigorous repressive action if the proposed conference between Ulster and Sinn Fein leaders does not

Southern Parliament Meets in Dublin

A despatch from Dublin says:—The opening of the Southern Parliament on Tuesday afternoon lasted less than ten minutes. The function was purely a formal one, called to satisfy the statutory conditions of the Home Rule Act.

Lord Chief Justice Moloney and Charles O'Connor, Master of Rolls, represented the Viceroy and read the proclamation summoning the assembly. Only a few members were present. These included four Imperialistic members of the Senate from Trinity College and fifteen others selected to that body. Nearly all the members of the Lower House are Sinn Feiners. They ignored the summons to attend. There was little public interest in the inauguration of the Parliament.

After the inauguration Parliament adjourned until July 12.

Green flies, the pest of the gardener, reproduce very rapidly, nineteen generations being possible in sixteen weeks.

SHACKLETON STARTS IN AUGUST ON NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rowett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rowett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane wil be taken, and air currents will be charted.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Dawson, Y.T.—Silver ore valued at more than $50,000 reached here recently. It was the first 230 tons from the Keno Hill camp, which was producing last year in promising style. There is a total of 2,500 tons valued at nearly $750,000 waiting shipment at Mayo Landing. A new find at Keno is reported, and it is said to be of the richest ore found there. The ore is said to be tetrahedrite

Victoria, B.C.—Federal and provincial government reports show that British Columbia contains approximately half of the saw-timber of Canada. The total value of the forest products of thep rovince for the year 1920 was $92,628,807, as against $70,285,094 for the previous year. The value of the lumber cut advanced by nearly sixteen millions, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper amounted to over nine millions.

Edmonton, Alta.—Carrying banking accommodation for the first time into the northern oil district, the Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Fort Smith, in latitude sixty degrees north. It is not to be expected that the Fort Smith Branch of the Union Bank can become a profitable venture, particularly in its initial stages, but it is characteristic of Canadian banking that the banker should accompany the forerunner of civilization and development in any movement tending towards national progress.

Regina, Sask.—The establishment of a municipal air harbor is now all but an accomplished fact, and of two sites submitted by the city to the Canadian Air Force Association, the association selected one comprising about one hundred acres. All that remains to complete arrangements is the receiving and erection of the Bessoneau hangar, which has been reserved for Regina by the Canadian Air Board.

Winnipeg, Man.—A pulp berth, consisting of 718 square miles of pulp and timber lands, just east of Lake Winnipeg, has been awarded to J. D. McArthur, representing the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co. Under the agreement, a pulp and paper mill, to cost at least $1,000,000, must be constructed within three years. The company proposes to construct a two-machine mill with a daily capacity of 125 tons, but the building will be so constructed that machinery can be added to double its normal daily capacity.

Ottawa, Ont.—The value of lighter-than-air aircraft for forestry patrol and similar work in Canada will, it is expected, be demonstrated during the present flying season by several Canadian lumbering firms, working in co-operation with the Canadian Air Board. The machines, which are equipped with 100-horsepower Rolls-Royce engines, will be loaned to the various companies interested in the experiment by the Air Board. It is expected that eight complete machines will be in operation in different parts of the Dominion during the year.

Montreal, Que.—The Howard Smith paper mills at Cornwall have opened their new bleached sulphite mill, with a capacity of 70 tons of sulphite per day. The pulp will be manufactured from pulpwood cut on the Company's limits purchased last year in the Gaspe Peninsula. The erection of this mill makes the company independent of other sulphite companies for its supplies, and, with its raw material, puts it in a position to manufacture high-grade paper to the best advantage.

St. John, N.B.—The twelve lumber mills and two pulp mills owned and operated by the Fraser Co., Ltd., are operating at full capacity, as well as all the sawmills. The daily output of the company's plants amounts to approximately 230 tons of pulp and 1,200,000 feet of long lumber, as well as shingles, laths and boxwoods.

Sydney, N.S.—At least one million tons of Cape Breton coal will be shipped to the Montreal market this summer, according to Alex. Dick, general sales manager, Dominion Coal Co. This company has already shipped to Montreal this year, by water, 150,000 tons, or as much as was sent up the St. Lawrence during the whole of 1920.

St. John's, Nfld.—It is understood that Spain has increased the import duty on salted codfish from Norway to the extent of two dollars per quintal in retaliation of the Norwegian Prohibition Act, which prevents the importation of wine from Spain. This will create a stimulus to the Newfoundland cod market.

Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

Orphan Takes 4,000-Mile Journey

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two letters, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnifred Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

In the Southern States or America it is a common thing for people to make rough musical instruments. At harvest festivals in Georgia, one or more days are set apart for contests at which people, many from remote mountain regions, play these home-made contrivances for prizes, singly or in groups.

Ulster's Parliament.

Friends of Ireland on both sides of the ocean are glad that the opening of the Ulster Parliament, attended by the King and Queen, was accomplished without mishap. There was no note of defiance in the solemn proceedings. The address of the King breathed no spirit of bitterness or anger. He was in the right in declaring that the English-speaking world desires nothing more heartily than a cessation of the strife that has rent the Emerald Isle and set the hand of brother against brother these many mournful years.

The Ulster Parliament is not created to vaunt a superiority of political condition or to monopolize official favor for the loyalists. It stands as a beacon to the day of amity and true concord among Irishmen of every creed and faction. It stands as a symbol of the hope of unity.

Lord Morris

Of Newfoundland, appeared before the Cattle Embargo Commission and advocated the raising of the cattle embargo.

Walrus-hunters paint their boats white to resemble cakes of ice.

UNITED STATES RAISES TARIFF WALL

STILL HIGHER IN NEW BILL

Principle of Protection is Restored—New Bill Lessens Import Duty on Wheat—Duty Raised on Other Farm Products.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to American industry and completely revising the Underwood-Simmons tariff, for nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Wednesday by Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the Permanent Tariff Bill of particular interest to Canada follow:

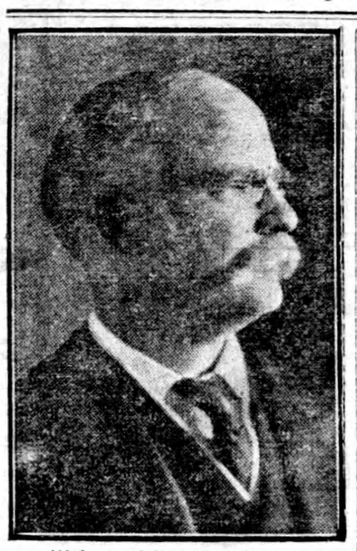
The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents, which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

The duty of 15 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Act, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, as against 20 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Acts.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.



Welcomed French Mission

Hon. C. H. Doherty, acting Premier, met the French Mission to Canada and extended its members a hearty welcome to this country.

Evidence Enough.

"Katie," said the fashionable mother, with a frown, "you've been giving the children molasses candy again."

"Why, ma'am, do they look sick?" asked the nurse, alarmed.

"No; but every door-knob in the house does."

SEND WOOL TO EUROPE IN FUTURE

Duty Imposed by the United States Prevents Canadian Export.

A despatch from Washington says:—Canadian wool, which forms one of the chief exports of the Dominion to the United States, probably will be sent to Europe in future, owing to the recent duty imposed by the Emergency Tariff Act on wool shipments, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The United States hitherto has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip.

Extremely low prices are being paid for wool at country points in Canada, the report adds, and it is said that large quantities of raw wool are being sold at from six to twelve cents a pound. The highest price paid for the best wool is approximately 38 cents.

Canadian wool interests will be obliged to find other markets for an exportable surplus amounting to about 7,500,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. of the whole wool clip, it is stated.

There is sufficient power in one gram of radium to raise a battleship of 28,000 tons, one hundred feet in the air.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.88⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.85⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.82⅝; No. 4 wheat, $1.70⅝.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48⅞c; No. 3 CW, 45⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 42⅞c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75¾c; No. 4 CW, 70¾c; rejected, 65¾c; feed, 64¾c.

All the above in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.50 to $1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.43 to $1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25, according to freights outside.

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19½c; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 19½ to 21½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; new Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 33c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, $2.85 to $3; primes, $2.40 to $2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at $7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19½c; clear bellies, 19½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 15½ to 16c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails 12 to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Good heavy steers, $7.50 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, good, $6.75 to $7.25; do, med., $5.50 to $6.75; do. com., $4.50 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, med., $6.75 to $7.25; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $5.75; do, med., $3 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $3; butchers' bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $6 to $6.50; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers and springers, choice, $40 to $60; calves, choice, $8 to $9; do, med., $6 to $8; do, com., $4 to $6; lambs, yearlings, $8 to $8.50; do, spring, $13 to $14; sheep, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do, good, $4 to $4.50; do, heavy and bucks, $2 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12; do, weighed off cars, $12.25; do, f.o.b., $11.25; do, country points, $11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $3.05. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $21 to $22. Cheese, finest easterns, 16¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Eggs, selected, 40c. Hogs, $6.50 to $13; calves, $3 to $6; lambs, $6 to $8, and common cattle, $1 to $4.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes