BERLIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW: MUCH FIGHTING IN OTHER DISTRICTS

Spartacans Control Mining Region — President Ebert and Cabinet Return to Berlin—Reds Gaining in West Germany.

Coblenz, March 21.—The Spartacans gained control of the Ruhr district to-day. The Red army won Duisburg, Ganborn, Mulheim and Mettmann, west of Elberfeld.

A report at noon states that the State troops from Duisburg have cut their way through to Dinslaken, south of Wesel, where a State troop concentration is apparently taking place.

A direct report from Duisburg says that a Soviet Government has been set up there. No private telephone conversations are permitted except for the procuring of food and coal.

Three thousand persons were killed in the fighting at Leipzig before the Government troops captured the town Friday, according to statements made by three American business men who arrived here to-night from Leipzig, which place they left Saturday night.

Up to Wednesday there was strike agitation in Leipzig against the Kapp regime, then anarchy and Soviet control until the Government troops shelled the Volkshaus and Labor headquarters Friday afternoon.

There were 2,000 persons in the building, who were shot down as they made their exit. The shells finally set fire to the building, killing other hundreds.

Berlin, March 21.—Berlin is under rigid martial law and the troops are preventing a renewal of the last two day's battles, but there is much fighting in other places in Germany. It is reported that the Communists hold Dortmund, Duesberg, Meuhleheim, Dusseldorf, Gotha and Cottbas.

Severe measures, amounting to a state of seige, were placed in effect to-day by President Ebert for Berlin.

All persons are ordered off the streets after sundown, and anyone carrying arms will be shot without further parley.

All Schwerin is torn by a general strike and plundering.

In the Vogtland coal district the Communists are gaining the upper hand. The miners threaten to destroy the mines if the Communists are defeated.

All Thuringia is reported in control of the Soviets except the Weimar district.

The total dead in Dresden to date is sixty-eight. There is a general strike in Pomerania.

In the suburbs of Stuttgart the crowds are parading and firing revolvers indiscriminately.

After serious fighting Keil again is in the hands of the Government.

At Kassel a crowd tried to storm the military headquarters. Seventeen were killed and eighty-four wounded.

Gotha is in the power of the Radicals.

The general strike is practically over at Hanover. Work has been resumed.

The rebel troops left Breslau yesterday, flying flags of the old colors. A great crowd jeered and hooted, and general shooting followed. It was not ordered, even the troops firing on each other. Many people and soldiers were killed and wounded.

President Ebert returned to Berlin from Stuttgart at 11 o'clock this morning. The entire Cabinet is in Berlin and has been sitting since two o'clock this afternoon.

The state of seige in Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg was raised Saturday afternoon, it was announced officially to-day.

The streets of Berlin, for the first time in a week, present a peaceable aspect to-day.

London, March 21.—Government advices received from Germany to-day are to the effect that the Independent Socialists are demanding further concessions on the part of the Government, probably because the Communists are gaining the upper hand in West Germany.

The advices from Essen, Dusseldorf and Elberfeld indicated that all three towns were in the hands of the Spartacans; that something approaching anarchy was taking place in Essen and that fighting was continuing in Leipzig.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 23.—Manitoba wheat (In store Fort William): No. 1 Northern, $2.30; No. 2 Northern, $2.27; No. 3 C.W., $2.00; No. 1 feed, $2.00; extra No. 1 feed, $2.00; No. 2 C.W., $1.75; No. 3 C.W., $1.75; rejected, $1.42, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats (In store Fort William): No. 2 C.W., $1.00; No. 3 C.W., $1.00; extra No. 1 feed, $1.00; No. 1 feed, $1.00; No. 2 feed, $1.00.

American corn (In store Toronto): No. 3 yellow, $1.90; No. 4 yellow, $1.86; track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario wheat (In store Toronto): No. 3 white $1.00 to $1.02, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat (Prompt shipment, car lots, per bushel): No. 1 winter, per car, $2.00 to $2.01; No. 2 do., $1.98 to $2.00; No. 3 do., $1.92 to $1.93.

Peas (Prompt shipment, per bushel): No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.80 to $1.82, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.65 to $1.70, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.85 to $1.88, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $12.75, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.50 to $11.00, Montreal; $11.00 in Toronto, in jute bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.60 to $3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $28.00 to $30.00; mixed, per ton, $27.00 track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16.00 to $17.00, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—New laid, 59c to 60c; Butter—Creamery prints, 65c to 66c; choice dairy prints, 55c to 57c; Ordinary dairy prints, 48c to 50c; Bakers, 43c to 45c; Oleomargarine (best grade) 34c to 35c; Cheese—Large, 29½c to 30c; twins, 30c to 30½c; Honey—White, 60's, 25c; 10's, 26c; 5's, 27c; Churning Cream—Toronto butter-makers are offering 68c per lb., f.o.b. shipping points, for churning cream.

Lard—Tierces, 30c to 30½c; tubs, 30½c to 31c; pails, 30¾c to 31c; prints, 31½c to 32c. Compound lard, tierces, 28½c to 29c; tubs, 29c to 29½c; pails, 29¼c to 29¾c; prints, 31c to 31½c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Ribs, 30c to 31c; hams, medium, 36c to 38c; heavy, 33c to 34c; cooked hams, 50c to 53c; backs, plain, 49c to 50c; backs, boneless, 52c to 56c; breakfast bacon, 42c to 46c; cottage rolls, 33c to 34c.

Barrelled meats—Pickled pork, $46; mess pork, $45.

Green meats—Out of pickle 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 32½c; in cases, 28c to 29c; clear bellies, 27c to 28½c; fat backs, 32c to 33c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, March 23.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, $1.18½; No. 3, $1.14½. Flour—New standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.50 to $5.60. Bran, $45.25. Shorts, $52.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29.00 to $30.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 26½ to 27c. Butter, choicest creamery, 65 to 67c; seconds, 62 to 64c. Eggs, fresh, 62c; selected, 54c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $3.60 to $3.65. Lard, tierce, wood pails, 20 lb net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 23.—Choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.25; good heavy steers, $12.50 to $13.25; butcher's cattle, choice, $12.50 to $13.25; do., good, $11.25 to $11.75; do., medium, $10.50 to $10.75; do., common, $8.00 to $8.50; Bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do., medium, $9.50 to $10.00; do., rough, $7.50 to $8.00; Butcher's cows, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do., good, $9.50 to $10.00; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.25; do., common, 7.50 to $8.00; Stockers, $8.50 to $10.50; Feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; Canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.00; Milkers, good to choice, $100.00 to $160.00; do., cows and med. $65.00 to $75.00; Springers, $90.00 to $160.00; Lambs, per cwt., $18.00 to $22.00; Sheep, $7.00 to $14.00; Hogs, fed and watered, $20.25; do., weighed off cars, $20.50; do., f.o.b. $19.25; do., do., country points, $19.00.

Montreal, Mar. 23.—Butcher steers, common, $9.50 to $11.00; common, $7.00 to $9.50; butcher cows, medium, $7.00 to $9.00; canners, $6.50; cutters, $6.00 to $7.00; butcher bulls, common, $8.00 to $9.50; good veal, $15.00 to $17.00; medium, $10.00 to $15.00; grass, $7.00 to $7.50; ewes, $12.00 to $14.00; lambs, good, $17.00 to $18.00; common, $15.00 to $17.00; off car weights, selects, $21.00; lights, $20.00 to $21.00; sows, $17.00.

Bucharest, March 21.—The Roumanians are maintaining a strict guard along the Bessarabian frontier and are refusing passage across the border to any more refugees, among many of whom are Bolshevist suspects. All persons attempting to cross the Dneister River are being fired upon.

HOLDING HIM UP.

MAYOR OF CORK SHOT IN HIS HOME

Latest Irish Victim Prominent Sinn Feiner.

A despatch from London says:—The Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The revolver was fired by masked persons, whose identity is unknown. They entered his residence, and after firing the shot, escaped in an automobile.

A half-dozen men knocked at the door of the home of the Lord Mayor, Thomas MacGurin. Mrs. MacGurin opened the door and the men rushed in. Some of them held her while others ran upstairs to the Mayor's bedroom. They took him to the landing and shot him in the chest. They then fled hurriedly.

Mrs. MacGurin telephoned immediately for a doctor and a priest. The Mayor died soon after the arrival of the priest.

Mayor MacGurin, who is a prominent Sinn Feiner, was interned after the Easter Rebellion.

Twenty-seven police and Government employees had been assassinated in Ireland since January 1 of last year, according to an official announcement made in the House of Commons Thursday by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, James Ian Macpherson.

The latest previous outrage in the Cork district was perpetuated on the night of March 11, when Constable Scully was shot at Glenmire. Two soldiers and a number of civilians were killed by gangs in the same vicinity the day before.

Allies Warn Turks Regarding Massacres

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Allied High Commissioner here has issued a statement declaring that the Allies have no intention of destroying the authority of the Sultan, but wish to strengthen his power. It also says the Allies will adhere to their intention not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, but that they may be compelled to modify this decision if massacres and disorders continue.

The Allies have occupied the Ministries of War and Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

Workers' Vengeance On Baltic Soldiers

A despatch from Berlin says:—Police and workmen are now hunting down scattered Baltic soldiers still in the city. Four officers trying to escape in an automobile were halted by the police tank at the Brandenburg Gate. The officers used their revolvers and a grenade, but were immediately overpowered and slain. Several civilians were wounded in the fight.

CANADA'S TRADE ON INCREASE

Growth Totals $103,926,832 in Eleven Months.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of $103,926,832 in the grand total of Canadian trade for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending February 29, as compared with the same period last year, is shown by the monthly statement issued from the Customs Department. For the eleven months which ended on February 29 last the total of Canadian trade, both imports and exports, was $2,110,540,504, while for the same period in 1919 it reached a total of $2,006,621,672. The increase in imports during the eleven months' period as compared with the previous year is $77,324,941, and in exports $29,987,791.

Great increases are shown by the statement in the total value of dutiable agricultural products imported, which rose from approximately sixty-five million dollars for the last fiscal year to one hundred and ten millions for the present year. The value of textiles and textile products imported and subject to duty, of iron and steel and their products, and of animal and animal products during the eleven month period this year is greater than it was during the same period a year ago.

In the export column increases are shown in the value of domestic agricultural products sent out of the country, as well as animals and animal products. The export of wood, wood products, paper, etc., was also much greater this year than last.

Break in Prices Sends Japan Commodities Down

Tokio, March 21.—The first break in the steady rise of prices in Japan came yesterday, when the Tokio stock, rice, silk and cotton markets slumped heavily. Rice dropped eight per cent., yarn three, and silk ten, and leading stocks averaged twelve.

The slump, almost causing a panic, was due to a combination of causes, including an anticipated rise in the bank rate, absorption of money in speculative fluctuations and a large decline in exports.

A continued fall is believed likely.

Allenby Has Banned All Soudan Meetings

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says: Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Soudan, has issued a proclamation which sternly forbids any meetings, proceedings or resolutions by the Legislative Assembly or the Provincial Councils or other elective bodies, or members of them, outside their legal competence.

Violations of the proclamation are to be dealt with by martial law.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

RIOTS IN DUBLIN, CITY IN PANIC

Disorderly Conduct of Soldiers Said to be Cause.

Dublin, Tuesday, March 23.—Three hundred soldiers, on the way to their barracks after a visit to a Dublin theatre, clashed with a crowd of civilians about midnight. Many shots were fired. One man and one woman were killed and many wounded. The entire city was thrown into consternation bordering on panic.

The riot is said to have been precipitated by the disorderly conduct of the soldiers, who paraded the streets about nine o'clock, singing, jostling passers-by, hammering doors and smashing windows.

After parading through Harcourt Street, the soldiers returned toward their barracks, followed by a large crowd of civilians.

At the Portobello Bridge, near the barracks, a slash seemed inevitable, and a volley was fired over the heads of the crowd, but by whose orders is unknown.

The shooting, which resulted in the killing of two and the wounding of other persons, took place in Richmond Street. The circumstances surrounding it are not yet known.

The soldiers who started the disorders eventually returned to their barracks.

Other soldiers not concerned in the rioting were roughly handled by the populace while returning to the barracks.

CANADIAN CREDIT FOR SERBIA

$20,000,000 to Purchase Agricultural and Other Machinery.

A despatch from London says:—A credit of $20,000,000 has been requested of Canada by the Serbian Government. The purpose of the credit will be to finance the purchase of Canadian goods which Serbia requires for the development of its potentialities, which are said to be greater than those of any other Balkan nation.

D. M. Stewart, formerly member of the Canadian Bankers' Association and now representing Canadian interests in Serbia, has approached the Dominion authorities in London to endorse the request. In a memorandum which he has presented he states that the Serbians are progressive and industrious, but have been represented otherwise by German propagandists, that the natural resources of the country, including all the territories awarded to it in the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, are very great, and that its Government is staple and capable. The goods it requires are chiefly mining machinery, rolling stock of all kinds, structural material and agricultural machinery, all of which Canada can supply.

It will be remembered that Serbia was one of the countries originally recommended for accommodation by Lloyd Harris, but it was refused.

British Air Liner to be Put in Trade Service

London, March 21.—The R-34, the British air-liner which crossed the Atlantic, is to be used in commercial service between England, Scandinavia and the continent, according to an announcement made to-day.

The R-33 and R-34 arrived Saturday at the Howden Airdrome, in Hull, after a trip from Pulham Norfolk.

Hull is considered the probable starting point of the commercial air service with Scandinavia.

Willie Had Hand in Kapp Conspiracy

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has received strong evidence that the former Crown Prince is implicated in the conspiracy which brought about the military coup in Berlin. This explains why the Dutch have doubled the guards and sent destroyers to watch Wieringen Island. The British are satisfied the former Kaiser was not connected with the coup.

FEDERAL BUDGET IS $537,149,428

Decrease of $363,700,000 From Past Year.

Ottawa, March 22.—While Canada's expenditure this fiscal year ending March 31 will total $900,862,231.78, in the coming fiscal year the total set by the main estimates tabled to-day at $537,149,428.09, or a decrease of $363,702,803.64. As this year the total has been greatly raised by an expenditure of $350,000,000 for demobilization—forty million dollars voted as an emergency fund to carry returned soldiers out of work through the winter, forty million dollars for the Government shipbuilding program, twenty-five million dollars for the housing scheme and thirty-five million dollars for miscellaneous railway equipment, or $490,000,000 in all—it was anticipated that the reduction would be very much greater than that which has been shown, and to which will have to be added later such supplementary estimates as are brought down.

But demobilization is not over. The estimates ask $38,463,400 for this purpose, $9,745,000 being for demobilization overseas, $28,505,900 for services in Canada, $57,500 for services of the Department of Justice, $105,000 for the Department of Trade and Commerce and fifty thousand dollars for the Department of the Secretary of State. No provision is made in the estimates for spending any emergency fund for the soldiers, but a committee has yet to meet, where additional expenditure is not beyond the bounds of probability.

The Government shipbuilding program for the next fiscal year calls for the expenditure of twenty million dollars, half that of this year, and for housing the estimates place the total required at $13,310,000. The Government will also spend next fiscal year $16,925,501 for miscellaneous railway equipment; thus, against $490,000,000 spent this year for these exceptional purposes, there will be at least an expenditure of $88,698,901 next fiscal year, or $401,301,089 less than this year.

WARSHIP FLEET FOR CANADA

Britain Offers Dominion Ships Worth $16,500,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Examination of the report of Admiral Jellicoe, recently tabled in the House of Commons, shows that the British Government is prepared to present to Canada a fleet of ships which, at pre-war prices, would be worth $16,500,000, and at present prices would have a much higher value. These vessels, as indicated in table number four of the Admiral's report, are as follows:

One light cruiser, four torpedo-boat destroyers, eight patrol boats, one flotilla leader, eight submarines and four mine-sweepers. In connection with the gift of these vessels, the suggestion of Admiral Jellicoe is that Canada adopt a naval scheme the cost of which for the first year would be $5,800,000. Of this amount however, $800,000 would be used for the construction of ships, which could be postponed until a convenient date, and $500,000 more would be for erection of defenses, maintenance of mine-sweepers, etc., which apparently need not be undertaken immediately The necessary expenditure to give Canada a small navy, which would have necessitated no capital outlay, will therefore appear to be about $4,500,000 annually.

Admiral Jellicoe's scheme provides for an increase by construction of new cruisers in Canada, but this need not be undertaken until the finances of the country would warrant it. Until these vessels are built the annual expenditure would be between four and a half and five million dollars.

In connection with the manning of the vessels, it is understood that a personnel of 1,500 officers and men would be required for this purpose. As a result of the war the Canadian navy has now 500 well-trained men on the books of the ships, and a number of other men who served during the war and acquired considerable experience would probably be ready to enlist.

Sinn Feiners' Chiefs Rounded Up at Kerry

Dublin, March 21.—There was a round-up of prominent Sinn Feiners throughout Kerry yesterday. A number of them were put aboard a destroyer by the military authorities, their destination presumably being an English prison.

The conditions under which Justice Moore and Justice Gordon are holding court at Roscommon are considered indicative of the precautions being made to protect some of the public men.

Six armed policemen guard their lodgings at nights, others follow their carriage when they drive to the court, and while they are presiding at sessions the court-room is guarded by plainclothesmen.

Krupp Works Make Cash Registers

A despatch from Berlin says:—The huge Krupp Works, now partly closed, are employing 45,000 men. During the war 115,000 men were employed. Agricultural machinery and cash registers are being made instead of guns and shells.

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

A just cause. This was dealt with in our last letter—not fully, for there are so many sides to this question—but sufficiently to vindicate our claim.

We shall confine the discussion this week to the matter of organization. Why organize? Let us clearly understand that the only just reason that any industrial factor of national life can give for organization is that its work may thus do more effectual work as a national factors.

It is very desirable, of course, that the industry flourishes for the personal benefit of those interested in it. But that is not enough. No class, in a democracy, has the right to a prosperity out of proportion to its national value, and attained at the expense of other necessary national industries.

That farming, as an industry, has no national status, needs no proof. We have only the present time Provincial status to examine the personnel of any Provincial Board, even the "Wheat Board," and notice the very limited representation that agriculture is given. A lone woman represents the farm women on an existing national committee to-day. She is president of the W.[illegible], and a very fine, capable woman, but utterly unacquainted with rural conditions. She could represent urban women thoroughly.

How many farmers were on Food Boards, etc., during those years of stress, and upon what products were prices set absolutely? Just one—wheat. All other set prices provided for a stated profit, and the rate of profit on many manufactured articles of absolute necessity, both of food and clothing, was as high as 80% on some food grace is shown by range as and from 79% to 312% on products, material for clothing.

It is interesting to note that the profits of co-operative company are limited to 7%, while those of a private individual or corporate firm are not really limited at all, for the watered stock and all such carry makes evasion of the law a matter of no great difficulty.

As under the farming element of this country has entirely failed to establish for any status, or to exert any influence either for self-aggrandisement or self-protection. Much less has it any safeguard for other industries, even though the absolute necessities of food and clothing are produced by it. Through organization to make itself felt.

The Grain Growers, of the West handled wheat for the Allies during the [illegible] Their business last year amounted to about $800,000,000. One Ontario company transacted about $[illegible],000,000 business.

If, under the [illegible] so organized, other industries, he can control his business, and by co-operation will become financially [illegible]. That it is not on a paying basis is proven by four facts: 1. The decrease of rural population; 2. No farm can be rented for interest on investment; 3. No farm land can be sold for value of buildings if the latter be in any degree modern; 4. Organized capital is investing in agriculture to overcome and can only be done through organization. Raw materials, tobacco, sugar beets, pure-bred cattle, is not going to do. The increase of staple necessities of life, lines of farming, and these alone, pay.

Through organization we must combat the [illegible] tures to give to agriculture the industry of our country. [illegible] Sir John A. Macdonald used to say that the farmer never asked anything and therefore never got anything, and as a class we actually took that remark as a compliment, though probably the great statesman intended it to be a reproof to us, for if we "got nothing" we could not prosper as a class and if the basic industry failed to prosper, what of those based upon it?—Margaret Mills.

A Baffling Case.

A physician who writes of some of the interesting experiences of his life, tells the following amusing story: When I was attending medical college, our old professor of materia medica and general practice told us one day that he had a remarkable case that he proposed to exhibit the next morning in clinic.

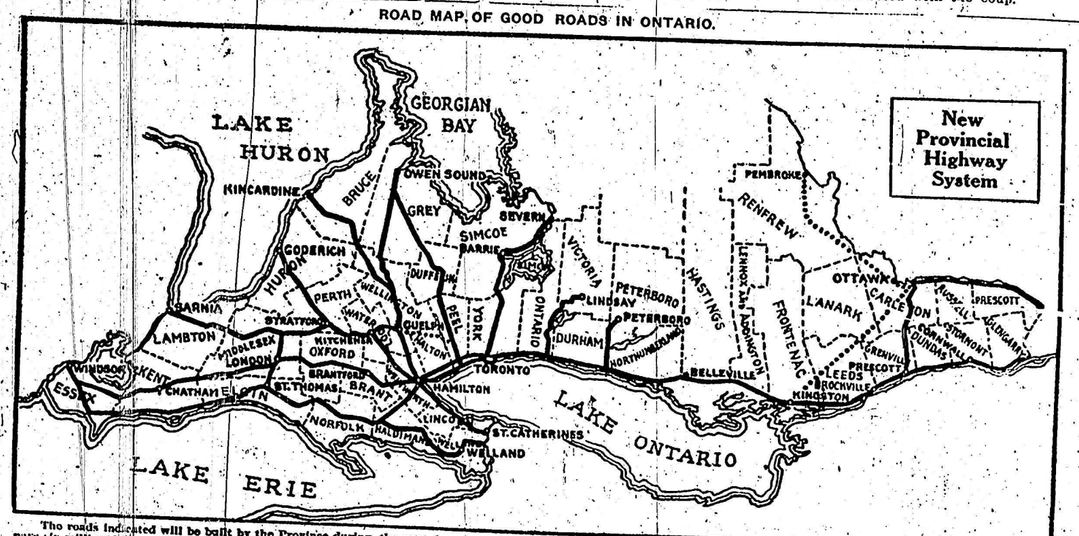
"I have persuaded the man to allow you to examine him in the interests of science," he said. "You will each make an independent diagnosis in writing."

The patient appeared the next day. He was a [illegible] strapping fellow, and, without any preliminaries, he peeled off his clothes and took his place on the table. We examined him in squads, thumping his chest, listening to his lungs, feeling his pulse, taking his temperature, and doing everything else we could think of.

I soon discovered valvular disease of the heart in an advanced stage, but, according to the rule, said nothing, and I sat up nearly all night writing my diagnosis. When the professor took his place on the platform [illegible] hour his desk was heaped high with our written reports.

"Well, gentlemen," he said blandly, "I find here forty-six diagnosis, each describing a different disease. I consider the variety of your discoveries as very remarkable, especially."—here he paused and deliberately polished his eyeglasses—"especially, gentlemen, as there was nothing whatever the matter with the patient."

The silence that ensued was so thick that it seemed to me you could have cut it with an axe.



ROAD MAP OF GOOD ROADS IN ONTARIO.

The roads indicated will be built by the Province during the next five years at an expenditure in the neighborhood of eighteen million dollars. The Federal Government pays six million dollars; or forty per cent., the Province forty per cent., and the municipalities through which the highway passes 20 per cent. of the cost of construction The maintenance charges will be borne by the Province and municipalities.