RED RISING IN GERMANY PROVES AS FUTILE AS TWO PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS

Third Successive Spring Attempt to Incite Revolution Among the German Masses Fails, Although Many Lives Are Lost.

Berlin, March 27.—The pale Easter lilies were flecked with crimson in Germany to-day. The nasty crack of rifles and the staccato tapping of machine guns and the deeper detonations of hand grenades—even the occasional hoarse roar of cannon, mingled with the Easter music and disputed with the Easter bells that this was a joyful day.

It is a "Red Easter" in Germany. Silent forms covered with red-blotched white sheets in temporary morgues and little mounds over fresh graves in different parts of the country are eloquent evidence of a bloody civil strife and that durable peace has not yet returned to the Fatherland.

The third successive annual Spring attempt to resurrect the red fires of revolution among the German masses and turn Germany into a second Russia has proven as futile as the other two.

The Government expresses confidence that the crest of the Red wave is passed and will quickly subside.

For a few hours there was concern lest the extreme reactionaries should carry out their threat to join hands with the extreme radicals, thereby turning the movement into a national Bolshevism. But the anarchistic and terroristic methods of the radicals appear to have put an end to whatever chance there may have been for such a combination.

The general feeling on one hand is that any attempt to turn Germany into a Soviet republic at this time is a hopeless undertaking. On the other hand the sanity and common sense of the greater majority of the working men who heeded warning of the trade union leaders not to follow the siren call of the radicals for a general strike, doomed the movement from the very start.

There is little doubt that if the Socialistic Prussian Government had not allowed itself to be surprised and had overcome its doctrinal antipathy to the use at once of the necessary force, which it now finds itself compelled to apply, the movement would have been quickly smothered.

Austen Chamberlain

Who succeeds Bonar Law as leader in the British Commons.

Wheat Arrives in Fine Condition Via Panama

A despatch from London says:—Messrs. Dewar and Webb of London, the consignees of the big wheat shipment received from the prairie provinces via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, which arrived in London last week, have reported that never was any shipment landed in better condition, and that the millers on the Corn Exchange have said that the wheat was about the finest which had ever been received from Canada.

HULL "CLUBS" RAIDED BY POLICE

Not Only "Blind Piggers" But Gambling Dens Cleaned Up.

Ottawa, March 27.—Operating on Saturday afternoon and night, Quebec provincial detectives, with the assistance of a number of local residents of the city, raided ten "clubs" in Hull, and twenty-eight other "blind piggers" have been served with summonses to appear in court on Tuesday.

Many of the latter charges will constitute third offences, and it is understood that a number of those served have departed for parts unknown rather than face a possible term in jail.

It was not only liquor that the "raiders" were after, but also the wheels of fortune, crap games, poker dens, roulette wheels and other gambling devices which, it is asserted, have been "running wide" in a large number of the so-called clubs.

In some places it was found that the city police had already paid visits and seized slot machines and liquor. This applied to the Laurentide and City Clubs.

At the Outouais Club a roulette wheel, costing in the neighborhood of $10,000, which was not in operation, was seized, and another was taken at the City Club.

A party of sixty British farmers with £35,000 for investment in land have sailed for Canada. The majority are bound to the Lloydminster district in Alberta.

DEBT IS NOT DUE, DECLARES GERMANY

Maintains That She Couldn't Pay it Anyway—Urges Parleys.

A despatch from Paris says:—Instead of the one billion marks gold which it is demanded that Germany pay before March 23, the Reparations Commission has received a long note in German. This note said three things:

First—Germany did not owe the money asked for.

Second—If she did owe it she couldn't pay it.

Third—However, Berlin would talk it over with the allies.

The Reparation Commission drafted a reply to Berlin saying Germany could not question the figures of the commission and had not met the demands to fulfill the treaty terms. The commission sent to the allied Governments notification that Germany had failed to fulfill the reparation terms of the treaty, and advising action.

Under the treaty Germany was pledged to pay 20 billion marks before May 1 when and how the Commission of Reparation should decide. Against this sum Germany was to be credited with deliveries of property to the allies after the armistice. Several months ago Germany announced she had paid 20 billions. One month ago the Reparations Commission completed its valuation and announced that Germany had paid eight billions, and thus owed 12 billions more, and on March 15 sent Germany notice to pay up before May 1.

The German note stated that Berlin could not accept the Reparations Commission valuation of its payments, that Berlin estimated 20 billion marks had been paid, and therefore it owed neither the one billion asked for on March 23 nor the eleven more asked for by May 1. The note says Germany is ready to present further arguments that it has laid up.

Officials of the Reparations Commission state that the commission was sovereign, and that its figures stood. Therefore, Germany is in the position of refusing to fulfill the treaty.

A despatch from Buffalo, N.Y. says:—Navigation between Detroit and Buffalo opened officially Thursday last when the Steamer Roumania left the Michigan metropolis with a cargo of automobiles.

CITY OF TOKIO SWEPT BY FIRE

Thousands Homeless and 133 Persons Injured in Japanese Capital.

Tokio, March 27.—The whole city of Tokio was imperilled last night by the greatest fire with which it has been visited in a decade.

The conflagration destroyed 1,000 houses in the Yotsuya district, in the northwestern part of the city, involving a loss estimated at twenty-five million yen (normally about $12,500,000). Thousands of persons were made homeless, and 133 persons were injured. The burned buildings included three hospitals, a bank and several large business houses.

For four hours during the night a violent, biting wind drove the flames in the direction of the heart of the city, causing a panic among the population over a wide area. Four thousand troops aided the firemen in combating the blaze, but it was only when the force of the wind let down notably that their efforts to control the fire were rewarded with success.

Scenes of terror were witnessed in many sections, as the course of the flames threatened widespread destruction. The streets were choked with masses of despairing refugees from the districts already stricken, accompanied by carts loaded with furniture, the confusion being added to by the flocking in of sightseers from other sections. Many of the half-frozen fugitives fleeing from the flames bore infants strapped to their backs. The mounted police had great difficulty in restraining incipient panics.

As a measure of relief the Imperial gardens were opened to the sufferers.

Floating Safes For Mail Steamers

A despatch from The Hague says:—The Dutch Indian mail steamers have just been equipped with floating safes large enough to contain all of the ship's valuables and registered mail. They look something like a cross between a floating buoy and a submarine, and are equipped to ring bells, shoot off skyrockets, flash light and blow horns. The safe, if cast overboard in event its ship went down, would go floating about the seas attracting attention to itself until its clockwork machinery, set for thirty days, ran down.

SINN FEINERS' "FIRE RAISING" CAMPAIGN WORKS HAVOC IN ENGLAND

Simultaneous Outbreaks in Places as Far Apart as the Rivers Tees and Tyne—Fire Damage Runs Into Thousands of Pounds—No Loss of Life—Bank of England Specially Guarded.

London, March 27.—The Sinn Feiners' "Fire Raising" campaign in England reached a climax Saturday night in simultaneous outbreaks in places as far apart as the Rivers Tyne and Tees, or as Chester and the suburbs of London.

Great precautions are being taken to protect the Bank of England and other buildings which are thought likely to be subjects for the attention of the fire-brands.

In the Newcastle-on-Tyne area thirty fires broke out on farms and the gale which was blowing spread the flames to Jarrow and Wallsend, burning 30 hayricks on six farms. Several Irishmen have been arrested.

At Consett six fires occurred, and bottles of paraffin were found nearby. At Kenton there were three fires in a small radius. At South Shield, where three fires occurred, a young Irishmen was arrested.

The Teeside fires occurred at Middlesborough, Stockton, Normanby, Acklam, Routhbank, Billionham and Norton. Farms were fired, in some cases several stacks being burned.

At Chester a farm building with twenty tons of products were destroyed. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, St. Alban's, New Barnet, and Herts, wheat and hay stacks were burned. At the latter place burning oil was found.

No case of loss of life or personal injury has been reported, but the fire damage runs into many thousands of pounds.

A Startling Innovation.

Wherever, in any part of Ontario, twenty or more persons wish to proceed to a University degree without discontinuing their employment, facilities to accomplish their ambition are offered by the Provincial University so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit.

For years the University of Toronto has had special arrangements to enable teachers to secure higher academic qualifications and the degree of B.A. without giving up their teaching positions. At the March meeting of the University Senate these arrangements were extended and adapted to meet the needs of people engaged in any ordinary employment. With only certain absolutely indispensable regulations as to size of classes, control of staff, suitable equipment for scientific subjects, and with only ordinary university fees prescribed, the opportunity is offered for the establishment of what may be virtually local colleges affiliated with the Provincial University. The course thus offered is the "pass" or "general" course, the subjects of the first year being English, Latin, French, algebra and geometry (one paper), trigonometry and science, and those of the second, third, and fourth years being English, French, science and any two of history, psychology, and political economy.

This departure is in accord with the well-known democratic policy of Ontario's University. Its design is to make the advantages of higher education available throughout the University's entire constituency. This is no "cheapening" of university education for university teaching and examinations will be maintained at the traditional high standard, but it does bring higher education to the people's doors—especially to the doors of those adults who have, for any reason, failed to avail themselves of youth's opportunity for learning. To obtain a B.A. degree will involve just as much work as it ever did, but the extraneous obstacles have been removed.

It is such innovations as this, along with the notable work that has been and is being done in the regular way, that entitle the University of Toronto to the most generous support of the Provincial Government.

Turks Elude Blades As Scissors Close

London, March 27.—A message from Constantinople to the London Daily Express states that the Greek plan of attack against the Turkish Nationalists by a scissors movement from Ushak to Broussa has the appearance of being successful. General Neuroddin Pasha, commanding the Turks in the Ushak sector, however, succeeded in withdrawing his forces without serious losses from between the blades. The Nationalist army is intact, having escaped envelopment from the Broussa forces of the Greeks.

Britain Gets Lead in Russian Trade

London, March 27.—That Premier Lloyd George's initiative in concluding a trade agreement by Great Britain with Soviet Russia is tantamount to a recognition of the Soviet Government ahead of all other countries and has given Great Britain a superior position in Russia and advantages which long will continue, are declarations made by Russian Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in a wireless despatch to-day from Moscow.

Many young men are willing to start at the bottom if they may go up in the elevator.

Good seeds are uniformly bright colored, whereas seeds that have been exposed to moisture or that are dead are duller and darker in color.

Canada and Armenia.

Canadians are especially interested in their own workers in the disturbed area of the Cross Roads of the Near East. The following has been received at the headquarters of Armenian Relief:—

"Only the quick work of Miss Emma Wood and Miss Frances McQuade, its managers, saved from total destruction the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular children at Yedi Koule, Constantinople, built by Canadian funds, when the building was recently damaged by fire.

"The workers were aroused early in the morning by the smell of smoke. Miss Wood gave the alarm and the fire was finally located in the clothes room. Courageously entering the room, the workers removed [illegible] of gasoline. The blaze was finally extinguished after it had caused a loss of two hundred dollars."

Miss Wood's home is at 201 [illegible] Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario. [illegible] Quade is a native of [illegible] West Virginia.

Miss Wood is a graduate [illegible] Training School for Nurses [illegible] Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. [illegible] Since graduating she has had varied experience. A year [illegible] in Pittsburg, Pa., in con[illegible]

Miss Emma M. Wood [illegible] Ontario, Superintendent [illegible] Hospital for Tubercular [illegible] Constantinople.

Dr. White's Tubercular [illegible] and this work covered [illegible] work amongst the poor [illegible] Leaving Pittsburg, she [illegible] years in the Baptist Sanitarium, Texas. This experience followed by a year in New [illegible] where she took a course at [illegible] University, and at the same [illegible] tured to the nurses in Bellevue Hospital, where she resided [illegible]

In the fall of 1917 she [illegible] War Demonstration Hospital [illegible] York City which at that time [illegible] branch of the Rockefeller Foundation. At this hospital she [illegible] tunate in becoming familiar [illegible] Carrell-Dakin method [illegible] treatment, Dr. Carrell himself [illegible] in the hospital. Miss Wood [illegible] with this hospital until May [illegible] when she sailed for Palestine [illegible] the American Red Cross [illegible] to Palestine, which was [illegible] under Colonel John Finley [illegible] to the Commission was that [illegible] cal nurse, and she acted in [illegible] city in the American Red Cross Hospital at Jerusalem. She remained in the East until the spring [illegible] when she sailed for Paris.

In France a couple of months [illegible] spent in Red Cross duties, [illegible] Miss Wood [illegible] with other nurses [illegible] for Poland to help in the fight [illegible] typhus in that country. She [illegible] ed in Poland five months [illegible] this time had a very harrowing experience in the Polish town of [illegible] At the end of the five months [illegible] turned to France, sailed for America and arrived back in Sarnia [illegible] middle of December, 1919.

After a rest of three months [illegible] engaged with the Near East Service in the Caucasus and, [illegible] sailed for Constantinople in March 1920. The journey was made [illegible] the Caucasus, but on account of [illegible] ditions there the nurses were [illegible] back to Constantinople last [illegible] At this time, arrangements were being made to open up the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children [illegible] Yedi Koule, and Miss Wood was appointed Superintendent of the hospital and delegated to oversee the renovation and equipment of the hospital. She is still the acting Superintendent at Yedi Koule, and from the tone of her letters one would infer that she is very much in love with her work.

Send contributions to Mr. D. A. Cameron, Manager, Toronto Branch, Canadian Bank of Commerce, King Street West, Toronto.

Mennonites Not Going to Southern States

A despatch from Swift Current, Sask., says:—Denial that the Old Colony Mennonites from the colony near here have entered into an agreement to purchase lands in Alabama and Mississippi or that the Old Colonists contemplate moving to these States has ben made by David Remple of Wymark, one of the Church dignitaries. He declares that the old Church people are still considering a move, but that plans have not yet been completed.

CASUALTIES IN 5 DAYS OF IRISH REBELLION TOTAL 63 KILLED, 67 WOUNDED

Sixty-Seven Persons Wounded—Casualties Include Crown Forces, Sinn Feiners and Civilians—Sensational Rescue of Prisoners.

A despatch from London says:—In the five days from Saturday last to Wednesday, inclusive, the casualties reported in Ireland, comprising the Crown forces, Sinn Feiners and civilians, total 63 killed and 67 wounded.

For every man executed vengeance is anticipated, and as the Government has in custody many men liable to the death penalty, and is said to mean to carry out executions, the piling up of deaths on each side is considered here as inevitable.

No big outbreak is thought probable, but the daily guerrilla warfare against the troops and police and the individual shooting of policemen and men suspected of having dealings with them are considered not likely to be seriously checked by any Government measures yet taken.

A sensational rescue of Irish prisoners took place Wednesday evening in County Roscommon. A military party was proceeding toward Longford in two lorries when it was ambushed by Irish forces near Strokestown. Capt. Peel of the Ninth Lancers and four soldiers were shot dead and several of the soldiers, including Lieut. Tenant, were wounded. The Irish attacked from both sides of the road and when the troops were overcome the prisoners that they had with them were taken away.

In the Court of the King's Bench on Wednesday the Lord Chief Justice granted a conditional order of habeas corpus in behalf of six prisoners court-martialed at Cork on the charge of levying war. The application was made on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction. Attorney Comyns, in making the application, said that the execution of three of the men had been fixed for Saturday. The Lord Chief Justice said that no executions could occur in the face of the court's order, which would be directed to Gen. Strickland and the officers of the court-martial.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.89¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.86¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.82¾; No. 4 wheat, $1.74½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 42½c; extra No. 1 feed, 42¾c; No. 1 feed, 40⅞c; No. 2 feed, 37⅞c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81½c; No. 4 CW, 70½c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 58½c.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—96c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.80 to $1.85 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.70 to $1.75; No. 2 Goose wheat, $1.65 to $1.70, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, $1.55 to $1.65.

Barley—Malting, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.05 to $1.10, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Ontario flour—$8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $37 to $40; shorts, per ton, $35 to $38; good feed flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per bag.

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

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $24 to $26, track, Toronto.

Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34c; twins, 34 to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.

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

Margarine—29 to 31c.

Eggs—New laid, 38 to 39c; new laid, in cartons, 40 to 42c.

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., $3 to $3.25; per 5 imp. gals., $2.75 to $3. Maple sugar, lb., 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, 19 to 19¾c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 19¾ to 20¼c; prints, 20½ to 21½c. Shortening tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 13 to 13½c; prints, 14½ to 15c.

Choice heavy steers, $10 to $11.50; good heavy steers, $8.50 to $9.50; 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, $7.50 to $8.50; do, good, $6.25 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; do, 900 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; do, 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $2.50 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, $13.75 to $14.25; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16.50; sheep, $5 to $9; hogs, fed and watered, $15.50 to $15.75; do, weighed off cars, $15.25 to $15.50; do, f.o.b., $14.50 to $14.75; do, country points, $14.25 to $14.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 64 to 65c; No. 3, 61 to 62c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $3.35 to $3.40. Bran, $36.25. Shorts, $36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 29½ to 30c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 57 to 58c. Eggs—Fresh, 41c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.05.

Calves, $8; ewes, $7 to $8.50; lambs, good, $12.50; common, $11 to $12. Mod. light hogs, $16; heavies, $2 less than selects; mixed lots containing heavies, $15.50 to $15.75. Sows, $12.

BIG CACHE OF IRISH ARMS DISCOVERED BY CROWN TROOPS

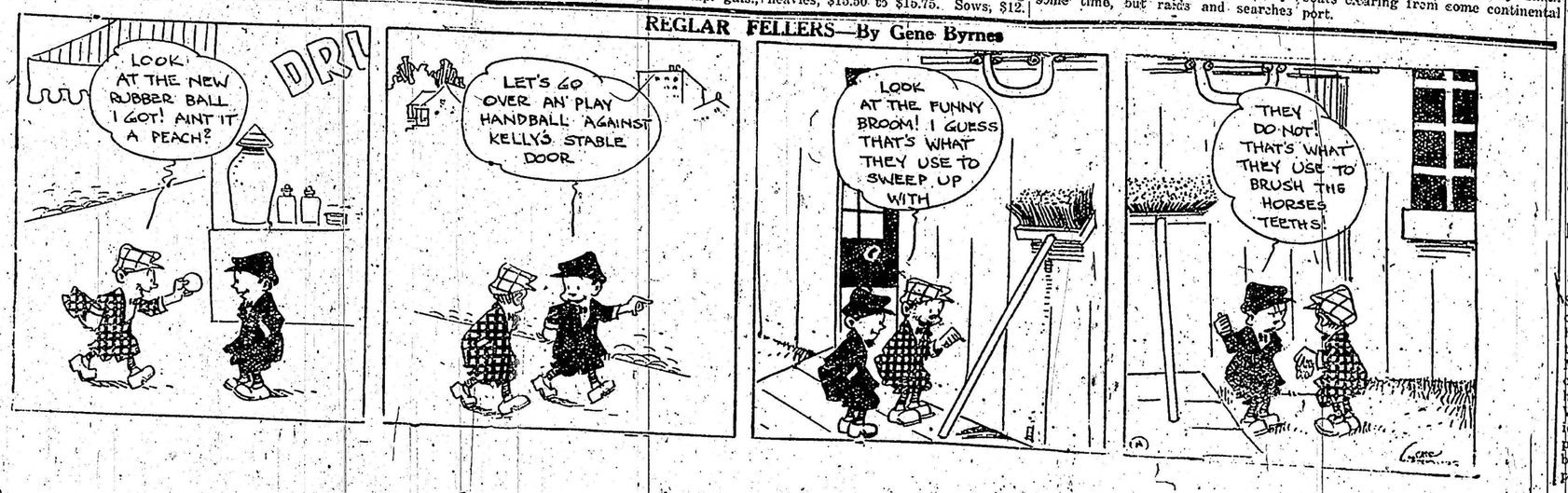
Bombs of All Sizes and Other Material Captured in Raid in Dublin—Seven Men Arrested.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The amazing discovery of a secret Republican arsenal in a house at 100 Seville Place, a working class residential district, has been made. The auxiliary police in a raid on the premises found fifteen revolvers, six rifles, six shotguns, 400 bombs, 1,500 rounds of small arms ammunition, twelve eighteen-pound shells, military field telephones, seditious literature, three automobiles, two bicycles and other rebel equipment.

The discovery of the arsenal followed a raid upon a supposedly empty house, in which, however, seven men were found and arrested. Three had intended to emigrate to America but were being detained under guard by the four other Republican soldiers who had taken them from a hotel to the house in a cab.

Seville Place has been suspected for some time, but raids and searches have hitherto failed in their object. How the information of the detention of the would-be emigrants reached the authorities is a mystery, but the similarity of the subsequent search which resulted in the discovery of the arsenal within 300 yards of the house suggests the one was the result of the other.

This hidden ammunition dump, which is described as the most important yet found in Dublin, is only one of numerous caches all over southern Ireland. The greater portion of the small arms and equipment has been smuggled in from other countries.

The authorities suspect that a large part of the military supplies come from the United States. Where the guns emanate from is a mystery, but it is believed that they are run in at night on the west coast by small boats clearing from some continental port.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes