

SIGNS OF FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WAR IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Triple Alliance leaders, who visited him to explain why they had

declared the "sympathetic strike," insisted that they had acted not only as a measure of sympathy with the miners' claims, but also to protect all unions from raids on their wages.

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

A later despatch from London says:—Hopelessly outmanoeuvred on the eve of its greatest battle, labor has lost its first national fight with the Government even before the first real gun was fired.

By forcing Frank Hodges, leader of the miners, to yield their foremost demand for a wages pool, Premier Lloyd George completely out-generalized the Triple Alliance, forcing a split which is likely permanently to smash the alliance.

After the most spectacular conflict within the inner ranks of labor reported in its history, J. H. Thomas and Harry Gosling have called off the railroad men and transport men's strike six hours before the notices were to become effective. Thus the Government won a bloodless victory over the protagonists of the general strike.

This entirely unexpected denouement, which made Great Britain gasp with amazement on Friday night, began late Thursday night when Frank Hodges, appearing on behalf of the Miners' Federation, before 200 members of the House of Commons, admitted that he was prepared to abandon the hitherto inexorable demand for the national wage pool.

This concession made peace appear certain and in the public mind it was virtually achieved, when, at two o'clock on Friday morning, Lord Gainsford, on behalf of the coal owners, formally announced their readiness to forgo all profits from the sale of coal during the period of depression in order to amend the recent wage cuts.

FRANCE PLANS TO INVADE RUHR

Military and Civil Staff to Determine Manner of Joint Action.

Paris, April 17.—A military and civil general staff will meet tomorrow to determine the precise manner of action in the Ruhr district in the event of occupation after May 1. The military plans, fully completed long since by the staff of Marshal Foch, are quite elastic enough, it is learned on good authority, to adapt themselves to the economic plans which the military commission sitting daily between now and May 1 will definitely adopt if necessary.

From a military point of view the recall of only one class, that of 1919, has been decided upon as sufficient to carry out further operations.

Marshal Foch, General Buat, Chief of Staff of the army, and General Weygand, acting as General Secretary of the staff, will represent the military element. Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions; Paul Tirard, High Commissioner in the Rhineland, and M. Seydoux, the financial expert who represented France at the Brussels Conference, will compose the civil element.

King George Gives Coal to Windsor Poor

A despatch from London says:—The King's solicitude for the poorer people of Windsor, who are in difficulties owing to the shortage of coal, was demonstrated on Friday when the Mayor of Windsor received a telegram stating the King had authorized the transfer of 25 tons of coal from the stocks at Windsor Castle to the coal merchants of the town for household use.

Cuba's President Phones Canada's Premier

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

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



J. H. Whitney, M.P., Mr. Lowther's successor as Speaker in the British House of Commons.

SINN FEIN NOW WAR ON WOMEN

Irish Revolutionists Shoot a Poor Peasant in Monaghan.

Dublin, April 17.—The first execution of a woman in the strife between the discordant factions in Ireland is announced. She was taken from her home in the Scotstown district of Monaghan to-day and shot and killed on the bank of the river.

The woman, whose name was Kitty MacCarron, belonged to the farming class.

Kitty MacCarron, who was about 45 years of age, lived with her parents, octogenarians, in a wild, mountainous part of the country. About midnight a knock was heard at the door and a party of masked men entered and informed the victim that they had come for her.

She struggled in vain; the assassins fastened her hands behind her back and led her, pleading pitifully, down a lane about a mile to the main road, by the side of which the body was afterward found with a bullet hole through the cheek, which is the customary sign of Sinn Fein executions.

A card on the body was inscribed: "Spies and informers, beware. Irish, convicted and executed by the Irish Republican Army."

Neighbors refused aid in the removal of the body, such is the respect inspired in Monaghan by the recent series of terrible deeds, which have earned for the county the reputation of being the "last in Ulster."

The police, although accustomed to tragic evidence, were deeply moved at the sight of the poor old mother in her second childhood, entering the room where her daughter's body lay and staring about her bewildered, unable to realize what had happened.

MURDER VICARS AND BURN HOUSE

Sinn Feiners Take Revenge on Former Keeper of Crown Jewels.

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

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

CANADA HAD GOOD TRAPPING SEASON

Prices Are, However, From One-Third to One-Half Lower Than Peak.

Sudbury, April 17.—The trapping season ended on April 10th and although many of the trappers have not brought in the winter catch as yet, Sudbury fur buyers report that the season on the whole has been a successful one considering the general business depression and unfavorable state of the fur market. Fur prices in the cities took a slump last year and this in turn affected the local market so that the trapping business was not as profitable this winter as formerly. Many trappers turned their energies into other lines owing to the falling off in prices which are now from one-third to one-half what they were when at the peak. There has been a fairly brisk demand and although it was not as successful a season as last year, Sudbury buyers are satisfied that they will perhaps be better off financially in the long run.

Last year from \$25 to \$65 was paid for beaver skins, but this season prices range from \$7 to \$23. From \$8 to \$10 is being paid for mink whereas when prices were high the trappers received from \$35 to \$40. Muskrat skins nowadays only bring the trapper \$1.50, while last year they brought \$5. The muskrat catch this year, it might be noted, is much smaller than usual.

DEATH TAKES HEAVY TOLL IN RUSSIA

Massacres, Famine and Typhus Have Thinned out the Population.

Paris, April 16.—Since Red rule began in Russia the city of Petrograd has lost 71 per cent of its population, according to a statement made in a book entitled, "Moscow the Red," which has been published in Russia.

The first toll was taken in the early days of the revolution, when the bourgeois, who escaped massacre fled abroad. Then came typhus and other disease scourges, and later famine owing to the complete breakdown of transport, which drove the working people to the country where, at least, there is enough to eat.

One of the features of the declining population is that at present women outnumber men in the proportion of 100 to 72. The death rate in the city has almost tripled since the advent of communism and now stands at twenty-two per 1,000, in place of eight per 1,000 before the war.

Moscow has not suffered in appearance nearly so heavily as Petrograd. The loss of population in the Soviet Capital is given at 48.67 per cent. The reason is stated to be the great influx of functionaries and employees of the Central Soviet, who number 350,000.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DIVIDED

Coal wages board and a national pool.

A despatch from London says:—The calling of a conference of representatives of the miners from all the coal fields was decided upon by the executive of the Miners' Federation Friday evening. It took this action after hearing the decision of the railwaymen and transport workers to cancel their sympathetic strike.

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, when questioned regarding this decision, said that it meant that the miners' strike would continue.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, announced in the House of Commons Friday afternoon that the miners had refused to re-open negotiations for a settlement of their strike on the basis that had been suggested.

The Prime Minister read a letter from the Miners' Federation stating that the only conditions on which a temporary settlement could be reached was one which must follow concession of the two principles of a national wages board and a national pool.

A despatch from Cardiff, South Wales, says:—The miners are astounded at the cancellation of the Triple Alliance strike.

The Cardiff Strike Committee of the Triple Alliance received the news from London by telephone at 4.15 p.m. on Friday, when members were settling the final details of the arrangements for the week-end. The messages have thrown the strike organization into a state of hopeless chaos.

To quote one of the mining officials, some of the transport workers in Cardiff are actually out on strike. About 70 of the men were engaged during the day in unloading a large grain ship, and as their instructions are to strike at night, they left the job unfinished. The miners are especially resentful at the strange course of events. They openly say that it means the break-up of the Triple Alliance.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$4.70½; No. 2 Northern, \$4.64; No. 3 Northern, \$4.60; No. 4 wheat, \$4.40.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43½¢; No. 3 CW, 38¼¢; extra No. 1 feed, 33½¢; No. 1 feed, 30¢; No. 2 feed, 24¢.

Manitoba rye—No. 3 CW, 73¢; No. 4 CW, 62½¢; rejected 25¼¢; feed, 49½¢.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—68c, nominal, track.

Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.

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

Peas—No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.65.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

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

Manitoba flour—First pat., \$1.70; second pat., \$1.60, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—No. 2, \$1.75, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Delivered. Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$8; shorts, per ton, \$6; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12 to \$15.

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

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 59 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 62c.

Margarine—28 to 30c.

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

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

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.00; 5 imp. gals., \$2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 23c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.

Ontario combi-honey, at \$7.50 per 15-smoked 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 52c.

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

Lard—Large tins, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; palls, 17½ to 18c; Fancy, 18½ to 19c; Shortening tins, 11½ to 12c; tube, 12 to 12½c; palls, 12½ to 13c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10.00; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.75; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners, 4th cutters, \$9 to \$14.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$11 to \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$9 to \$11; sheep, \$6 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$13; do, weighed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 62 to 63c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 59c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, 1sts., \$10.30. Rolled oats, 1sts., bag, \$3.20. Bran, \$3.25. Shorts, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$26.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 30 to 31c.

Butter, choicest creamery, 50½ to 51c.

Eggs, fresh, 36c.

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

Turks Have Greek Army Bottled Up in Brusa

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

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

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

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

Trinidad Gives Canada 50 Per Cent. Preference

Ottawa, April 17.—The Department of Trade and Commerce has received notification from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the new tariff bill has been passed, giving Canada a preferential tariff of fifty per cent.

Yap Matter Discussed by Supreme Council

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

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

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

ITALIAN LABOR WAR AIDS GERMANY

Chance to Penetrate Kingdom Commercially and Industrially.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy's industrial crisis, the most manifestation in which is the Fiat in the huge Fiat (motor factory) employing more than 8,000 workers, alarming business interests in Germany are openly rejoicing in the chance to penetrate Italy commercially and industrially with motor cars and manufacture of scientific instruments.

As automobiles are Germany's wealthiest industrial export, the prospect of German dominance in the very disturbing. It is said that the Italians would be wholeheartedly to compete with German labor hours a day, especially in the propaganda has already been factory discipline in Italy.

The Fiat management is making a statement to justify its policy. It is one to the effect that the hour-day is less than German practice, because the men are dropping their tools for meetings of factory Soviets.

Threats at the factory, said to be frequent and to reach of legal correction. Dismissed men, the machinery and demands, even when idle. Many have been making bombs, should be at work, and the pair at will to the factory practice.

First Jap Ambassador for Constantinople

A despatch from Paris says:—Baron Uchida, former Japanese Minister to Sweden, and most astute of Oriental diplomats, is embarked at Marseille for Constantinople where he will bear the title of Japanese ambassador.

This will be the first Jap ambassador in Constantinople or even remotely her interest in the Balkans. East problems.

Roumania's Finances Are Improving

A despatch from London says:—Roumanian exchange has shown a considerable improvement here. The Canadian Associated Press states that the Roumanian exchange has been assured that payments on the credits authorized by the Canadian Government have been taken up with a promptness eventually satisfactory.

Peace Time Use for Cops

Periscopes, wheelbarrows, marine and trench watches, and other forgotten, will be used for humanitarian purposes, suggests a note made by Dr. Costermollus, chief of the Paris Hospital Service, who has taken the ranks of those trying to solve the problem of avoiding the typhoid germ.

Taking as a basis for the fact that lead alone offers insulation against the heat, he would have the operators double walled closets, containing the dangerous but separated from the switchboards, while the well as the machinery, watched through a series of mirrors. Just as the double-edged enemy opposed during the war.

Dr. Costermollus, was an X-rays twenty-five years ago, burned his left hand, but has since then, despite the fact, made hundreds of thousands of X-rays and experiments, intended the spread of the disease already has robbed France of Dr. Leroy and other experts.

China's Old Chickens

Literature written more than 2,000 years ago mentions two breeds of poultry still being raised in China, while incubators now used are the same in principle as those employed in Egypt 4,000 years ago.

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

A quaint milestone on the road to Zanzibar bears the inscription: "London, 8,064 miles."

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

