

STRIKE OF ENGLISH COTTON WORKERS ON VERGE OF SETTLEMENT

All Branches of the Industry Except the Spinners Agree to Accept Employers' Terms.

A despatch from Manchester, Eng., says:—Although the Textile Workers' Association, representing all branches of the cotton industry, voted to accept the employers' offer for a settlement of the cotton strike, a hitch occurred when the spinners' delegates refused to sign the agreement until it had been approved by their members in various districts. Meanwhile the mills will remain closed.

After the declaration of the spinners' delegates to sign, the Negotiation Committee reassembled and decided to allow the various districts an opportunity to consider the agreement.

The vote in favor of a resumption of work was 266 against 227, and immediately after it was taken arrangements were started for a resumption of work next Monday.

The compromise was based on an immediate reduction of 46 per cent of the pound and a further reduction of seven per cent at the end of six months. It also provides for a reduction of 60 per cent in the rates for piece work and another 10 per cent. six months hence.

SMASH PLANS OF SINN FEINERS

Seizure of Arms at Hoboken Puts End to Autumn Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—The Pall Mall Gazette prints an article on the seizure of the arms on board the steamer East Side in Hoboken, in which the finding of the weapons is described as a triumph for the British secret service.

Early this year, the writer says, the British authorities learned that the Sinn Fein were negotiating to purchase a number of guns especially adapted to their "particular purpose." No action was taken until the British Government, through a well-known expert in firearms, the author of a number of books on them, began to treat for the purchase of a large consignment of machine guns for use by the Royal Irish Constabulary. Demonstrations of the guns for the benefit of the chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary were given.

Gradually, the writer continues, the British authorities began to know more and more about the operations of the Sinn Fein. Finally they learned of all the facts about purchases and run-running. The Sinn Fein had placed an order for \$125,000, which was subscribed by well-known organizations. No action was purposely taken until the goods were actually aboard ship, because then, no question of truth of destination could be raised.

"The authorities had the satisfaction of knowing that the entire Sinn Fein plans for an Autumn campaign are now smashed," the article concludes.

Lord Byng to be Installed at Quebec

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is rumored that the installation of Lord Byng as Governor-General of Canada will take place at Quebec, inasmuch as it is anticipated that he will arrive in Canada while his navigation on the St. Lawrence River is still open. The Department of the Secretary of State, however, has not yet ascertained the exact date of his coming.

Pact With West Indies Becomes Effective

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies, provided by statute during the recent session of Parliament, came into force on June 18 by virtue of a proclamation contained in this week's Official Gazette.

SCIENCE VANQUISHES FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A despatch from Paris says:—The discovery of a serum rendering cattle immune to foot and mouth disease has been made by Professors Vallee and Carre, of the Alfortville Agricultural Research Laboratory. This announcement was made on Thursday to the Agricultural Commission of the Senate by Senator Beaumont.

The discovery is the result of years of experimenting with blood elements and microbes in order to make possible the fixation of the bacillus of foot and mouth disease, which is so infinitesimal, that it could not be retained in the most minute filters. Once this was accomplished, it would be possible to cultivate the germ. Fixation now has been accomplished, and the serum has been made in small quantities through a phagocytic process.



TAKE SINN FEINERS IN LARGE NUMBERS

Crown Forces Make Sweeping Roundup of Murderers.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Government forces have been making a sweeping roundup of certain areas in the last few days, with the apparent idea of making large captures and siting them for men who are "wanted." The operations have been in progress in Monaghan county all this week. Hundreds of arrests were made, but on Tuesday all were released with the exception of about a dozen persons.

Five cavalry regiments invested Carrickmacross, Monaghan, early on Thursday morning and commandeered several private houses. They made several arrests, including a despatch carrier of the "Irish Republican Army." Similar raids occurred at Wexford and Athlone.

Severe engagements between Crown forces and Sinn Feiners occurred in Dublin on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning, the firing being the heaviest which has been heard in the city since the rebellion five years ago. General military headquarters declines to issue a report.

There are various rumors as to the cause of the outbreaks, which took place about 11 o'clock. Officially, the only reason assigned is that a number of civilians fired on sentries outside the main entrance of the Custom House, the most intense fire occurred in the centre of the city. About midnight, it is reported, a party of the Crown forces were sniped as they crossed O'Connell bridge by men on the roofs of buildings and from concealed positions.

A machine gun was brought into action and Westmoreland street and Sackville street were swept with bullets. Searchlights lit up the city. Particular attention being paid to the roofs of houses and offices.

Famous German Sub. Sunk at Practice

A despatch from Cherbourg, France, says:—The former German super-submarine, Deutschland, which in 1916 slipped into Baltimore harbor from Germany, after daringly running the gauntlet of British and French cruisers standing guard off the Virginia Capes, was sunk by gun fire on Friday during target practice.

The submarine had served as a target for a series of submarine attack experiments carried out by the French armored cruiser Gueydon, and was sent to the bottom to-day seven miles off shore. Seaplanes hovered over the scene, taking photographs of the different phases of the attack on the submarine.

568 Murders Lie at Sinn Fein's Door

London, June 16.—Murders by rebels in Ireland since July, 1920, have totalled 568, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons on Thursday. The number of Crown forces convicted for murder in the same period, he added, was: "The military, none; the Royal Irish Constabulary, one; and the police auxiliaries, one; the latter being found to be insane."

Britain will give Mesopotamia Arab rule.

Demobilizing Troops of 1919 Class

A despatch from Paris says:—Soldiers of the class of 1919, who were mobilized early in May for duty on the Rhine, in the Buesdelfort area, commenced returning to Paris on Thursday.

Two thousand of them went direct to the city barracks, where they will be demobilized in a few days and returned to their homes.

The 1919 class troops gradually are being replaced on the Rhine by soldiers of the class of 1921, who now are in training.

DIVER MEETS DEATH WHILE AT BOTTOM OF GEORGIAN BAY

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Death in one of its most terrifying forms came to Damon S. Godfrey, a diver in the employ of the Great Lakes Towing & Wrecking Co., on Thursday, when the great copper helmet he wore as part of his diving dress became loosened in some way while he was down 25 feet on the bottom of Georgian Bay, near Little Current. Ont.

Little by little the water began to trickle inside the diver's rubber suit as the helmet worked still looser. Damon signalled frantically to his mates on the lighter above to be hauled up, but in some way, it is said his jerks at the lifeline were not properly understood owing to the lines becoming tangled, and the men at the air pump continued to send down fresh air.

Finally, when no further signals were received the helpers became alarmed and hauled the diver up. When the helmet was unscrewed Godfrey's head toppled over to one side. He had been dead for several minutes.

Godfrey had been in the employ of the Great Lakes Company for 15 years, and was considered one of the most expert deep-water divers on the Great Lakes. He was 55 years old and lived at the Canadian Sho. His wife, three daughters, and four sons survive.

ONTARIO DRY BY JULY EIGHTEENTH

Thirty Days After Proclamation in Canada Gazette.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Proclamations to give effect to the result of the plebiscite held in Ontario under the Canada Temperance Act and to provide for two plebiscites elsewhere were published in Saturday's number of the Canada Gazette. The proclamation affecting Ontario provides that thirty days from its publication, that is, on July 18, the sections of the Canada Temperance Act prohibiting importation of intoxicating beverages into the province shall become operative. That is to say, on and after July 18, importation of such liquors, except for medicine, industrial and sacramental purposes, into Ontario will be illegal. Another proclamation calls for a vote in New Brunswick on a date to be fixed by the chief electoral officer, on the question whether or not importation of liquors into that province should be prohibited.

A third proclamation provides for a vote in Quebec City on the question whether or not the Canada Temperance Act should continue operative in that city. The Act has been in force in Quebec for several years, and it is now proposed to repeal it and allow the provincial law, which permits sale of beer and wine in licensed hotels and provides for sale of spirituous liquor through Government vendors to residents of the province, to take effect.

REICHSTAG FIXES STANDING ARMY

New Law Passed in Berlin Setting Limit at 100,000 Men.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Reichstag on Thursday passed a new law fixing definitely the exact number of officers and men which the Ministry of War will be permitted to hold under arms. The law obviates orders given by the inter-Allied Council Commission. The total number of Germany's military forces is not to exceed 100,000, including staff officers and sub-officers, the number of which is not to exceed four thousand. The law further provides that the number of officers to be discharged annually shall not be more than five per cent of the total number of officers and men.

The War Minister will be unable, therefore, to call more than 100,000 of the colors annually as was originally planned.

"Rainmaker" Scores in Alberta

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—Thursday was a great day for "Rainmaker" Charles M. Hatfield, when 1.10 inches of rain was recorded over the entire 100-mile radius covered by his contract. Under his agreement with the local Farmers' Association he will receive \$1,100. The crops in the district are in splendid shape, and now have sufficient moisture to last well on into July.

Fighting Forest Fires.

Over a considerable portion of the province, particularly in the northern districts, forest fire, continue to be a problem during periods of drought and while public agencies are being developed for "effectual" meeting situations as they arise, the individual is not losing his interest in practical methods of combating flames in wooded areas. In this week's mail came some very practical suggestions from a man who has had wide experience in protecting forests against damage by burning; and with the approach of that season of the year when dry spells are common, it would seem to be appropriate to give publicity to the suggestions.

The best time to attack a forest fire, he states, is at the break of dawn. At that time a half-dozen men will accomplish more than fifty men can expect to do at two o'clock in the afternoon. From seventy-five to ninety per cent of the perimeter of a surface fire actually goes out without any human assistance whatever before sunrise, but if nothing is done while the flames are at low ebb, they will, by the middle of the forenoon, have again started sufficiently to present an unbroken front.

A forest fire naturally proceeds in the general direction of the wind, burning an elliptical shaped area with broad flanks and tail. The most effective places to attack are at the head and flanks. "If one can have only a single tool to fight the forest flames he should choose the shovel. With this he can cut the edge of the surface fire and throw it back. He can also throw dirt on burning embers to reduce the temperature and to exclude oxygen. The plow is likewise a good tool, where it can be used, to limit the area of the fire by plowing a narrow strip across the path of the flames. Where there is danger from these fires the community should be organized to get out in force upon a moment's notice.

COUNT GOLD IN U.S. ASSAY OFFICE

Contains the Largest Amount of Gold Ever Collected in One Spot.

A despatch from New York says:—The task of counting, piece by piece and by note, the largest amount of gold brought together in one spot in the history of the world has been undertaken by four of the fastest counters in the employ of the Government.

They four men constitute a board representing the Treasury Department and the Mint, and it is their task to check up and calculate the amount of gold now held by the United States Assay Office, with certificates held there, and to certify the amount as correct to the last penny.

Just how much gold, the members of the board will be obliged to count will not be made public by the Assay Office officials. "In fact, no figures ever have been given out as to the amount of gold the vaults hold. It is known, however, that the amount is upwards of \$10,000,000, and probably close to \$12,500,000. It is the largest amount of gold ever concentrated in one spot."

A New Canal?

Although the Panama Canal has been in operation only seven years, engineers are already talking of enlarging it or digging a sea-level canal parallel with it. From an economic point of view the canal has been most successful than anyone anticipated. The time when it will be inadequate to the commercial needs of the world is already reasonably near; some authorities think it is only fifteen years away. The value of the great waterway, as a convenience to the naval defence of the United States is beginning to be impaired by the size of the Republic's newest battleships, which could pass through it with difficulty, if at all.

One suggestion is that the present canal be deepened and widened until it becomes a sea-level canal. That was the original recommendation of a majority of the commission of engineers that examined the problem in 1906. It would mean deepening the excavation something like 100 feet and widening the channel to several times its present width. It would cost a great deal of money—so much, no doubt, as it cost to build the canal as it stands; probably more. When it was completed it might open a canal a third as wide and twice as deep as the present canal, and accommodate.

Another suggestion is to build a second sea-level canal across the isthmus. It would naturally be not far from the Panama Canal, but it would be, possibly, so situated as to avoid the slipping, crumbling, basaltic rock which in Culebra hills are composed. One of another of the neighboring rivers would probably be used as the course for the new canal, and would be dredged and dammed as the Rio Chagres was at Panama.

Finally, there is a possibility that the old Nicaragua scheme may be revived. As our other readers will remember, the Nicaragua route suggested twenty years ago, more likely to be chosen for the interoceanic canal, than the route across Panama. It is miles to be traversed there is a wide difference between the two; the Nicaraguan canal would be 183 miles long instead of 49, but nearly 500 miles of it would be deep-water navigation on Lake Nicaragua. The river San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic, could easily be canalized, and the only serious and costly excavation would be between the lakes and the Pacific at San Juan del Sur.

The objections of the Nicaragua route are the prevalence of earthquakes in that part of the world and the expense of keeping so long a canal in repair. But there is no reason to doubt that the route is practicable, and by the treaty of 1916 the United States acquired the sole right to use it for building a canal. When it comes to deciding what shall be done, it may be that a canal at Nicaragua will be chosen instead of any enlargement of the works at Panama.

Some Lion.

A number of men were sitting in a village shop yarning on various experiences.

One of them had just concluded telling how he had killed a great South African lion with a revolver.

"That's nothing," said another man, rising from his seat. "Why, when I was in South Africa, walking through the jungle, I saw a great lion, but I had no revolver to shoot it with."

"What ever happened?" asked the startled crowd.

"Why, I simply took out my pocket-knife, and cut off its head."

"What exclaimed the man who had first spoken. "Cut off the head of a lion with an ordinary pocket-knife? Piddlisticks, sir—piddlisticks!"

"Indeed, I did, sir!" answered the second speaker. "But perhaps I ought to say it was a dardillon."

Plenty of Scope for It.

"Imagination is a wonderful thing, isn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose it is, but what made you think of that now?"

"Oh, I've just been reading the new seal catalogue."

Cheap Cruelty.

In France the maximum penalty for cruelty to animals is a fine of \$2.

