U-BOAT COMMANDER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING LLANDOVERY CASTLE

Torpedoing of Hospital Ship Was Breach of International Law—Germany's Highest Court Sentenced Criminals to Four Years' Imprisonment.

Berlin, July 18.—Sinking of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle by a German U-boat under Lieutenant-Commander Patzig, and subsequent shooting at surviving refugees in lifeboats, was a gross violation of international law and the laws of civilized warfare, was the verdict rendered by the special Senate of the German Supreme Court on Saturday.

Germany's highest court found Lieuts. Dittmar and Boldt guilty as "accomplices in manslaughter." Each was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, but not in a penitentiary.

The court in its verdict held that Patzig, who was in command of the U-boat, was solely responsible for torpedoing the hospital ship in violation of international law. Boldt was compelled to carry out the commands of his superior officer, it was found but when Patzig ordered the guns trained on the lifeboats filled with refugees, it was the duty of Dittmar and Boldt to have opposed the command in the most energetic manner. They should have threatened to report the action of their commander to his superiors, it is said.

The court held that in this event, Patzig would certainly have refrained from insistence on the execution of his command and the crime would have thus been prevented.

The verdict averred that the fact that the commander made no mention of the sinking in the log book and that efforts had been made to wipe out all witnesses, was conclusive proof that Patzig was aware that he had committed an act contrary to the laws of war.

This action was all the more regrettable, it said, because of the killing of defenceless shipwrecked men constituted not only a gross crime, but had sullied the honor of the German navy.

It was further ordered that Boldt be stripped of his uniform and that Dittmar be discharged from the navy. Patzig has not yet been found.

COLONIAL PREMIERS GO FOR A FLIGHT IN R-36.
Photo shows a group waiting their turn to climb the mooring mast and enter the big vessel.

RECEPTION FOR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Baron Byng Will be Formally Welcomed at Quebec.

Ottawa, July 17.—The official program for the reception of Baron Byng at Quebec has been announced. The main incident is an official reception of the incoming Governor-General at King's Wharf, Quebec City, by the members of the Dominion Cabinet and other state dignitaries. The party will proceed from the wharf to the Quebec Legislative Assembly where the ceremony of the swearing in will be held along strictly official lines, without presentation of addresses or speeches.

Following the official ceremony, Baron Byng will be entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac by the Cabinet Ministers. In the evening Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will give an official dinner at Government House.

Oil Strike West of Peace River

Edmonton, Alta., July 17.—Considerable excitement was caused in the city Saturday by the report of an oil strike at Pouce Coupe, where the Imperial Oil Company and other big interests have been operating. Pouce Coupe is located about one hundred miles west of Peace River. The message received by the Canadian Press correspondent says that the Imperial Oil drill number one encountered a gas flow of sufficient pressure to operate the outfit several days ago, and Saturday morning oil mixture appeared at a depth of 180 feet.

DROUGHT AT END IN ENGLAND

Crowds Watch Rainfall, An Unusual Sight in London.

A despatch from London says:—After months of a three drought, which scorched grass lands and caused the burning of many acres of furze woods throughout Great Britain, rain fell in various parts of the country and London on Thursday afternoon. The unusual sight was watched by crowds in the city and in the west end. After recovering from their surprise, numbers of persons rushed indoors to spread the news, which brought out other eager watchers.

The heaviest fall occurred in the south of England and Wales where a steady three-hour downpour came just in time to save some of the crops.

SINN FEINERS MUTINY IN PRISON

Ninety Men Brought from Ireland Refuse to Work in England.

Plymouth, Eng., July 17.—Ninety Sinn Fein prisoners recently brought from Ireland to Princetown Prison, near Plymouth, mutinied Saturday.

When the men were paraded Saturday morning they refused to go to work, despite the persuasions of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the prison. They finally had to be forced back to their cells by the large staff of warders.

Another slight disturbance occurred in the prison to-day, but no details have been given out.

TWENTY MILLIONS STARVING IN PARCHED CENTRAL RUSSIA

Prolonged Heat and Drought Have Dried Up Streams and Vegetation—People Are Fleeing in All Directions to Escape Certain Death from Famine.

Berlin, July 17.—More than 20,000,000 people, seeking to escape death by starvation, are fleeing from Central Russia in all directions, according to reports received in Russia emigrant circles here.

The advance wave of the hunger-tortured refugees is reported to have reached Petrograd and Moscow, intensifying the already bad situation in those cities.

Reports received here are to the effect that the heat and drought have been so intense and prolonged that great cracks have appeared in the earth, trees are leafless, and wells and streams are dried up.

Almost all of the cattle are said to have been slaughtered for food to prevent their death by starvation. The residents are declared to be existing on roots, bark, moss and the bark of trees. In many places whole villages, seeing certain death by starvation staring them in the face, have packed what they could carry with them and are wandering all over the country, north, east or south, in the hope of reaching some place where they can get food.

The vast majority of the refugees are moving in an easterly direction towards the Kirghiz country in Turkestan, Siberia, with a smaller army headed toward the Southern Governments and the Kuban region.

A plague of locusts is adding to the famine, according to a despatch received here from Moscow. A swarm of the insects have greatly damaged crops in the Kuban and Black Sea Governments, where special staffs have been organized and part of the army mobilized to destroy the pests.

In Turkestan heavy rains have destroyed the irrigation works, interrupting rail communication. The Government has appealed to Moscow for aid.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.86½; No. 2 Northern, $1.83½; No. 3 Northern, $1.80½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 48c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 82¼c; No. 4 CW, 78½c; rejected, 75¼c; feed, 72¼c.

All the above in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, 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.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $10.50; second pats., $10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$7.40, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight bags included; bran, per ton, $23 to $25; shorts, per ton, $23 to $27; good feed flour, $1.60 to $1.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $19; mixed, $8 to $10; straw, car lots, per ton, $10.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 24½ to 25c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34½ to 35½c; new Stilton, 26½ to 27c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 33c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 39 to 41c; cooking, 24 to 26c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 38 to 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., $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—Old, 60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb., Ontario comb honey, 21 to 22c per lb.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 58 to 62c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; 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, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 15¾ to 16¼c. Shortening, tierces, 12¾ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13¼ to 13¾c; prints, 16 to 16½c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.25 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.75 to $7.25; do, med., $5.25 to $6.75; do, com., $3.75 to $5.25; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, med., $5.75 to $7.25; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do, med., $3 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $45 to $65; springers, $55 to $75; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $8.50; do, com., $4 to $6.50; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; do, spring, $10.50 to $11; 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, 11; do, country points, $10; do, f.o.b., $10.25.

Montreal.

Oats—CW, No. 2, 64½c; CW, No. 3, 64½ to 65c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—bag, 90 lbs., $3 to $3.05. Bran—$25 to $27. Shorts—$26 to $28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $30. Cheese, finest easterns, 22 to 23¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 41¼ to 42c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

Good veal, $7; med., $3.50 to $6; grass, $2 to $2.50. Ewes, $2 to $4; lambs, good, $8.50 to $9.50; common, $6 to $8. Hogs, sows and heavies $6.50 to $7.50.

Atlantic Hero Killed

Harry G. Hawker, the first aviator to essay a flight across the Atlantic in an aeroplane, in May, 1919, was killed while flying over Hendon Field, England.

DeValera Insists on Self-Determination

London, July 17.—Eamon de Valera, Irish leader, to-day issued the following statement in reply to reports appearing in London newspapers:

"The Press gives the impression that I have been making certain compromising demands. I have made no demands but one, the only one I am entitled to make—that self-determination of the Irish nation be recognized."

Greek Offensive Developing in Four Directions

Constantinople, July 17.—The development of the Greek offensive in Asia Minor in four directions is reported:

The forces of Mustapha Kemal are said to be retreating over the whole front, but are defending their ground spiritedly and are keeping contact with the enemy.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS CANADA'S SHARE OF REPARATIONS

A despatch from London says:—Canada's share of the reparations which Germany is to pay the British Empire has been fixed by the Prime Ministers' conference at $300,000,000. Under the decision of the Supreme Allied Council, the total German reparations bill is placed at 6,500,000,000 pounds, or roughly speaking, thirty billion dollars. Of this gigantic sum, the British Empire is allotted 22 per cent., and under the decision reached on Friday, Canada is to receive 4.5 per cent. of the British total. This works out at about $300,000,000, or in other words, it represents about one-eighth of the Canadian National debt.

Whether Germany will be able to pay the whole or any substantial part of this and if so when, is a different matter. Sir Robert Horne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took part in the negotiations which resulted in Canada receiving a share as announced, is understood to be hopeful that the Germans are and will be in a position to pay a considerable amount, but on the other hand, a great many financial authorities hold the view that the collection of any substantial sum will be difficult if not impossible.

The division of the British share is made on the basis of casualties, pensions, expenditure and the loss of shipping by the various portions of the Empire.

University Expansion.

Tenders for a new Anatomy Building for the University of Toronto will be advertised within a few days. This is the building stipulated by the Rockefeller Foundation as a condition necessary for the granting of the endowment of one million dollars for research in Medicine in the Provincial University. During the recent session of the Legislature there was a good deal of doubt whether the million dollar endowment could be secured, but, recognizing the need for every dollar that can be obtained for the University, the Government gave its promise that the Anatomy Building would at once be proceeded with. On the strength of this promise, the Rockefeller foundation has forwarded the first quarter's instalment of the annual interest of $50,000.

This money is to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and for this purpose only. With this additional income, and a new building which has been urgently needed for years, the University of Toronto will be better equipped to produce the best physicians and surgeons that can be had. Because it is a question of the lives of the people of the country no legitimate expense can be spared in providing for medical education.

This Rockefeller endowment puts the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University on a satisfactory basis, but other faculties and departments are still struggling to do their work on a totally inadequate revenue. If, at the next session of the Legislature, the Ontario Government adopts the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, the present deplorable condition of affairs can be remedied and the University of Toronto will be in a position to serve the Province as it should and as it is anxious to do. The present necessity for standing still as far as new developments are concerned is injurious both to the University and to the Province.

Your kindest friend is the alert enemy who keeps you anxious to make no mistakes.

GLACIERS MELTING IN INTENSE HEAT

At Height of 6,000 Feet in Alps Temperature is 92.

A despatch from Zermatt, Switzerland, says:—Even here, at a height of more than 6,000 feet, the temperature for the past three days has been 92 in the shade. No such heat has been known here for 40 years. Although there was remarkably little snow last winter, the glaciers are melting so rapidly that the mountain torrents are now swollen. The drought here has continued with scarcely a break for five months, and the Alpine pastures, except where they are irrigated by streams, are brown and parched.

The poor peasants who, in former years, contrived to eke out a livelihood from their patches of cultivable land, interspersed between the rocks, fear that they will not get enough hay to bring their cattle through the winter.

Despite the scorching days, however, the nights here are cold, and visitors who have brought furs are glad to wear them in the evenings. The water supply here is plentiful, owing to the melting of the glaciers, but in some swiss towns the authorities are rationing it.

Railway Commissions Fix Freight Rates

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Railway Commissioners announces that in accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States, from July 15 to July 31, inclusive, will be 14 per cent., and the rate of surcharge of the said traffic will be eight per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on 14 per cent. exchange.

The man who spends much time in getting even has that much less time to spend in getting ahead.

LLOYD GEORGE AND DE VALERA CONFER IN LONDON

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera parleyed for two and a half hours in Downing Street Thursday afternoon. As a result of their preliminary conference the drive for peace between England and Ireland will be intensified.

It is stated by reliable sources that definite proposals were debated at the meeting which cannot be committed to concrete form by Lloyd George until he has again consulted with Sir James Craig.

The talk between the two leaders was conducted behind rigidly closed doors, while 5,000 Irishmen and women massed in Whitehall, sang Republican and old Irish songs. The crowd gave de Valera a tremendous reception when he arrived in a limousine with Commandant Barton and Arthur O'Brien.

In the small room adjoining the Premier's study, the couple talked without being interrupted. Then, mainly because the Premier had to attend an important banquet Thursday night, they adjourned until Friday. After the meeting both parties agreed to hand the press the following statement:

"Lloyd George and de Valera met as arranged at 4.30 Thursday afternoon at 10 Downing Street. They were alone and the conversation lasted until after 7 p.m. A free exchange of views took place and relative positions were defined. The conversations will be resumed on Friday at 11.30 a.m."

Amid cheers and the waving of Sinn Fein flags, de Valera then drove to his headquarters at the Grosvenor Hotel, where he conferred with Griffiths and Stack.

A later despatch from London says:—Two more important conferences were held on Friday in the effort of Mr. Lloyd George and the leaders of Southern and Northern Ireland to lay the foundation of a meeting of the leaders of the two countries to endeavor to reach a solution of the Irish problem.

The first conference was between Mr. Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and the second between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster. No official information as to the results attained by the conferences was issued, but it may be said that the preliminary negotiations are shaping better than any one could have dared to hope a week ago. No hitch thus far has occurred.

WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN BELFAST

Two Officers Are Wounded While Answering Riot Call.

A despatch from London says:—While Lloyd George and de Valera were thrashing out peace matters on Thursday in London, the Ulsterites and Sinn Feiners reopened hostilities in Northern Ireland. They began a pitched battle at Belfast, which became more and more serious as the day wore on.

Margaret Walsh, a young girl, who was wounded in the head, died at six o'clock on Thursday night. District Inspector McConnell and Sergt. Taylor were wounded while answering a riot call in the Short Strand district. The firing in York Street continued for three hours. Tram cars were attacked and alleged Sinn Feiners were dragged from the cars and beaten. Women and children in the east end aided the men in piling stones and loading revolvers, urging the men to "go for the enemy."

Military assistance was called for, but all efforts to quell the disturbances were unsuccessful, despite the fact that motor cars were brought into use.

Outside of Belfast, Ireland is quiet.

Just before 10 o'clock the rioting had spread to the heart of the city, a fierce battle occurring in Royal Avenue and abutting streets. The police fired into the crowds. It is reported that one military officer was shot dead. William Grant, Unionist M.P. from North Belfast, was shot in the chest during the rioting.

The rioting ceased like magic when the curfew rang at 10 o'clock.

30,000 BRITISH ARMY HORSES TO BE KILLED

Too Expensive to Transport Them from Mesopotamia to England.

A despatch from London says:—Horse lovers throughout the country have been shocked by Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons that 30,000 army horses in Mesopotamia are to be killed, because it is too expensive to bring them home. It is explained that they are mainly draught horses for which there is no local use, and that they had been imported at great expense. The recent sale of 4,000 horses in India for the difficulties and cost of transportation there are said to be prohibitive.

Shipping men say it costs $150 to bring a horse from India to England, not counting the losses.

The War Office view is that it is better for the horses to be killed mercifully and scientifically than to be left in the hands of natives who will take care of them properly. One would suggest turning them loose in the desert.

COTTON CROP TOTALS 19,295,000 BALES

United States Produces 13,360,000 Bales—Egypt 1,251,000.

A despatch from Washington says:—The world cotton crop for the year 1920-21 is placed at 19,295,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, or 19,500,000 pounds net by the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates Department of Agriculture, based its calculation on the last information available. The Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department, places the world production of commercial cotton at 19,830,000 bales of 500 pounds net, exclusive of linters.

The Department of Agriculture figures were made up as follows: United States, 13,366,000; India, 2,376,000; Egypt, 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; Brazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000, and all other countries, 400,000.

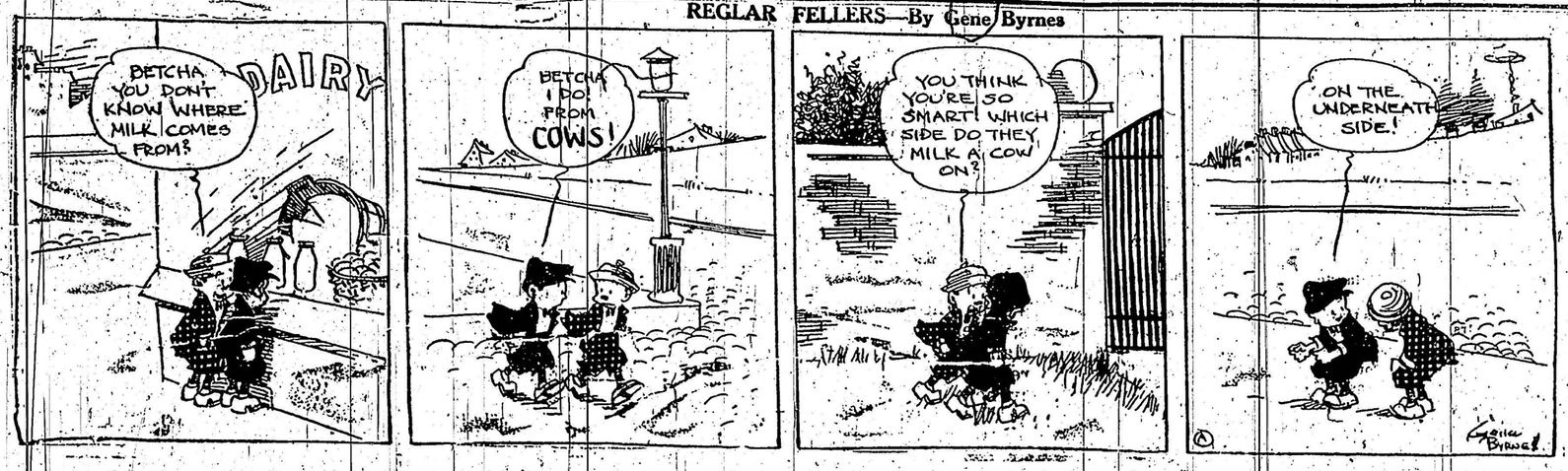
Beaver Industry Becomes a Monopoly

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The discovery that a highly organized smuggling "ring" is in existence, dealing in beaver skins caught in this province, has led to a drastic order-in-Council at Victoria, whereby the beaver industry is practically made a Government monopoly, and any persons found illegally in possession of beaver skins will be liable to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

15 Per Cent. Duty on Hides Entering U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—Hides—raw, green and pickled—were thrown off the Fordney tariff free list on Friday by the House, which voted, 52 to 97, to impose an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent., to be followed by another amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes. Eight Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, which framed the bill, voted for free hides.

Every animal kept by man, except the cat, is taxed in Austria.

More than $250,000,000 was spent on newspaper advertisements in the United States last year.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes