APPALLING DISORDERS IN BELFAST EXCEED ALL PREVIOUS HORRORS

Rebels Use Bombs — Ambulances Summoned Thirteen Times Within Five Hours—Military Obliged to Resort to Bayonet Charges to Dispel Mobs.

A despatch from London says:—The hottest battle between the military and Sinn Fein gunmen since the Belfast turmoil began occurred on Thursday morning in the Roman Catholic areas between Grosvenor Road and Falls Road. The Evening Standard's Belfast correspondent says:

"Appalling disorders have occurred here, the like of which this city of horrors has never experienced before. Between seven o'clock and noon ambulances were summoned thirteen times. The streets were raked with machine gun fire; the rebels, in turn, bombed several places; two whole blocks of houses were set on fire, and while the firemen fought the flames, the battle waged in the streets all round.

"Nine civilians were carried out dead from this inferno, two of them women. Many were killed in houses, into which the rival factions pursued them in fury. The bodies were rescued only in time to prevent cremation.

"Bayonet charges by the military were necessary to dispel the mobs which gathered to join in the battle. The gunmen retreated to the Grosvenor Road area, where a fresh battle broke out, involving Lesson Street, Norfolk Street, Grosvenor Place, McDonnell Street and other thoroughfares. The Crown forces had a difficult task in suppressing the gunmen. Their concentrated fire reduced the gunmen to silence for a while, but later the rebels mounted a machine gun and swept the streets, causing men, women and children to fly for their lives."

More than thirty houses were burned in the Milfield and Peter's Hill area of Belfast on Thursday. Only the skeleton walls of 13 houses in Boyd Street remain. All the 14 houses on Peter's Place were destroyed, while dwellings on California Street and Woodford Street were damaged by fire and looted.

On Thursday a public house in Peter's Hill was burned. Heavy firing occurred near the Stanhope Street area, after which the police made extensive raids for arms.

The barracks of the special constables at Crossmaglen and Jackson House, two miles inside the Louth-Armagh border, were attacked by parties of armed men. Heavy rifle firing ensued for half an hour, after which the attacking party withdrew, apparently without casualties.

The British destroyer Warwick held up a steamer from Moville to Londonderry in Lough Foyle, off the Northern county Londonderry coast. The destroyer put police on board the steamer. They searched the passengers, but made no arrests.

ASKED TO MEDIATE IN IRISH AFFAIRS

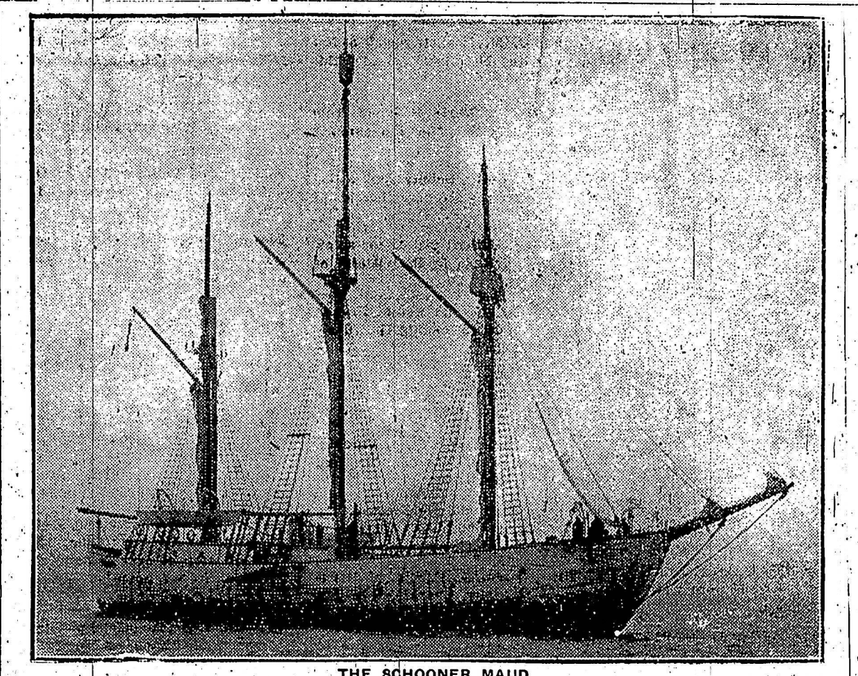
Earl of Balfour Appointed by British Cabinet to Unravel Entire Situation.

A despatch from London says:—The new Earl of Balfour has been asked by the British Cabinet to act as mediator to try and unravel the entire situation both as regards Southern Ireland and the border situation in the north.

In the meantime Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has given the Cabinet his views of the state of affairs in Ulster. Although he now has 10,000 British troops apart from his "Ulster volunteers" and special constabulary, he complains that his control of the situation is insufficient and he wants a free hand to use the troops as he pleases.

He also put forward an explanation as to why the Ulster Government is unable to maintain law and order in Belfast, but he apparently failed to impress the Cabinet, which finally consented to the use of British troops for the sake of the defence of Ulster, but refused to allow him to use them for operations across the border.

Among certain African tribes brides can be purchased on the instalment system.



THE SCHOONER MAUD

Capt. Raold Amundsen's exploration ship ready for a journey to the frozen north. Carrying food and other equipment to last for seven years, the vessel left Seattle, Washington, recently. The party on the trip will be in constant communication with the rest of the world by means of a powerful radio set by which they will report their progress.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—With a cargo of 40,000 bushels of Island potatoes the steamer Canadian Coaster left here for Havana. Last fall shipments to the island of 75,000 bushels were made to the same port and the present consignment is one of the largest single shipments made from this province.

Annapolis, N.S.—Announcement has been made that F. D. J. Barnjum has expressed his willingness to purchase a few small timber lots containing a good growth of pine or spruce trees, in different parts of Nova Scotia, either on the main highways or bordering on the line of a railway, for the purpose of saving and perpetuating some of the present forest tree growth. These lots are eventually to serve as picnic grounds or forest parks.

St. John, N.B.—Efforts are being made to secure the use of the powerful wireless plant at Newcastle, which never has been used since it was erected 10 years ago for the purpose of establishing a broadcasting station for wireless telephony. Only the most powerful receiving sets can be depended upon to secure satisfactory results from the stations in the United States and the St. John Commercial Club is undertaking to promote the establishment of the station in this province.

Quebec, Que.—A party of thirty-seven Swedes arrived here on board the new Canadian Pacific steamer "Montrose." They are proceeding west to Sedgewick, Alberta, where they will engage in farming. This party forms the vanguard of a large influx which is expected from the Scandinavian countries this year.

Toronto, Ont.—A report from London states that the first party of the ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, numbering 20, will leave at the end of the month for Toronto, under the auspices of the Ontario Government, which has undertaken to find work on farms for them. All the men are single. The British Government is commuting a sufficient portion of the men's pensions to give them passage money and something in hand.

Winnipeg, Man.—With the object of producing high-class seed grain in carlot quantities for sale to outside points, 45 farmers in the Birtle district have organized a seed centre, according to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture. It is proposed to instal cleaning machinery, standardize the grain and sell it to Manitoba wheat producers or through country agents in Minnesota and the Dakotas where Manitoba seed is in steady demand.

Regina, Sask.—The total number of big game animals killed last year in the Province of Saskatchewan was only 927 as compared with 2,200 in 1920. Last year there were but 409 moose captured as against 1,200 the previous year. The season for prairie chicken this year will be for a month instead of the customary two weeks, and the shooting of partridge, prohibited for many years, will be allowed. Beavers, too, are becoming so plentiful in the northern part of the province that the council at Dundurn has declared an open season on the animals.

Edmonton, Alta.—As a result of the radio-phone popularity which has swept the length and breadth of the province, three new radio companies have been organized and have become incorporated under the joint stock companies act.

Victoria, B.C.—Headed by a group of Chinese of British nationality, mainly of the younger set, a Chinese flying school is to be opened in Esquimalt. The first machine, a Cross-Curtiss, with pontoons, was ready for service on May 25. The object of the flying school which will follow one in operation in Kamloops for the last two years, is to train pilots for aviation, so these men when trained may return to China to carry on the flying services of that land.

Fix Maximum Price For Bituminous Coal

A despatch from Washington says:—Establishment of a maximum price of $3.50 a ton for bituminous coal at the mines in 80 per cent. of the present production fields for the duration of the strike was announced on Thursday night by Secretary Hoover.

The maximum price, he explained, applies solely to soft coal.

Sir Douglas Hazen

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, when speaking at the University of New Brunswick Club, voiced the opinion that the Province wants a University of its own, and opposed the establishment of one central university at Halifax for the Maritime Provinces under the Carnegie fund.

Strange Cattle Foods.

It begins to look as though Canadian cattle are going to have a more varied and extraordinary diet in the years to come than any other cows in the world. The Council of Scientific Research at Ottawa, announces that an excellent cattle feed can be manufactured from sawdust. A good deal of the waste of the British Columbia saw-mills will doubtless be utilized in that way in future. It also states that a plant was recently established in Canso where food for cows is being manufactured from fish waste. As the losses by waste in the Nova Scotian fisheries amount to a staggering figure every year, similar enterprises will doubtless spring up in other towns besides Canso.

The production of cinema films is now the third largest industry in Germany.

EXCHANGE ADVANCES ON U.S. MARKET

Provisional Moratorium to Germany Caused British Securities to Soar.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Reparations Commission have fully approved the German reply to its ultimatum and definitely decided to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922. The text of the Commission's letter to Chancelor Wirth and also its decisions were issued after the Commission had framed them at a session lasting many hours. The decision was unanimous, the French delegate joining in it, despite the report of opposition from a section of the Chamber, which caused deep concern in commission circles during the day.

A despatch from New York says:—The granting of a one-year provisional moratorium to Germany by her former enemies was followed by a series of interesting movements in the local foreign exchange market on Thursday. Remittances on London rose to the highest quotations in three years, demand sterling selling at $4.45¾, with cables a fraction over $4.46 and a corresponding gain in sixty-day bills.

The German rate also improved, marks rising to the equivalent of 100 for 38 cents, as against the recent low quotation of 100 for 32 cents.

Strength of British exchange, according to well-informed brokers, seemed to be predicted on the belief that the moratorium would be followed by a large German loan and resultant re-establishment of large credits by that country in London, more or less to the disadvantage of France and other Continental centres.

True Economy in Education.

Renewed interest in Ontario's Provincial University and its needs has been aroused by the publication of a series of bulletins issued by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. One of these bulletins refers to questions asked by some who are interested in the University as to why the expenditure for maintenance should be so much greater than it was seventeen years ago, before the reorganization which took place in 1906. In reply to these inquiries it is pointed out that, for some years previous to 1906, the Provincial University was, admittedly, starved. It was literally in a dying condition. To remedy this state of affairs the Royal Commission of that year recommended greatly enlarged government support and this was forthcoming. Then the Provincial University began to expand and to offer the type of education demanded by intelligent people. To compare maintenance expenditures of seventeen years ago with those of the present year is like comparing the food cost of a delicate, starving child with that of a vigorous, full-grown man. The University of Toronto is managed, the Bulletins state, with the most careful economy consistent with efficiency; no dollar is wasted. The British Government received an adverse vote in the House of Commons recently because the majority of the members apparently thought that the attempt to effect so-called economies in education was ill-advised. The feeling of the people of Canada, like that of the people of Great Britain, may perhaps be most concisely expressed in the following sentence from the "Montreal Gazette": "Economy at all times is requisite, it is admitted; but a failure to secure the best and most progressive system of education for a country is not economy in any sense of the word, but rather a peculiarly reprehensible form of extravagance."

General Advance by Central China Leader

A despatch from Tientsin says:—General Wu Pei-Fu, using the Chinese Eastern Railway, has instituted a general advance against the forces of General Chang Tao-Lin, whom he recently drove out of Pekin into Manchuria. General Wu's objective is Shanhailkwan, at the southern tip of Manchuria, on the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Feeling against Chang Tso-Lin is said to be spreading in Manchuria. The entire line of the Chinese Eastern Railway is reported in the hands of supporters of Wu Pei-Fu.

MINE CANADA FOR PREHISTORIC MONSTER

Chicago Scientists to Search for Remains of Extinct Lizard.

A despatch from Chicago says:—A party of Chicagoans left on Thursday night for an exploration trip in Canada to search for the remains of "the terrible lizard," a beast of monstrous size, equipped with huge armor plates of bone and horns. The expedition is being sent out by the Field Museum.

No museum in the country has yet acquired an entire skeleton of one of these prehistoric monsters, but the expedition from the Field Museum, headed by E. S. Riggs, Assistant Curator, hopes to return with a complete specimen.

Hunting for dinosaurs is very much like prospecting for minerals, according to J. B. Abbott, one of the party.

Fragments of bone are found in a wash which comes from some distance. These are traced back to the mother rock and digging is began there.

Do you know what country has the largest unexplored area? Africa? You're wrong; it's South America.

The civilized people of the world use, on an average, over three million matches every minute.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.42½; No. 2 Northern, $1.37½; No. 3 Northern, $1.29.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60¾; No. 3 CW, 57¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 57¾c; No. 1 feed, 55¾c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 76½c; No. 3 yellow, 75½c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.40 to $1.45, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st. pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 15 to 15½c; twins, 15½ to 16c; triplets, 17 to 17½c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 19c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 20 to 24c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 35c; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 32c; cooking, 18 to 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 26c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb. 20c.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 15 to 16c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, $1.15; Delawares, $1.15 to $1.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 50 to 52c; smoked rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 32 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 35 to 36c; backs, boneless, 36 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17 to $19; clear bellies, $21 to $23; light-weight rolls in bbls., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $9; butcher steers, choice, $8.50 to $8.75; do, good, $7.50 to $7.75; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com. $6 to $6.50; butcher heifers, $7.75 to $8.50; do, med., $6.75 to $7.25; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, med., $5.50 to $6; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $7 to $7.50; do, fair, $6 to $7; stockers, good $5.50 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90; calves, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do, med., $6 to $7.25; do, com., $4 to $5; spring lambs, $10 to $15; sheep, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3.50 to $4; yearlings, choice, $12 to $13; do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14 to $14.25; do, f.o.b., $13.25 to $13.50; do, country points, $13 to $13.25.

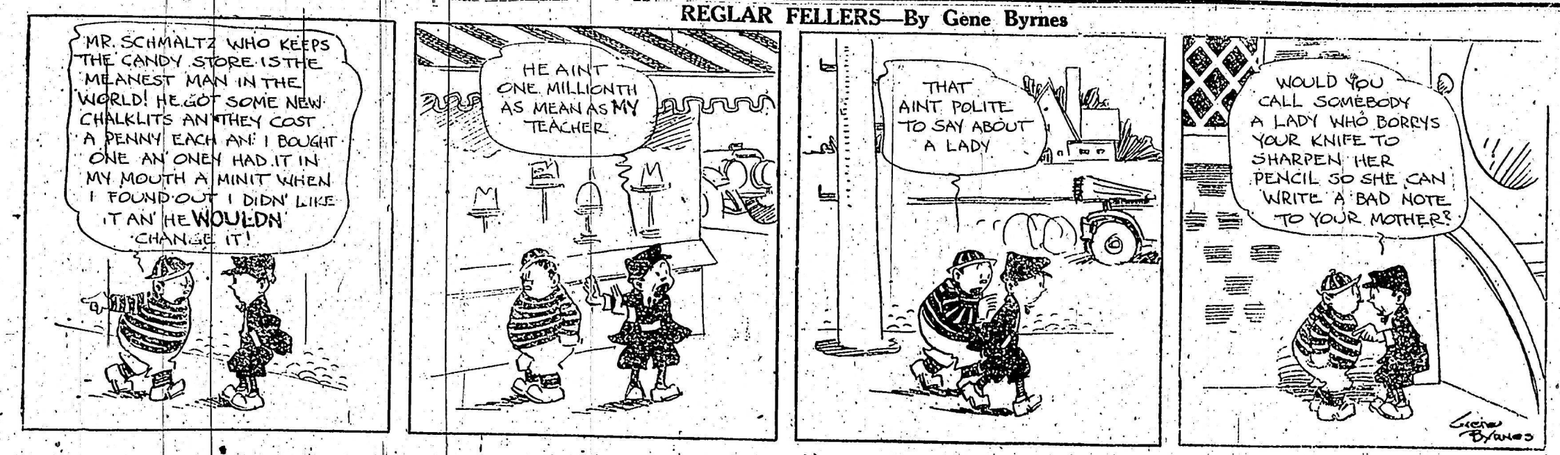
Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 66½ to 67c; do, No. 3, 62½ to 63c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $8. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese, finest Eastern, 12¾ to 13 7-16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29¾ to 30¼c. Eggs, selected, 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 85c.

Good veal calves, $7 to $7.50; choice lots, $8; light inferior calves, $5.50 up; sheep and yearling lambs, mixed med. quality, $6.50; spring lambs, 13 to 15c per pound. light cull sheep, $4 up; hogs, selects, $15; mixed lots, $14.50 and up; thick, smooth, corn-fed, $14; sows $10 to $11.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Street Level.

When we speak of the man in the street, the term need not convey reproach. He may be nearer right, as he is certainly nearer the earth, than the man in the tower. We measure earth's mountains from the sea level. The mountains rise above the sea, and their foreheads are clasped by the skies; but the sea has its own appalling austerity, its own lonely magnificence and its own spacious nobleness.

Street level, like sea level, gives us a standard. We cannot be flying or climbing always. We cannot stand on the summit of the mount of vision forever. We must descend to our earth-bound brethren, to make what we have seen count for them and help them. It is for us, if we can, to give them aid to reach those heights from which we descried "a far country with a goodly heritage." We must come home and tell the view. We may resemble like the spoiled child who comes back from a glittering party in a fit of the sulks to his own house, where all is plain and ordinary and of everyday, refusing to tell parents or less fortunate brothers and sisters anything about the food they he had enjoyed.

Let him who thinks he has seen any higher or reached any further heavenward scan the rest of us from it down to street level; not to drag it, but to rise us by means of it.

The older one grows the more one is impressed by the high average of goodness, the right mind and the common sense of the majority. Sin is spectacular and on parade, and it easily can be seen, like rain, spots on the sidewalk. Goodness often bides at home demurely; but because it is sequestered it is not therefore non-existent. The best people there are are amongst them. You must find, as I find them, their men.

So the forgotten millions, and their name is legion, in the dust like the flowers once laid by the hand of one who loved. But the good they did between the days they came and when they went! Indeed! They were part of the living world, active even in the street. They were faithful voices to the crowd that was superficially high-brow, to convince of a reality. They made just where they were, a place, a home, a place where they were, and where they were, and where they were, and