

FRANCE STATES ATTITUDE ON QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

Paris, July 2.—The settlement of the inter-allied debts must be made the object of a special arrangement between all the powers concerned. While France has no desire to repudiate her own obligations the present is no time for her to fulfill them. In any case they cannot be separated from the problem of German reparations. Those are the main points that the French Government emphasized in the instructions to Jean Parmentier, who left yesterday for New York at the head of a mission to discuss the matter with the United States War Debt Commission. Up to a certain point France is shaping her attitude to that of Britain, and Parmentier's instructions have been communicated to London. France sees with obvious regret that the United States is not ready to accept her view that the cancellation of inter-allied debts must eventually come. Meanwhile, M. Parmentier hopes to demonstrate to the United States Commission how hopeless it is to expect France to consent

to reduction of the German reparation debt while the United States and Britain continue to demand payment of the French debts. Figures are given out here to show that if France were to execute the plan of Congress for payment of debts, interest and capital in 25 years she would have to disburse annually the equivalent of 1,500,000 gold marks more than she could receive from Germany, provided the latter loyally executed the terms of May 5, 1921. In other words, the whole reparation indemnity would be swallowed up by the French debt and France would then be left alone to bear the cost of restoring her ruined provinces.

A commission entrusted with the task of deciding what public works shall be undertaken first with the aid of German labor and material in part payment of the reparation debt is about to submit its report to the Government. After the scheme has been approved by the Cabinet, it will be sent to the Reparations Commission, which will transmit it to Germany.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HAVE 244 MEMBERS

After Redistribution Ontario Will Have 81 Representatives at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There will be 244 members in the House of Commons after the next redistribution, according to the revised population figures for Canada, which have been given out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of nine members over the present House.

The distribution of the members among the provinces in the present House and after redistribution will compare as follows on the basis of these figures:

| Province | New House | Present House |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Quebec | 65 | 65 |
| Nova Scotia | 14 | 16 |
| New Brunswick | 11 | 11 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 | 4 |
| Ontario | 81 | 82 |
| Manitoba | 17 | 15 |
| Saskatchewan | 21 | 16 |
| Alberta | 16 | 12 |
| British Columbia | 14 | 13 |
| Yukon | 1 | 1 |

The chief increases in membership are, as were expected, in the Prairie Provinces, which will send eleven more members to Parliament after redistribution than they do now. The decreases are in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The province which gets the largest increases is Saskatchewan, with five; while Alberta is a close second, with four.

It is not certain whether the Yukon will retain its separate representation after redistribution. That territory was first given a member by Act of Parliament in 1902. At that time there was a population of 27,219 in the territory, but at present it is only 4,157.

Large Shipment of Canadian Cars to Britain

A despatch from London says:—The statement that 85 per cent. of the firm's cars imported into England were completely manufactured in Canada, was made by the managing director of General Motors Limited, in opening the company's new plant at Hendon. Over three hundred Canadian-built cars were shipped to London last week by one firm alone, despite the twenty-two per cent. tariff.

Ten World Leaders Slain During the Last 16 Months

A number of statesmen and political leaders have been assassinated recently. The list includes:

- Foreign Minister Rathenau, Germany, June 24, 1922.
- Field Marshal Wilson, England, June 22, 1922.
- Lazono, Spanish party leader, March, 1922.
- Rituvuuri, Minister of Interior, Finland, February, 1922.
- Premier Hara, Japan, November, 1921.
- Alexander Dmitroff, Russia, October, 1921.
- Premier Granjo, Portugal, and M. dos Santos, founder of the republic, October, 1921.
- Erzberger, ex-Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Germany, August, 1921.
- Premier Dato, Spain, March, 1921.
- Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, Turkey, March, 1921.

A New University Building.

It will be welcome news to the alumni of University College to learn that the Government of Ontario has provided money for the erection of an Administration Building for the University of Toronto and that the plans have already been drawn. For many years graduates of University College and students in attendance there have felt very strongly that the historic old college was not receiving "a square deal." Its classrooms have been altogether too few and too small in proportion to the number and the size of the classes taking instruction there. The college has been submerged in the provincial university and has not had any opportunity for the development of that corporate life which is characteristic of the other three arts colleges, Victoria, Trinity, and St. Michael's. Even the name University College, has fallen somewhat into disuse because its building has been known as the Main Building of the university. The new building, which is now under way, is to be erected at the rear of Convocation Hall. It will provide offices for the President, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Superintendent of Buildings, and the Director of University Extension. The removal of these offices from University College will set free several rooms for classroom instruction and will restore to University College the distinct identity which has been dormant for many years.

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

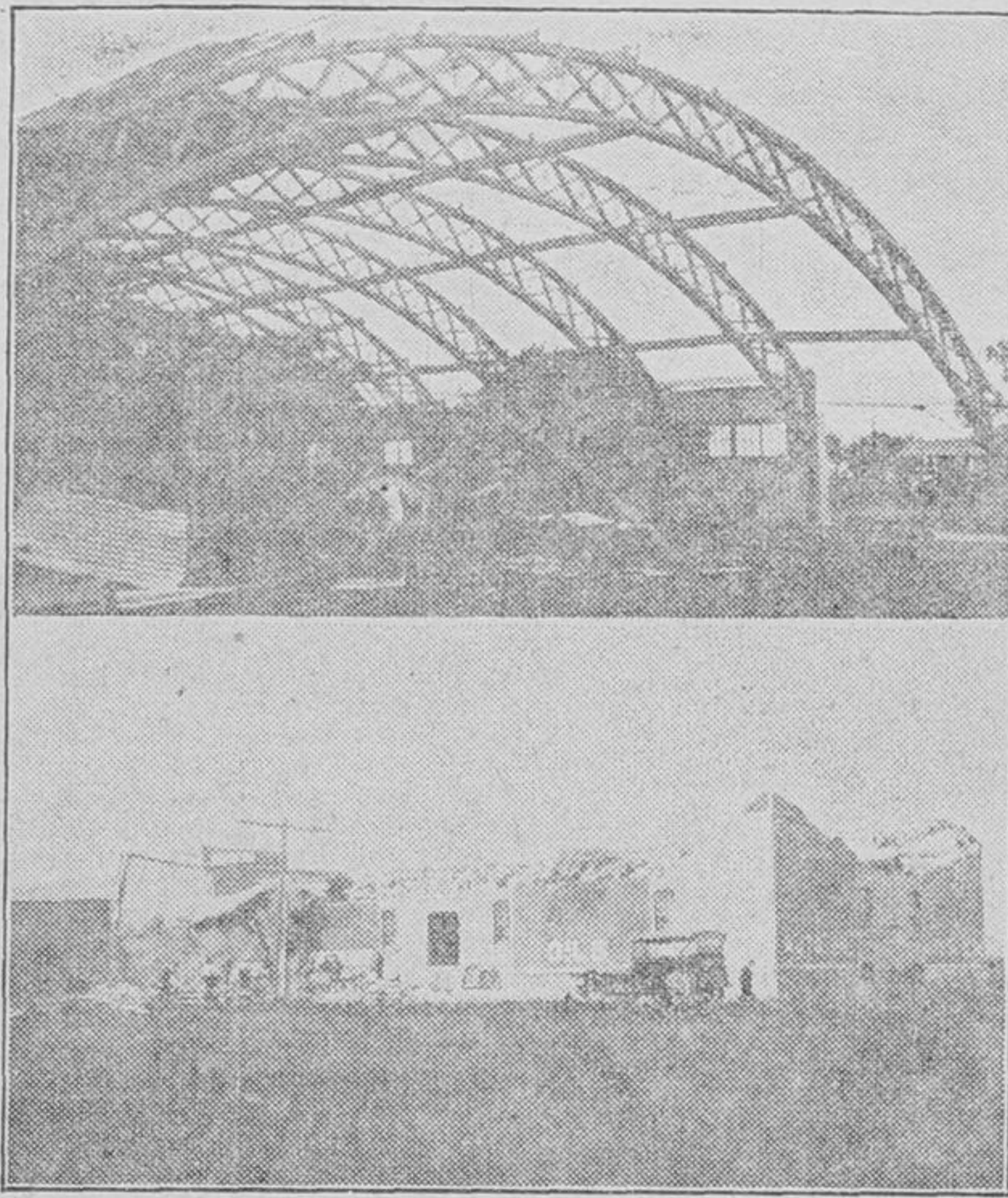
FREE STATE FORCES BRINGING CIVIL WAR IN DUBLIN TO VICTORIOUS END

Surrender of Irregulars Led by Rory O'Connor Followed by Further Successes by National Troops—Over Five Hundred Prisoners Taken.

Dublin, July 2.—The National troops were victorious in the battle in Dublin to-day. Early in the evening they opened with a heavy fire and several rebel strongholds were captured, together with nearly four hundred prisoners. The irregulars in Moran's Hotel surrendered after two shells had hit the building. Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows and the other leaders of the Dissident Republican army troops surrendered the Four Courts building which had been the scene of a siege, carried out by forces of the Free State army since last Wednesday morning.

The peace efforts of Lord Mayor O'Neill and Archbishop Byrne, on a basis of the evacuation of the occupied building proved unsuccessful to-day, and as soon as this was known the Provisional authorities prepared to dislodge the rebels.

An official report detailing National successes in the provinces announces that the army operating in Kilkenny captured the Callan Barracks, which was evacuated by the insurgents before its investment was completed. The Mulvinnett and Thomastown Barracks were also occupied. "All quiet," is the significant report from Cork and Limerick.



HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE

Scenes in Winnipeg where great damage was done by the cyclone. Above is the Thistle Rink with the roof torn off and below a solid brick building that was blown to pieces.

OBLIGED TO GIVE UP MT. EVEREST ASCENT

Condition of Climbing Parties Renders Further Progress Impossible.

A despatch from London says:—Mount Everest has again baffled the best efforts of man.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Telegraph confirms previous reports that Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, head of the present expedition, has been forced to the conclusion that persistence in the effort to scale the peak would only result in useless tragedy.

General Bruce was most reluctant to abandon further attempts, but the condition in which the two last climbing parties returned, the advice of his medical officers and the certainty of worse weather conditions daily, forced him to a decision, says the writer.

Major H. T. Morshead was the worst sufferer from frost bites. O. L. Mallory and another member of the party also were badly bitten and several others less severely.

The correspondent quotes "one of the greatest authorities on the Himalayas" as saying that Bruce's "glorious failure" has proved conclusively that the summit is almost unattainable. The authoritative view in India is that if an expedition started earlier in the season it might be barely possible to reach within a thousand feet of the top, but that the last lap could only be covered by almost superhuman effort, under unprecedentedly favorable weather conditions, and by men who

faced the certainty that they would never return.

Jewish National Home Founded in Palestine

London, July 2.—The British Government's statement of policy regarding Palestine, issued to-day in the form of a White Paper, says:

"The British Government reaffirms the declaration of November, 1917, which is not susceptible of change. A Jewish national home will be founded in Palestine, and Jewish people will be in Palestine as of right, and not on sufferance.

"But his Majesty's Government has no such aim in view as that Palestine should become Jewish as England is English."

Eastern Canada Railways to Reduce Fares

A despatch from Montreal says:—At a meeting of the Canadian Passenger Association in Montreal the railways in Eastern Canada decided to authorize some reduction in fares for week-end trips from the larger centres to nearby summer resorts and country places, also for organized society excursions, pilgrimages, round-trip parties, celebrations and demonstrations, effective July 10. Particulars of these reduced fares will be in the hands of agents by July 10.

RUSSIANS AGREE TO DISCLOSE FINANCES

Moratorium May be Extended to Country's War Debts.

A despatch from The Hague says:—Cancellation of Russia's war debts on the basis of the Genoa moratorium for pre-war debts and interest was decided on in effect at the meeting of the Russians with the non-Russian sub-committee. The Russians agreed to lay bare their Budget showing extraordinary and ordinary receipts and expenditures. The decisions followed a spirited set-to between the French and the Soviet delegates, the former attempting to reopen the Genoa agreements, but Sokolnikoff, the Russian Commissar of Finance, asserted that he entered the meeting determined to wipe out Russia's war debts.

M. Alphan of France outlined the work of the sub-committee under five divisions: First, Russian Government loans; second, Provincial, railroad and public utility loans guaranteed by the Russian Government; third, similar loans not guaranteed; fourth, treasury bills; fifth, other public utilities.

M. Alphan demanded that the Russians submit details of the Budget showing financial circulation, which Litvinoff attempted to place beyond the province of the sub-committee.

M. Alphan explained the details necessary before a moratorium could be declared or other facilities for payment made possible. Litvinoff contended that a moratorium was granted at Genoa, but Alphan insisted that the Genoa decisions were not binding on The Hague Conference. The British expert, Hilton Young, then intervened, explaining that the delegates here are merely experts, and are unable to overthrow the decisions of the Governments settled at Genoa.

Litvinoff finally agreed to produce the information asked for, but demanded time to obtain the figures. It is estimated that the claims of foreigners against Russia total one hundred billion dollars.

German Police Make Round-up of Royalists

A despatch from Berlin says:—The police officially announced that the murderers of Dr. Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister, were Ernest Werner Techow, of Berlin; Fischer, alias Vogel, Saxon and Knauer, alias Koerner or Kern, of Mecklenburg.

All the men are said to be members of the Monarchist organization "Consul," and former members of the Brigade of Captain Ehrnhart, last year planned the overthrow of the Ebert Government and whose name was mentioned in connection with the assassination of Mathes Erzberger.

Canada's total population, as fixed by the sixth census, is 8,788,483. The population of Ontario stands at 2,933,662, of whom 1,226,292 live in rural districts.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.44; No. 2 Northern, \$1.40; No. 3 Northern, 127½c.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57½c; No. 3 CW, 55½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½c; No. 1 feed, 54c.
 Manitoba barley—Nominal.
 All the above, track, Bay ports.
 American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3 yellow, 76c, all rail.
 Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.
 Rye—No. 2, 95c.
 Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, 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, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside.
 Ontario, No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
 Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
 Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), \$6.30. Straights, in bulk-seaboard, \$5.65.
 Manitoba flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$7.30.
 Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21½ to 22c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, 22c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 26c; creamery prints, fresh, 40 to 41c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 28c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 51c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
 Margarine—20 to 22c.
 Eggs—No. 1, candled, 32 to 33c; select, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c.
 Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel,

\$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
 Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.
 Potatoes—Delawares, \$1.15 to \$1.40.
 Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 55 to 58c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 43c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.
 Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 16c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.
 Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$6 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, \$8 to \$8.75; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$7; do, med., \$3.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.75 to \$5.50; milkers, \$4 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$8.50 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$8 to \$7; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$3 to \$7; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$18; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.50; do, rights, \$13.50; do, heavies, \$12.50; do, sows, \$10.50.
 Montreal.
 Oats—Can. Western No. 2, 64 to 64½c; do, No. 3, 62 to 62½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.80. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran—\$25.25. Shorts—\$27.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.
 Cheese—Finest easterns, 173-18 to 183-16c. Butter—Choice creamery, 88½c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 65 to 80c.
 Calves, choice, \$6.50; med., \$4.50 up; lambs, com., \$10; choice, \$18; good light sheep, \$4; com., \$2.50 up. Hogs, select, \$15.25.



Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson Who was assassinated in London outside his own home. He was formerly Chief of the British Imperial staff and lately adviser of the Ulster Government.