

GENERAL STRIKE STOPPING ALL PRODUCTION ADVOCATED IN GERMANY

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Paralyze the Ruhr, is the word sent out from Berlin. With the French preparing the real military occupation and work at the point of the bayonet, the national unions with the consent of the Government have informed the Ruhr miners and other unions that a general strike stopping all production will receive the moral and financial support of all Germany.

The Foreign Office, which has established information bureaus throughout the Ruhr, announces that partial strikes have already begun in several Ruhr mines, chiefly those belonging to the Thyssen and Stinnes groups.

German officials in the old occupied territory are being obliged to quit their posts and are leaving the occupied Rhineland immediately. Their families are given four days to get out. Officials obliged to leave include Herr Morgen, Government representative at Cologne, and President Haeling von Lanzener, of the Wiesbaden Government's Finance Ministry. Both are accused of refusing to obey orders of the Rhineland High Commission.

The association of German industries pledged themselves at a big

meeting in Berlin this afternoon to support all Ruhr or Rhineland strikes. Furthermore, they promised to support all workers outside the occupied areas who suffer indirectly because of the strikes.

Extensive unemployment in the interior of Germany as the result of shortage of raw materials from the Ruhr is probable, so the industrialists have pledged themselves to a large undertaking. They added to it, however, by announcing they would boycott all imports from France and Belgium.

Meantime a protectorate over the Ruhr sector by the Washington Government as a compromise alternative to the present French invasion is being proposed. oBurse circles believe that such a settlement would save the Westphalian industrial area from French control. It is argued that since the German Government is confining itself to an attitude of passive resistance, the time is ripe for diplomatic counter-steps, inasmuch as the French plans, according to the German view, aspire to the organization of a gigantic Rhenish industrial monopoly, which would be bound to develop competition with the American and British industries.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.26%.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yel., 88½c; No. 3, 87c.

Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—43 to 45c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50; mixed, \$11 to \$13; clover, \$8 to \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 27c; twins, 27½c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c; dairy, 30 to 31c; cooking, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 23 to 31c; do, do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 16 to 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 14 to 21c. Hens, over 5 lbs., 23 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 19 to 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 11 to 17c. Roosters, 13 to 18c. Ducklings, over 5 lbs., 23 to 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c. Turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 38c; do, old, 18 to 23c. Geese, 15 to 21c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 36 to 37c; selects, 41 to 42c; new laid, 50; cartons, new laid, 52c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c per lb.; 5-2¼-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 90c to \$1; No. 2, 85 to 90c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90

lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$35.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 16½c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.25; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milch cows, choice, \$7 to \$9; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$13.25 to \$14.50; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10 to \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.50.

Montreal.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 91½ to 92c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 58 to 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 56c; No. 2 local white, 53 to 54c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.10; do, seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers' \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran—\$25. Shorts—\$27. Middlings—\$32. Hay—Per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 24½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 41 to 41½c. Eggs—Fresh, 45c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; strictly new-laid, 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.

Hogs, \$10.75 to \$11.25; good quality selects and butcher hogs, \$11 to \$11.25; thick fats, \$10.50.

Vancouver Astronomer Building Largest Telescope

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—The work of grinding the largest telescope in the world, which is being carried on by T. S. H. Shearman, well-known astronomer, in his Vancouver workshop, was held up by cold weather, but is now being pushed toward completion.

When the grinding of the mirror is completed it is planned to mount the glass in a wooden frame and focus it on the North Star. A photograph will be taken to test the truthness of the glass before it is shipped to Seattle, where it will be placed in an observatory.



ONTARIO HOUSE PREPARES FOR ANOTHER SESSION

The leaders of the various groups in the Ontario House of Parliament are marshalling their forces for another session. Premier Drury, leader of the Farmer-Labor group; G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservatives, and Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberals. In the picture is seen also Lieut.-Gov. Cockshutt, the popular representative of the Crown, and Sergeant-at-Arms Fred J. Glackmeyer, who has officiated at every session of the Ontario House since Confederation.

LATEST DECISION OF FRANCO-BELGIAN LEADERS INCREASES COMPLICATIONS

A despatch from Dusseldorf says:—An order of the Rhineland High Commission authorizing the allies to seize the customs receipts, take over the State forests and collect the coal tax was promulgated here and throughout the Ruhr by General Degoutte, as Military Governor of the district, at the same time as it was promulgated in the rest of the Rhineland.

In importance this is by far the greatest step the allies, or, rather, the French and Belgians, have yet taken. It alters the whole situation in the Rhineland, and departs from all the ordinary regime of administration under the Treaty of Versailles. Its application is, of course, the logical result of the decisions reached during recent weeks by the Reparations Commission in Paris, but what its effect will be is still doubtful.

One of the first reactions from the German side has been the closing of the Reichsbank branch at Mayence and the removal of all funds and securities into unoccupied territory. The Reichsbank branch building here also was closed when the news of the order became known, but it is believed that

precautions had already been taken for removing all funds, including, of course, the accumulated tax receipts.

Far from improving the situation, this latest decision has rendered it immensely more complicated. For the French there seems now no course open except to go straight ahead annexing in all but name the whole Rhine Provinces, including the Ruhr, administering justice, collecting taxes, and gradually, if not at once, substituting French, Belgian or some local money for German marks. If separation of the Rhineland from Germany is their object, then the present decision, coupled with all that has gone before, and all that seems to be intended, is a tremendous step ahead.

A despatch from Essen says:—The French authorities began seizure of German coal in earnest. On the Rhine a number of tugs hauling barges filled with coal were stopped and redirected, under French control, to Strassbourg. A prominent industrial says this will simply have the result of bringing coal movements on the Rhine to a standstill. Already, in fact, the supply of coal set to Ruhrort has fallen by 50 per cent.

GERMAN MAGNATE HIT BY RUHR MOVE

Stinnes Risks Ruin Unless He Makes Peace With France.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Hugo Stinnes has been trapped by French occupation of the Ruhr. He has taken pains to keep away from the Ruhr personally, letting the other iron masters face the French, but they have caught him financially.

He must either make his peace with the French or risk ruin, for if he cannot get coal and coke from the Ruhr for his industries, scattered from East Prussia to Southern Austria, and for his fleets, the gigantic fortune he has accumulated since the war is likely to crack.

It was all built on his ability to supply cheap coal and coke, which the French can cut off at any moment. His personal prestige is also suffering. In fact, Stinnes is down, and he will not get any help, because he has driven his competitors hard.

Fritz Thyssen, son of Stinnes' chief rival, August Thyssen, has become the hero of the hour because of his defiance of French orders. Stinnes and his sons have been absent in the present crisis.

All the other Ruhr iron masters have been conservative and concentrated their wealth in the Ruhr. But Stinnes' operations are widespread.

For the moment he can buy English coal, as he has been forced to do, but the price will make it impossible for him to continue. Stinnes' prosperity and welfare of his organization depends on cheap Ruhr coal. His expansion policy was built on Ruhr coal.

He owns 16 per cent. of the coal and 13 per cent. of the coke produced in the district. He owns, or controls, the Gelsenkirchen Mines, the German-Luxemburg Mines, the Rhine-Elbe Union and the Bochum Union,

FREE STATE TROOPS FOILED BY REBELS

Irish Train Wreckers Continue Activities Despite Government Efforts.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Free State troops in the country are wholly unable to cope with the tactics of irregular train wreckers, who are becoming increasingly active.

A Limerick-to-Tralee freight train was wrecked on Friday night, when rails were removed. All the twenty-eight cars toppled over the embankment, and the engineer and fireman were killed. The Dublin-to-Wexford passenger train was held up by armed men outside Enniscorthy, passengers and trainmen ordered out, coaches fired, and the blazing train sent down to where the rails had been removed. Here it plowed over the right of way, tying up traffic all day.

Attacks on National posts continue, but these cause less alarm than the train wrecking.

IRISH BANDIT SLAIN BY HIS OWN BROTHER

Was One of a Masked Party Who Robbed the Home of His Parents.

Belfast, Jan. 21.—The history of the civil strike in Ireland has brought forth no tragedy which for its bitter irony surpasses an incident reported from Galway.

A laborer sold a litter of pigs at the market in Portumna, receiving in payment £40. The same night his house was raided by four masked men who demanded £40 on peril of his life. Tremblingly he delivered the money and the raiders departed.

As the last man was leaving, the young son of the house seized an axe and struck him, killing him instantly, whereupon his companions fled. Removing the mask, the members of the family discovered that the dead bandit was the laborer's second son.

Open Mouth in Sleep Danger to Children

A despatch from Paris says:—Dr. Pierre Robin, head surgeon of the Children's Hospital of Paris, has found a new cause of appendicitis. He ascribes most cases to the fact that the patient, particularly if a child, sleeps with his mouth open, instead of breathing through the nose. This causes drooping of the tongue, which lets certain microbes into the body, developing tuberculosis in frail systems as well as chronic enteritis and appendicitis.

Dr. Robin has made a report to this effect to the Academy of Medicine and says the remedy is simple, consisting in the frequent examination of children's noses to keep them clear of any possible growths.

Seven Round-the-World Flights in the Spring

A despatch from London says:—Seven round-the-world flights are planned for the coming spring by aviators of four nations—Gt. Britain, United States, France and Spain.

England has four entrants, who are: Sir Keith Smith, brother of Sir Ross Smith, killed on the eve of his globe-encircling attempt, who will leave in April in a Viking amphibian; Alan Cobham, R. M. McIntosh and Norman MacMillan.

Britain's Big Engine.

Great Britain's largest locomotive, weighing 151 tons and hauling a 600-ton load at a speed of 75 miles an hour, has proved so satisfactory in tests that ten more will be built.



SCOTCH CURLERS INVADE CANADA

The Scottish Curlers who are now in Eastern Canada are receiving a warm welcome from lovers of the game wherever they go. In the picture are seen, side face, Col. Robertson-Aikman, captain of the teams, and Major Marshall, secretary.



BRITISH BRIDE FOR PRINCE ALBERT

The engagement announced by the King of his second son, Prince Albert, Duke of York, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, gives general satisfaction because of her British birth. Lady Elizabeth was one of Princess Mary's bridesmaids, and it is said that the romance began at the wedding. She is twenty-two years of age, clever, high-spirited and an accomplished hostess. Her home is Glamis Castle, famed in the story of Macbeth. The Prince is an officer in the flying corps, and was present on Beatty's ship at the Battle of Jutland.

