

BRITAIN MAY PURSUE SEPARATE POLICY TO SAVE EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

British Premier Declares That French Policy is Destroying Germany and That Occupation of the Ruhr Should Cease—Will Strive to Maintain Entente but if Necessary Will Take Separate Action—Germany Must Make Reparations to Full Extent of Her Capacity.

A despatch from London says:—The British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, made his expected statement of Government policy in regard to the Ruhr and German reparations on Thursday afternoon in a crowded House. An identical statement was read in the Lords by Marquis Curzon, but whereas, according to prearrangement, there was no discussion of the statement in the Commons, speeches were made in the Lords by Viscount Grey and Earl Birkenhead, which were, in the words of Lord Curzon, "a little irregular."

It is assumed that the French and Belgian assent had already been obtained to the general outline of the British proposals. If and when the French and Belgian assent is obtained to the text of the note which Britain will draft in reply to the German offer, the British, or, as it will then be, the allied note, will be presented to Berlin.

The next stage will be the appointment of an international expert commission to determine what amount of indemnity Germany can pay.

In contrast to such statements by his predecessors, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, which were very lengthy, Premier Baldwin's pronouncements were particularly brief, taking about 16 minutes for delivery.

The question on everybody's lips—how far the British Government's open disapproval of the French Ruhr policy and its holding aloof therefrom were to be converted into an active policy separate from France—was to a great extent unanswered. Premier Baldwin certainly moved quite perceptibly away from Mr. Bonar Law's attitude of passivism, inasmuch as he announced the Government's decision to submit to the allies a separate reply to Germany's latest offer. But he did not give the slightest indication of the nature of the proposed reply.

This was the only important point in the pronouncement, which, for the remainder, was a warning couched in the most friendly language, but plainly telling France that the British Government could not much longer remain a passive spectator to a policy which threatened the economic collapse of Germany and with it disaster to the whole of Europe.

Taken as a whole, the pronouncement seemed to be a new appeal to France to retrace her steps and come into line with all the allies in a new effort to settle the reparations problem by negotiation, instead of by military penalties. The Premier was most careful to avoid any shutting of the doors on renewed negotiations.

Notable points were the complete absence of any reference to the United States in connection with the negotiations and emphasis that Italy was with Great Britain, rather than with France.

The real meaning of Premier Baldwin's speech might be roughly paraphrased thus:

"The French are destroying Germany and the result must be chaos and war. French methods are already devastating our industry as the Germans devastated France, and the French should withdraw from the Ruhr, permit Germany to recover and pay.

"Germany has made an offer containing the germ of a settlement. We insist upon accepting their proposal to carry out the award of an impartial commission as to what they can pay. We want France to agree with us, but if she does not, we with Italy, will act notwithstanding.

"We desire most earnestly to maintain the Entente, but we cannot let European civilization fall to pieces for its sake."

Arrangements are being concluded according to report by the Alberta Government for the financing of the

extensions of railways in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, the farthest north railways in Canada.



John S. Martin
Minister of Agriculture in the New Ontario Cabinet.

FRANCE MAINTAINS DETERMINED STAND

Attitude on Ruhr Remains Unchanged Despite British Premier's Declaration.

Paris, July 15.—Premier Poincare to-day made a speech at Senlis, the tenor of which is taken as a polite refusal to budge from the position he has taken since January, in spite of British Premier Baldwin's recent declaration in the House of Commons.

Senlis was the nearest to Paris that the Germans got in their 1914 drive and was one of the first French towns to suffer wilful destruction at the hands of the enemy.

The Premier's statement here was expected to be a reply to Mr. Baldwin, but he refrained, apparently with studious care, from making any definite reference to the new British policy. However, he made it clear the French attitude remains unchanged on the following points:

First—France will not discuss reparations with Germany until Reich ceases passive resistance in the Ruhr. Paris believes this resistance would have stopped before now but for the encouragement given Berlin by the policy of other allies.

Second—France sees no reason to evacuate the Ruhr until reparations are paid.

Third—France opposes substitution



James W. Lyons
A new member of the Ontario House, who has been made Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ferguson Cabinet. His grandfather emigrated to Canada seventy years ago with four brothers. The ship in which they sailed met disaster on the voyage, and the new minister's grandfather was the sole survivor of the family to reach Canada.

of an international commission of experts for the Reparations Commission. Mr. Baldwin suggested such an international body to assess Germany's capacity to pay.

Fourth—France sticks to her determination to obtain 26,000,000 gold marks for herself, plus a sufficient sum to meet her own debts to Great Britain and the United States, unless these countries are prepared to accept the worthless German "C" bonds in place of the French obligations.

Queen of Netherlands Preserves Incognita in England

A despatch from London says:—Queen Wilhelmina is doing some outdoor painting in oil during her stay in England's beautiful lake district. But she is visiting England not as Queen of the Netherlands, but as the "Countess of Duren," and is preserving the strictest incognita.

She is accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Juliana, their daughter. En route to the north country they stopped a few moments at Victoria station, where the King and Queen of England were awaiting them.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.14½.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 49½c; No. 1 feed, 48c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.05.
Barley—Malting, 57 to 59c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 69c.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—46 to 48c.
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 \$5.00.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.85.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 21c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32½c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33½c. New Zealand old cheese, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34c; ordinary creamery prints, 32c; No. 2, 31c.

Eggs—Firsts, 29c; extras, 33c; extras in cartons, 35c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 29c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 30c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3 and 2½-lb. tins, 11 to 12½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked hams, 42 to 45c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 37 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 15¾c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 18c; Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.35 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and catters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers, springers, each, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$8 to \$10; do, med., \$6.50 to \$8; do, com., \$4.50 to \$6;

MONTREAL.
Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, 95c. Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 57 to 57½c; do, Can. West. No. 3, 55 to 55½c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 53½ to 54c; do, No. 2 local white, 52½ to 53c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.90; do, 2nds, \$6.40; do, strong bakers, \$6.20; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15. Bran, \$26. Shorts, \$29. Middlings, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$14.
Cheese, finest easterns, 17½ to 18c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30¾ to 31c. Eggs, selected, 29c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

The population of Greater Vancouver is 266,524 persons, according to the annual publication of a local directory. This is an increase of 12,777 in population during the year.



THERE were 1021 forest fires reported in Ontario last season. The vigilance of the fire rangers kept 53 per cent. of these down to a size not exceeding five acres. But yet the total area burned was over 346,000 acres—equal to a strip of forest one mile wide from Toronto to Cochrane.

Of the total number, only 52 were lightning fires. In other words, out of every 100 fires, 59 fires were due to man's carelessness and were preventable.

Accordingly, the problem of forest protection in Ontario calls for the co-operation of the whole citizenship of the Province. If reasonable care be exercised by everyone in the woods to prevent the start of fire, our forests will be safe. Railway officials, campers, prospectors, lumber firms, settlers, construction firms—all can help by being careful of fire in the woods, and by joining hands with the press, the leaders of public opinion, and the business men of Ontario, in educational propaganda to reduce forest fires.

Save Ontario's Forests

Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.



Capt. Joe. Thompson
The newly appointed Speaker of the Ontario House.