ALLIES OPPOSE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF CITIES IN RUHR DISTRICT

France Invaded Neutral Zone After Decisive Warnings That Allies Would Not Support Her Action — Delicate Situation Created—Allies Will Try to Induce France to Withdraw.

A despatch from London says:—Relations between France and the other Allies are so strained that the British Government views the situation with apprehension.

I am authoritatively informed that France invaded the Ruhr Valley after deliberately disregarding the Allied Government's repeated, urgent and decisive warnings, and that neither England, Italy nor the United States would support France morally, diplomatically or militarily, but will, on the other hand, use every force except a military one for the present to compel France to withdraw her forces from the German neutral zone.

For two weeks the telegraph wires between Paris, London, Rome, Brussels and Washington have been kept hot by communications between the heads of the respective Governments.

Long before Marshal Foch moved a single French soldier the French Government was told that the Allies would not support her, and was warned of the grave consequences of French invasion.

France, however, disagreed with her allies and acted upon her own initiative and judgment.

I am now informed that not only did the allies oppose the French attitude, but that they differed from France on the question of the alleged violation of the Peace Treaty.

An exact statement of facts from the allies reads:

"The allied Governments considered the condition of the Ruhr Valley as social disorder, with which the German Government alone should deal and be held responsible. In the opinion of the allies, as expressed to France, Ruhr conditions were not matters with which the allied Governments should have anything to do."

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

We were talking about organization for educational purposes in the last letter.

"Education" is, according to its derivative meaning, a leading forth—the companion word, "instruction," means a building in. These are the two processes of education. We speak of a finished education. There is no such thing. For so long as we are in the great school of life we must be students, and those who are wisest are the least dogmatic—the least sure that the views they hold are absolutely correct.

Newton, at the close of his life, said that he had "been gathering a few pebbles beside the great ocean of wisdom." That is true of the pursuit of knowledge in any one of her manifold departments.

The rural citizen needs to acquire a knowledge of his relation to the nation as a whole. He needs also to recognize that every other class of industry has its place, its rights, as unalienable as his own. The urban dweller needs to learn something about the relative value of his calling to others in the life of the nation.

We need to instil into every child that he (or she) is under obligation to develop personal ability for national service.

We have been talking as if the only opportunity to serve the nation comes when war is declared and the military uniform or nurse's garb is donned and we go forth to fight.

That is service—true, honorable, good, especially so if given for high motives. But God grant that that sacrifice be spared us in the days that are to be.

Do you read only the call to arms in that beautiful poem, "In Flanders' Fields?"

"To you from falling hands we throw
The torch,
Be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith we shall not sleep
Though poppies blow—
In Flanders' Fields."

Oh, no. They fought, and "For our to-morrow gave their to-day." And it is for us to keep faith, by helping to establish the democracy which they fought and died to establish.

It is only as, after the wars of history, people give their lives to establishing the gains so made that war accomplishes anything.

You remember Southey's "After Blenheim." Old Kaspar couldn't tell Wilhelmine and his sister why the war had been waged—all he knew was that "Everybody said it was a famous victory." History gives no light upon that subject either. No, we must, as individual citizens, so live, so inform ourselves, so exercise our rights of citizenship, with speech, and pen, and ballot, that the historian of the future, mentioning the great battlefields soaked with the blood of our dearest and best, shall not be forced to keep silent when perhaps another Byron's Childe Harold, coming to the spot, exclaims, in awed surprise:

"How that red rain hath made the harvest grow!"

and then asks:

"And is this all the world has gained from thee, thou first and last of fields?"

But the only means by which history can be deterred from repeating itself is by you and me giving our lives to the service of our country in peace, as those did in war for the establishment of

"Equal rights for all,
Special privileges for none."

—Margery Mills,

200 CASUALTIES IN JERUSALEM

Ten Civilians Killed in Clash Between Jews, Moslems and Arabs.

A despatch from London says:—It is reported that ten civilians were killed and one hundred and eighty wounded, and that three British officers were wounded, in the disturbances in Jerusalem on April 4 between the Jews, Moslems and Arabs.

The despatch says the exact cause of the trouble has not yet been ascertained. Other disturbances occurred April 6, when the town was packed with British troops. Early in the morning of April 6, Arabs tried to enter the Damascus gate, but were fired on. During further disturbances some houses were burned.

The despatch adds that from the latest information, although there was considerable effervescence in the Jerusalem district, the situation was well in hand.

FIUME TO REMAIN ITALIAN

Understanding Reached on Adriatic Question.

A despatch from London says:—Italy and Jugo-Slavia have reached an understanding on the Adriatic settlement. The agreement is said to include these main terms:

1. Fiume to remain Italian.
2. Scutari is to be given to Jugo-Slavia.

In diplomatic circles it is averred Premier Lloyd George is the real author of this compromise.

The Jugo-Slavs, under the reported agreement, would receive Suzak, the Canale Delle Fiumara, the Porto Baross and the port of Volosca. The port of Abbazia, just to the southwest of Volosca, would remain Italian, with the Jugo-Slavs receiving Scutari, on the Albania coast as compensation.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the insurgent commander at Fiume, is declared to be strongly against the arrangement.

Horse Carried in an Airplane.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A horse entered in an exposition here arrived by airplane from Los Angeles. The trip was delayed a day until officers of the Humane Society had been convinced that no cruelty was involved in the trip, which was made in an especially equipped airplane.

Buy thrift stamps.

CANADIAN LOANS SINCE 1911 SHOWN

Figures on Outstanding Indebtedness at Home and Abroad.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—By a return tabled in the House of Commons it is shown that Canada has borrowed, through the Dominion Government, $3,831,191,782 since 1911, and that of this $2,416,531,088 was still outstanding on March 29 last. Of this the Government issued £29,300,000 in London up to May, 1915. These loans are still outstanding. Afterwards loans had to be made in the United States and Canada. In the United States the Dominion Government made 11 loans, totalling $280,873,000, and of this $151,007,000 is still outstanding, the rest having been redeemed. The Government has still to meet a loan of 5 per cent. for $76,006,000 and a five and a half per cent. loan for $75,000,000. The $10,000,000 loaned at intervals from the Bank of Montreal branch in New York has all been redeemed.

The loans in Canada include the following, temporary loans from the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa: $15,000,000, since redeemed; two bond loans issued September 1, 1916, one at 3½ per cent. for $12,404,678, of which $2,000,000 is still to pay, and one at 4½ per cent. for $97,207,351, of which $65,207,351 is outstanding.

The various war and Victory loans, totalling $2,250,868,550, of which $1,949,722,111 is still outstanding, five per cent. and five and a half per cent. debenture stock and war savings certificates and thrift stamps totalling $74,597,888, of which $532,326,625 are outstanding, Treasury bills for $958,842,315, of which all but $73,820,000 has been redeemed, all of these being advances to banks, trust companies and elevator companies mainly. This makes a total in Canada of $3,407,920,782, of which $2,123,126,088 is outstanding.

Canadian Chosen For Important Post

Sir Hamar Greenwood, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was born at Whitby, Ontario, in 1870 and received his education in this country. He served in the war from 1914 to

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD

1916, in the latter year becoming attached to the staff of Lord Derby, at that time the War Minister. Sir Hamar has represented the Sunderland constituency in the House of Commons since 1910. In January, 1919, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Home Affairs in Premier Lloyd George's Cabinet. He was created a baronet in 1915.

Death Lurks in Soil of Former Battle Fields

Cambrai, France.—Two explosions, in which 12 persons were killed and two injured, have occurred in the district of Villers Guislain, 18 kilometers from Cambrai. The explosions were caused by agricultural tractors coming into contact with unexploded shells in fields which were being ploughed.

King George to Visit The Spanish Monarch

A despatch from Madrid says:—A report from Santander says that the King and Queen of England are about to visit Spain. Magdalena Palace, it is said, is being prepared for their reception.

BOLSHEVISM IS DYING IN OLD LAND

Labor Sees the Unsoundness of Radical Doctrines.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Bolshevism is slowly but surely dying in England. Free speech is killing it. The Old Country labor man is learning the unsoundness of the doctrine, not from those who seek to discredit the movement, but from the radicals themselves. Labor is becoming disgusted with the Reds and is showing that disgust by repudiating the movement.

So states Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, Canada's Labor representative on the International Labor Congress held in England under the auspices of the League of Nations during the past two months, who has just returned to Ottawa.

Bolshevist soap-box orators abound in Hyde Park, he said, and to a Canadian, who has followed the Winnipeg trial, come in the nature of a shock. Soviets for the British are openly advocated. Literature is openly sold in the streets, which, if found in the possession of a person living in this country, would mean a term of imprisonment. If the agitators confine themselves to speech they are in no danger of interference, but any attempt at revolutionary action is quickly nipped in the bud. He cited a publication, edited by Sylvia Pankhurst, which advocates "revolutionary international socialism, the ending of capitalism and Parliaments and the substitution of workers republics." This is sold wildspread in London and causes little or no comment. Mr. Moore intimated there might be a little lesson in this for the Dominion.

The whole standard of living among the labor classes of Britain has changed, he asserted. Wages are on a par with those of Canada and the cost of living is about the same.

No Coal From Lens Mines Before 1921

A despatch from Paris says:—Although all possible efforts to reconstruct the war-shattered mines of Lens have been and are being made there is now no hope that a single ton of coal will be extracted before 1921. In fact, the task of bringing back Lens to its former prosperity is so immense that it is not expected that the town and its mines will return to anything like their former state before 1928 or 1929.

Provided that the work can be carried on without interruption, it will take all 1920 to clear the underground working of the debris with which they were choked by the Germans. Most of the workings, and all the deeper ones, are flooded.

A plan for drawing off the water has been arranged. The reconstruction and repair of the tubbing will be carried out by German workmen, and the cement for the purpose will be brought from Germany. The pumping out of the mines is expected to take at least three years. It is hoped that by next year it will be possible to extract coal from the first galleries, which are only 600 feet deep, but it is not expected that the water will be pumped out of the lower workings, which run down to 2250 yards, until 1923 or even 1924.

The railways in the Lens district will not be completely repaired till 1921. Of the 800 workmen's dwellings belonging to the Miners' Society, not a hundred can be repaired. Four hundred concrete huts are to be built in which it is hoped to house the 5000 workers who will be employed in the clearing of the pits for the next two or three years.

Prince of Wales Feted At San Diego, Cal.

A despatch from San Diego, Cal., says:—San Diego was all smiles and in gala attire to greet the Prince of Wales, when he made a brief stop en route to the Far East on the British battle cruiser, Renown. A citizens' committee in launches sailed out to the entrance to San Diego Bay to cheer and greet the Prince before he was received officially by Governor W. D. Stephens and a State Department representative.

Vice-Admiral Williams arranged a luncheon for the Prince when he visited the United States' Navy, as represented by the flagship Idaho. British subjects and a citizens' committee prepared a reception for him after the visit to the fleet. An automobile drive was sandwiched in between that and an address at four o'clock at the Stadium.

"The whole question of war and peace comes to a head here, where all the powers are struggling to get through this narrow passage to the East. It seems impossible, therefore, to urge strongly enough the necessity for America's entering Turkey in some authoritative capacity. No other solution can bring more temporary peace."—Constantinople cable despatch.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 13.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW., $1.04⅜; No. 3 CW., 99⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 99⅞c; No. 1 feed, 99⅞c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.01, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2, do, fi1.98 to $2.01; No. 3, do, $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2, do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3, do, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.78 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.65 to $1.70, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.83 to $1.85, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.40 to $10.50, Montreal or Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.00.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $27 to $28; mixed, per ton, $25, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 29 to 30c; twins, 29½ to 30½c; triplets, 30½ to 31c; Stilton, 33 to 34c; old, large, 31 to 32c; do, twins, 32 to 32½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 55 to 56c; creamery prints, 66 to 67c.

Margarine—33 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 51 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40 to 42c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, doz., $6.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; fowls, 35 to 40c; ducks, 35 to 40c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $5.50 to $5.75; primes, $4 to $4.50; Japans, $5.25 to $5.50; California Limes, 16½ to 17½c; Madagascar Limas, lb., 15c; Japan Limas, lb., 11c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60-lb. tins, 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; comb, 16-oz., $6.00 to $6.50 doz.; 10-oz., $4.25 to $4.50 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $4.25; per 5 imp. gals., $4.00.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; do, heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 48c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 52 to 56c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 31½ to 32c. Compound tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29¼ to 29¾c; prints, 30 to 30½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 13.—Oats, Can. Western, No. 2, $1.17½; No. 3, $1.13. Flour—New standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55. Rolled oats—Bags 90 lbs., $5.50 to $5.60. Bran, $45.25; Shorts, $52.25; Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30 to $31. Cheese, finest easterns, 26 to 26½. Butter, choicest creamery, 58c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $4.75 to $5.00.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 13.—Good heavy steers, $11 to $14.50; butchers' steers and heifers, choice, $11 to $13.25; do, good, $10 to $11.50; do, med., $9 to $10.50; do, com., $7 to $9; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, good, $9.50 to $10; do, med., $8 to $9.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7.25; do, canners, $5.25 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, good, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $11.50; feeders, best, $10 to $11; do, com., $7.50 to $8.50; stockers, best, $9 to $10; do, com., $7.50 to $9; milkers and springers, choice, $125 to $175; calves, choice, $19 to $20; do, med., $14 to $18; do, com., $9 to $12; lambs, $19 to $20; sheep, $8 to $15; heavy fat bucks, $6 to $8.50, hogs, fed and watered, $19.25; do, off cars, $19.50; do, f.o.b., $18.25; do, to the farmer, $18.

Montreal, April 13.—Butcher heifers, med., $9 to $10.50; com., $7 to $9; butcher cows, med., $6.50 to $9; canners, $5 to $5.25; cutters, $6 to $6.50; butcher bulls, com., $7.50 to $9. Good veals, $15.50 to $16.50; med., $10 to $15. Hogs—Off car weights, selects, $19.75 to $20; lights, $19.75 to $20; sows, $15.75 to $16.

1089 Outrages in Ireland in Year

A despatch from London says:—One thousand and eighty-nine outrages were committed in Ireland between January, 1919, and March 29, 1920, according to an official White paper, which attributes them to the Sinn Fein movement. Thirty-one police, military and officials and five civilians were killed, 81 were fired upon, 32 were assaulted.

This total does not include the police barracks, to the number of more than 200, destroyed during Easter Week.

NEW CAPITAL FOR OTTOMAN EMPIRE

IF TURKS ARE SHUT OUT OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Choice of New Centre of Sultanate Lies Between Broussa and Konia.

The question whether Constantinople is to remain the seat of the Turkish Sultanate has been the source of a ceaseless polemic in the columns of the European press for several long months. It is a question of tremendous import, involving widespread national, religious and trade interests, and, some would have it, the whole future attitude of Islam toward the western European powers. If, however, it is finally decided that the Turk, having obtained possession of the city of the Golden Horn in victory, must now lose it in defeat, it is generally conceded that the selection of the new Ottoman capital will lie between Broussa and Konia. The former is the more logical choice, owing to its close proximity to the more civilized world; but Konia may be chosen as a place of retreat and security, buried away in the Turkish homeland, and well removed from extraneous intrigues and influences.

Broussa, like most of the cities of any size in Asia Minor, has a history. It is said to have been founded on the suggestion of Hannibal, and, under the name of Prusa, or Prussa, it was the capital of Bithynia, whose inhabitants, for their part, were emigrants from Thrace. Bithynia survived for several centuries, until Nicomedes III bequeathed it to the Romans in 74 B. C. The Turkish connections with the city dates from 1329, when it was captured by Orkhan, the chief of the Ottomans. They, of course, lost it to the Mongols in 1402, but subsequently regained it. It has more or less remained in their possession until the present day, and has served them for many years as their capital.

Surrounded by Olive Groves.

The city is pleasantly situated, in the midst of a vast expanse of vineyards and olive groves which spread their verdure over hills and dales for miles around, at the base of the Anatolian Olympus. The classic mountain, Olympus, is, of course, in Macedonia, within a few miles of Salonica. The traveler from Constantinople takes an antiquated packet boat from the Galata Quay, and, steaming past the island in the sea of Marmora, is deposited at the little seaport of Mondania. There is considerable movement at Moudania, for there the black olives and the grapes produced on the hinterland are packed in primitive fashion for export.

The journey may be resumed either by train or carriage. The voitures are rickety, and the animals mere apologies for horseflesh, but they nevertheless cover the twenty-six miles as quickly as the train, so it is preferable to take the very excellent highway and view the glorious panorama, rather than suffer the discomfiture of the trip by railroad.

Approach to Broussa itself can be readily detected, for the city gives off in exaggerated degree that pungent effluvia which is characteristic of all Turkish towns. Nevertheless, one soon becomes accustomed to this peculiar atmosphere, for there is much of interest to occupy one's attention. Few traces of Bithynian or Roman civilization remain, but the Turk is here in all his glory, and there is one hotel at which one can live in comparative comfort. The native silk industry well repays investigation, some of the best Turkish examples being produced here, and the neighborhood abounds with mineral springs.

Yet Broussa has immense possibilities. It is a typical Turkish city, the site of some striking examples of Islamic architecture and the home of sacred relics which endear it to the Moslem world. It will be in keeping with historical evolution if it again becomes the capital of the Turkish state.

Market Hunting Must be Stopped.

One of the primary objects of those who are engaged in promoting more adequate protection of wild life is to stop the destructive activities of the market hunter. Mr. F. Bradshaw, Chief Game Guardian of Saskatchewan, in speaking before The National Conference on Wild Life Protection, held in Montreal in February by the Commission of Conservation, made a forceful appeal on behalf of the prohibition of the sale of game. Mr. Bradshaw gave the following instance of the manner in which wild life resources are depleted by those who hunt as a means of livelihood instead of recreation:

"The destruction that can be wrought by a single individual whose goal is the slaughter of game for financial gain is appalling.

"Some ten or twelve years ago a family of my acquaintance homesteaded on the south shore of lake Johnson, Saskatchewan. This lake at that time was a sportsman's paradise, and is still considered to be a choice hunting ground for waterfowl. There were four adult males in the family, all excellent shots, and as soon as the hunting season opened they started their deadly fusilade, and from daylight until dark for six days a week they hunted as long as a goose remained to be shot. They kept one man steadily hauling the game to Moose Jaw, 40 miles distant. Among other things, they admitted earning enough money in two years to purchase and pay for an automobile."

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

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