WATER SEEPS INTO HELMET, DROWNING GREAT LAKES DIVER

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Death in one of its most terrifying forms came to Damon S. Godfrey, a diver in the employ of the Great Lakes Towing & Wrecking Co., on Thursday, when the great copper helmet he wore as part of his diving dress became loosened in some way while he was down 25 feet on the bottom of Georgian Bay, near Little Current, Ont.

Little by little the water began to trickle inside the diver's rubber suit as the helmet worked still looser. Damon signalled frantically to his mates on the lighter above to be hauled up, but in some way, it is said his jerks at the lifeline were not properly understood owing to the lines becoming tangled, and the men at the air pump continued to send down fresh air.

Finally, when no further signals were received the helpers became alarmed and hauled the diver up. When the helmet was unscrewed Godfrey's head toppled over to one side. He had been dead for several minutes.

Godfrey had been in the employ of the Great Lakes Company for 15 years, and was considered one of the most expert deep-water divers on the Great Lakes. He was 55 years old and lived at the Canadian Soo. His wife, three daughters and four sons survive.

SWEEPING ROUNDUP BY CROWN FORCES

Sinn Fein Gunmen Arrested in "Murder" Counties.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Government forces have been making a sweeping round up of certain areas in the last few days, with the apparent idea of making large captures and sifting them for men who are "wanted." The operations have been in progress in Monaghan county all this week. Hundreds of arrests were made, but on Tuesday all were released with the exception of about a dozen persons.

Five cavalry regiments invested Carrickmacross, Monaghan, early on Thursday morning and commandeered several private houses. They made several arrests, including a despatch carrier of the "Irish Republican Army." Similar raids occurred at Wexford and Athlone.

Severe engagements between Crown forces and Sinn Feiners occurred in Dublin on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning, the firing being the heaviest which has been heard in the city since the rebellion five years ago. General military headquarters declines to issue a report.

There are various rumors as to the cause of the outbursts, which took place about 11 o'clock. Officially, the oly reason assigned is that a number of civilians fired on sentries outside the ruins of the Customs House, but the most intense fire occurred in the centre of the city. About midnight, it is reported, a party of the Crown forces were sniped as they crossed O'Connell bridge by men on the roofs of buildings and from concealed positions.

A machine gun was brought into action and Westmoreland street and Sackville street were swept with bullets. Searchlights lit up the city. Particular attention being paid to the roofs of houses and offices.

Installation of Lord Byng Probably at Quebec

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is presumed that the installation of Lord Byng as Governor-General of Canada will take place at Quebec, inasmuch as it is anticipated that he will arrive in Canada while navigation on the St. Lawrence River is still open. The Department of the Secretary of State, however, has not yet ascertained the exact date of his coming.

It has been the custom for the Governor-General to be installed at his port of debarkation.

Hon. Arthur Meighen has arrived in London to attend the conference of the Prime Ministers of the Empire.

Downpour May be Favorable Omen

A despatch from Lethbridge says:—Amid a downpour of rain the first sod in the Lethbridge northern irrigation project was turened on Thursday, with Lieutenant-Governor Brett and Premier Stewart officiating, and other members of the Government and representatives of Federal and Provincial Parliaments in attendance. Active work has commenced on the big project, and the majority of the earthwork will be completed this season.

Fighting Forest Fires.

Over a considerable portion of the province, particularly in the northern districts, forest fires continue to be a problem during periods of drought and while public agencies are being developed for effectually meeting situations as they arise, the individual is not losing his interest in practical methods of combatting flames in wooded areas. In this week's mail came some very practical suggestions from a man who has had wide experience in protecting forests against damage by burning, and with the approach of that season of the year when dry spells are common, it would seem to be appropriate to give publicity to the suggestions.

The best time to attack a forest fire, he states, is at the break of dawn. At that time a half-dozen men will accomplish more than fifty men can expect to do at two o'clock in the afternoon. From seventy-five to ninety per cent. of the perimeter of a surface fire actually goes out without any human assistance whatever before sunrise, but if nothing is done while the flames are at low ebb, they will, by the middle of the forenoon, have abain started sufficiently to present an unbroken front.

A forest fire naturally proceeds in the general direction of the wind, burning an eliptical shaped area with head, flanks and tail. The most effectual places to attack are at the head and flanks. If one can have only a single tool to fight the forest flames he should choose the shovel. With this he can cut the edge of the surface fire and throw it back. He can also throw dirt on burning embers to reduce the temperature and to exclude oxygen. The plow is likewise a good tool, where it can be used, to limit the area of the fire by plowing a narrow strip across the path of the flames. Where there is danger from these fires the community should be organized to get out in force upon a moment's notice.

Britain will give Mesopotamia Arab rule.

THE WORK OF THE SINN FEIN

The picture shows the Dublin Customs House burning just as the fire fighters arrived. Sinn Fein forces seized the building, poured petrol on the papers and floors and then fired it.

100,000 LIMIT OF GERMANY'S ARMY

Staff Officers and Sub-Officers Included in Total Permitted to Receive Training.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Reichstag on Thursday passed a new law fixing definitely the exact number of officers and men which the Ministry of War will be permitted to hold under arms. The law obeys orders given by the inter-Allied Council Commission. The total number of Germany's military forces is not to exceed 100,000, including staff officers and sub-officers, the numbor of which is not to exceed four thousand. The law further provides that the number of officers to be discharged annually shall not be more than five per cent. of the total number of officers and men.

The War Minister will be unable, therefore, to call more than 100,000 to the colors annually as was originally planned.

University Finances.

"A university supported by the state for all its people, for all its sons and daughters with their tastes and aptitudes as varied as mankind, can place no bounds upon the lines of its endeavor, else the state is the irreparable loser." (From the inaugural address of Charles Richard Van Hise, late president of the University of Wisconsin.)

Service such as that indicated in this quotation is being attempted by the Provincial University of Ontario, but this service is greatly curtailed by the lack of funds. The University of Toronto must "get along" on an annual income on which a United States university of equal size would starve. So cramped are the accommodations of the Provincial University that the President's home has been expropriated and is being "made over" into classrooms. Of all the dreary and uninspiring environments imaginable for purposes of teaching that of an old house made to serve as a school is the worst! Yet the University of Toronto uses six old houses for classroom accommodation!

On June 10th approximately nine hundred graduates received their degrees from the Provincial University. Computed in dollars, what are these highly-trained leaders worth to the Province? As well ask a father how much money his child is worth to him.

The University of Toronto is struggling to do an immense work on a relatively meagre income. The acceptance by the Provincial Government of the University Commission's Report would solve the problem.

She Did Her Part.

She—"Before you married me you used to say that I was the sunshine of your life."

He—"Well, you still do your best to make things hot for me."

Past Year's Murders Total 568

London, June 16.—Murders by rebels in Ireland since July, 1920, have totalled 568, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons on Thursday. The number of Crown forces convicted for murder in the same period, he added, was: The military, none; the Royal Irish Constabulary, one; and the police auxiliaries, one; the latter being found to be insane.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford
President of the National Council of Women, now in session in Calgary.

BIGGEST GOLD PILE IN THE WORLD

Will Take Four Men a Month to Count Money in U.S. Treasury.

A despatch from New York says:—The task of counting, piece by piece and note by note, the largest amount of gold and gold certificates ever brought together in one spot in the history of the world has been undertaken by four of the fastest counters in the employ of the Government.

These four men constitute a board representing the Treasury Department and the Mint, and it is their task to check up and calculate the amount of gold now held by the United States Assay Office, with certificates held there, and to certify the amounts as correct to the last penny.

Just how much gold the members of the board will be obliged to count will not be made public by the Assay Office officials. In fact no figures ever have been given out as to the amount of gold the vaults hold. It is known, however, that the amount is upwards of $10,000,000,000, and probably close to $1,250,000,000. It is the largest amount of gold ever concentrated in one spot.

ONTARIO WILL BE DRY AFTER THE EIGHTEENTH OF JULY

Canada Gazette to Contain Proclamation Giving Effect to Result of the Plebiscite—Act Becoms Operative Thirty Days From Date of Publication.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Proclamations to give effect to the result of the plebiscite held in Ontario under the Canada Temperance Act and to provide for two plebiscites elsewhere was published in Saturday's number of the Canada Gazette. The proclamation affecting Ontario provides that thirty days from its publication, that is, on July 18, the sections of the Canada Temperance Act prohibiting importation of intoxicating beverages into the province shall become operative. That is to say, on and after July 18, importation of such liquors, except for medicine, industrial and sacramental purposes, into Ontario will be illegal. Another proclamation calls for a vote in New Brunswick on a date to be fixed by the chief electoral officer, on the question whether or not importation of liquors into that province should be prohibited. A third proclamation provides for a vote in Quebec City on the question whether or not the Canada Temperance Act should continue operative in that city. The Act has been in force in Quebec for several years, and it is now proposed to repeal it and allow the provincial law, which permits sale of beer and wine in licensed hotels and provides for sale of spirituous liquor through Government vendors to residents of the province, to take effect.

England Imports Much Butter.

England during recent months has been importing butter in quantities unparalleled since 1913 and scarcely paralleled since them, having received 112,729,680 pounds from January 1 to April 1, a total almost twice as great as that received during the corresponding period of 1920. The amount of butter imported in England during the corresponding period of 1913 totaled 114,001,440 pounds. Anticipation of an advance in price following decontrol may have been responsible for the unusual volume of recent imports.

The sources from which England received this butter show an important change. The Antipodean colonies which increased their butter production during the war are eager to become the most important source of England's future permanent supply. Argentina is also looking to the English market as an outlet for her surplus production, having delivered 22,697,584 pounds of butter in England during the first three months of 1921, compared with but 4,245,584 pounds during the same period in 1913. Canada, while not fulfilling the hopes of the English butter trade, is now promoting the butter industry, confident that the United Kingdom will afford an unlimited market in the future.

Denmark, always the chief source of England's imports, is meeting the new competition offered by New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and Canada by accepting lower prices. In spite of that fact, imports from Denmark during the first three months of 1921 show a decrease of 48.2 per cent. compared with imports from that country during the corresponding period of 1913.

Butter prices are declining gradually in England. The large government stocks remaining unsold on March 31, when decontrol took place, exerted a depressing influence upon the English butter market.

1919 Class Troops Replaced by 1921 Class

A despatch from Paris says:—Soldiers of the class of 1919, who were mobilized early in May for duty on the Rhine, in the Duesseldorf area, commenced returning to Paris on Thursday.

Two thousand of them went direct to the city barracks, where they will be demobilized in a few days and returned to their homes.

The 1919 class troops gradually are being replaced on the Rhine by soldiers of the class of 1921, who now are in training.

Plenty of Scope for It.

"Imagination is a wonderful thing, isn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose it is, but what made you think of that now?"

"Oh, I've just been reading the new seed catalogue."

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.85⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.84⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.76⅝; No. 4 wheat, $1.69⅝.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46⅝c; No. 3 CW, 41⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 41⅝c; No. 1 feed, 39⅝c; No. 2 feed, 39⅛c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 78¾c; No. 4 CW, 75⅝c; rejected, 68⅞c.

All the above in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.50 to $1.60, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.40 to $1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat., $10.50; second pat., $10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$7.50; bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25 to $27; shorts, per ton, $25 to $29; good feed flour, $1.70 to $2 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $20 to $22; straw, car lots, per ton, $12.

Cheese—New, large, 17½ to 18½c; twins, 18 to 19c; triplets, 18½ to 19½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Stilton, 20 to 21c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 30 to 32c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 36 to 37c; selects, 37 to 38c; cartons, 40 to 42c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $2.85 to $3; primes, $2.40 to $2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 21 to 22c per lb. Ontario comb honey at $7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 48 to 52c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; boneless, 41 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 18c; clear bellies, 15 to 16c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13¼ to 13¾c; prints, 14 to 14½c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $9.50; good heavy steers, $8 to $8.50; butchers' cattle, choice $8 to $9; do, good, $7.50 to $8; do, med., $7 to $7.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, com., $5 to $6; butchers' bulls good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $6; feeders, best, $7.50 to $8; do, 900 lbs., $7 to $7.50; do, 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $4; milkers, good to choice, $50 to $85; do, com. and med., $30 to $50; choice springers, $40 to $60; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $10; do, spring, $13 to $14; sheep, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, com., $2 to $4.50; calves, good to choice, $10 to $12; hogs, fed and watered, $11 to $12; do, weighed off cars, $11.25 to $12.25; do, f.o.b., $10.25 to $11.25; do, country points, $10 to $11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 60 to 61c; do, No. 3, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts $10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.05. Bran, $27.25. Shorts, $29.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $21 to $22.

Cheese, finest easterns, 14½ to 14¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¾ to 29¼c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c.

Good veal, $7 to $7.50; med., $5 to $7; Ewes, $3 to $5; lambs, good, $12.50 to $13; com., $10 to $12; hogs, off car weights, selects, $12.50; heavies, $9.50 to $10.50; sows, $8.50.

A New Canal?

Although the Panama Canal has been in operation only seven years, engineers are already talking about enlarging it or digging a second canal parallel with it. From an economic point of view the canal has been more successful than anyone anticipated. The time when it will be inadequate to the commercial needs of the world is already reasonably near; some authorities think it is only fifteen years away. The value of the great waterway as a convenience to the naval defence of the United States is beginning to be impaired by the size of the Republic's newest battleships, which could pass through it with difficulty, if at all.

One suggestion is that the present canal be deepened and widened until it becomes a sea-level canal. That was the original recommendation of a majority of the commission of engineers that examined the problem in 1906. It would mean deepening the excavation something like 100 feet, and widening the channel to several times its present width. It would cost a great deal of money—as much, no doubt, as it cost to build the canal as it stands; probably more. When it was completed it might offer a canal a third of a mile wide and would be capable of handling many times the business that the present canal can accommodate.

Another suggestion is to build a second lock canal across the isthmus. It would naturally be not far from the Panama Canal, but it would be, if possible, so situated as to avoid the slipping, crumbling, basaltic rock of which the Culebra hills are composed. One or another of the neighboring rivers would probably be used as the course of the new canal and would be dredged and dammed as the Rio Chagres was at Panama.

Finally, there is a possibility that the old Nicaragua scheme may be revived. As our older readers will remember, the Nicaraguan route seemed twenty years ago more likely to be chosen for the interoceanic canal than the route across Panama. In miles to be traversed there is a wide difference between the two; the Nicaraguan canal would be 183 miles long instead of 49, but nearly 50 miles of it would be deep-water navigation on Lake Nicaragua. The river San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic, could easily be canalized, and the only serious and costly excavation would be between the lakes and the Pacific at San Juan del Sur

The objections of the Nicaragua route are the prevalence of earthquakes in that part of the world and the expense of keeping so long a canal in repair. But there is no reason to doubt that the route is practicable, and by the treaty of 1916 the United States acquired the sole right to use if for building a canal. When it comes to deciding what shall be done it may be that a canal at Nicaragua will be chosen instead of any enlargement of the works at Panama.

Lenine's Scrap Heap.

Lenine, or it may be his bureau of propaganda, is working with speed these summer days. He has restored the factory system, given up the hope of making good Communists out of the peasants, restored coinage and authorized trade and profit-making within the last month.

Moscow dispatches now indicate that the good Bolshevist will pay his fare hereafter when he rides, that he will buy a stamp when he wants to mail a letter and the depositing of private moneys in State banks is to be restored. True, these are "co-operative State banks" and may serve Lenine's ends in ways that do not now appear; but banks are a part of that "capitalist system" which Lenine has fought all his life.

The infamous Tcheka is to go also. Or, rather, it is to become the Soviet "Black Hundreds" and loses much of its old power. It is no longer to be provocateur, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, judge and executioner, as it has been.

Altogether the reports have it that Lenine is making a long start toward pulling down the thing that he has been building for more than three years the edifice he has dreamed of all his life. Something more is added to his scrap heap every few days.

Just what is happening is veiled and doubtful; but there has been some kind of change going on in Moscow for three months. It it impossible to know how much of it is Soviet propaganda and how much of it is a genuine change of front.

There are hints that Lenine and Trotzky are fighting a quiet and deadly battle for control, that there must be a break and that bolshevism will split into two or more factions. There is little evidence of this. Lenine emerges more and more as the stronger man of the Duumvirs, as the future dictator of another and still different Russia that may be even more dangerous to the world than the Russia of the Soviets.

Power seems to be passing more and more into the hands of Lenine. Trotzky appears less and less in the picture. Lenine dominated the recent Communist Congress much as the young Napoleon dominated the French Assembly after his "whiff of grapeshot" had swept the boulevards and just before the Eighteenth Thermidor.

It appears that the "strong man of Russia" is climbing to the top. What he will mean to Russia and to Europe is a riddle that waits upon tomorrow.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS CONQUER FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A despatch from Paris says:—The discovery of a serum rendering cattle immune to foot and mouth disease has been made by Professors Vallee and Carre, of the Alfortville Agricultural Research Laboratory. This anouncement was made on Thursday to the Agricultural Commission of the Senate by Senator Beaumont.

The discovery is the result of years of experimeting with blood elements and microbes in order to make possible the fixation of the bacillus of foot and mouth disease, which is so infinitesimal, that it could not be retained in the most minute filters. Once this was accomplished, it would be possible to cultivate the germ. Fixation now has been accomplished, and the serum has been made in small quantities through a phagocytic process.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO