

ARMED FORCES OF RIVAL FACTIONS FIGHT BLOODY BATTLE IN DUBLIN STREETS

Free State Troops Began at Dawn to Clean Up the Haunts of Irregulars in Dublin and All-day Strife Raged Around Four Courts, Kilmainham Jail, Fowler Memorial Hall and Orange Hall.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A fierce battle is raging in this city. At dawn when Free State troops moved to clean up the haunts of the irregulars, and all day the city has been the scene of events no less historic than the 1916 rising. Latest reports put the number of dead at sixteen and about as many wounded in attacks on the stronghold of the insurgents at Four Courts, Kilmainham Jail, Fowler Memorial Hall, Orange Hall and several hotels and houses, all in the centre of the city.

The military activity really began at midnight when the Free State troops mustered forces and posted machine guns and trench mortars and arranged for transport and ambulance work. At 3.30 the Government troops, about 800 in all, were concentrated against Four Courts, where O'Connor's forces are believed to number 400. The fire was immediately returned from Four Courts where the insurgents, anticipating attack, had perfected defences with sand bags and barbed wire. It was difficult to follow the results of the early exchange of fire.

The roar and rattle of a pitched battle immediately brought the population to the streets, thousands rushing to the scene of action from all directions. The crowds were held back by cordons of Free State troops. About 800 irregulars were concentrated against Four Courts, where O'Connor's forces are believed to number 400. The fire was immediately returned from Four Courts where the insurgents, anticipating attack, had perfected defences with sand bags and barbed wire. It was difficult to follow the results of the early exchange of fire.

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 Geneva 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 expenditures 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 Geneva agreement, but Sokolnikoff, the Russian Commissioner of Finance, asserted that he considered the meeting determined to wipe out Russia's war debts.

M. Alphand 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. Alphand 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. Alphand 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 Geneva, but Alphand insisted that the Geneva 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 over-throw the decisions of the Government settled at Geneva.

Canadian Exhibit in London Next Autumn

A despatch from London says:—A Canadian samples' exhibition in London will, it is hoped, be opened next September or October. The Consolidated Export Displays, Limited, which is behind the project, has met with encouraging spirit. A large number of Canadian agencies in London have disappeared during the past two years and, apart from food products, there remains few lines of Canadian manufacturers or natural products now being shown here. A good sample collection will help to fill the gap.

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.



HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE
Scenes in Winnipeg where great damage was done by the cyclone. Above is the Thistle Bink 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.

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.

THREE HUNDRED CANADIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN COMPETE IN MUSIC CONTEST

It marked a new epoch in Canada's musical history: that assembly of 300 Toronto public school children at Massey Music Hall on a recent afternoon to compete in a Music Memory Contest, staged under the auspices of the Toronto Board of Education.

But you will say, "What is this Music Memory Contest?" It is simply a means employed to familiarize school children with the cream of the world's music and leading composers. In this case, 300 children, representatives of sixteen local schools, met at Massey Hall, where they were given score cards on which they were instructed to write down—after the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra had finished playing a certain musical selection either in full or in part—the composer, nationality and century of the composer, and something of the significance of the piece. There were ten such numbers played by the orchestra under the direction of New Nikolai Sokoloff:

- (1) Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet, Op. 11, Tchaikowsky (Russian).
- (2) Andante from Symphony No. 5; Beethoven (German).
- (3) Berceuse (Cradle Song), from "Jocelyn"; Godard (French).
- (4) Rhapsody, "España" (Spain); Chabrier (French).
- (5) Symphonic Poem "Finlandia"; Sibelius (Finnish).
- (6) Invitation to the Waltz; Weber (German).
- (7) March Slav; Tchaikowsky (Russian).
- (8) Meditation from "Thais"; Massenet (French).
- (9) Prelude to "Lohengrin"; Act III; Wagner (German).
- (10) Allegro moderato, and Andante con moto, from Symphony in B Minor (unfinished); Schubert (German).

The reader will perhaps now ask, "but how could you expect public school children to know such difficult numbers?" The answer is easy. For two or three months previous the pupils of the various schools have been familiarizing themselves through the medium of the phonograph, piano, orchestra, teacher's instruction and other ways with 335 prescribed selections. Local contests were held in the various schools, and by a process of elimination, 300 were selected to enter the finals at Massey Hall, when the contestants had to give the necessary information on each of the ten numbers chosen.

Monarchists Named as Rathenau's Assassins

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

Aerial Tests With Ships to be Scrapped

A despatch from London says:—A number of the capital ships due to be scrapped by Great Britain under the Washington treaties will be used to carry out extensive aerial attacks upon war vessels, according to present plans. The air attack experiments are meeting with opposition from fishermen, who claim the exploding bombs have a serious effect on the industry.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.26 1/4.	Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 67c; No. 3 CW, 56c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 53 1/2c.	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, 80 to 85c, according to freight outside.	Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.	Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Milled—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$20 to \$22; 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, 93c, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., (bakers), \$6.30. Straights, in bulk, scaboard, \$5.65.	Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.50.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22c.	O. J., large, 21c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22c.	Stiltons, 22c. Extra old, large, 24 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.	Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 26c; creamery prints, fresh, 34 to 40 to 41c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 23c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roasters, 28c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.	Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.	Margarine—20 to 22c.	Eggs—No. 1, candled, 32 to 33c; rejects, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.13; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.	Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.	Potatoes—Delaware, \$1.15 to \$1.40.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 37c; coked ham, 54 to 57c; smoked rolls, 27 to 30c; cottage rolls, 34 to 37c; breakfast bacon, 31 to 34c; special backs, homeless, 41 to 42c.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.	Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; shorts, 16 1/2c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Tub-swing tierces, 15c; tubs, 15 1/2c; 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 \$8; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$8.50 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; sheep, creamery, \$7 to \$7; do, good, \$5.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.50 to \$16; do, lights, \$13.50; do, heavies, \$12.50; do, sows, \$10.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. Western No. 2, 64 to 64 1/2c; do, No. 3, 62 to 62 1/2c.	Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.90.	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 eastern, 17.3-16 to 18.3-16c.	Butter—Choice, creamery, 38 1/2c.	Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 65 to 80c.
Calves, choice, \$6.50; med., \$4.50 up; lambs, com., \$10; choice, \$13; good light sheep, \$4; com., \$2.50 up. Hogs, selecta, \$15.25.			

The Unexpected.

The joy of life is the unexpected. We want some accidental, unpredictable felicity to disturb the even tenor of our way. The maiden has her cherished vision of a Prince Charming who shall suddenly arrive from somewhere—and the thrill and the fearful fascination are that she does not know which he is to come, or whence Louis, the lightning, is to strike without a possibility of forecast.

The young man goes to a city, or visits a far country, lured by the likelihood of an adventure. He joins the navy, on the promise that he is to see the world, in which things are different from what he finds about him in Ontario every morning. He enlists in the army, wishing to encounter risks, and go where things are stirring and history is written at the point of burnished steel.

But among the stay-at-homes, the shut-ins, the folk who may not stray afield from their routine, the unexpected happens and is forever gratefully received. We made a tentative plan for the day. We could not tell what an agreeable surprise the generous heart and intellect of a dear friend would impart into it. Perhaps it was a letter. Perhaps it was a visit of solace. Perhaps it was a poem read, or a book lent, or a favorite desert sent in, or a bunch of flowers bestowed.

Whatever it was, it gave us a new outlook, and we said thanks not merely for the gift, but for the friendship of which the gift was the welcome symbol. It brought us a heartening evidence that we did not live and labor in solitude, unregarded. There were some—or there was one—who thought of us when we knew it not.

If you expect to be asked to a party or a journey, and then are not invited, it may be disappointing—especially in tender youth. But if there is disappointment when our hope is denied or deferred, there is likewise a rare satisfaction in being asked, when we did not expect to be asked, to a delightful occasion. The pleasure is the greater because we had not guessed that it was coming.

Opening for a New Canadian Industry.

A discovery made in the course of experiments at the Forest Products Laboratories at Montreal may lead to the establishment of a new Canadian industry of some proportions and, with its further utilization of its product, effect a further expansion in the pulp and paper industry. This is that material of ordinary quarter-inch Canadian wall boards, made from wood pulp, are better protectors to tables or polished surfaces from heat than either the imported asbestos or felt pads.

Exhaustive investigations and experiments have been made with asbestos and felt pads and with pads of ordinary Canadian beaverboard, and the argument was all in favor of the latter. The tests showed that ordinary asbestos mats and even fairly thick asbestos board permitted the passage of twice as much heat as did ordinary quarter-inch wall board made from wood pulp.

Wall board is comparatively cheap and has a decided advantage over the imported asbestos pads in price as well as efficiency. It has also been proved beyond question that the wood pulp articles have as lasting qualities as the more costly imported goods.

With Canada importing approximately a million dollars' worth of annually-tanned asbestos goods and three quarters of a million dollars' worth of felt per year, opportunity exists for manufacturers profiting by this new discovery and building up a new Canadian industry.

The pulp and paper industry of Canada is one which is exhibiting most remarkable and consistent expansion, control of the industry being established in every province and manufacturing activity being evident in forest areas from coast to coast. The new phase of the industry might find suitable and convenient location practically anywhere in Canada where pulp and paper is manufactured, and the manufacturer find ready to his hand, without waiting for their development, every convenience he could desire.

On a Business Basis.

George developed a journalistic instinct at the early age of fifteen. With the consent of his father and some assistance from the same source he bought an "amateur printing outfit" and started the Klinkerville Monthly Journal, subscription price fifty cents a year, payable in advance.

"I suppose you call yourself the editor and proprietor of this outfit," remarked an envious young associate who dropped in at his "sanctum" in the basement of the paternal dwelling one day.

"Of course I do," responded the youthful journalist. "I don't owe a cent on it."

"Proprietor! Umph! Everybody knows you got \$25 from your father to start it with."

"Yes, sir!" stoutly rejoined George. "And his subscription for the Journal is marked paid fifty years ahead on my books!"