

UNIONISTS HAVE FORTY-ONE SEATS IN NORTHERN PARLIAMENT

Sinn Feiners Obtain 103,516 Votes, Nationalist 762, and Independent Laborites 4,001—University Vote Not Yet Counted.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The unofficial count of the votes cast in Tuesday's elections in the six Northern counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone shows that the Unionists received 341,289 votes, the Sinn Feiners 103,516, the Nationalists 762 and the Independent Laborites 4,001. There are to be added to the Unionist vote 4,000 university voters, whose ballots will be counted on Saturday.

Two surprises of the voting were the big poll of Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, in Tyrone and Fermanagh, where he received more than 10,000 votes above the first Unionist, and the majority of more than 12,000 votes which Sir Joseph Craig had over Eamonn de Valera.

UNsinkable PLANE FOR CHANNEL TRIP

London Company is Making a Novel Craft.

A despatch from London says:—One of the latest ideas for the continental air service is an unsinkable airplane. It is being constructed by the Sagg Lane Aerodrome Company of Epsom, Surrey. The buoyancy is obtained by an inflated air balloon fitted into the rear end of the fuselage near the tail. It is figured that this will keep the machine well above water level in the event of an accident. In the roof is fitted a sliding mica emergency door through which travellers would be able to escape.

In the new machine the pilot sits behind the passengers in about the same relation as on the bridge of an ocean liner. The Air Ministry is said to be greatly impressed with its possibilities because one of its other qualifications is to reduce the cost of operation. The innovations do not interfere with the speed of the machine, for it will make 120 miles an hour.

Since the greatest fear of the Channel passengers is a ducking, the new type of airplane is expected to make a great appeal to tourists who like to travel in the air.

GERMANS TO BUILD HOUSES IN FRANCE

25,000 Wooden Dwellings to be Erected in Valley of Ancre.

A despatch from Paris says:—Approximately 25,000 wooden houses will be constructed by German labor with German material, in the Valley of the Ancre, where the British fought the Teutons inch by inch in the 1918 offensive. Louis Loucheur, Minister for the Liberated Regions, has decided.

M. Loucheur met a German delegation Friday for a final conference as to the cost and dimensions of the houses.

This is the first tangible result of Germany's acceptance of reparations and marks the beginning of intensive reconstruction of the war-shattered area.

Death Calls Admiral Wilson.

A despatch from London says:—Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1909 to 1912, and who retired in the latter year, died on Thursday at Southam, Norfolk.

Admiral Wilson was born in 1842, the son of Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson. He became a captain in the Royal Navy in 1880 and was made an admiral of the fleet in 1907.

Lowest Price for Hogs in Five Years

A despatch from Chicago says:—Hogs sold at the lowest price in more than five years at the Union Stock Yards on Saturday. The top price for the best swine was \$7.90 a hundred pounds on the hoof, compared with \$8.25 Wednesday. Other classes of hogs suffered declines of 35 cents or more per hundred. Friday's high mark was \$1.10 lower than that of a week ago.

New Conflict Threatens in Macedonia

A despatch from Berlin says:—Macedonia, which has haunted European peace oftener than any single issue, now threatens what the German press calls a new conflict in the Balkans. Bulgaria has notified the Allies that it cannot assume responsibility for the armed bands of Macedonian emigrants in Bulgaria who are making raids into their home province from Bulgarian territory and asks to have 300,000 of these fugitives ordered to return to their homes.

U.S. NAVY GIVEN TOO MUCH CREDIT

Rear-Admiral Sims Says British Fleet Won the War.

A despatch from London says:—Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the United States naval forces in the war zone during the last two years of the war, told Admiral Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, and a distinguished assemblage of British and United States men and other prominent persons on Thursday, that the British had been disposed to give the United States navy too much credit for the part it played in the Allied victory.

In an address at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims' Society in his honor, Admiral Sims said:—

"The British Grand Fleet was the keystone in the Allied arch, without which you in this country would today be speaking German with a very strong English accent."

Admiral Sims waved aside personal tributes from Admiral Beatty and Lord Desborough, asserting that had the command of the United States naval forces in Europe been entrusted to one of the 40 or 50 other United States officers eligible in rank, the result would virtually have been the same.

NORWAY SUFFERS GENERAL STRIKE

Troops Called to Assist Police in Chief Towns.

A despatch from New York says:—A general strike has been started in Norway, said an official despatch received here on Friday. Although no serious disturbance has been reported, the Government has called troops to assist the police in Christiania and other cities.

The despatch, which stated that settlement negotiations had been started between employers and employees, said there was plenty of food in the cities to meet the emergency.

The electric plant at the Capital is still operating, but the gas plant and other municipal institutions have closed down.

Shortage of Fuel in Iceland.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Because of the English coal strike, Iceland has been running short of fuel and is being forced to buy from Belgium. On June 1 the King of Denmark is to visit Iceland and the Faroe Islands.



LOOKS LIKE SETTLED WEATHER

Man to Man.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, fulfilling the intention he announced when he left England, has met Gandhi, the Indian non-co-operator, and held a lengthy conference with him. Simultaneously, Eamon de Valera has declined to meet Lloyd George in a similar parley on the Irish problem; but perhaps he will reconsider when he realizes how useful such a contact might be in abating the present intolerable condition of bitterness and belligerence.

If two men will only meet and unburden themselves to each other, it is hard to find any inveterate misunderstanding that will not ultimately be cleared away. The trouble between nations and between men too often is a long-range bombardment of charges and recriminations that piles up a voluminous correspondence and drags on in a wearying and seemingly interminable quarrel. As with the feuds of mountaineers, those who fall heir to the dispute have often forgotten what the original quarrel was about; they only know that an old score was handed down to them to settle, and they spring to arms ere wise, cool words of counsel can prevail.

It is a pity that the horror of recent warfare has not sufficiently impressed some of us with what it means when men lie in wait for other men with murder in their hearts. We know our soldiers went to war righteously, to defend the cause of civilization, but there are always on earth politicians who would send men into the fiery furnace for their own selfish aggrandizement. If disputes can be settled over the council table instead of on the battlefield, it is not better to go to the table, even though the talk may last for years?

It is a mistake to refuse an invitation to a conference that points toward peace. The world, sick of fighting, will not cast its majority vote in favor of those who want more war.

British Commons Disgusted With Sentence

A despatch from London says:—When the Attorney-General announced in the Commons on Thursday that the first war criminal tried at Leipzig had been sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment there were cries of "Shame!" and general cheering followed Sir Frederick Banbury's question: "Will the House be given an opportunity of discussing this extremely inadequate sentence?"

Universities.

Did it ever occur to you that the most enduring institutions man has founded are his universities? Did it ever occur to you that the universities of the Middle Ages lived through all the changes that have taken place since then? Did it ever occur to you that the University of Paris has seen all the upheavals that have taken place in France and that have usually taken place within the sound of the Sorbonne, and has survived them all? Did it ever occur to you that Oxford and Cambridge have lived through the Wars of the Roses and through the various upheavals in Britain and have continued to be just as vital and just as strong as they ever were before? Did it ever occur to you that the University of Toronto, the Provincial University of Ontario, is one of the greatest assets of the Province? Why is that? It is because the university really contributes to the highest in civilization something that is eternal.

Dublin Customs House, raided and burned by Sinn Feiners on May 25, was valued at \$5,000,000 and was reputed to be the finest building of its kind in the world.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS PLAINLY ON THE COAL SITUATION

A despatch from London says:—Negotiations for settlement of the coal strike were resumed on Friday, and hope is entertained of their successful issue. Lloyd George himself is handling the negotiations, and saw at Downing Street, first, both sides together and then the miners and coal owners separately.

The Government's offer remains unchanged; it is willing to contribute £10,000,000 to the industry to help it over the crisis, but the Premier made it plain, not a penny more. However, he laid it down as an absolute condition that in return for this aid real peace must be attained. "We shall not put a single treasury note on the table," he said, "until we know that terms of permanent settlement are agreed upon."

Moreover, this settlement must be such that the production of coal can be guaranteed at a price that British industry can afford to pay. For the moment, the Government realizes, this is not possible. Conditions surrounding the rating and selling of coal are too abnormal to permit of an immediate return to the economically sound arrangements.

It is therefore prepared to provide funds to tide the miners over the temporary crisis, but it does so only on the condition that owners and workers come to an understanding in conformity with the economic facts, for, said Lloyd George, in a remarkable passage in his speech, the nation, anxious as it is for industrial peace, would rather wait a little longer than see a peace patched up that was no peace.

"TRIAL BY FIRE" EXTENDS TO THE SOUTH OF IRELAND

A despatch from London says:—Ireland's "trial by fire" extended to the South on Thursday. It reached its fiercest point at Cork, where several big houses were burned, including the home of Sir Alfred Dobbin, former-High Sheriff and big Unionist employer.

Kilrenagh House, seven miles from Cork, the residence of Eden Pike, Unionist justice of the peace, was fired. His brother's house, in another district, was also set afire. Douglas Golding's premises and several smaller houses around Cork were destroyed.

The main roads and bridges of Cork and the Youghal Road, were blocked by the falling of hundreds of big trees. A whispered telephone message was responsible for the trapping of the Sinn Fein raiders, who burned the Dublin Customs House on Thursday. "Come at once, or you'll be too late," was the urgent call to the Black and Tan headquarters, which are only a quarter of a mile from the Customs House. Within three minutes the troops were on the scene.

Authorities stated that at least three Sinn Feiners shot themselves dead in the burning building when escape was seen to be impossible. When their bodies—half consumed by the fire—were found in the ruins, revolver wounds were discovered in the foreheads and the ears.

The destruction of the Dublin Customs House was completed at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, when the cupola surrounding the clock tower collapsed. The figure on top of the cupola, being built on the stone pillars, still stands.

The establishment of the machinery of the Government of Northern Ireland must necessarily be seriously retarded, if not entirely hampered, by the destruction in customs house fire of extremely important documents affecting the local administration of the area covered by the Northern Parliament, according to the Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent. It is known, says the correspondent, that the raid on the customs house coincided with preparations for the despatch of those documents to Belfast.

Commenting on the destruction of the Customs House, the Dublin correspondent of the London Times says: "It is possible that the wreckage may have a good result; the whole country is shocked by the outrage and Irishmen of all parties are demanding that the reign of terror and destruction give way to some kind of reason and order."

"Moderate Sinn Feiners do not conceal their disgust, and there is a general readiness to acquit the accused leaders of the Republican party of any cognizance of this wanton attack on the beauty and dignity of Ireland."

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.91½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.87½; No. 4, \$1.74.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47½c; No. 3 CW, 43½c; extra No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 1 feed, 41½c; No. 2 feed, 39½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 79½c; No. 4 CW, 74½c; rejected, 61c; feed, 60c.
All the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c, nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.60, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
Barley—Maltling, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.40, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.50; second pat., \$10; bulk, seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$7, bulk, seaboard.
Milkfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$29; shorts, per ton, \$26 to \$31; good feed flour, \$2.10 to \$2.40 per bag.
All of the above in store at Fort William.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$21 to \$23.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 19c; twins, 18½ to 19½c; triplets, 19 to 20c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Shilton, 21 to 22c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 29 to 30c; cooking, 18c.
Margarine—24 to 26c.
Eggs—No. 1, 28 to 29c; selects, 30 to 31c; cartons, 32 to 34c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$2.90 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Limas, Madagascar, 7 to 8c; California Limas, 10 to 12c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lbs., 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—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 48 to 52c; boneless backs, 41 to 46c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$30; short cut or family back, boneless, \$40; pickled rolls, \$40 to \$47; mess pork, \$32.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 18½c; in cases, 19c; clear bellies, 20 to 21c; backs, 15 to 17c.
Lard—Tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 12½ to 13½c; prints, 14½ to 15c; shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 11½ to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$8 to \$8.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7.50; but-



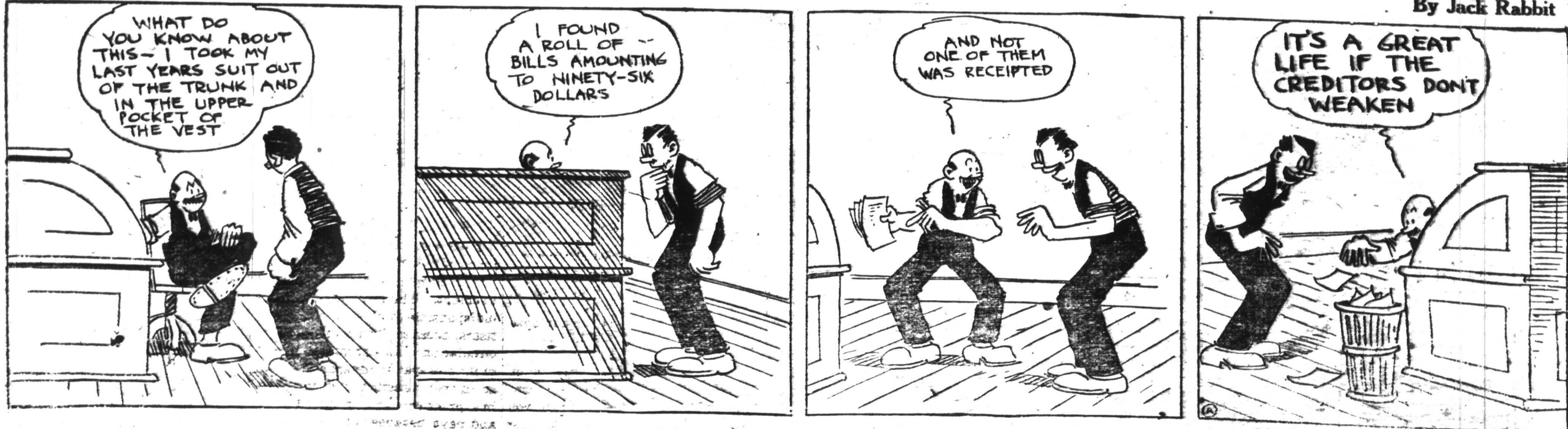
Hon. Geo. H. Murray
The legislature of Nova Scotia has voted an annuity of \$5,000 to Premier Geo. H. Murray, who is at present recuperating from a severe illness. He has been Premier since 1896.

chers' cows, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$6; feeders best, \$8 to \$9; do, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$8; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$4; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$100; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$85 to \$110; lambs, yearlings, \$12 to \$13; do, spring, \$15 to \$18; sheep, \$7 to \$8; calves, good to choice, \$11 to \$12; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50; do, weighed off cars, \$9.75; do, fed, \$8.75; do, country points, \$8.50.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 61c; Can. West. No. 3, 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pat., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22.
Cheese, finest Easterns, 15½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¼ to 28½c. Eggs, fresh, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 70c.
Calves, \$7.50; milk-fed stock, \$8. Sheep, good, \$7.50; med., \$6.50 to \$7; spring lambs, \$8 to \$8. Hogs, \$9 to \$10.50.

According to medical records, the tallest men in the British Isles are the villagers of Balmacellan, in the lowland, a district in the south-west of Scotland. The average height is 5 feet 10½ inches, the tallest giant being a young man of twenty, who measures 7 feet 8 inches and weighs 22 stone.

Approximately 4,300,000 workers are idle in Europe exclusive of Russia and the Balkan States. This represents an increase in unemployment of about one-third as compared with six months ago, but also compared with an unemployment of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 just after the armistice was signed. The estimate covers all industries except agriculture and includes the striking miners in England.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken



By Jack Rabbit