

WRECK BUILDINGS AND LOOT STORES

English Civilians Destroy Property in Luton and Swindon

(Canadian Associated Cable.)

London, July 23.—Civillian disturbances in different parts of the country have been as destructive as anything committed by the military. At Swindon last night gangs of youths and discharged Imperial soldiers looted twenty business premises and burned the flagstaff outside the municipal buildings. At Luton, where the Town Hall was burned, further disturbances were quelled by police charges. Two men and four women were arrested and further arrests are imminent.

At Coventry many shops were attacked, forty persons were injured, some dangerously, and police assistance was sought from Birmingham. At Bilston the mob tore down a wall and used the bricks as missiles against the police. Additional police were summoned from neighboring towns.

AUSTRIAN FEELS TERMS ARE HARSH

Renner Especially Bitter Over Demand of Italy for the Tyrol

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Genova, July 23.—Dr. Carl Renner, head of the Austrian Peace Delegation, in passing through Zurich to-day on his way to Vienna, told the correspondent of the Swiss Telegraph Agency that he totally disapproved of the terms of the Peace Treaty presented to him at St. Germain, especially the clauses concerning "amputation" of territory from Austria and the financial conditions, which he said Austria would be unable to fulfill, even with the best intentions to do so.

Dr. Renner, according to the correspondent, was especially bitter against Italy's demand for the Tyrol and also against the Jugo-Slavia separations. It is the intention of Dr. Renner shortly to present the conditions of the Treaty of Peace to the Government in Vienna.

ARCHBISHOP EXAMINED TO FIND OUT PROPERTY

TO SEE IF HE CAN MEET JUDGMENT OF \$20,000 IN SISTER MARY BASIL CASE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Kingston, July 23.—To-day Archbishop Spratt was examined at the Court House by A. B. Cunningham to ascertain if he had property to meet the judgment against him rendered by the courts in an action brought against him for attempted abduction by Sister Mary Basil in 1917. The award was \$20,000. The Archbishop testified that he possessed no real estate, had \$100 in stocks, and had only sufficient income to keep himself and his household. He had paid \$3,000 to The Freeman, the Catholic newspaper, but he had pledged to make up shortages when the paper was taken over by priests of the diocese.

He claimed he was justified in fulfilling his promises even in the face of a \$20,000 judgment. The Archbishop said his income was \$4,000 in 1918, derived from the cathedralicum collections from the priests, a tithing from certain revenues. This fund was voluntary and not subject to enforcement by law.

Judge Lavell has issued attaching orders to twelve Roman Catholic clergymen in the archdiocese for the cathedralicum. Ten per cent. of the revenue of a parish priest is payable to Archbishop Spratt from the respective parishes of these men. This step is being taken to realize under the judgment obtained by Sister Mary Basil against Archbishop Spratt and Sister Mary Regis of the House of Providence.

ALIENS ON WAY HOME.

Parties From Cobourg and Amherst Going to Fatherland.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Montreal, July 23.—A party of Germans and other enemy aliens who have been interned near Cobourg during the war years are due to arrive here this morning on the Canadian Pacific express from Cobourg. They are slated to be returned to the Fatherland, sailing for England to-day by the Sicilian, and will be sent on to Germany from Liverpool. Included in the party are several rated as insane, who are being sent overseas under guard.

Amherst, N.S., July 23.—Upwards of five hundred German prisoners left the internment camp here yesterday under guard for Quebec, where they will board a transatlantic liner for Germany. The Germans were brought to Amherst in 1915, and are composed for the most part of crews of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other German ships captured on the high seas. Between three and four hundred prisoners remain in the internment camp, including the Austrian and Bulgarian captives.