AMERICAN NAVY SEAPLANES START ON HAZARDOUS ATLANTIC JOURNEY

Left Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, and Headed for the Azores, Where Landing Will Be Made if Necessary—Average Speed of Sixty Miles Per Hour.

A despatch from Trespassey, Nfld., says:—Three seaplanes of the American navy—the NC-3, NC-4 and the NC-1—rose late on Friday from the water of Trespassey Bay and headed for the Azores to make by air in the twentieth century a journey as dangerous as that Columbus made by water 427 years ago.

Commanded by Commander John H. Towers, Lieutenant -Commander A. C. Read and Lieutenant- Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, the planes left their moorings at the head of Trespassey Harbor and "taxied" towards the narrows. Then, rushing into a westerly wind, they took the air. The NC-3, the "flagship," rose at 7.32, the NC-4, two minutes later, and the NC-1 at 7.41 (Newfoundland time-. Within a few minutes they were lost to sight beyond the eastern horizon.

The seaplanes shaped their course towards Corvo, western-most island of the Azores, from which they expected to fly to Horta, on the Island of Fayal, where they will descend if weather conditions or mechanical difficulties make it necessary, but they will go on if possible to Ponta Del Gada on San Miguel Island, 1,352 nautical miles from this port.

This leg of the cruise from Rockaway Beach, N.Y., the planes home station, to Plymouth, England, is the only one which will require night flying.

The planes were expected to maintain an average speed of sixty nautical miles an hour, although they are capable of making 90 miles if circumstances demand. Temperature was expected to determine the flying altitude, but it was believed five thousand feet would be the limit.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 20.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 74⅛c; No. 3 CW, 71⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 71⅛c; No. 1 feed, 68⅝c; No. 2 feed, 65⅛c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.15¾; No. 4 CW, $1.08¼; rejected, 98¼c; feed, 98¼c.

American corn—Nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 74 to 76c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20; No. 2 do., $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do, $2.07 to $2.15, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do, $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do, $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.05, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.10 to $1.15, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2 nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $11, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 per ton; shorts $44 per ton; good feed flour, $2.65 to $2.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $30 to $33 per ton; mixed, $20 to $24 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 51 to 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 33c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; squabs, doz., $6.

Live poultry—Roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 35c; chickens, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 30 to 30½c; twins, 30½ to 31c; triplets 31 to 31½c; Stilton, 31 to 31½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 50c; creamery, solids, 54 to 55c; prints, 55 to 56c.

Margarine—34 to 37c.

Eggs—New laid, 49 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 52c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 40 to 45c; spring chickens, 75 to 80c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $7; geese, 28 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60 to 65c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.70; on track outside, $1.55 to $1.60.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.25 to $4.50; primes, $3 to $3.25; Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 12c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tins, 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16 oz., $4.50 to $5 doz.; 10 oz., $3.50 to $4 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 39 to 41c; do, heavy, 33 to 34c; cooked, 54 to 56c; rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 44 to 48c; backs, plain, 47 to 48c; boneless, 52 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 33½ to 34c; tubs, 34 to 34½c; pails 34¼ to 34¾c; prints, 35 to 35½c; Compound, tierces, 27½ to 28c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29c; prints, 29 to 29½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 20—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 84c. Flour—New standard grade spring wheat, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.90 to $4. Bran—$43 to $44. Shorts—$45 to $46. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $37 to $38. Cheese, finest Easterns, 28½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 55 to 56c. Eggs fresh, 52c; do, selected, 54c; do, No. 2 stock, 50c. Potatoes per bag, car lots, $2 to $2.10. Dressed hogs abattoir killed, $30.50 to $31. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 34c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 20.—Good heavy steers, $14.50 to $15; butchers' steers, $14 to $14.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.50 to $14; do, good, $13 to $13.50; do, medium, $12 to $12.50; do, com., $10.25 to $10.75; bulls, choice, $11.75 to $12.50; do, medium, $10.50 to $11; do, rough, $8 to $8.50; butchers' cows, $12 to $13; do, good, $10.50 to $11.50; do, medium, $9.25 to $10; do, com., $8 to $8.50; stockers, $8.75 to $12; feeders, $12 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $5 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $160; light ewes, $13 to $15; yearlings, $12 to $14; choice lambs, $18.50 to $20; spring lambs, $12 to $15; calves, good to choice, $14 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $21.25; do, weighed off cars, $21.50; do, f.o.b., $20.25.

Montreal, May 20—Choice select hogs off cars $21 to $21.50 per cwt. Choice steers, $14 to $15.50; inferior quality, $9. Choice butcher cattle, $10 to $12; poorer grades, $8.50 to $10. Milk-fed calves, $6 to $10.

Germany Must Make Good 10,000,000 Tons in Ships

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Shipping announces the number and tonnage of allied merchantmen lost through enemy action, as follows:

Britain, 2,197; tonnage, 7,638,000.
France, 238; tonnage, 697,000.
Italy, 230; tonnage, 742,000.
Japan, 29; tonnage, 120,000.
United States, 80; tonnage, 341,000.

In addition to the foregoing, twenty British vessels, tonnage 95,000, were lost on Admiralty service.

One of the provisions of the Peace Treaty calls for a "ton for ton" replacement of Entente merchantmen sunk by submarines. This means that Germany will have to supply the allies with 9,538,000 tons.

AUSTRALIA LED DOMINIONS IN EXPENDITURE ON WAR

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. Norton Griffiths, Col. Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Office, stated that approximate war expenditures in the Colonies were:

Canada	$1,125,000,000
Australia	1,455,000,000
New Zealand	377,850,000
South Africa	115,000,000
Newfoundland	10,000,000

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Has our community a Commercial Club? How often does it meet? Once a year or EVERY DAY? What is our club doing to increase its membership? Has it BURIED the last of the knockers? How many factories has it secured in the last ten years? The BEST towns have a Commercial Club meeting EVERY day in the year. New members are added every day. The membership takes in farmers, as well as business men. There is something DOING all the time. The greatest energy is expended on boosting the HOME market. Everybody works at this, and the result is the Commercial Club puts the town on the MAP as a LIVE community. This is all true of the BEST towns. Is OUR town in this class? Are WE content to be anything less than the BEST? Let's get into THAT class, and work EACH day to STAY there.

CENTENARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

BORN AT KENSINGTON PALACE, LONDON, MAY 24, 1819.

Some of the Characteristics Which Made Her One of Britain's Most Successful Monarchs.

In celebrating "the Queen's Birthday" on Saturday, "the 24th of May," Canadians will also be celebrating the centenary of the birth of the late Queen Victoria.

Born on the 24th of May, 1819—in England instead of Germany—because her parents purposely returned from their German sojourn in time to make her a native of the country which they foresaw she might one day play a leading part in, she lost her father, the Duke of Kent, before she was a year old, and was thenceforth under the care of her careful German mother, and her shrewd uncle, Prince Leopold, who, even after becoming King of the Belgians, continued to write her helpful letters, the answers to which are not the least interesting part of her voluminous published correspondence.

A Queen at Eighteen.

Her mother and the eccentric old monarch, William IV., quareled continually, but the old man seems rather to have liked his youthful heiress apparent. At his death, only a short time after she had attained her majority, the 18-year-old girl became queen of the mightiest nation on the globe. The student of her life is struck by the quiet composure with which the child shouldered the burden, but he is more impressed still, as he reads on, by the tact and wisdom with which she carried it, from start to finish. Endowed with no apparently remarkable intellectual gifts, she nevertheless proved one of the most successful monarchs of history. Her record shows pretty conclusively that qualities of heart are as useful in high places as qualities of head.

Lord Melborne, the Prime Minister of those early days, violent in temper and rough in speech, but discreet and tactful withal, deserves a great deal of the credit for her first successes. She was very much in love with her young husband, Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, and insisted again and again that his title of Prince Consort be changed to King Consort, and that, as was the case with William and Mary, he be empowered to rule jointly with her. Her careful old counsellor evaded the question again and again, but driven at last to a frank expression of conviction, he is said to have burst out: "Does your Majesty realize what you are running the risk of doing? If you once got the English people into the way of making kings you would get them into the way of unmaking them."

Her Prime Ministers.

After Lord Melbourne the Queen had Disraeli and Gladstone in turn as Prime Minister and tutor-colleague, so to speak. She and Gladstone never agreed, and it was perhaps partly the fact that he was so rigidly High Church which set her against the Anglican ritualists. She suffered a great deal in conference with him. "He talks to me," she complained, "as if I were a public meeting." Yet she and Gladstone were responsible for a great deal of fine and wholesome activity. Disraeli won her heart completely from the first. The reason may or may not be contained in a confidential hint which the Jewish statesman once dropped to Matthew Arnold: "Everyone likes flattery, and when it comes to royalty you should lay it on with a trowel."

A contemporary explained her nearly constant popularity, which made her useful labors easier, by her instinctive appreciation of the right thing to do and say when in public. She was "never flurried by a space in front of her." Her self-control in difficult situations was admirable.

In the Crimean War the Queen was as devoted as any nurse or hospital worker in the land. Her forbearance at the time of the Trent affair played its part in preventing war with the United States. Inclined perhaps rather toward Presbyterianism than towards the Church of England, of which she was the nominal head, she showed no intolerance toward Catholic, Protestant or Jew. She had no great interest in sects, but a deeply religious nature—so deeply religious that one matter-of-fact French historian complains a little of her trend toward mysticism. She swayed her people because she loved them. "How kind they are to me!" she was fond of saying.

Denikine Frustrates Plan To Bisect His Russian Army

A despatch from London says:—General Denikine, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces, has frustrated by a counter-offensive the Bolshevik plan to bisect his army by capturing Rostov-on-the-Don, at the head of the Sea of Azov. The Bolshevik have been compelled to move their positions to the northward.

FINALLY DROPPED INTO SEA 85 MILES OFF THE SHORE

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The United States navy dirigible C-5, which escaped from its moorings here on Thursday, dropped into the sea about 85 miles off shore, according to a radio message received by the cruiser Chicago from an unidentified British steamship. The steamship said it was standing by the dirigible. The destroyer Edwards, which went out in pursuit of the Blimp after it was blown to sea, was notified by wireless of its position and started at once to salvage the airship.

U.S. Navy Dirigible Disappears And is Believed to be Lost

A despatch from Trepassey, Nfld., says:—The navy dirigible C-5, which was swept to sea yesterday, is now believed to have been lost. The destroyer Edwards, which went in pursuit, reported by wireless that she had been unable after a search to find her and was returning. A merchant steamer which reported that she was standing by the big balloon subsequently sent a message that she was unable to stand by longer and proceeded on her way, according to information from the Edwards.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES TOTALLED OVER 286,000

A despatch from Washington says:—Revised figures made public on Thursday by the War Department showed that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war was 286,044. Battle deaths numbered 48,909, and the total of wounded was placed at 237,135, with the explanation that this represented a duplication of about 7,000 by reason of the fact that many men were wounded more than once.

The Reward of Politeness.

They were entertaining the minister at dinner, and after dessert little Johnny said:

"Won't you take another piece of pie?"

The minister laughed. "Well, Johnny," he said, "since you are so polite, I will have another."

"Good!" said Johnny. "Now, ma, remember your promise. You said if it was necessary to cut into the second pie I could have another piece!"

The greater longevity of the typical Briton as compared with almost any other race is due to the fact that he loves sports.—Prof. E. H. Starling.

GENERAL STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

City Without Bread—All Efforts at Settlement Have Failed.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—Winnipeg is in the throes of a general industrial upheaval. In spite of the energetic efforts made by Premier T. C. Norris and Mayor Charles F. Gray, in spite of numerous meetings at which workers and employers attempted to come to a basis of understanding, the threat of labor has been carried into effect. As a last resort Ottawa was appealed to by the Mayor. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, can do nothing. He wired in reply to the message sent last night by Mayor Gray stating that when conciliation and arbitration were declined, "and the workers refused to respect the governing powers of their organizations," the Government could do nothing. He added that it was regrettable that the metal trade employers would not meet their employes' chosen representatives for the purpose of discussion.

Winnipeg is now breadless. Bakers in most of the bake shops left work promptly at 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursday. Drivers also quit work.

The Webb pressmen have decided to remain at work, and this will mean that all the local newspapers will continue publication.

Free automobile rides for pedestrians is again the order in the city streets. The question of the city's granting the jitneys permits to operate is being considered.

A later despatch says: Winnipeg entered the second day of the general strike, called in sympathy with the building trades and metal workers, without disorder of any kind being reported, and with the addition to the ranks of the strikers of the telephone operators and telephone electrical workers.

At a meeting held on Friday the stereotypers and Webb pressmen decided to join the general strike, and as a result all three Winnipeg daily newspapers will undoubtedly be obliged to suspend publication.

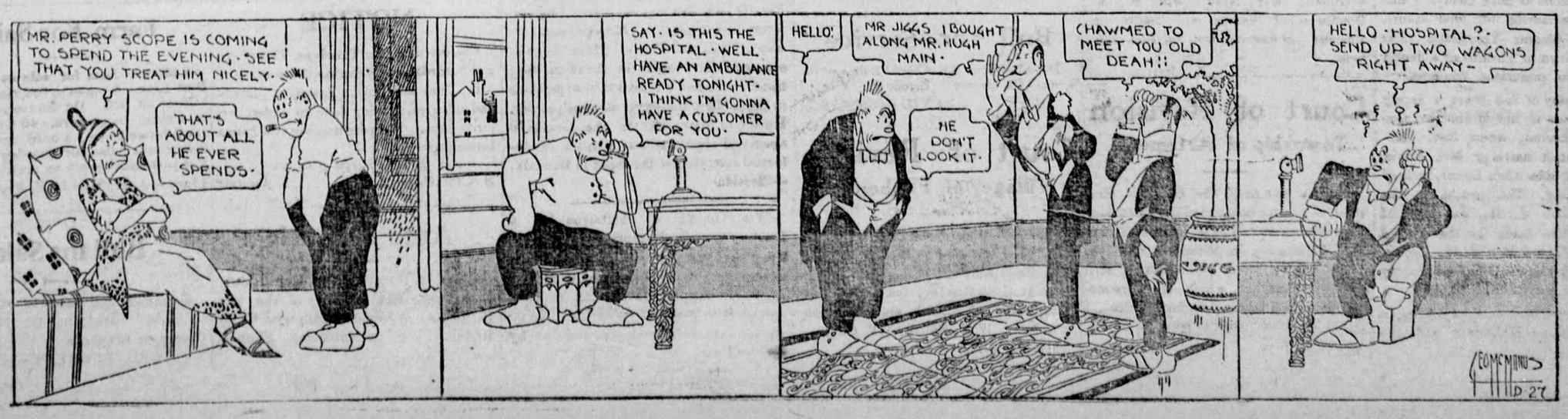
ANNUAL INTEREST 23 BILLION MARKS

French Confidence in Enemy's Ability to Pay Appears Unfounded.

A despatch from London says:—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Paris wires his paper under date of Wednesday: "Those here whose apprehension of grave financial difficulties in France from the heavy war burdens had been quieted by assurance too confidently made in some quarters, perhaps, that Germany might and can pay, have been painfully awakened to realities by the financial conditions of the peace treaty, and by the statement of the new German Finance Minister, Herr Durnburg, just published in the Kolnische Zeitung.

"The German public debt, according to Herr Durnburg, totalled 161,000,000,000 marks on January 31, 1918, and had increased to 185,000,000,000 marks on April 30 last, consequent upon further issues of Treasury bills in the beginning of the years. The floating debt and issue of bank notes continues to grow without interruption.

"Herr Durnburg alleges that the annual burden laid on the shoulders of German taxpayers from this debt will amount to 17,500,000,000 marks. But this does not represent the total charges that the public debt will require from the taxpayers of the Empire. There must be added interest on the special debts of the several Federal states and townships which needs annually another sum of 6,000,000,000 marks to cover it. Therefore, the grand total that the Empire will have to pay in interest each year stands at over 23,000,000,000 marks."

As women make 90 per cent. of the purchases for the homes, their action in this is the most important single factor in righting our adverse balance with the United States. "Buy Canadian goods and products" is the recommendation of the Canadian Trade Commission.

BRINGING UP FATHER