SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION RETURNS LIBERAL GOVERNMENT TO POWER

Hon. W. M. Martin Scored Personal Triumph in Regina, Receiving 7,301 Out of 10,376 Votes Cast—One Woman Returned.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—The Martin Government was returned to power on Thursday in Saskatchewan, and its supporters claimed at midnight that the Administration would command from 40 to 45 votes out of 63 in the new Legislature.

The Independents, who went into the contest without Provincial organization or Provincial leadership, will have from 15 to 20 members, it is believed.

Labor elected one member and the Conservatives one.

The four candidates of the Non-partisan League are defeated.

At 11.30 p.m. the Government claimed the election of 37 members and 10 seats were conceded to the Opposition.

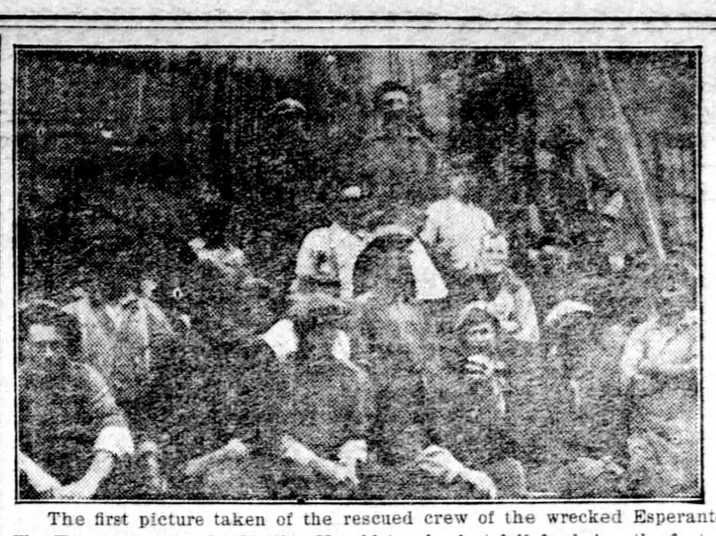
Hon. George Langley was defeated in Redberry by George Cockburn. With two polls to be heard from, Cockburn had a majority of 163 over the Minister, and it was admitted that they could not overcome this lead. The suggestion has been made that Mr. Langley may be a candidate in one of the deferred elections.

Harris Turner, one of the leading men in the Independent movement, was elected in Saskatoon city, but W. T. Badger, associated with him in the movement, was defeated by J. A. Wilson in Rosetown.

Mrs. Sarah Ramsland, the only woman in the field, was elected for Pelly, in a four-cornered contest, in which she defeated a Conservative, an Independent and a Non-partisan. She sat in the last Legislature.

Returns from the rural districts came in slowly, and the results in many constituencies were far from being known at midnight.

Premier Martin's election in Regina, a two-member constituency, with a vote of 7,301 out of 10,376 votes cast, was a personal triumph. By all but 462 votes he equalled the total vote of the three defeated candidates. His running mate, Col. J. A. Cross, was 1,615 behind the Premier.



The first picture taken of the rescued crew of the wrecked Esperanto. The Esperanto won the Halifax Herald trophy last fall for being the fastest schooner in the North Atlantic fishing fleet.

GOLD MINE FOUND IN MANITOBA MOST IMPORTANT YET IN CANADA

Report of Rich Strike at Elbow Lake is Confirmed—Vein Said to be Sixty Feet Wide and to Contain Much Free Gold.

A despatch from The Pas, Man., says:—Confirmation is given to the report of an important and rich gold strike at Elbow Lake, in the Athapapuskow Mineral Area and east of the famous Gordon Dyke, discovered last Summer. The find was made by Murray Brothers about three weeks ago, causing a number of mining men to hasten to the spot. Some have returned here with a remarkable account of a vein sixty feet wide, wherein free gold is seen scattered all about. The vein is capped by an iron formation and it outcrops at several points.

Mining men here view the discovery as the most important made in Canada. Until the vein is stripped and the whole width and length revealed, it is only possible to guess at the values and tonnage.

Lord Byng

Former Commander of the Canadian forces in France, whose appointment as Governor-General of Canada is officially announced.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO OPEN EXHIBITION

Lord Byng of Vimy Will Officiate in Toronto on Aug. 27.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Lord Byng's first official act as Governor-General of Canada has been to accept an invitation, cabled to him, as soon as his appointment was announced, to open Toronto Exhibition.

Managing Director Kent has received the reply:

"Warmest thanks for congratulations. Shall be proud to open the Canadian National Exhibition, Warriors' Day, Saturday, August 27, at 2.30 p.m.

(Sgd.) "Byng of Vimy."

Other Governors-General who have opened the Exhibition since 1878, have been: Earl of Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, Lord Aberdeen, Earl Grey, Duke of Connaught and Duke of Devonshire.

Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario who have officiated have been Sir John Beverley Robinson (five times), Sir Geo. Kirkpatrick, Sir Oliver Mowat (in 1898, having in 1882 had the same honor while Premier of Ontario), Sir Mortimer Clark, Sir J. M. Gibson, and Sir John Hendrie.

Dominion Premiers officiating have been: Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Robert Borden.

Provincial Premiers: Hon. A. S. Hardy, Sir Geo. Ross, Sir James Whitney, and Sir Louis Jette (Quebec).

Of all "unofficial" notables who have acted, the most distinguished was, of course, the Prince of Wales, two years ago. Others have been: Major-General Herbert, Major-General Hutton, Earl Dundonald, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wm. Mulock, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Gen. Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. Perley, Baron Shaughnessy, and Sir Auckland Geddes.

The only woman who ever opened the fair was Lady Kirkpatrick, in 1897.

Death Calls Lunatic Who Fired on Queen Victoria

A despatch from London says:—Roderick McLean, who attempted to shoot Queen Victoria on March 2, 1882, and was subsequently incarcerated as a dangerous lunatic, has just died at Broadmoor Asylum.

The attempted murder of the Queen occurred at Windsor following the arrival of the Royal train conveying the Queen, Princess Beatrice and the Court from London. The Queen had just walked across the platform of the Windsor station to the carriage-in-waiting when McLean, who was standing among a number of spectators, deliberately fired a revolver at her.

The shot missed and the Queen was at once driven to the Castle.

Their Excellencies Sail for England July 19

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is officially announced from the Government House that Their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, will sail from Quebec for England on July 19th on the Empress of France.

A despatch from London says:—When the Duke of Devonshire returns to England from Canada, after laying down his duties as Governor-General, he will retire entirely from public life and pass much of his time at Chatsworth, which is now being prepared for his reception. It is understood that the Duchess will resume her former appointment of Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary.

Fish have been discovered in Africa, the female of which carries her newly-hatched young in her mouth.

Success.

Successful he who strives, e'en though he fail;
His conscience gives applause along the way.
Thus does he win Eternal Holy Grail!
His sun is ever bright—though clouds obscure the day.

Strive on and keep your ideal to the fore;
Faint heart can never win; nor here, nor there,
For in this day, as in the days of yore,
Achievement comes with courage and with prayer.
As perfume rare distilled from violet,
As lark's rich note, that mankind ever bless,
So he who burden bears without regret
Has solved Life's Problem; has achieved success!

—Warren E. Comstock.

RICH MENNONITE RESERVE IS SOLD

U.S. Capitalists Buy 107,000 Acres of Saskatchewan Farming Land.

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—The old colony at Swift Current, Mennonite reserve, containing 107,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in Saskatchewan, has been sold to Florida capitalists headed by James J. Logan, Jacksonville, Fla., and Jas. F. Taylor, Tampa, Fla., for a total of $4,800,000 and the first cash payment involved has been deposited by the purchasers. By the terms of the agreement transfers have been deposited with the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Company of Regina, trustee of the Mennonites. It means that about 75 per cent. of the Mennonites in the Swift Current district will leave shortly to settle on a large tract of land in Florida.

Under the terms of the contract the vendors leave their farms with their personal belongings only, all chattels, farm machinery, houses, churches, schools, etc., become the property of the purchasers. There are four hundred complete sets of buildings in excellent repair, 50,000 acres in crop; 80,000 acres under cultivation. In the territory bought by the Floridians are the towns of Dunelm, Neville, Springfield, Wymark and Blumenhof. The purchasers intend to start at once to bring American farmers. It has taken since October 27, 1920, to negotiate this deal which was closed on Saturday when half a million dollars was deposited as part of the purchase price.

CEREALS FALL OFF 88,000,000 BUSHELS

United States Crop Promises Good Yields, Though Less Than Last Year.

A despatch from Washington says:—A crop of 2,496,000,000 bushels wheat, oats, rye and barley is forecast by the Government report for June. This is 88,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest, but suggests good yields, and might be enlarged should present prospects maintain through till harvest, which is already under way in winter wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

There is a promise of 578,000,000 bushels of winter and 251,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, a total of 829,000,000 bushels, while the crop last year was 787,000,000 bushels.

Winter wheat estimates of 578,000,000 bushels show a loss of 51,000,000 bushels from the May returns. This was attributed to numerous frosts late in April and early in May, and to drought in the South-west where the bulk of the losses have occurred.

Coal and Oil in the Far North.

The fact that the axis of the earth is tipped so far from the vertical—about twenty-three and one-half degrees—is responsible for the existence of climatic zones and especially for the prolonged cold and darkness of the Arctic winter. But the axis has not always tipped at that angle; through long periods the earth has spun round in a position that made the axis much nearer vertical. During those periods the climate was much more nearly uniform all over the earth, and the vegetation at the poles was not greatly unlike that in the tropics.

It is hard for us to imagine such a condition of affairs, but there is plenty of evidence that it really existed. One of the most interesting discoveries made by explorers in the far north is that of great coal seams freely exposed in the rocks of the seashore. The country that now lies under several thousand feet of ice and snow, and that reproduces for us to-day the aspect that all the northern countries of the globe presented during the great glacial ages, was once warm and equable in climate and covered with the luxuriant growth of tree ferns that was the distinguishing characteristic of the Carboniferous period.

Northern Greenland above the seventy-eighth parallel has a very moderate snowfall. Most of the moisture is precipitated farther south, and so the rocks along the northern coast are not covered as they are in lower latitudes with a load of ice. In those rocks Dr. MacMillan, the explorer, has seen coal seams ten and even fifteen feet in thickness, so easily mined that the Eskimos can pick the coal out with their rude implements. The difficulties of getting to the region, the inconveniences of living there and the still greater difficulties of getting any cargoes away make those great coal beds of no present commercial value; but it is interesting to know that they exist.

There is reason to believe, too, that in the barren and inclement region to the southeast of Hudson's Bay there are great fields of oil. The country is almost unexplored, but there are Indian reports of oil oozing freely from the soil in several places. That means, of course, that the land, now so inhospitable and sterile, was once abundantly supplied with life, either marine or terrestrial. It is by no means unlikely that it will become in the not distant future one of the chief sources of petroleum.

A large deposit of platinum has recently been discovered near Sulphur Rock, Ark., according to late reports.

According to scientists sounds are diverted and lessened during rain. That is because the falling rain "twists" the sound waves from their course.

Editors as Exhibit

They are shameless, abandoned people in South America. They make fun of editors!

The following paragraph appeared in the Buenos Ayres Herald recently:

"At the Press Club Carnival Ball the editors of all the papers in town will be on view from one to two in the morning, free and for nothing, a special cage having been built to hold their bodies, and another arrangement for the support of their weighty brows. Those who have ever yet seen such people in the raw, so to speak, are advised to book early and avoid the rush, but the public is hereby warned that nothing may be poked through the bars, the exhibits having regular feeding times, even as you and I."

Dictator in Silesia.

Adalbert Korfanty, leader of the insurgent troops in the disputed Baltic area.

BRITISH TROOPS HALT SILESIA FIGHTING

How Commonsense of General Henniker is Preventing Bloodshed.

A despatch from Rosenberg, British Front, Upper Silesia, says:—The recently arrived "hard-boiled" British General, Henniker, and the new British Plebiscite Commissioner, Sir Harold Stewart, are beginning to make themselves decisively felt. The British have at last discovered a rough, common-sense technique for handling the Upper Silesian dilemma and they have begun putting it into practice with the result that the tension already shows signs of relaxing.

There is a justified hope that the new British policy will succeed in liquidating the Upper Silesian civil war speedily.

The technique consists essentially in British troops walking up to a position of the insurgents and telling them in a few unmistakable words to clear out. At the same time the German irregular forces are told unmistakibly not to advance. The territory thus cleared of insurgent Poles and kept clear of German irregulars, is called a "neutral zone." As fast as it is cleared, German plebiscite police under he command of British officers, are moved in and preserve law and order, and the mixed German and Polish populace rejoices and goes to work again, and everybody is happy and satisfied, except the civil war profiteers and their friends with ulterior motives.

The natural way of walking is with the toes pointed straight ahead and not turned outwards.

ARMY WORMS STRIP N.B. FORESTS AND DELAY TRAINS

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—Trainmen report millions of caterpillars or army worms between Fredericton Junction and Harvey, on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, and that train travel has been greatly impeded. An official said that for miles the forest has been stripped of foliage and the tracks are covered with these worms which grease the rails so badly that freight trains are having a hard time getting over this section and passenger trains have to double or cut and be conveyed in two sections. All of the C.P.R. trains have been equipped with special steam jets which are placed in front of the wheels and a 200-pound pressure of steam is used to help clear the worms off the rails. The condition arising from this invasion is said to be the worst ever experienced by the C.P.R. in this district.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.89⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.87⅝; No. 3 Northern, $1.80⅝; No. 4 wheat, $1.72⅛.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47⅝c; No. 4 CW, 78⅜c; rejected, 70⅜c; feed, No. 1 feed, 40⅝c; No. 2 feed, 39⅝c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81⅜c; No. 4 CW ,78⅜c; rejected, 70⅜c; feed, 70⅜c.

All above in store, Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, $1.40 to $1.46; No. 2 winter, $1.50 to $1.60; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 73c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 44c, according to freights outside.

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

Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, $7.50.

Peas—No. 2, $1.30 to $1.35.

Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pats., $10.50; second pats., $10.

Buckwheat—nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.40.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25 to $29; shorts, per ton, $25 to $31; white middlings, $38; feed flour, $1.70 to $2.10.

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 Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery prints, fresh, No. 1, 30 to 32c; cooking, 19c.

Margarine—24 to 26c.

Eggs—No. 1, 33 to 34c; selects, 34 to 36c; cartons, 36 to 37c.

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, 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—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.

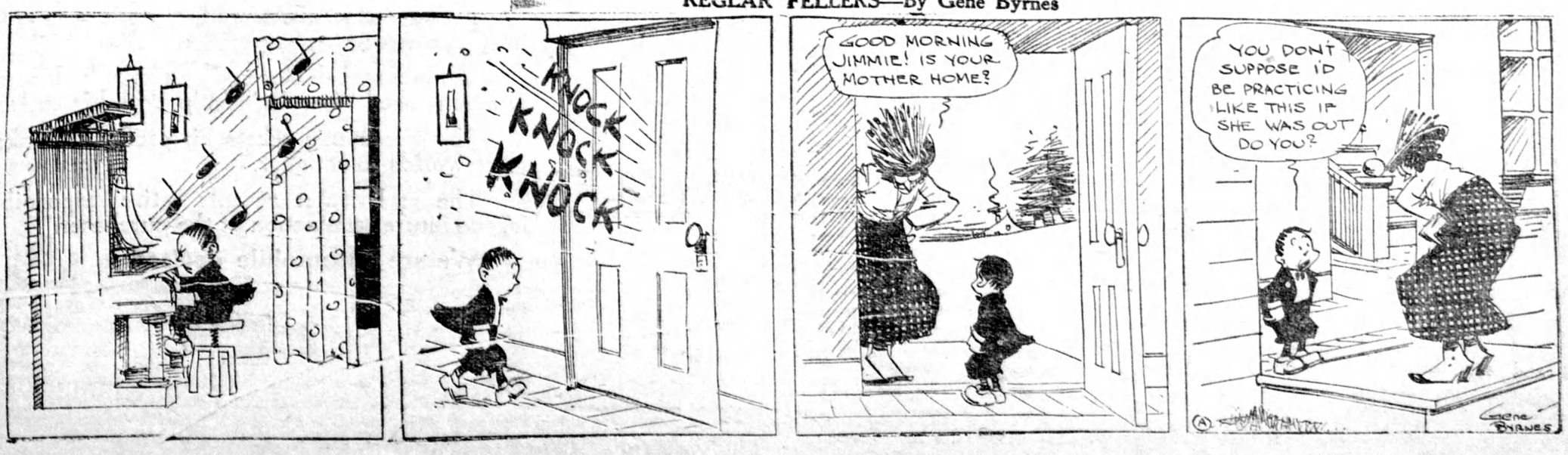
Lard—Pure, tierces, 11½ to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails, 12¼ to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c. Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½c; prints, 14 to 14½c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $9; 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, $2 to $4; milkers, good to choice, $50 to $85; do, com. and med., $30 to $50; choice springers, $40 to $60; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $12; do, spring, $17 to $18; sheep, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, com., $3 to $4; calves, good to choice, $10 to $12; hogs, fed and watered, $9.50 to $9.75; do, weighed off cars, $9.75 to $10; do, f.o.b., $8.75 to $9; do, country points, $8.50 to $8.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 61½ to 62c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $3.15. Bran, $27.25. Shorts, $29.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $21 to $22.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15½ to 16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

Calves, $5 to $8. Lambs, $11 to $13; sheep, $5. Hogs, $10.50.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes