GERMAN SPLIT IN DELEGATION OVER TREATY OPENS AVENUE OF HOPE

Russo-German Pact Calls Forth Protest From Allies—Lloyd George Confident of Successful Termination to Conference.

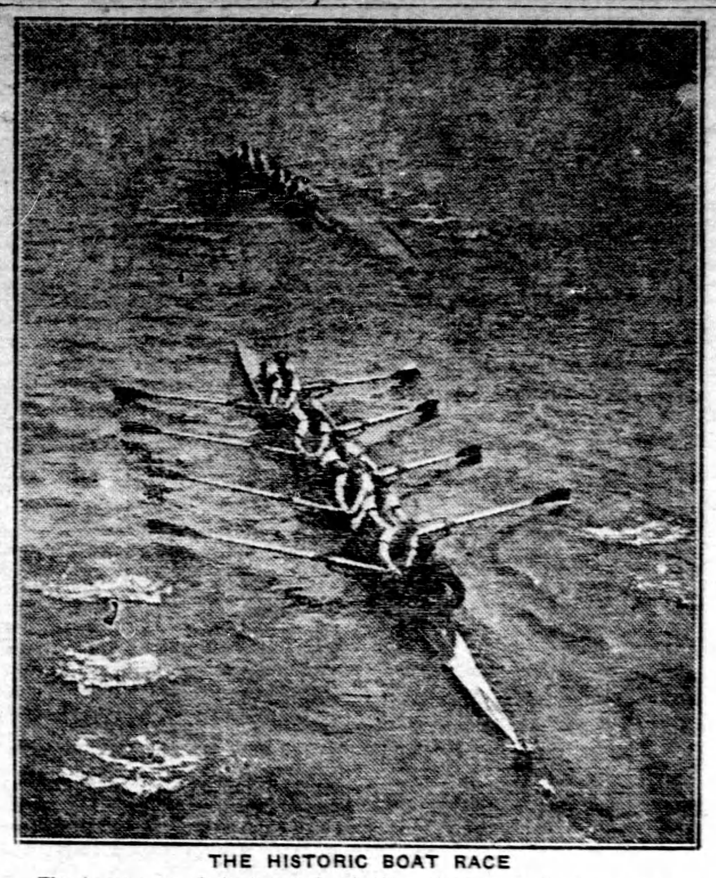
A despatch from Genoa says:—Facing five hundred newspaper representatives of practically all the world nations, the British Premier, after announcing that the Germans would accept the conditions imposed by the allies concerning the Russo-German treaty and that the Soviet's reply on the general Russian question would be such as to permit of further hopeful negotiations, declared his unshakeable conviction that the Genoa Conference would prove a great success. He believed that it would restore harmony in Europe, and was supremely confident that before adjourning it would adopt an agreement whereby all the nations of Europe would bind themselves not to commit acts of aggression against neighboring countries.

"Such a pact," he exclaimed with vigor, "is an essential to the favorable issue of the conference; without it, I believe, the conference will be a failure."

After Mr. Lloyd George made his statement, the Germans announced that they were still considering their reply to the note of the Big and Little Ententes denying their admissions to discussions of the Russian question unless the Russo-German Treaty was rescinded, or at least amended and approved by the conference.

The Germans are said to be divided in their deliberation. This is the reason for their delay in coming to a decision for submission to the allies. The Russians have also withheld official publication of their reply to the London experts' report, which had been promised for to-day.

In short, the day closed with no definite advance over the position of the previous day, but with a general feeling that the Germans will take an attitude which will make the situation easier and pave the way for a conference agreement on the Russian problem.



THE HISTORIC BOAT RACE

The two crews, Oxford and Cambridge, photographed after passing under Hammersmith Bridge with Cambridge in front. The race finished with a win for Cambridge by four and a half lengths.

EXPLOSION BLOWS 2,000 PERSONS TO PIECES

Victims Mostly Children and Soldiers in Monastir, Southern Serbia.

A despatch from Belgrade says:—Four hundred carloads of ammunition and explosives stored near the railroad station at Monastir, Southern Serbia, exploded on Tuesday at noon, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands, and virtually destroying the heart of the city. One half of the city's population was rendered homeless.

The victims were mostly children and soldiers. A church in which the children were worshipping collapsed under the detonation, while the barracks in which 1,800 soldiers were having lunch was destroyed.

Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in various parts of the city. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled to the nearby woods and mountains, from which they watched their homes burn. All telegraphic and telephonic communication from Monastir with the outside world was cut off. The first news of the disaster reached Belgrade from refugees who managed to reach Prilep, 30 miles to the north-west of Monastir. Several Serbian relief units were immediately organized and started for Monastir.

Details of the explosion in Monastir reveal that fire which swept the city following the blast has made 30,000 homeless.

Thousands of tons of munitions left over from the world war mysteriously blew up and latest reports say that 1,800 soldiers, mostly Greeks, were virtually buried alive.

Two hundred children are reported to have been killed or wounded in a church which was destroyed when a shell, tossed from the scene of the explosion, landed on the steeple.

All the leading cities of Greece are sending supplies and medical aid to Monastir.

Exiled Austrian Royalty Returns to Hungary

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Imperial shooting lodge in Godollo, 15 miles north-east of Budapest, is being prepared for former Empress Zita and her family, according to Budapest advices received here. Admiral Horthy, the Regent, is vacating his suite in the magnificent castle at Godollo, and the guard quartered there and the former royal servants have been re-engaged.

The former Hungarian ruler maintained at Godollo a magnificent castle, with an extensive park and zoological garden.

Seed Elevators For Farmers' Clubs.

During recent years inquiry has increased for blue print plans of a small capacity seed elevator suitable for operation by farmers' clubs. Accordingly, a study was made of the subject, and data gathered and supplied the Chief Architect, Public Works Department, who, in turn, has completed a set of plans and specifications. These should prove sufficient for an elevator contractor to build from, including the placement of necessary machinery.

The complete set includes five pages of blue prints and a manuscript of specifications and legal forms, the latter having to do with tendering on the construction of the elevator. This set is now available to the public on application to the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A nominal fee of $2 is charged for each set, and should accompany the application.

This type of elevator should give efficient as well as economical service in handling seed, cleaning to grade, conditioning, bulking, storing, warehousing, etc. It should be particularly adapted to districts where commercial quantities of registered seed grain are produced in addition to other seed crops. The plans allow for 1,000 square feet of warehouse space on the first floor, and sufficient office accommodation. There is a frost-proof basement, which provides about 6,000 cubic feet for storage purposes. It will be seen, therefore, that in addition to handling and storing seed, the elevator may be used satisfactorily for grading, packing, and storing apples or potatoes, grinding grain, or storing merchandise, pending its distribution.

The specifications call for steel and cement construction. This, while it will ensure a practically fire-proof building, may prove more costly than some would care to consider. However, when wood or other materials are used, the plans alone should prove valuable as a guide for building. The elevator is planned so as to be economical in staff to operate it. One first-class mechanic should be sufficient, with temporary help in rush seasons.

The total storage capacity of the bin is estimated at 8,000 bushels. Altogether, 28 bins are provided, 26 of which are comparatively small, each having a capacity of around 200 bushels. The other two bins are much larger, with an estimated capacity of 1,400 bushels each. It will be seen that the number of bins is too many and the total capacity for storage too small to provide first-class service in storing and handling large quantities of commercial grain. On a few carload basis, however, commercial grain may be handled to advantage, by using the two large bins, which have spout outlets and feed directly to a car when on the track outside.

Every bin has a self-cleaning hopper bottom, and empties by gravity either into the cleaning machines or baggers. Placements are provided for two cleaning machines on the second floor, leaving the first floor totally free for warehousing purposes. These machines may be fed directly from the storage bins above, or by the short elevator leg, which is provided for the purpose.

The seed pit in the basement is designed in two sections, one section which feeds the short elevator leg, the other the long leg, which carries the seed to the bins.

The patent distributor at the elevator head of the long leg distributes seed to any bin as desired. The clean seed runs by gravity from the cleaning machines to two small hopper bins. These are suspended from the ceiling of the first floor, directly under the outlets of the machines above. Both bins are equipped with baggers, but seed from them may be spouted back to either section of the pit. A bag chute is provided at two sides of the elevator on the second floor, from which cars may be loaded on the one side, and wagons on the other.

A man elevator of one-ton capacity runs from the basement to the top floor, while a carrier and track is provided on the first floor, to run from the receiving door to the shipping door of the elevator. This carrier also crosses the receiving grates of the pit. Weigh-scales are set in the track, about the centre of the floor.

It is recognized that this elevator may be too small or lack sufficient warehouse space for some localities, in which case adjustment could be made, using the original plans as a guide. Where farmers' organizations have purchased a warehouse or mill, and it is their intention to make alterations with a view to cleaning and storing seed, we believe they may gather much useful information from these blue print plans. It is believed, though, that their greatest value will be derived by those who build in accordance with the plans and specifications themselves.

In having these blue print plans prepared, the Seed Branch is looking to the future of seed production in Canada. The demand throughout North America and Europe for seed grain, clover, and grasses is improving, and it is evident that as soon as the general trade depression lifts, it will increase more rapidly. The grading of our "Northern Grown" seed for export will doubtless continue to be of very great advantage to the marketing of surplus Canadian seed supplies.—Department of Agriculture, Seed Branch.

Wasting Canada's Fish.

We have sometimes been described as the most wasteful of countries, in proportion to our size. Meantime our own Council of Scientific Research at Ottawa is unkind enough to say it is true! It states that the fish waste on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts amounts to some 300,000 tons annually. If instead of throwing away that quantity of waste, Canadians utilized it as the same material would be utilized elsewhere, it would be worth $10,000,000 a year, which is not a small amount to add every twelve-month to the nation's wealth. These facts were discovered through an investigation made by Mr. J. B. Fielding under the auspices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa. Encouraged by the Council an effort to remedy this condition of things is already being made, however. A plant has been established at Canso, N.S., for the production of fish oil and special cattle food from fish waste.

$5,000,000 MONTHLY ON BRITAIN'S DEBT

Total Amount Owing Canada is About $130,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has agreed to pay off Britain's war debt to Canada at the rate of $5,000,000 per month. The total amount owed is about $130,000,000, which was the balance due after the respective accounts covering war purchases and other transactions were set off against each other. The British Government desired to discharge this debt at the par rate of sterling exchange, but with this proposal the Canadian Finance Department did not see eye to eye. It has been agreed that this dispute is to be left in abeyance at present, and it is possible that the gradual recovery of sterling will minimize if not obliterate the cause of contention before the time for the final adjustment is reached. The monthly payments of $5,000,000 each are to be made in the interim and this arrangement is already in operation. Canada is perhaps the only one of the Dominions which is in the fortunate position of being a creditor of the Mother Country, most, if not all the others, being debtors for considerable amounts.

Scientists Produce Rustless Tinplate

A despatch from London says:—Experiments of a far-reaching nature are being conducted in the tinplate works at Swansea with the object of substituting nickel for tin in the coating of tinplates. A company has been formed to deal with the invention, which is known as the Steel-Nickel Syndicate. A prominent member of the syndicate is Henry Mond, son of Sir Alfred Mond. Production of rustless plate is aimed at.

Stopped Two Minutes.

Prof.—This is the third time you have been late. Don't you know you can't stay the flight of time?

Fresh—Oh, don't know. I just stopped a couple of minutes down the street.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia obtained a harvest from the sea last year valued at $9,000,000, according to the report of the Commissioner of Fisheries. In the deep-sea fisheries in 1921 there were employed 396 schooners, carrying 3,000 men; and in the shore fisheries there were 4,702 boats of less than ten tons, operated by 12,000 men and boys. Big decreases were recorded in the catch of cod and lobsters, but there were gains in mackerel, halibut, swordfish and smelts.

St. John, N. B.—A game reserve to extend from St. John to the St. Croix river and to comprise between 300,000 and 400,000 acres is proposed. This section is plentifully stocked with game and is intersected from the sea by six rivers and innumerable smaller streams and lakes in which fish abound. The Provincial Government has promised favorable consideration of the scheme, and it is believed that if carried out the game reserve should be of great attraction for tourist travel and be of value to the city and province both.

Quebec, Que.—The present maple sugar season is reported to be the best experienced in the last quarter of a century. Those who tapped in the first week of March had two weeks of ideal sugar weather, and whilst the last two weeks of March were not ideal there was much good sugar made.

Hamilton, Ont.—Contracts for the erection of ten bridges for the new James Bay extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, are reported to have been secured by the Hamilton Bridge Works Co. The bridges will cost $175,000, and when work is started on them, the company's east end plant here will be reopened and one hundred men put to work.

Winnipeg, Man.—A fleet of five flying boats will likely be employed in Northern Manitoba during the coming summer to patrol forest areas for the detection of fires. Government agents who pay the annual treaty monies to the various Indian bands scattered throughout remote parts of the province will also travel by airplane, and thus will be able to accomplish in five or six days the work which formerly required several weeks.

Regina, Sask.—Binder twine in Saskatchewan represents an investment of millions of dollars by the province's farmers at harvest time, and the Regina branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is asking that a binder twine factory be established at the provincial penitentiary at Prince Albert. Not only does the branch want inquiry made into the feasibility of this establishment, but consider the advisability of utilizing prison labor in the manufacture of farm implements.

Edmonton, Alta.—Pupils enrolled in Alberta public schools total 124,328, with 3,301 school districts operating and 5,320 teachers employed. There are 68 consolidated school districts. Eighty-six new districts were created last year and the school library branch of the Department of Education distributed 51,170 books among the various schools.

Victoria, B.C.—Nearly 300,000 fruit trees, berry bushes and fruit tree seedlings have been brought into British Columbia so far this year for planting out on new orchard land, according to figures compiled from inspectors' reports by Dr. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for this province.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—In spite of bad weather and other adverse conditions for fishing, the halibut catch off the British Columbia banks amounted to 1,602,000 pounds in the month of March, nearly three times the volume of the catch for the same month last year.

Dawson City, Y. T.—The spring thaw is on in the Yukon and the last stage to travel on sleighs has left. Yukoners have been returning from the "Outside" in large numbers. Lumber and building material is shortly to go down to Mayo in large quantities. Wharves, warehouses, stores and residences are to be built in the Silver Bonanza district as soon as weather permits. There is also to be considerable development in Dawson.

You are unjust to yourself when you are unjust to others.

The marriage of Princess Mary helped the restoration fund of Westminster Abbey. Some of the moving-picture men paid as much as $5,000 apiece for choice places from which to photograph the bridal procession.

Dominion News in Brief

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.56.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 54½c; No. 1 feed, 55¼c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77¾c; No. 3 yellow, 76¾c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 63 to 65c, according to freights outside; feed barley 60c.

Buckwheat—No. 3, 98c to $1.02.

Rye—No. 2, 95 to $1.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; 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, $1.36 to $1.43, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.70 per bbl; 2nd pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Fodder cheese, large, 17½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 42 to 43c; No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.40; primes, $3.85 to $4.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.10; per 5 imp. gals., $2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90lb. bag, $1.15 to $1.25; Quebec, $1.15 to $1.25. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, $1.75 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 41c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17.50 to $19; clear bellies, $18.50 to $20.50; lightweight rolls, $47; heavyweight rolls, $41.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 18c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.50; do, good, $7.50 to $7.75; butcher steers, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; do, good, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.25 to $6.75; do, com., $5.25 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, med., $6.50 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $6 to $6.50; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $30 to $75; springers, $40 to $80; calves, choice, $10 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $7; lambs, choice, $14 to $15; do, com., $6 to $7; spring lambs, $11 to $14; sheep, choice, $9 to $9.50; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13; do, f.o.b., $12.25; do, country points, $12.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 65c; Can. West., No. 3, 61c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese, finest Westerns, 16 to 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 85 to 95c.

Steers, 1,100 lbs., $7.25; calves, $5.50 to $6.50; hogs, selects, $14.25; sows, $11.25.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes