GENOA CONFERENCE REAFFIRMS MANY POINTS OF VERSAILLES TREATY

Guarantees Existing Treaties and International Agreements and Guards Against Aggression.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The peace pact by which Lloyd George believes that Europe can be blessed with peace, reaffims many of the points of the Versailles treaty and is an additional guarantee to France and the Little Entente for what they got out of the war.

According to persons who have seen the present draft the pact provides:

1—It guarantees all the existing treaties and international agreements.

2—It practically permits Europe being divided into a series of police zones in that it allows military conventions between two or more nations such as France with the Little Entente, or France with Poland for the alleged purpose of guarding against aggression or for the enforcement of the pact.

3—It solemnly pledges mutual guarantees of the existing constitutional Governments, which is interpreted as being directed against the return of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

4—It defines the military operations to enforce sanctions and fulfillment of treaties, and says that such sanctions as those employed against Germany do not constitute hostile acts of war.

A non-aggression pact between the nations of Europe is practically agreed upon, though action upon it by the economic conference is being deferred until there is full accord among the powers represented here. The plan, which is nearing adoption, was prepared by Premier Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, after lengthy negotiations with the French and the British, and is acceptable to both. It is also believed to be acceptable to Germany and Russia, but for other reasons M. Benes, astutely combining the hopes and fears of everyone, and working on the understanding of all who really want peace, wove the different plans put forward into one.

There is a provision in the pact to allow any group of powers to come to a prior agreement before they act against an aggressor. The last provision sounds well to the Germans and the Russians and also to the members of the Little Entente and is expected to compensate France for the lack of provision regarding sanctions under the treaty of Versailles. It has a realistic value in the minds of many powers in recognizing natural balance of power and providing against this balancing of power leading to war. It is acceptable to the English because it settles the question of sanctions against Germany. It provides even ground on which the signatories of the treaty of Versailles will work when they meet on the arrival of Premier Poincare of France.

The Poles already see the necessity of getting their Eastern boundaries settled, an achievement which is possible under the Benes' pact. The Roumanian-Russian frontier remains a hard nut to crack, but, as Lloyd George emphasized in a stirring speech, frontiers in Eastern Europe must be determined, as otherwise they will probably cause wars within a very few years.

Studying national interests in the light of this draft of the pact, it shows that every nation sacrifices something to peace and reconstruction. England undertakes to punish an aggressor. France practically abandons her chances of sanction against Germany, as she can not carry it out alone. Germany accepts her present frontiers and Russia is bound over to keep the peace. Little countries want their frontiers protected above all, and are willing to come in. It is a new form of league of nations, developed as a result of three years of peace. But much must be threshed out first after M. Poincare comes to the conference of the Versailles signatories.

Valuable Timber Destroyed in Cuban Fire

A despatch from Havana says:—A great forest fire is raging in the mountain district of Pinar Del Rio Province, according to a despatch received at the Interior Department. The conflagration is spreading rapidly and is menacing all the mountains between San Cristobal and Hacienda San-Diego de Tapias. Great quantities of valuable tropical timber already have been consumed. Not a drop of rain has fallen in the section for six months.

Prohibit Importation of European Bees Into Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The importation into Canada from Europe of bees, used or second-hand hives, or raw hive goods or products, excepting honey, is prohibited on and after the first day of May, 1922, according to an order issued by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. The order, a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture says, is necessary owing to the danger of introducing a contagious disease of bees known as the "Isle of Wight" disease.

Duration of Conference May be Prolonged

A despatch from Genoa says:—The Genoa Conference may last for another three, or even four, weeks.

"Lloyd George will fight it out on this line if it takes all Spring," was the statement made in official quarters on Thursday.

The British Premier is spurred on by the imperative necessities of the European situation, which demands extraordinary efforts at Genoa, and is pushing the work of framing the peace pact, and is determined to hold the conference together until that measure is assured.

Beautiful Dreams.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was always fond of a good story. Here is one that he used to tell about himself. A gushing lady had been introduced to him, and began at once to talk about his voyages. "I always think," she said, "that one must have such wonderful dreams while leading that kind of life." "Beautiful dreams, indeed," said Sir Ernest. "Oh, do tell me, now what you used to dream about in the Antarctic?" "Treacle puddings," answered the explorer.

CELEBRATED BRITISH AVIATION EXPERT UNDERTAKES WORLD TRIP

A despatch from London says:—Just two weeks after Sir Ross Smith crashed to death while testing the machine in which he proposed to make a flight around the world, announcement is made that Major W. T. Blake is taking up the project of the world flight and will start at the end of May.

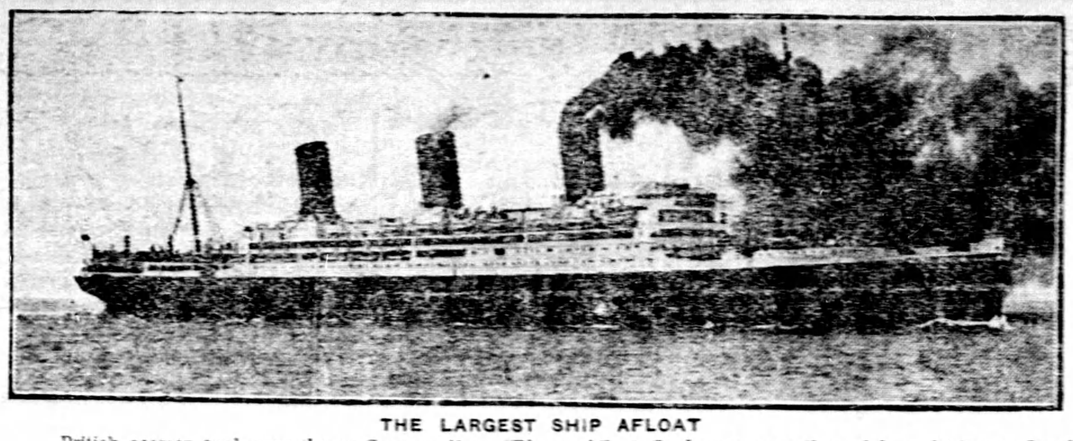
Major Blake was the British aviation expert for the London Daily News during the World War, and wrote a number of articles which were widely read. He is famous in the Royal Air Forces, had a brilliant war record, and is regarded as one of the keenest pilots in the world.

The navigator on the world trip will be Captain Norman MacMillan, who accompanied Major Blake when the latter covered the Moroccan war by airplane in 1921.

On his world trip Major Blake expects to fly eastward, and will try to complete the flight in sixty days.

"The route will be from England to France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Eastern China, Japan, thence by way of the Aleutian Islands to Alaska, across Canada and the United States to New York," said Major Blake.

"We will fly across the Atlantic from Newfoundland by way of Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland, thus making the longest sea passage about 800 miles. The trip will be so timed as to give us the most favorable meteorological conditions. We will use the same organization which supported Sir Ross Smith."



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT

British seamen took over the ex-German liner "Bismarck" at Cuxhaven recently and brought her to Southampton to deliver to the White Star Line. She has been re-named the "Majestic" and is of 56,000 tons, 956 feet long, and has accommodation for 4,000 passengers. It took ten years to build this vessel and she is being delivered in accordance with the stipulations of the Peace Treaty. The British Admiralty sold her to the White Star Line.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—An air line for Prince Edward Island to carry first-class mail between the Island and Moncton is proposed by the Aerial Services, Ltd. A subsidy of $30,000 a year is being asked from the Federal Government.

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia will have a larger number of deep-sea fishing vessels engaged in the spring fishing this year than in any other spring since the war, and leaders in the industry anticipate a season of great activity. Scores of schooners have already sailed for the fishing banks and others are being fitted out as fast as possible. With the revival of the fish industry, the shipyards, where wooden vessels are constructed, are also showing signs of activity.

Devon, N.B.—As an inducement to immigration, and to promote civic expansion, the town of Devon is offering exemption from taxation to newcomers who will erect houses in the town.

Drummondville, Que.—Another industry is reported to have been located here by the Southern Canada Power Co. This new industry is to be known as the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co., a branch of the National Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co., of Patterson, N.J. Sixteen acres of land have been purchased here and construction of a building to cover two acres has commenced.

Kingsville, Ont.—Three thousand wild geese en route to Hudson's Bay, Labrador, and the fringe of the Barren Lands from Florida, are stopping off for a short while at Jack Miner's famous bird sanctuary near here. Some years ago Mr. Miner became interested in providing a safe retreat for these birds during their migrations, and starting with seven geese this number has grown until now several thousand annually visit his farm. The Federal and Ontario Governments make grants to him for the purchase of feed for his feathered friends. Mr. Miner fed 2,000 bushels of corn (on the cob) to the birds last year.

Winnipeg, Man.—With an early spring well on the way, plenty of moisture, guaranteed for early months, a bumper crop was predicted for Manitoba in 1922 by Hon. G. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture. The acreage is estimated at 4,902,650, as compared with 4,828,200 acres in 1920.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Contract for the construction of the new chemistry building of the University of Saskatchewan has been let for $400,000 and work on erection will commence immediately. The contract was secured by a Calgary firm, plumbing, heating and lighting by a Winnipeg firm and electrical work by a local house.

Calgary, Alta.—Recently the unique spectacle was witnessed near the town of Botha of the ice harvest in progress on one side of the road allowance whilst seeding was under way on the other. The warm weather has put the land in good shape for seeding and induced one farmer to get out his drill whilst the same weather suggested to his neighbor the advisability of getting in his ice supply before that available was exhausted.

Nelson, B.C.—There is no reason why the Okanagan Valley, which has made itself famous for its apple, should not become equally famous as a walnut producer. The Minister of Agriculture recently received three bags of Japanese walnuts grown at Gellatly, B.C., and experts who have examined them to be of superior quality.

Young Scientists Needed.

Here are a few of the problems faced by the men in the paper and pulp industry in Canada.

They have heavy losses every year as a result of the decay of wood in storage. Also some mills now have to haul their logs long distances.

Also, and this fact is not generally known, the pulping processes have been only slightly improved in the last fifty years.

The value of the industry will be increased at least 25 per cent. when all these problems are solved, but a great deal more intensive scientific investigation is necessary in connection with each one of them.

An effort to supply the deficiency in trained men is being made by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ottawa. Arrangements have been made to award 7 Fellowships, 9 Studentships and 29 Bursaries among men who are taking scientific courses, and it is hoped that among them may be found suitable scientists who will devote themselves to the solution of the problems of the pulp and paper industry among others.

Russian Government Issues New Money

A despatch from Moscow says:—While private brokers are offering more than four million paper rubles to the dollar, and food prices are soaring proportionately, the Government has announced a new issue of money in probably the largest denominations of the world. The notes will be in 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 rubles and will be redeemable in 1924.

Gregory Tchitcherin

The Bolshevik Foreign Minister and head of the Russian delegation to the Genoa Conference. He is one of the Russians who signed a treaty with Germany.

A Full Garage.

"If a man marries a widow by the name of Elizabeth, with two children, what does he get?"

"Give up."

"A second-hand Lizzie and two runabouts."

CENSUS OF ESKIMOS STILL IN PROGRESS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Report 1,364 West of Coronation Gulf.

A despatch from Edmonton says:—There are probably not more than three thousand Eskimos scattered across the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada, but they have to be counted to comply with the law. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are still engaged in numbering these scattered tribes and obtaining particulars as to their occupation, ages, and whether married or single.

The first batch of mail received from the Far North at Police Headquarters here brings a report of the Eskimo census completed last August by members of the R.C.M.P. The report shows that the Eskimo inhabitants of the Arctic, from Coronation Gulf to the Alaskan boundary, number 1,-3644 souls.

To the east of Coronation Gulf, and including the Kent Peninsula, there are probably as many more.

Prince Otto, son of the late King Karl, who died recently in exile in Madeira, has been acclaimed King of Hungary by faithful Royalists, but is not permitted to rule by the Entente, who have banned the House of Hapsburg.

GERMANY RECEIVES FIRST CONCESSIONS

Russo - German Treaty Becomes Operative — Trade With Britain and Norway.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The first concessions to Germany since the signing of the Russo-German treaty are announced by the newspapers. At Petrograd an unnamed German firm has undertaken to complete unfinished buildings, improve the tramways and repair the sewer and water supply systems in return for lumber concessions and building lime.

The Council of Labor and Defence has ratified plans for the organization of a Russo-German export company, capitalized at 1,000,000 gold roubles, with an equal number of shareholders from the Hirsch Group and the Russian State Bank, for operations in the metal industry and the import and export of ore and chemicals.

The Foreign Office announces that the Norwegian Government has agreed to guarantee a credit for fish purchases in Norway by the Soviet Government, which will pay one-third in cash and the remainder in two years. The amount will be twenty million kroner.

An English firm, it is also announced, has agreed to deliver to Russia annually 10,000 tons of meat and provisions from Argentina, on credit.

Japan and Chita Proclaim State of War

A despatch from Tokio says:—A special despatch from Chita states that Gen. Semshoff, the new Red Commander, has proclaimed a state of war between the Far Eastern Republic and Japan, the troops of the latter having invaded the buffer State and advanced toward Iman.

Vladivostock reports clashes between the Reds and Japanese near Manchanmenkwa, in which the Reds lost 32 men and two guns. The 58th and 31st Infantry of the 8th Division sailed from Aomori for Vladivostok. The rest of the replacement troops will leave on May 1 and May 4.

A clash of Irish troops occurred in Mullingar.

Europe's miners have promised aid to United States strikers.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.54; No. 2 Northern, $1.49; No. 3 Northern, $1.40.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 55½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c; No. 3 yellow, 76c, all rail.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

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, $1.45, outside.

Ontario No. 2 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, 17c. 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, 41 to 42c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 38 to 39c; 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, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

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, 90-lb. bag, $1.15. 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 38c; 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.

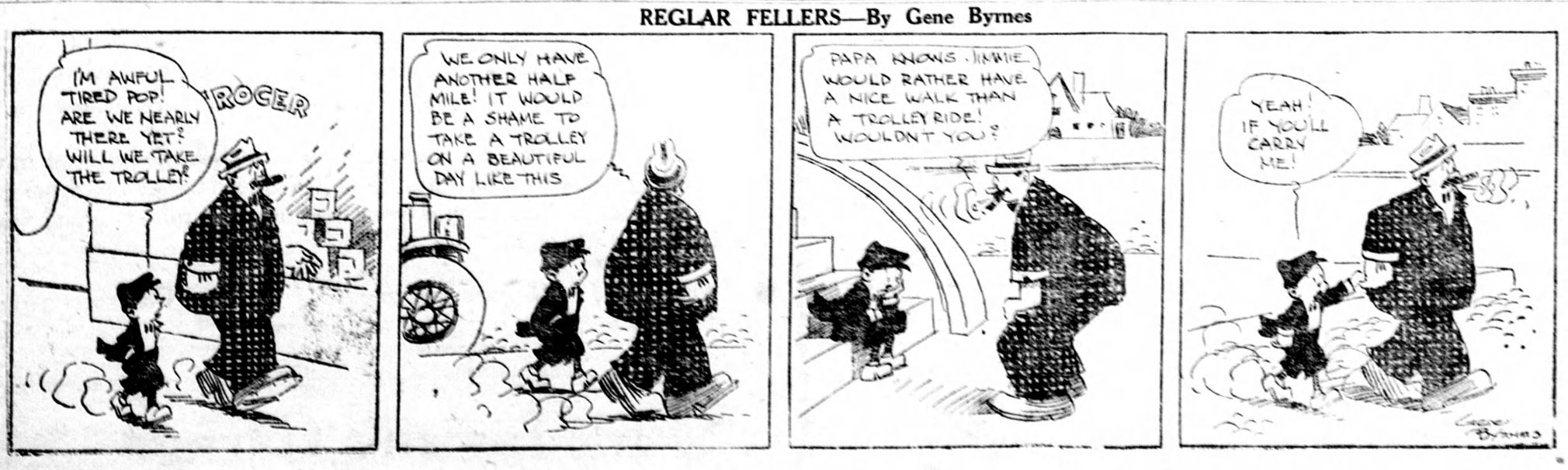
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.50; butcher steers, choice, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $6 to $6.50; do, com., $5 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, med., $6 to $6.50; do, com., $4.75 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, $7.50 to $9; do, med., $6 to $7.25; do, com., $4 to $7; lambs, choice, $14 to $15; do, com., $8 to $7; spring lambs, $11 to $14; sheep, choice, $7 to $9; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13.25; do, f.o.b., $12.50; do, country points, $12.25.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 67 to 68c; do, No. 3, 63 to 64c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., $3. Bran—$32.50. Shorts—$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 13¾ to 14c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 36½c. Eggs—Selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, carlots, 85 to 95c.

Med. quality calves, $4 to $6; select hogs, $13.75; picked lot, $14; heavy rough hogs, $12.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes