GENOA CONFERENCE JUSTIFIED EXISTENCE, THOUGH AIM FAILED

Leaders of Thirty-Two Nations Brought Into Personal Contact and Spirit of Conciliation Brought Into Being May Lead to Reconstruction and Ultimate Peace.

A despatch from Genoa says:—Premier Lloyd George again conferred on Thursday evening with United States Ambassador Child concerning the United States attitude on The Hague Conference, and again hope is expressed among all the delegations that the United States will finally decide to participate.

After formally adopting the plan for The Hague meeting and solemnly affirming the continuance of the truce throughout The Hague discussions and for four months thereafter, the Economic Conference did no other business on Thursday.

The ultimate aim of the conference, namely, the reconstruction of Russia, where it is asserted thirty millions of people will perish this year for want of food and necessary communications to distribute food, has failed of achievement, though something may be done at The Hague. It has failed mainly because of the diametrically divergent views of the Russian Bolsheviki and Western capitalism. The task of reconciliation has proved vaster than the European statesmen imagined.

Although the Bolshevik reply to the proposals of the powers was conciliatory in the sense that it suggested a mixed commission to study the problems involved, the Soviet spokesmen practically rejected the powers' suggestions. They were especially insistent on adhering to their doctrine of nationalization of private property, including the property of foreigners, which the nations desired returned to the former owners.

This insistence broke the back of the conference; it drove Belgium and France out of the later deliberations.

Nevertheless, the Genoa Conference has served the great purpose of getting thirty-two countries of Europe better acquainted with one another's problems and has given birth to a spirit of conciliation and understanding.

It has, therefore, in the opinion of the great majority here, justified its existence, and if people and governments, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, can only learn to mind their own business, then it is the belief of the delegates here, there is hope for the gradual reconstruction of Europe, including Russia, and for that period of absolute tranquility which Europe so direly needs.

EARL HAIG INSTALLED CHANCELLOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

Many notable people were honored recently at St. Andrew's University, the oldest in Scotland. Field Marshal Haig was installed as Chancellor in succession to the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The photo shows left to right:—Dr. James Younger, Principal Irvine, Sir James Barrie and Earl Haig, after the ceremony.

Convention of World's Banks Postponed

A despatch from New York says:—According to reports in the financial district on Thursday, plans for a conference of heads of the world's banks of issue, as suggested by Sir Robert Horne at Genoa, have been abandoned, at least, for the moment, because of the lack of harmony at the Genoa Conference and the proposed adjournment to The Hague.

Keep Canada's Cash at Home.

Realizing that Canada has been paying annually millions of dollars for steel products purchased in the United States, and that steel plants in the interior of Canada have been dependent upon the United States for their supplies of iron ores, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa has been investigating the native iron ore resources, and has secured reports from its committees to the effect that it is time to undertake the special treatment which the Canadian ores require to fit them for commercial reduction to pig iron. It is hoped thereby to establish a new and important home industry.

British Military Power in Southern Ireland at an End

A despatch from Cork says:—The last vestige of British military power in Southern Ireland disappeared on Thursday night, when, at 7 o'clock, the Victoria Barracks was formally transferred to Capt. McNeill, for the Provisional Government. Later the barracks was given over to the First Cork Brigade, under Sean O'Hegarty.

The resentment of the British officers at the transfer was ill-concealed. One of them smashed the windows of the officers mess with his hunting crop and another ordered a British soldier to cut down the flag staff. In reply to Capt. McNeill's protest this officer said: "That flag staff never shall fly a rebel flag."

On the departure of the British soldiers the Republican tricolor was hoisted at the barracks' gate and the Cork Brigade marched through the city to an enthusiastic demonstration.

When disloyalty knocks the initial "m" from members, "embers" are all that remain.

King George Satisfied With Work of Graves Commission

A despatch from London says:—His Majesty King George has written a letter with regard to his recent visit to the war graves, in which he says: "His Majesty trusts that the High Commissioners and other representatives of the Dominions will convey to their people the great satisfaction he expressed to them personally at the care bestowed on the graves of those who lie so far from their homes. In all the cemeteries visited by His Majesty, the Dominion and British graves lie side by side. The King assures the people overseas that these graves will be reverently and lovingly guarded. It is a satisfaction to His Majesty that the Imperial War Graves Commission is so constituted that these graves may be honored for all time."

Some dyes have a bad effect on garments which must be washed; they contain acid, which begins a slow destroying process when put in contact with washing mixtures.

Alumni Bulletins.

Three additional bulletins of the series published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto have recently appeared. Number four deals with the university's situation with regard to buildings and points out how carefully and economically the University is managed. The need for four additional buildings is stressed. Bulletin number five tells of the original method of financing the provincial university and goes on to answer certain criticisms recently made regarding the "results" that the university's work is producing. This bulletin makes the statement that "the provincial university is the greatest single asset in the possession of the people of Ontario" and gives reasons why this is so. The sixth bulletin deals with the immediate financial needs of the university and compares the amount spent on the University of Toronto with expenditures on similar universities in Great Britain and the United States. As the university problem is very much to the fore in Canada at the present time, those interested in this problem might do well to secure copies of these bulletins so as to be thoroughly informed on both sides of the case.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, noted Indian statesman, who has started on a tour of the British Dominions to plead for equality of status for Indian settlers. He was the Indian delegate to the Washington conference and the last Imperial conference.

Plant some shade trees this spring to make the old place look more attractive. Plant a tree for "mother," and let it always be known as "mother's tree." A bit of sentiment like that will bring a light to her eyes. Better a lovely, growing, graceful elm tree now, than flowers when she is gone. Associate your trees by name with members of your family, and the trees come to seem like members of the family. A humble home, with beautiful shade trees and shrubs about it, is much more attractive than a treeless palace.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.54½; No. 2 Northern, $1.50½; No. 3 Northern, $1.43½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61½c; No. 3 CW, 58¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 59¾c; No. 1 feed, 56¼c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78½c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c, all rail.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.

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, $1.50, outside.

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

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 93'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, 17 to 17½c; twins, 17½ to 18c; triplets, 18½ to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 20c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 20 to 23c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 33c; new laid, in cartons, 37c.

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 dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, $1.15 to $1.25; Delawares, $1.35 to $1.50. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, $1.75 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 48 to 50c; smoked rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 36c; backs, boneless, 40 to 41c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17 to $19; clear bellies, $21 to $23; lightweight rolls, in barrels., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

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

Choice heavy steers, $8.25 to 8.85; butcher steers, choice, $7.50 to $8.50; do, good, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $8.25; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $6 to $7; do, med., $4 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6 to $6.75; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90: calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $6 to $7.25; do, com., $4 to $5; yearlings, choice, $13.50 to $14.50; do, com., $6 to $7; spring lambs, $10 to $15; sheep, choice, $7 to $8; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13.50; do, f.o.b., $12.75; do, country points, $12.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 68½c to 69c; do, No. 3, 64½ to 65c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $8.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, $3. Bran—$31.50. Shorts—$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 13 to 13½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34 to 34½c. Eggs—Selected, 34 to 35c.

Steers, com., $6.75; cows, com. to med., $4.50 to $5.50; bulls of dairy breeding, $4.50 to $5.50; calves, $5 to $6.50; sheep, $5 to $6.50; spring lambs, $4 to $8; hogs, selects, $14.50; sows, $10.50 to $11.

TERMS OF GENOA AGREEMENT FOR TEMPORARY NON-AGGRESSION

A despatch from Genoa says:—The agreement for a truce, or temporary pact or non-aggression, decided upon by the political sub-commission of the Genoa conference, subject to final ratification by the full conference, contains six clauses, summarized as follows:

Clause 1. Provides for the appointment of a commission by the powers to examine again the divergencies existing between the Soviet Government and other Governments, and with a view to meeting a Russian commission having the same mandate.

Clause 2—Not later than June 20 the names of the powers represented on the non-Russian commission and the names of the members of this commission will be transmitted to the Soviet Government, and, reciprocally, the names of the members of the Russian commission will be communicated to the other governments.

Clause 3.—The questions to be treated by these commissions will comprise debts, private properties and credits.

Clause 4—The members of the two commissions must be at The Hague on June 26.

Clause 5.—The two commissions will strive to reach joint resolutions on the questions mentioned in Clause 3.

Clause 6.—To permit the commissions to work peacefully, and also to re-establish mutual confidence, the Soviet Government and its allied republics, on the one side, and the other governments, on the other, pledge themselves to abstain from any act of aggression and subversive propaganda. The pledge for abstaining from any act of aggression will be based upon the present status quo, and will remain in force for a period of four months after the conclusion of the work of the commissions.

AN ONTARIO FARMER IN THE CABINET.

Honorable Charles Stewart.

Minister of the Interior, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Mines is the heavy share of administrative responsibility borne by the Honorable Charles Stewart in the new federal ministry. The functions of Mr. Stewart's departments, and the problems with which they are concerned, are chiefly developmental. On these departments, perhaps more than on any other governmental agencies, the Canadian people are depending for the initiation of policies which will hasten business recovery and the return to substantial national growth.

To his new posts Mr. Stewart brings personal and public experience of singularly practical value. Born at Strabane, Ontario, in 1868, he removed to the west in 1905, homesteading near Killam, Alberta. As a pioneer western farmer Mr. Stewart acquired, first hand, the intimate knowledge of settlement conditions which is essential to a clear understanding of immigration and colonization problems. He appreciates, as only a successful pioneer farmer can appreciate, the difficulties that face the individual settler and the lines along which public policies in regard to land settlement must be directed to ensure sound development.

Mr. Stewart entered the Alberta legislature in 1909, being elected by acclamation in that year and again in 1913. In 1917 he became Premier of Alberta, succeeding the late Honorable A. L. Sifton. At various periods during his provincial career Mr. Stewart held the portfolios of Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones. He has, therefore, enjoyed an exceptionally broad administrative experience and is, in addition, credited with much progressive legislation designed to meet the peculiar needs of Western Canada.

Mr. Stewart has assumed office at a period when the public mind has fastened greater hopes and expectations upon his post than on any other as a factor in solving the Dominion's most pressing problems. The character of his private and public experience will be a source of public assurance that the policies of his departments will be shaped by a thorough practical understanding of the services they must render.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A total of 135,475 pounds of butter were manufactured at the twenty-three creameries of the province in 1921, according to the Dairy Superintendent's report. This is an increase of 645,357 pounds over the previous year, the largest increment in any year in the history of this branch of agriculture.

Fredericton, N.B.—In laying the foundation of a modern forest policy, New Brunswick has given the lead to the continent, according to a prominent official of the United States Department of Forestry. Over 4,000,000 acres in the province have been examined and classified by a special staff of technical foresters. The data developed by the survey have been embodied in timber maps, showing all timber types and permanent features with respect to watersheds and regions, etc. Estimates are also given of the standing timber, six inches and over, on the stump, by species and unit of area, based on a four per cent. caliper tally, considered by experts as intensive.

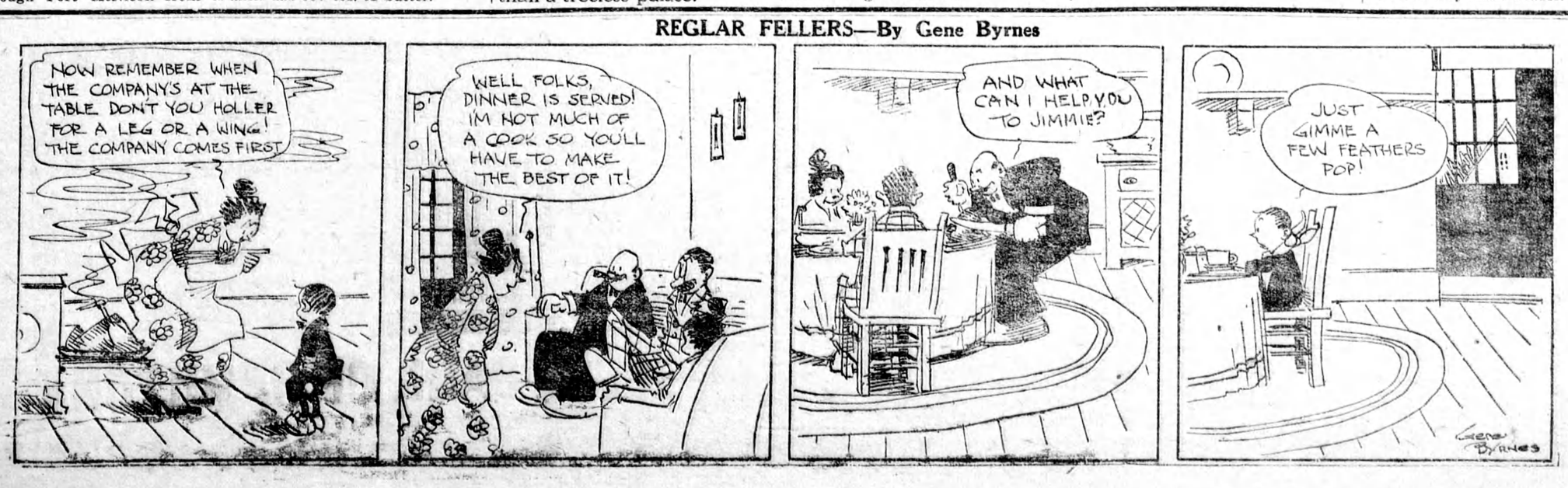
Quebec, Que.—The record, as the youngest passengers to come across the Atlantic without guardians or any matron to look after them, is probably held by Charlie and Annette Dodd, 4 and 6 years old respectively. They left London alone to take passage to Quebec where they arrived the other day. Their voyage is not yet completed, as they have a long rail journey to make to Winnipeg before they join their parents.

Port McNicoll, Ont.—Grain shipments through Port McNicoll from September 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, amounted to 31,789,120 bushels, as compared with 12,230,031 during the corresponding period in the preceding year. This represents daily shipments of 149,949 bushels, or 17 cars.

Winnipeg, Man.—What is believed to be one of the largest farm shipments made by a single individual to the Canadian West was that of H. W. Sims, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, consisting of an outfit claimed to be valued at $75,000, for the transportation of which as many as fourteen cars were required. He is to embark in the linseed flax growing industry on a big scale at Niverville, Man., where he recently purchased a large acreage.

Regina, Sask.—The total net earnings of the Saskatchewan provincial telephones in 1921 was $1,964,495. The total pole mileage of the provincial system is now 6,000, and the wire mileage 31,500.

Edmonton, Alta.—It is expected that a powerful suction dredge will be in operation on the upper Peace River at Hudson Hope next summer for the recovery of gold from the gravel and alluvial deposits along the river. The company, which is composed of Edmonton men, is now sending in material for the construction of the dredge.

Chilliwack, B.C.—A two-year-old Guernsey heifer, Violet of Cedar Cove, bred by C. Hawthorne, of Cheam, B. C., has established a Canadian record, it is claimed by her owners. In a 365-day test she produced 11,051 lbs. of milk and 557 lbs. of butter.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes