Search Fails for Antarctic Islands

Explorer Returns From Expedition on Behalf of Norway

DESOLATE COUNTRY

Attempt to Erect Wirless Station Found to be Impracticable

Sandefjord, Norway.—A lengthy and thorough search for Antarctic islands which had disappeared into the desolate waters of the south was described headed an expedition to take possession of Peter Island on behalf of Norway.

Besides annexing Peter Island, which is located at latitude 69 degrees south, longitude 90.50 degrees west, Capt. Larsen's expedition attempted to erect a wireless station on Bouvet Island, but found it impracticable and returned to Norway, arriving recently.

Capt. Larsen said his expedition remained in the vicinity of Peter Island six days, taking photographs, surveying and mapping its rocky surface.

Desolate Seas

"South of the Shetland Islands, the sea is indescribably desolate and empty," Capt. Larsen said. "We tried to locate Thompson Island and "The Chimneys," but both seemed to have vanished into the sea from which they had come.

"We also sought Dougherty Island, but it appeared to have vanished completely.

"We then landed on Bouvet Island, intending to erect a wireless station, but found it impossible. Even if it had been done, the rockyness of the island's barren shore would have made attempts to deliver supplies regularly extremely perilous, and without supplies conditions on the island were such that it could not have supported human life. We therefore abandoned the attempt and returned the building material and wireless equipment to the ship."

Bouvet Island recently was the subject of an Anglo-Norwegian diplomatic tangle which ended when Great Britain abandoned its claims to the island in favor of Norway. Norway desired it as a base for Norwegian whaling operations in the Antarctic.

Mysore to Learn How to Cultivate Sugar Profitably

Proposition is Made that Government Shall Assist in Its Growing

Calcutta.—One of the advantages of the Indian States from the imperial point of view is that they are able to carry out on a comparatively small scale experiments which may be of the utmost value to India as a whole. No state in India is perhaps more progressive than Mysore: and in connection with the development of the area served by the reservoir known as the Krishnaraja Sagara tank, Sir Alfred Chatterton has drawn up a scheme for the cultivation of sugar upon lines which, if successful in Mysore, might point the way to similar developments in British India.

Sir Alfred Chatterton proposes, roughly, that the Government should come to the aid of the cultivator, and should provide him with financial assistance to grow sugar cane, that the Government should take over his crop when it has been cut, that the Government should provide the machinery to cut it and work it up into a marketable product, and finally that the Government should place the products on the market. It is suggested that an element of compulsion should also be brought to bear on the ryot, compelling him to devote one-third of his land to the cultivation of sugar as a condition of receiving water from the irrigation scheme.

If Mysore shows the way, and proves the idea to be practicable, it would surely be adapted profitably to conditions in the provinces, its finance being taken care of either by a Government allotment or by private enterprise.

New Air Passenger Service Is Planned

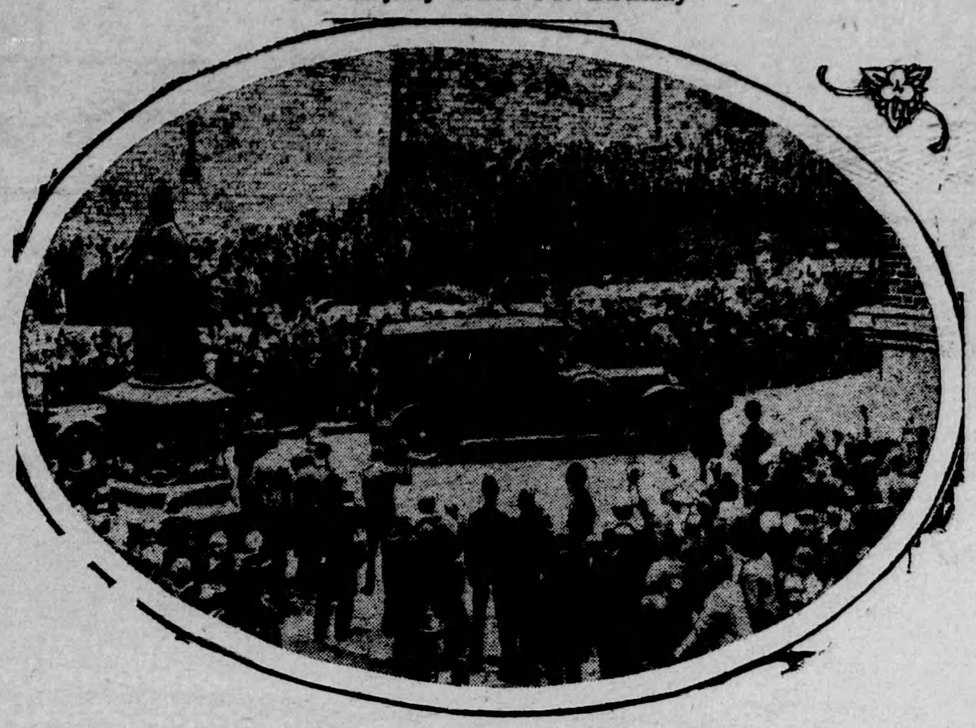
Netherlands to Dutch East Indies Monthly Trips Scheduled

Washington.—Air passenger service between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies is contemplated by the Dutch Air Navigation company, according to information received at the Commerce Department.

The Dutch company, it was said, probably will begin the service in 1930 or 1931. Monthly trips will be made first, followed by a semi-monthly service, and eventually by weekly journeys. Fifteen large Fokker planes are to be used, the report said.

The Dutch Government, it is understood, contemplates raising the capitalization of the company from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in preparation for the new undertaking. This line, it was pointed out, would compete with the projected air line between England and Australia via the Singapore

His Majesty Home For Birthday



THE KING WELL AGAIN RETURNS TO WINDSOR

Official greeting the King on his arrival at Windsor Castle following his trip from Bognor through cheering crowds.

Alberta Govt. Has Good Year Under Brownlee

Splendid Surplus Shown for Fourth Successive Year by Farmer Government

A RECORD SHOWING

Edmonton, Alta.—With the exception of the Province of Quebec, the Province of Alberta has closed its fiscal year with the largest surplus of any province in Canada.

This is good business for Hon. J. E. Brownlee, the only farmer-premier in Canada to make such a showing.

In general, the political history of Canada shows that former governments have seldom returned surpluses, while Alberta's surplus of $1,578,823, is monumental.

This surplus, it should be remembered, is on the general revenue account of the province and, satisfactory as it is, does not commence to tell the whole story.

Alberta runs its own telephone system and the phone surplus this year is $239,948, which, added to the general surplus, produces for the province a total cash balance of $1,817,871.

The surplus on telephone operation, of course, will be applied to the reduction of the debit on that utility, while that on general revenue will be devoted to the liquidation of the provincial debit.

Another feature of the surplus for which the Brownlee Government must be given credit is that it is the fourth surplus in a row produced by this Administration but the preceding three were pigmies in comparison.

Despite the fact that he has made such a favorable showing in financing his province, the Premier is not at all set up about it, and admits he does not expect to repeat the performance next year.

And it is next year's performance that will count for most in an election campaign as the Government, headed by the farmer-premier of the Prairie Province does not have to worry about an election until 1931 at the earliest.

Even if the next showing is not so favorable politicians in the East will admit that it is not an easy matter to charge financial incompetence against a government which has produced four surpluses in a row.

As things stand at present, the Brownlee government does not seem to have much to fear from an election no matter when it is held.

The province is prosperous, things are booming.

The opening of the Peace River country has witnessed the greatest agricultural expansion in many years, the riches of the oil resources of the province are as yet but hardly scratched.

Possibly the mining development in Manitoba affords the nearest comparison to what is happening here, but with this difference—that the oil land area of Alberta is greater than the mineral area of Manitoba.

Also oil is less expensive to produce in paying quantities and consequently more profitable to those who do produce it.

While material things are going well the political affairs of the opposition party in the Province are not so prosperous. In the Legislature, the Brownlee Government is opposed by a party that is weak in numbers, in resources and in performance. There is little organization, little or nothing in the way of a concrete policy and no preparation for an election.

Teacher (to Tommy, who had been a naughty boy): "Now, Tommy, tell your mother I want to see her." Tommy (returning in the afternoon): "Please, teacher, mother has gone out for the day, but I have brought a photograph of her!"

Says New Ontario To Lead Province

Sinclair Sees Need for Comprehensive Development of North

PARTY TOUR OPENS

Liberals Reach Fort William on First Lap of Journey

Fort Williams—The time will come when the issues arising in New Ontario will dominate the whole province declared W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., M.P.P., Liberal leader, in an interview at this town upon his arrival at the head of the band of Liberal members of the legislature whom he is leading on a pilgrimage through the north.

"It has become increasingly clear," Mr. Sinclair said, "that the most significant features of our future development as a province will occur in the north. New Ontario can no longer be treated as a hinterland with problems remote and obscure as compared with those of the older parts of the province. It is time that we developed a new provincial consciousness embracing the whole province and aiming at a vast comprehensive development from Kenora to Ottawa and from Moose Factory to Fort Erie."

First Visit to District

Mr. Sinclair reveale dthat this was his first visit to the northwestern section of the province. The purpose of the trip, he said, was to elaborate a policy for New Ontario, "all the main centres are included in our itinerary," he explained. "At each place we shall consult with the riding executives and leading members of the Liberal organization. In the evenings we plan to hold as many public meetings as practicable. By this means we hope to gain first hand knowledge of the problems of the north and a new outline of the requirements of each locality."

Accompanying the Liberal leader are Dr. George A. McQuibban, M.P.P. for Northeast Wellington; A. A. Colquhoun, M.P.P. for South Perth, and R. F. Miller, M.P.P. for Haldimand. Hon. Nelson Parliament, provincial Liberal organizer, is also with the party.

Tariff On Milk Effective June 18

Customs Collector in Vermont District Gives Notice of Change

St. Albans, Vt.—Ports of entry into the Vermont customs district were instructed by Collector Harry C. Whitehill that increased duties on Canadian milk and cream would become effective June 18. The rate on fresh milk is to be raised from 2½ to 3¾ cents per gallon and that on fresh cream from 20 to 30 cents per gallon. Importation of dairy products through the Vermont district has shown a large increase in recent months.

Empire Shopping Week

Hamilton Spectator (Cons.): It is a maxim of sound business that one should buy from one's best customer. That customer, in Canada's case, is the Empire. The United States, on the other hand, sells us $333,000,000 worth of goods more than she buys from us, and is now engaged in the task of making it still more difficult for Canadian goods to enter the Republic. Britishers have long been urged to "think imperially"; let them also "buy imperially," and nothing can prevent a development of trade of far-reaching benefit to this Dominion and to the Empire as a whole.

Hardware Clerk: "What do you wish, madam?" Mrs. Justwed: "A pound of hang nails, please; I just bought some new pictures."

Raid On Consulate Denied at Nanking

Chinese Foreign Ministry Refutes Charge of Instigating Harbin Affair

Nanking, China.—The foreign ministry Sunday denied all knowledge of the raid on the Soviet consulate in Harbin recently and said it had taken no action for the recall of representatives in Moscow, as reported in Berlin Saturday.

It was said no action of any kind would be taken until the ministry was officially advised of happenings in Manchuria.

Reports were published in Japan that the Chinese Nationalist government had ordered the raids on Soviet consulates in Harbin and three other Manchurian cities. Russia on Friday handed a strong note of protest to the Chinese charge d'affaires in Moscow, warning that its patience must not be further strained and protesting that the raids were unwarranted and in violation of international laws.

Duke Congratulates Scottish Churches

King's Son Witnessed Ratification of Union Pact in Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Scotland.—The general assemblies of the two great Scottish Presbyterian bodies, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church, were congratulated on their ratification of Church union by the Duke of York, lord high commissioner, when he visited the General Assembly of the United Free Church Saturday.

"Today there is deep rejoicing that between these Churches all differences are at an end," said the Duke. "It is my hope and prayer that the reunited Church will henceforth be better able to minister to the higher life of Scotland and also to play its part in bringing the blessings of the Christian faith to non-Christian peoples across the seas."

The Church of Scotland's General Assembly sent a reply to the communication from the King, stating they were greatly encouraged by His Majesty's interest in the manifold labors of the Church and trusting that recovery from his illness would be complete. The Assembly considered it a mark of favor that the King had sent, as Lord High Commissioner, his beloved and gifted son, the reply added.

Anglo-American Co-operation

Wickham Stead in the Review of Reviews (London). Hampered at the United States is by a Constitution that handicaps it in action of international scope, because every American Government is exposed to the danger of disavowal by the Senate, it is astonishing that Great Britain, who is not thus handicapped, should lag behind and should regulate the pace of her progress towards peace by the pace of America The people of this country hav a legitimate grievance against the Government for having shaped British policy in accordance with hte gesticulations of the American Big Navy Party, instead of having reckoned upon the effective support which the bulk of American opinion would give to any wholehearted step in the direction of eliminating Anglo-American rivalry.

"I asked her to kiss me without avail". "I don't like kissing through those things either."

An English writer advises young women to look favorably upon those engaged in horticultural pursuits, assigning as one reason that their mother Eve was a gardener. He forgot to add that in consequence of the match the gardener lost his situation.

Canada Cables Message to King

Birthday Congratulations Wired by Lord Willingdon

Ottawa.—Through the office of His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, governor-general of Canada, an affectionate message of congratulations was conveyed to His Majesty King George, on behalf of the government and people of Canada. The British monarch celebrated his 64th birthday on Monday.

Following is the message, signed by the governor-general:

"On the occasion of Your Majesty's 64th birthday, I convey to Your Majesty the affectionate and heartfelt good wishes of the government and people of Canada, together with an expression of their most fervent hope that the year which is marked by this anniversary may witness a complete restoration of Your Majesty's health and strength."

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

London. — Official announcement was made at Windsor Castle that the condition of King George was unchanged. Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett, His Majesty's physicians, motored to Windsor from London and with Dr. Martyn, examined the King during a two-hour visit.

The Dean of Westminster announced that the thanksgiving service for the King's recovery planned for June 16 had been indefinitely postponed.

This announcement followed the physicians' bulletin that the King's recovery was likely to be long drawn out.

CANADA IS ADVISED.

Ottawa.—The government has been advised of the postponement of the thanksgiving service for the recovery of King George, originally set for June 16. The despatch received here does not indicate the King's condition to be serious but states that in view of the fact His Majesty has once more been confined to his bed it is considered advisable to postpone the service.

ILLNESS PROGRESS NORMAL

Windsor. — Official announcement that there was no change to report in the condition of King George was interpreted as meaning that his illness was following a normal course and had given rise to no further anxiety. Lord Dawson, of Penn, and Sir Stanley Hewett motored down from London and with Dr. Martyn examined His Majesty but issued no medical bulletin after their two-hour visit.

Life at Windsor Castle proceeded as usual. Military bands played on the terrace below the windows of the room of the King in Victoria tower. The only difference from an ordinary Sunday was the large number of automobiles pulled up while their occupants inquired for the latest news of the King.

Queen Mary attended divine service in the royal chapel Sunday morning and was joined at luncheon by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, who had motored down from London.

Thousands of people, including many top-hatted boys from Eton, enjoyed the music from the gardens by the Life Guards' and the Coldstream Guards' bands, despite occasional light showers and heavy clouds that threatened a storm.

The sovereign is cheerful despite his renewed affliction, his bed is mounted on rubber wheels and can easily be moved from corner to corner of his big bedroom in Victoria tower to catch the sunshine.

It was stated also that the monarch was fully able to attend to such important state duties as may result from the complicated political situation.

Stanley Baldwin

Leo Maxse in the National Review (London): The Conservatives have one decided pull over their opponents which even those who have been disappointed by the course of events freely acknowledge. Mr. Stanley Baldwin is not only much more popular, but he is far more likeable than those who seek to supplant him. He is entirely free from that vanity and conceit that makes so many prominent politicians unattractive. There is no touch of the "careerist" in his composition or conduct. Greatness was thrust upon his entirely unsolicited and unsought, and those manoeuvres and intrigues that are the hobby of not a few public men are so foreign to his nature that he is unconscious of them even when surrounded by them. Put him down in any company of Britons, of any class, in any part of the world, and everybody of either sex would be instinctively drawn towards him.

The Danger of Protection

Gilbert Murray in the Nation and Athenaeum (London): If the Protectionist movement succeeds, the U.S.A. may continue to prosper with its self-contained Free Trade market of a hundred and ten millions; so may Germany with her sixty or eighty millions, Russia with her hundred and sixty, France with her colonies and probably her circle of European client States. But what place will there be for Great Britain? Europe, Russia, and the U.S.A. closed; her own Dominions closed—for it is not to be expected that they will reverse their present policies out of benevolence; international commerce generally stagnant; and a home market of some thirty-five millions left instead of a world?

MARKETS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations for car lots:

Man. wheat—No. 2 north., $1.12; No. 3 north., $1.08½; No. 4 wheat, $1.04¾; No. 5 wheat, 94½c; No. 6 wheat, 82½c; feed wheat, 71c. (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports. Price on track 1c higher than above.)

Man. oats—No. 1 feed, 46¼c; No. 2 feed 43¾c. (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports.)

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, kiln dried, 86¼c. (c.i.f. bay ports.)

Millfeed, del., Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $28.25; shorts, per ton, $29.25; middlings, $34.25.

Ont. oats—Good, sound, heavy oats in car lots, 45 to 50c, f.o.b. shipping points.

Ont. good milling wheat, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights, $1.25 to $1.27.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c.

Buckwheat—85 to 87c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.0[illegible].

Man. flour—First pats., in jute, $7.10, Toronto; second pats., in jute, $6.50.

Ont. flour—Track, Montreal, car lots—90 per cent. pats., per bbl., $5.70.

HAY AND STRAW.

Wholesale hay and straw dealers are making the following quotations to farmers (delivered at Toronto):

No. 1 timothy, loose, per ton, $19 to $20; do, baled, nominal; No. 2, do, do, $15; No. 3, do, do, $12 to $14; lower grades, nominal; wheat straw, $10.50; oat straw, $9.

WHOLESALE SEED PRICES

(Per 100 lbs.) Red clover—Domestic No. 1, $30 to $32; do, No. 2, $28 to $28.50; imported, No. 1, $26 to $26.50; do, No. 2, $24 to $24.50. Alsike, No. 1, $32 to $34; do, No. 2, $28 to $28.50. Alfalfa, domestic, No. 2, $34 to $35; imported, No. 1, $30.50 to $32. Sweet clover, No. 1, $6.50 to $8; do, No. 2, $5.75 to $7.

PROVISION PRICES.

Toronto wholesale dealers are quoting the following prices to the trade:

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 31 to 33c; cooked hams, 47c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 26 to 38c; backs, peameated, 34 to 38c; do, smoked, 30 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $21; 70 to 90 lbs., $19; 90 to 100 lbs. and up, $18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $11.50; heavyweight rolls, $38.50 per barrel.

Lard, Pure, tierces, 16¼c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 16¾c; prints, 18½ to 19c. Shortening, tirces, 13½ to 14½c; tubs, 14c; pails, 14½c; tins, 16½c; prints, 15½c.

Pork loins, 22½c; New York shoulders, 23½c; pork butts, 27½c; pork hams, 28½c.

PRODUCE.

Toronto wholesale dealers are paying the following prices:

Eggs, ungraded, cases returned—Fresh extras, 28c fresh firsts, 26c; seconds, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, pasteurized, No. 1, 36½ to 36¾c; No. 2, 35½ to 35¾c.

Churning cream—Special, 39c; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 35c, f.o.b. shipping point.

Cheese—No. 1 large, colored, paraffined and government graded, 18½c.

LIVESTOCK.

Heavy beef steers, $10.50 to $11.50; butcher steers, choice, $11 to $11.50; do, fair to good $10 to $10.75; do, com., $9 to $9.75; butcher heifers, choice, $11 to $11.50; do, fair to good, $10 to $10.75; do, com., $9 to $9.50; butcher cows, good to choice, $8.50 to $9.50; do, com. to med., $7 to $8; do, canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6; butcher bulls, good to choice, $8.50 to $9.50; do, med., $8 to $8.50; do, bolognas, $7.25 to $7.75; baby beef, $10 to $13.50; feeders, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do, fair to good, $9 to $9.50; stockers, choice, 9.25 to $10; do, fair, $8.50 to $9; calves, good, $12.50 to $14; do, med., $9 to $12; do, grassers, $7 to $8; springers, $85 to $130; milkers, $75 to $110; lambs, per cwt., $15 to $15.50; do, culls, per cwt., $10 to $13.50; sprig lambs, $13 to $19; sheep, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, culls, $3 to $4; hogs, selects, w.o.c., $13.25 to $13.50; do, do, fed, $12.95 to $13.20; do, f.o.b., $12.25 to $12.50; do, thick smooths, w.o.c., $12.75 to $13.

Infant Mortality

R. L. Kitching in the Spectator (London): The great lesson to be learnt from the reduction of the infant mortality rate is that there is no reason why it should not be much further reduced. The problem is not like cancer, where the best brains of the country are practically helpless; it is not like tuberculosis, where the mortality rate will remain where it is so long as the slums remain what they are. Anyone who enters day by day into the home life of both rich and poor must be struck by the fact that the infant mortality rate is not essentially a problem of poverty, slums, or heredity. Every hygienic crime committed by the poor is committed just as often by the rich; the sunlight cut off by smoke in the slums is shut out by bricks in the country. Babies who live in the corner of a dark kitchen ,babies who eat pickles, babies sweating in nineteeen garments, these are not a phenomenon of the slums, nor are they by any means all the children of the poor. And this sort of thing causes hundreds of deaths every year.

"Twins" are two reasons why some fellows would like a raise in pay.

Two pickpockets had been following an old man who seemed a likely subject, when suddenly he turned into a solicitor's office. "What should we do now, I wonder?" asked one of the pair, nonplussed at the turn events had taken. "Why, wait for the solicitor, of course!" replied the other promptly.