

BELFAST PREPARES FOR VISIT OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY

Every Precaution to Safeguard Persons of Their Majesties at the Formal Opening of the Ulster Parliament—City in Gala Attire to Welcome Royal Guests.

Belfast, June 19.—Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the persons of King George and Queen Mary during their presence in Belfast on Wednesday for the formal opening of the Ulster Parliament.

General Bainbridge, commander of the troops in Ulster, has issued a notice under his signature, which says: "No person shall at any time on Wednesday be upon or using in any way whatsoever the roof of any building in the Belfast area unless provided with a permit." He has also ordered all owners and persons occupying houses to block all means of access to their roofs from 8 p.m. Tuesday to 3 a.m. Thursday.

Saloons have been notified to re-

main closed on Wednesday until after the departure of the royal party.

Parliament will be assembled in readiness to receive their Majesties. The King, having taken his seat on the throne, resembling that in the House of Lords in Westminster, the members of the House will be summoned formally to the Senate Chamber. The King will himself read his speech opening the Parliament, and the brief ceremony will end.

The decision of the Queen to accompany the King to Belfast has given enormous pleasure and great impetus to the city's interest in the event. The King's arrival will be greeted by a royal salute, and the sirens of the mills and steamers will join with the chimes of the churches in a noisy welcome.

BOY RESCUED FROM NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL

Drawn Into Current While Swimming Below the Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 19.—Edward Denny, 16 years old, was rescued from the Niagara whirlpool yesterday afternoon after he had been in the water for nearly an hour. Denny saved himself by clinging to a drifting log which was whirled around and around in the outer eddy of the big pool.

The boy, with a dozen companions, was swimming from the old Maid of the Mist landing on the United States side of the rapids. Practicing floating, he was carried out into mid-stream and was in the grip of the swift current before he realized his plight. His companions swam out as far as they dared but were unable to reach Denny. They shouted to him to stop struggling and to hold on to a piece of drift-wood.

The boy managed to catch a floating log and with it was whirled through the first of the lower rapids and into the whirlpool. Here he was swept around in the big outer eddy for half an hour, while the other boys, who had followed him on the bank, ran for aid. Some of them found a long rope and one ventured out as far as he dared and threw the rope across the path of the log. Denny caught it and was hauled ashore, badly frightened, but uninjured.

Police and fire departments were called to the scene to aid in the rescue, but when they arrived all they found was young Denny lying on the bank recuperating. His companions had fled when the police were sighted.

Rainfall Where Hatfield is Working

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—Thursday was a great day for "Rainmaker" Charles M. Hatfield, when 1.10 inches of rain was recorded over the entire 100-mile radius covered by his contract. Under his agreement with the local Farmers' Association he will receive \$1,100. The crops in the district are in splendid shape, and now have sufficient moisture to last well on into July.

FRENCH SCIENTISTS CONQUER FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A despatch from Paris says:—The discovery of a serum rendering cattle immune to foot and mouth disease has been made by Professors Vallee and Carre, of the Alfortville Agricultural Research Laboratory. This announcement was made on Thursday to the Agricultural Commission of the Senate by Senator Beaumont.

The discovery is the result of years of experimenting with blood elements

and microbes in order to make possible the fixation of the bacillus of foot and mouth disease, which is so infinitesimal, that it could not be retained in the most minute filters. Once this was accomplished, it would be possible to cultivate the germ. Fixation now has been accomplished, and the serum has been made in small quantities through a phagocytic process.

WATER SEEPS INTO HELMET, DROWNING GREAT LAKES DIVER

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Death in one of its most terrifying forms came to Damon S. Godfrey, a diver in the employ of the Great Lakes Towing & Wrecking Co., on Thursday, when the great copper helmet he wore as part of his diving dress became loosened in some way while he was down 25 feet on the bottom of Georgian Bay, near Little Current, Ont.

Little by little the water began to trickle inside the diver's rubber suit as the helmet worked still looser. Damon signalled frantically to his mates on the lighter above to be hauled up, but in some way, it is said his jerks at the lifeline were not

properly understood owing to the lines becoming tangled, and the men at the air pump continued to send down fresh air.

Finally, when no further signals were received the helpers became alarmed and hauled the diver up. When the helmet was unscrewed Godfrey's head toppled over to one side. He had been dead for several minutes.

Godfrey had been in the employ of the Great Lakes Company for 15 years, and was considered one of the most expert deep-water divers on the Great Lakes. He was 55 years old and lived at the Canadian Soo. His wife, three daughters and four sons survive.

EMPIRE PREMIERS MEET IN LONDON

Lloyd George to Preside Over Conferences in Downing Street.

London, June 19.—The conference of the overseas Premiers will open in the official residence of Mr. Lloyd George in Downing Street to-morrow and will probably sit thrice weekly for the next three weeks. Mr. Lloyd George will preside.

The first business of the conference will be to settle questions of procedure and publicity—how and to what extent its decisions will be communicated to the public. After the opening sessions, the meetings will probably be held in St. James palace. The Government has throughout carefully avoided outlining a definite program owing to the many difficult problems needing discussion. Some of these, it is clear, will have to be left for a subsequent conference. This is especially the case with the question of armaments until it is seen what, if any, international action is taken on this subject.

Other important questions are closer co-operation in foreign policy and improvement in communications between all parts of the Empire.

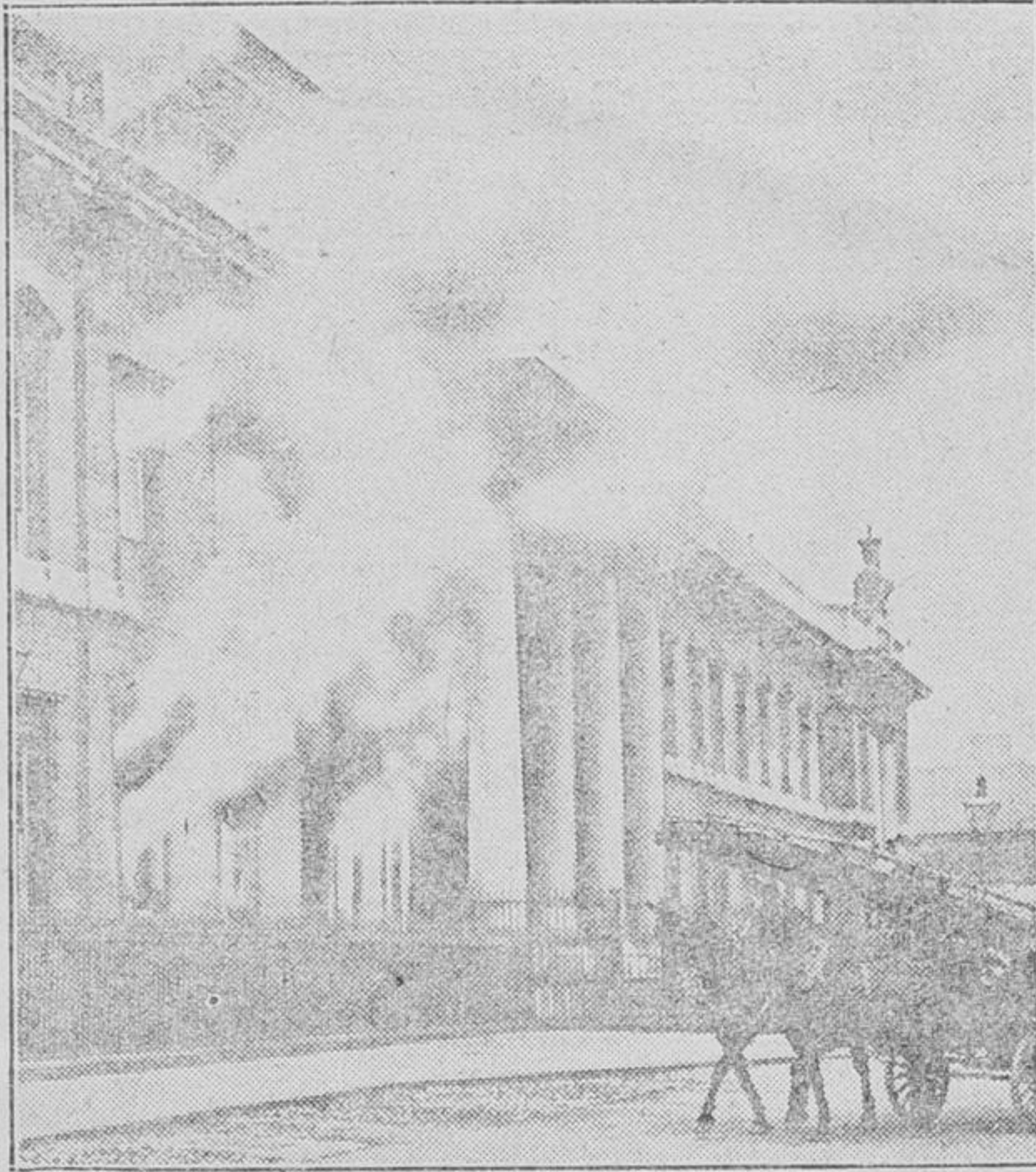
Lives and Property Lost in Japanese Floods

Tokio, June 19.—Japan's rainy season has been unusually persistent, and the resulting floods in various sections are the worst in thirty years. One hundred persons have been drowned at Fukuoka, in the northern part of the Island of Kyushu, while at Oita, on the same island, thirty persons lost their lives.

Several thousand houses have been inundated or destroyed in Fukuoka, Saga, Oita and Nagasaki prefectures. Bridges have been carried off and collieries flooded in the cities of Kokura, Kurume, and Wakamatsu.

Britain will give Mesopotamia Arab rule.

Hon. Arthur Meighen has arrived in London to attend the conference of the Prime Ministers of the Empire.



THE WORK OF THE SINN FEIN

The picture shows the Dublin Customs House burning just as the fire fighters arrived. Sinn Fein forces seized the building, poured petrol on the papers and floors and then fired it.

COTTON WORKERS DECIDE TO ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' TERMS

With the Exception of the Spinners—It is Expected That An Agreement Will Soon Be Reached.

A despatch from Manchester, Eng., says:—Although the Textile Workers' Association, representing all branches of the cotton industry, voted to accept the employers' offer for a settlement of the cotton strike, a hitch occurred when the spinners' delegates refused to sign the agreement until it had been approved by their members in various districts. Meanwhile the mills will remain closed.

After the declination of the spinners' delegates to sign, the Negotiation Committee reassembled and decided to allow the various districts an

opportunity to consider the agreement.

The vote in favor of a resumption of work was 266 against 227, and immediately after it was taken arrangements were started for a resumption of work next Monday.

The compromise was based on an immediate reduction of 46 pence to the pound and a further reduction of seven pence at the end of six months. It also provides for a reduction of 60 per cent. in the rates for piece work and another 10 per cent. six months hence.

CLEARING ICEBERGS FROM SHIP ROUTE

International Service Operated by United States Navy.

A despatch from Washington says:—Icebergs are ranging along a line furthest south in the Atlantic Ocean ever known since 1912, when the Titanic disaster occurred, according to information in the hands of the hydrographic office of the navy. The bergs are now floating sixty miles south of the regular line of ocean travel between New York and European points.

Not only are the bergs dislocating lines of ocean travel, but there are more than the navy remembers having encountered in North Atlantic waters for many years. A mild winter in the Arctic region, resulting in an early breaking up of the ice, is regarded as accountable for the unusual invasion.

The navy is rounding up the bergs according to a plan worked out following the Titanic disaster, and doing it so effectively that there is little danger of an encounter with the ice monsters unless sea captains disregard instructions. The plan is international, although operated by the United States Navy. Two cutters are based on Halifax, and they scout for bergs as carefully as if they were searching for enemy submarines.

Radio reports are made daily of

the location of the bergs, and this information is shared with the admiralties of Great Britain and France. It is believed the only chance of a collision with bergs lies in the possibility of a stray berg slipping through the cordon unnoticed. This is regarded as unlikely, as they are affected by the same general air and ocean currents.

The recent collisions with bergs reported in press despatches occurred in the case of vessels which came out of St. John and Halifax respectively. There was no opportunity for these boats to get out of the ice fields except by going through it, and they had to take their chances.

Miners Vote to Continue Strike

A despatch from London says:—The two-thirds majority required for continuance of the coal strike was exceeded by more than 20,000 votes. This came as a complete surprise to all those concerned.

The miners' ballot stands now 432,511 against abandoning the strike to 183,827 in favor of doing so. It is likely that the near future will see a large defection among the strikers with the strike itself ultimately fizzling out.

ONTARIO WILL BE DRY AFTER THE EIGHTEENTH OF JULY

Canada Gazette to Contain Proclamation Giving Effect to Result of the Plebiscite—Act Becomes Operative Thirty Days From Date of Publication.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Proclamations to give effect to the result of the plebiscite held in Ontario under the Canada Temperance Act and to provide for two plebiscites elsewhere was published in Saturday's number of the Canada Gazette. The proclamation affecting Ontario provides that thirty days from its publication, that is, on July 18, the sections of the Canada Temperance Act prohibiting importation of intoxicating beverages into the province shall become operative. That is to say, on and after July 18, importation of such liquors, except for medicine, industrial and sacramental purposes, into Ontario

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85%; No. 2 Northern \$1.84%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.76%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.69%.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46% c; No. 3 CW, 41% c; extra No. 1 feed, 41% c; No. 1 feed, 39% c; No. 2 feed, 39% c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 78% c; No. 4 CW, 75% c; rejected, 68% c.

All the above in store Fort William. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winfer, \$1.50 to \$1.60, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.40 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Manitoba flour—First pat., \$10.50; second pat., \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$7.50; bulk, sea-board.

Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$27; shorts, per ton, \$25 to \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$2 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$20 to \$22; straw, car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 17½ to 18½ c; twins, 18 to 19c; triplets, 18½ to 19½ c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33½ to 34½ c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; New Stilton, 20 to 21c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 30 to 32c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 36 to 37c; selects, 37 to 38c; cartons, 40 to 42c.

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, lb., 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; coked, 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, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½ c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 14 to 14½ c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11½ c; tubs, 11½ to 12c; pails, 12 to 12½ c; prints, 14 to 14½ c.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; 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, \$1.50 to \$4; milkers, good to choice, \$50 to \$85; do, com. and med., \$30 to \$50; choice springers, \$40 to \$60; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$2 to \$4.50; calves, good to choice, \$10 to \$12; hogs, fed and watered, \$11 to \$12; do, weighed off cars, \$11.25 to \$12.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25 to \$11.25; do, country points, \$10 to \$11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 60 to 61c; do, No. 3, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$29.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22.

Cheese, finest easterns, 14½ to 14¾ c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¾ to 29¾ c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c.

Good veal, \$7 to \$7.50; med., \$5 to \$7; Ewes, \$3 to \$5; lambs, good, \$12.50 to \$13; com., \$10 to \$12; hogs, off car weights, selects, \$12.50; heavies, \$9.50 to \$10.50; sows, \$8.50.

She Did Her Part.

She—"Before you married me you used to say that I was the sunshine of your life."

He—"Well, you still do your best to make things hot for me."



Harris Turner, M.L.A.

Soldiers' representative in the Saskatchewan Legislature, who was re-elected in the general elections just over. Mr. Turner was blinded at Ypres on June 1st, 1916, and was first elected to the Legislature in October, 1917.