

GENOA DEBATES END IN FAILURE SO FAR AS RUSSIA IS CONCERNED

Soviet Delegates' Reply to Powers is Considered Unsatisfactory—Question of Prolonging the Conference is Now Being Argued by Britain, France and Italy.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The entire month's work of the Genoa Conference was wiped out on Thursday when, after the powers had refused the demand of the men from Moscow for a billion-dollar loan, the Russian delegates sent a reply to the powers' conditions which makes it practically impossible to effect a financial and economic settlement with Russia at Genoa.

The Russian reply is not a flat "no," but it is a "90 per cent. no." The 10 per cent. "yes" consisted in a proposal that a commission of experts be named to review the Russian financial situation, and in a nery proposal that the Russian delegation should nevertheless remain at Genoa to discuss other questions of the agenda, including the compact of non-aggression. Not one of the conditions imposed by the powers as the price of resuming commercial relations with Russia was accepted.

What turn the conference will now take cannot be told at present. Mr. Lloyd George is desperately hoping to make something out of the conference, and would continue it for the discussion of other than the Russian financial and economic problems. The Italians agree. The French, on the other hand, see no use going on, and declare they do not wish to treat political questions with Russia if Russia refuses to shoulder her obligations. As for Mr. Lloyd George's wish to go on toward the compact of non-aggression, the French quote the British Premier as saying that the non-aggression compact depended absolutely on a Russian settlement.

The French have asked Premier Poincare for instructions. If he orders them home they will leave at once and expect at least five delegations to go with them. If he orders the delegation to stay, they will remain as long as Mr. Lloyd George wishes the conference to continue.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR CROPS IN WEST

Alberta Farmers Rejoicing Over Abundant Supply of Moisture.

Calgary, May 14.—Old-time farmers of Alberta have never been more sanguine of a good crop than they are this year. Generally speaking, these men, who in the majority of cases have gone "through the mill" from the pioneer stage, are not given to throwing needless words away as to prospects.

At Lathom, just east of Bassano on the Canadian Pacific main line, on Wednesday there was an occasion when farmers from a radius of more than 80 miles met and opportunity was taken by the writer of sizing up their opinion of crop prospects in that section of the province. Each one had practically the same story to

POWERS TO REASSEMBLE AT THE HAGUE TO CHOOSE COMMISSION

Genoa, May 14.—Tryng to build something up on the ruins of the Genoa Conference, Premier Lloyd George to-day succeeded in having the convening powers agree to a proposal for another attempt to reach an agreement with the Russian Government, to be begun at The Hague on June 15.

It will, therefore, be proposed to the Political Commission to-morrow by Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium that the Government represented at Genoa send delegates to The Hague next month to choose, by a panel, a commission of experts of the powers. For a period of ten days, that is, up to June 26, these experts would try to draft a common memorandum stating the attitude of the powers toward Russia.

This memorandum would then be submitted to the Governments of the powers and, if approved, a Russian committee of experts would meet the powers' commission of experts and negotiate up to October 26 in an effort to reach an agreement on the issues of Russian credits, debts and private property owned by foreigners in Russia. Should an agreement be reached, acceptance or rejection of its terms would be put up to the Governments.

All the powers here would pledge themselves to conclude no separate treaties with Russia up to October 26, nor support their nationals in any effort to obtain property or rights in Russia which were not theirs before the inauguration of the Soviet regime.

This is a summary of the Russian reply:

1. Russia must have a loan.
2. She is willing to negotiate for compensation of confiscated private property, although not recognizing the principle.
3. She refuses to stop internal propaganda, but will abandon it in other countries where it is against the law.

A later despatch from Genoa says:—A truce while Russia's future and European frontiers are settled. A truce perhaps for six months while a Commission appointed by Genoa examines credits, debts and private property in Russia. A truce which everybody will sign and which will be a foot inside the door of Russia and prevent its being closed again.

This is the revivifying thought which has been worked out by Premier Lloyd George with the help of Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy.

It looks now as if the idea of a truce will go through and prevent what it was feared might be a complete failure. For the Genoa conference is finished. It took some hours before this essential fact ran through all the delegations. Then Premier Lloyd George, with the necessary buoyancy, did what a member of the British delegation termed "making the corpse do a somersault." What he did was to place a new hope before the conference that a deadlock which would only grow worse before that body could be solved imperceptibly in a Commission.

The French announce officially that they will agree with the British and the Italians in whatever they suggest. It was reported earlier that they intended to object to the presence of the Russians on the Commissions. This would have meant an immediate break, but during the day it was reported that the French had received a telegram from Paris telling Vice-Premier Louis Barthou to finish on friendly terms with the British and the Italians.

tell: that not since 1915 had there been such abundant moisture, that this was ample to carry the crops well into June, and that with rain during that month Alberta would most assuredly come into its own again.

The great outstanding fact is that there is more moisture in the soil than has been known for years. And herein lies the optimism of the farmers of that section of Alberta at this particular juncture. It is not unreasoning optimism, but sheer confidence of a big crop this year.

Soviet Telegraph and Postal Rate Schedule

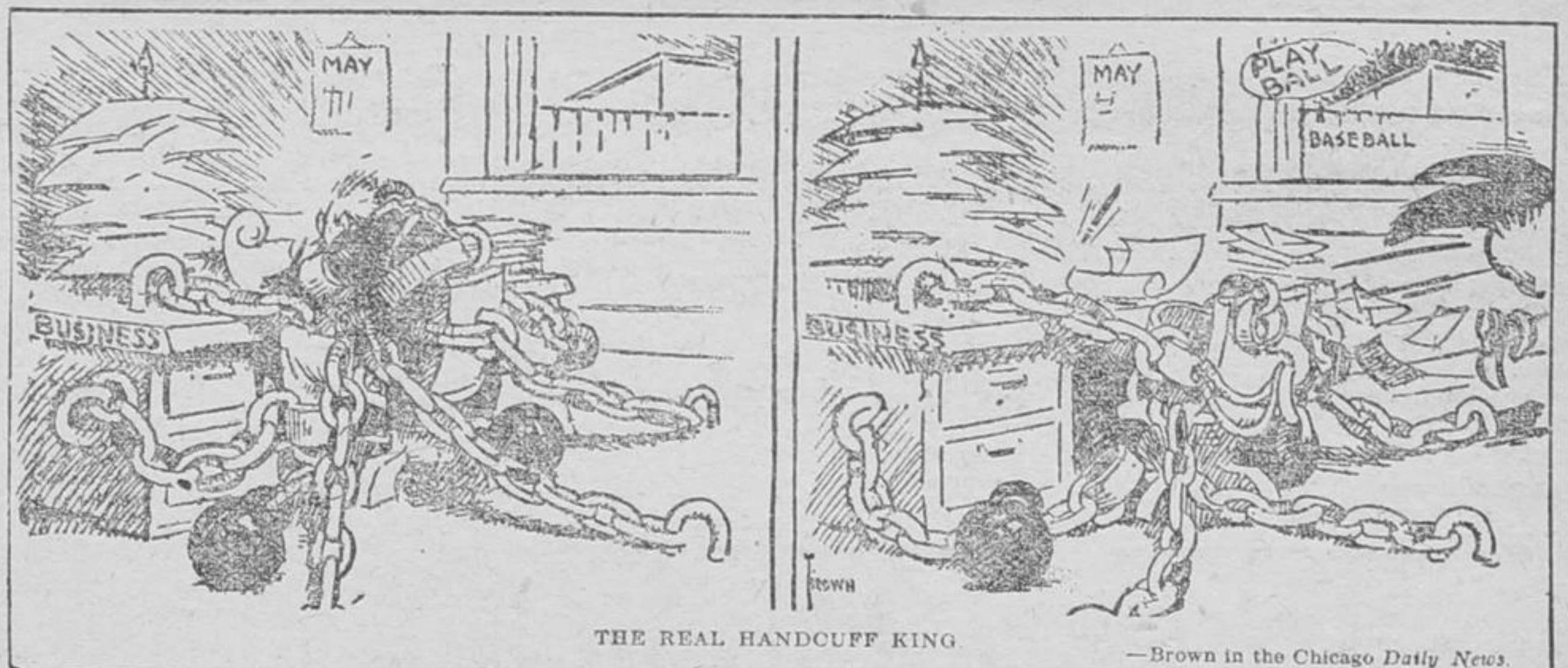
A despatch from London says:—The new Soviet postal and telegraph rate schedule has been announced as follows: For a postal within the city, 20,000 rubles; a letter in the city, 30,000; in Russia, 50,000; registered letters, 100,000, and telegrams 50,000 rubles a word.

The action of the Governments upon the agreement, if reached at The Hague, would determine whether or not there would be another conference of the powers' statesmen.

It was also decided by the convening powers to make an effort to get the United States to co-operate in The Hague plan, and a draft of the plan was handed to Ambassador Child to-night and he was asked to communicate it to Washington, and ask what would be the attitude of the American Government toward the proposal.

The decision reached by the convening powers has the inconvenience of meeting the opposition of the Russians, whose acceptance, of course, is necessary to make it work. The proposal, not having been submitted to the Russians, they cannot yet refuse it but M. Tchitcherin said in an interview to-night that he did not think much of it. He made three points:

"In the first place," he said, "we protest against these decisions relative to Russia taken by statesmen without Russian participation. That has been, all along, the trouble with the Genoa Conference. In the second place, we resent five nations sitting down in Lloyd George's villa and deciding that the sovereign State of Russia shall not make any treaties for four or five months. In the third place, if the proposed commission is to be a sort of tribunal to pass judgment on Russia, we will have none of it."



THE REAL HANDCUFF KING

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

FLOODS ALONG THE ASSINIBOINE RIVER

Families Obligated to Vacate Homes—Hay Land Under Water.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The floods in the Poplar Point and Reburn districts show no signs of abating, and the general opinion among farmers who have farmed for twenty years and more is that the peak of the flood will not be reached for some days. At any rate, they believe, not for four days after a definite decline is found at Brandon, as it takes the flood waters 96 hours to travel that distance.

For six miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line east of Reburn a huge lake stretches south for four miles to the Assiniboine River on the south. On the north side the water is rapidly covering the land as it finds an outlet through culverts.

No estimate of the damage to seeded lands is available, nor is any estimate of the acreage affected. A large portion of the flooded land is used extensively for haying and will benefit from the soaking. One report gives the flooded area as twenty square miles at Reburn.

The flood still has not reached the high water mark set either in 1902 or 1882. It was more than a foot higher then. Land marks are still visible which were completely under at the time of the former floods. Several farmers expressed the opinion that the river still had "a foot to go" before the peak.

No loss of life has as yet been reported, but many families in the Reburn and Iberville districts have been forced to vacate their homes. Marquette is sheltering about a dozen families from Reburn.

Hundreds of head of cattle, driven to the hill lands, may starve, as hay and feed have been swept away and there is little grass on the ridges.

HUTTERITE COLONY SUFFERS IN FLOOD

Thrifty Settlement Cut Off From Other Districts.

Winnipeg, May 14.—Disaster overtook the colony of Hutterites 15 miles west of here on Saturday night when the temporary dyke constructed by them to stem the encroaching flood of the Assiniboine River went out during the hours of darkness, allowing the water to cover about 1,000 acres of wheat-sown land immediately to the south, threatening thousands of other acres of low-lying spots, and cutting off the colony from easy access to other districts.

Day after day and night after night the colony had fought the flood, only to have their efforts go for naught. Should the river rise any more, only superhuman exertions will be able to save the results of months of toil from complete ruin. The flood situation for miles along the south side of the river is serious, but the consequences would have been more serious if a large quantity of water had not made its escape to the prairies north of the river.

Brandon, Man., May 14.—The flood situation is improving here. The water has dropped from the high mark about a foot. First street is now passable, and Eighteenth street is almost clear.

PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVES AT MANILA

Philippine Government Welcomes Heir to British Throne.

Manila, May 14.—The Prince is said to be the first heir to the throne of a world power to visit the Philippines.

When the Renown, which was escorted into the harbor by United States destroyers, dropped anchor, the national salute of 21 guns was fired and Governor-General Leonard Wood made an official call on the Prince aboard the cruiser. Later the Prince disembarked, and was received by Vice-Governor Gilmore on behalf of the Philippine Government. Thousands cheered the Prince as he drove through the city.

ARMENIANS AND GREEKS OF PONTUS SUFFERING FROM TURKISH CRUELITIES

A despatch from Constantinople says:—News of the ill usage of Americans in the neighborhood of Pontus, Asia Minor has reached the United States Commissioner here. A member of the Near East Relief Committee, working in the neighborhood of Pontus, reports that during the atrocities against Christian residents, several Americans suffered at the hands of the Turks. Especially roughly treated was a Dr. Owen of Washington, Director of Relief at Charpont; Dr. Markward, of New York; Dr. Ruth, of Boston, and Miss Charley, Manager of the Orphanage at Charpont. After roughly using the Americans, the Turks expelled them from Charpont. The report confirms the news that

the Turks have reduced the Armenians and Greeks of Pontus to slavery, many being deported and dying by the way. The Greeks state that 2,000 Greeks and Armenians have died at Charpont alone and that 3,000 are perishing while being deported by the Turks, their bodies lying unburied at the roadside. The Turks kill the men and seize the women and girls. Others are being cast into prison, so that the Turks may make money by extorting a ransom from the parents. The Turks have openly declared their intention of exterminating the Christians of Asia Minor; the Greeks also state that the American buildings have been seized and that their hospital at Charpont has been closed, but it is impossible to confirm this information.

U.S. SEEKS TO ENTER GENOA CONFERENCE

Americans Ask for a Member on Russian Commission.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The United States is injecting itself into the Russian muddle at the conference. The move is veiled in official secrecy but the correspondent is in a position to state that Premier Lloyd George has received from influential Americans a proposal that an American be put on a commission to go to Russia to superintend the giving of credits, capital and concessions.

In effect this means that the United States has entered the conference just as the failure to find a general solution of the Russian problem here seems inevitable.

Back of this proposal is the fear that Russia is going to make separate agreements once Genoa is off the boards.

The Russians are not convinced of Premier Lloyd George's true position.

Will Attempt to Recover Lusitania Valuables

A despatch from Newport News, Va., says:—A little black steamer, Blakeley, pulled in her lines at municipal pier here and headed for the sea on the first leg of her run to the British Isles where, off Kinsale Head, she will attempt to recover gold, silver and jewels which went down with the ill-fated Lusitania seven years ago. At Philadelphia she will take on equipment, including what is said to be a special deep sea diving suit for use 40 fathoms below the surface.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.49 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.42.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 62c; No. 3 CW, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 56c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 76 1/2c.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.00. Rye—No. 2, 96c.

Millfeed—Delivered, 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 patents, in cotton sacks, 98's, \$7.70 per barrel; 2nd patents (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per barrel; 2nd patents, \$8.20.

Cheese—Now, large, 17 to 17 1/2c; twins, 17 1/2 to 18c; triplets, 18 1/2 to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21 1/2c to 22c. Stiltons, new, 20c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 23c; 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, 31 to 32c; New laid, in cartons, 36c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Maple products—Syrup, per Im-

perial gal., \$2.10; per 5 Imperial gals., \$2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Honey—60 and 30-pound tins, 14 1/2 to 16c per lb.; 5 and 2 1/2-lb tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Delaware, \$1.30 to \$1.40. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 45 to 48c; smoked rolls, 23 to 26c; cottage rolls, 30c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 36c; backs, boneless, 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$18.50; clear bellies, \$16.50 to \$19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$45.00; heavyweight rolls, \$39.00.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.90 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do., common, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.50; do., common, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$7; do., medium, \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do., common, \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do., fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5.50 \$6.25; do., fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do., medium, \$8 to \$7.25; do., common, \$4 to \$5; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do., common, \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$14.50; sheep, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do., good, \$6 to \$7; do., common, \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.50; do., f.o.b., \$12.75; do., country points, \$12.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 66 to 66 1/2c; do., No. 3, 62 to 62 1/2c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, 1st, \$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 Easterns, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

Calves, \$5 to \$6.75; common drinkers, \$4.50 to \$5; hogs, \$14.50 to \$14.75; select, \$14.30.