

GENOA CONFERENCE PREVENTED ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR

British Premier Claims That Foundation is Laid for Agreement of Powers With Russia.

A despatch from London says:—The Genoa parley prevented another European war and laid the foundation for an agreement of the powers with Russia. These were the results claimed for the conference by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when he reviewed the work of the Genoa meeting.

The Premier's address was a matter of fact statement and devoid of startling revelations. Much interest was lost in it when the Premier announced that he was reserving any statement on relations with France and on the subject of German reparations until a later occasion.

Lloyd George insisted that when the conference was opened Europe was threatened with a real war danger. He stated that the Red army now numbers 450,000 men, and that since the beginning of the year there has been a considerable increase in the forces massed on the Polish and Bessarabian frontiers.

"That is why we concluded the truce whereby thirty-four nations have solemnly undertaken not to be guilty

of any act of aggression against their neighbors," said the Premier. "We hope it will prove to be a permanent peace pact."

Defending the British proposals for recognition of the Soviets, he emphasized the danger of leaving Russia to her fate, and described the Russo-German pact as one of the sinister possibilities.

"The treaty between Germany and Russia is a portent," the Premier declared. "You can disarm Germany and render her perfectly impotent, but you cannot prevent the rearming of Russia if these nations are driven to despair."

"Germany cannot re-equip economically because she cannot get the capital, but that is not the case with armaments, where one country has every natural resource and the other every technical skill."

The Premier regretted that the Russian delegates took the attitude they did, while under the Bolshevik rule thousands of their people are dying of pestilence and famine. He said he hoped for further goodwill and co-operation at The Hague.



DECORATING THE CAVELL MEMORIAL

The Nurse Cavell Memorial in Brussels was the scene of an impressive ceremony when King George and Queen Mary, who were accompanied by Earl Beatty and Earl Haig, placed a wreath of lilies and palms bound with ribbon composed of British, Belgian and French colors at the foot of the memorial. Their Majesties are standing near the spot where Nurse Cavell was executed.

Farmers Oppose Sinn Fein in Elections

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish Farmers' Union, it is announced, will contest seats in nearly all the constituencies in opposition to the Sinn Fein. As the 'Rate-payers' and Labor parties have made similar announcements, the Sinn Fein delegation to London will be able to tell Winston Churchill that the election is free to all. The farmer vote is all important in the agricultural areas of the country, but the majority of farmers are expected to vote Sinn Fein.

The Farmers' Union, which will secure at the utmost eight seats, mostly favors the treaty.

BRITISH ARTISANS TO COME TO CANADA

Large Immigration Probable on Removal of Restrictions.

A despatch from London says:—A considerable increase in the movement of British artisans to Canada is expected as a result of the relaxation of the Dominion's immigration regulations. The orders-in-Council having arrived from Canada, the Dominion immigration offices here issued to the steamship agencies copies of the modified regulations. They show that cabled reports to the British press were incorrect, and that the changes are infinitely more far-reaching than reported. The removal of all occupational restrictions for British subjects is regarded here as the most important change of all. In the past, the immigration of the artisan class was allowed only where such labor was unobtainable in Canada. Now any workman may enter if he has enough funds to sustain himself until he secures employment. With industrial conditions what they are in Great Britain, it is thought that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeking to better their conditions by going to Canada.

CANTEEN ACCOUNTS NOT YET BALANCED

Canada's Share of Expeditionary Force Canteen Profits Still Uncertain.

A despatch from London says:—Although it is nearly four years since the war ended and a year since the Canadian Government agreed to accept the division of the expeditionary force canteen profits recommended by the British Parliamentary Committee, Canada is still waiting for the money, and does not even know how much it is to receive.

Auditors are still working on the mass of canteen accounts, and until they have finished their labors, it will be impossible to say what the Canadian share will actually be, although the estimated amount has already been practically disposed of in advance.

It is the lot of man to strive: it is the fortune of intelligent men to strive for what is worth while. The world is blessed most by men who do the things, and not those who merely talk about them.

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM THE U. STATES

Still Bulk Considerably Larger Than Exports to That Country.

Ottawa, May 28.—Canada is still importing more from the United States than she is exporting to that country and still exporting more to Great Britain than she is importing thence, according to the latest trade returns published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These figures cover the twelve months ending with April. During that period Canada imported from the United Kingdom goods valued at \$111,375,000 and exported goods valued at \$294,555,000 to that market, while imports from the United States were \$507,406,000, as compared with exports of \$286,430,000.

As the total foreign trade has been falling rapidly, there is a falling off in all these items, but the export trade to Great Britain is holding up much better than exports to the United States or than imports from that country. The decline in the exports to the United Kingdom for the twelve-month period ending April, as compared with the figure for year ending April, 1921, was only about eighteen million dollars, while Canadian exports to the United States fell off more than \$25,000,000 for the same periods. In imports, the falling off from the United Kingdom, was a little less than one hundred million, while from the United States the decline was over three hundred million.



Mayor Plant, of Ottawa

Who received the unemployed returned soldiers who marched to the Capital from Hamilton, Brampton, Toronto and many other places, to lay their grievances before the Government. Mayor Plant has the distinction of being the youngest Mayor in Canada.

Enforce Sunday Closing in Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., May 28.—Sunday closing will be enforced at Victoria along the lines laid down by the board of police commissioners, Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, this afternoon announced his decision on the application of the police commissioners for flats for the prosecution of stores which kept open on Sunday after Mr. Manson gave the first intimation of his intention three weeks ago. Mr. Manson, in his decision today, put the whole issue up to the police commission.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.49 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.45 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.37 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61c; No. 3 CW, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 55 3/4c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yel., 77 1/2c; No. 3 yel., 76 1/2c, 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, \$1.40 to \$1.45, outside.
Ontario No. 3 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, 15 to 15 1/2c; twins, 15 1/2 to 16c; triplets, 17 to 17 1/2c. Old, large, 11c; twins, 21 1/2c to 22c. Stiltons, new, 19c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 21 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, finest 35 to 37c; No. 1, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; cooking, 19 to 22c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 40c to 45c; geese, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 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; Delawares, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 47 to 51c; smoked rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 32 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 36c; backs, boneless, 36 to 40c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$21 to \$23; lightweight rolls, in bbls. \$48; heavy-weight rolls, \$40.
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, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do. good, \$7 to \$8; 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; 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, \$12 to \$13; 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, \$13.75; do. f.o.b., \$13; do. country points, \$12.75.
Montreal.
Calves, \$5 to \$7; good veals, \$6.50 to \$7; com. to med. lots, \$5 to \$6.25; choice milk-fed veals, \$7.50;

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's Nfld.—The Newfoundland sealing season has closed with the arrival back in port of the sealers Ranger and Thetis, the last of the fleet to return from the sealing grounds. The total catch this year was about 126,096 pelts valued at about \$200,000, approximately twenty per cent. greater than that of last year.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The farmers of this province have had considerable success raising for export pedigree seed oats and certified seed potatoes of the best varieties. This year the demand for island-grown seed, whether for grain or potatoes, greatly exceeds the supply.

Halifax, N.S.—The three-masted British schooner Rose Anne Belliveau smashed all records for a sailing vessel on her passage from Belliveau Cove, Nova Scotia, by completing the run (of 210 miles) to Boston Lightship in twenty-four hours. The vessel not only made the fastest run ever known for a schooner to Boston but also established a new record to Nova Scotia and return the round trip, including the time occupied in loading 250,000 feet of lumber, occupying only seventeen days.

St. John, N.B.—The Maritime Radio Corporation, with head office at St. John and with a capital stock of \$24,000, is reported incorporated to carry on a general radio telegraph business and to sell equipment apparatus and parts. The company is authorized to operate both sending and receiving stations in the province.

Quebec, Que.—It is reported from Manchester, N.H., that thousands of striking textile workers, of French-Canadian origin, from that city and other textile centres, have returned to their native land to seek employment or take land, whilst many others are contemplating making the same step.

Toronto, Ont.—The total population of the province of Ontario increased in 1921 by 116,622 over the figures of

1920 and assessment by \$94,145,599 according to the latest municipal statistics. The report shows Ontario's total population at the end of 1921 as 2,738,407, of which figure cities account for 1,166,815; urban 540,538; and rural 1,031,054. The report credits Toronto with an assessed population of 512,812.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two F-3 seaplanes have been received here from Vancouver for use in forest patrol in Manitoba during the coming summer. These machines have proved of great value in detecting forest fires and transporting equipment from one point to another in cases of emergency. They are all equipped with wireless.

Regina, Sask.—It is anticipated that if the strike of the coal miners in Alberta is of long duration there will result a very material increase in the summer output from the lignite mines in Southern Saskatchewan. This coal is a class which can readily be used for power house purposes and there is likely to be a considerable demand, both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Edmonton, Alta.—Sunflowers and corn seed for silage will be distributed by the Provincial Government to Alberta farmers during the summer. Every farmer may secure up to 50 lbs. of sunflower and corn seed, or part of each up to that total. The scarcity of feed last winter is likely to lead to larger numbers of the farmers going in for silage this summer, especially in view of the proved value of the trench silo.

Vancouver, B.C.—Further innovations in extending the exports of the Pacific port are reported. The experiment of sending frozen fish to New York, via the Panama Canal, was successful in every respect and a second ship has left with a further consignment of 350 tons for the same market. For the first time British Columbia lead and spelter has been shipped from the Port of Vancouver to Europe via the Panama, and large quantities will in future go forward to Belgium and the United Kingdom.

DEVASTATED AREA AGAIN UNDER CROP

Washington, May 28.—Ninety per cent. of the devastated farm land of France have been put into condition for the growing of food crops during the coming season, and this is expected to go far toward solving the food problems of Europe, according to a detailed report just received by the United States Department of Commerce from Special Representative Dennis.

Farming in the devastated regions, Mr. Dennis states, is being done in a more scientific manner than before the war, one reason for this being the fact that much of the reclamation work has been done under the direction of American engineers and agriculturists, and in such a manner as to permit of the operation of tractors and other up-to-date farm machinery.

British Banks Furnish Reparation Instalment

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The Ekstrabladet learns that negotiations between representatives of German and English bankers have resulted in Germany obtaining means for paying the reparations instalment due at the end of May. The negotiations are said to have been conducted through a Danish intermediary.

Agriculture Revolutionized by Use of Radio

A despatch from Washington says:—Mechanical plows controlled with invisible reins from a radio tower may be expected to revolutionize agriculture of the future. This is one of the next practical steps in the use of radio dynamics seen by John Hays Hammond, Jr. "Work which now takes weeks can be done in days," he says.

Noted son of a noted father, Hammond is the inventor of radio control of torpedoes, ships, airplanes and automobiles, and more recently of a method of sending radio messages privately, several of them over the same wave length.