BRITISH LABOR LEADERS TAKE ACTION TO BREAK VICIOUS CIRCLE

Executive of "Triple Allian ce" Seeking to Find Remedy for Round of High Wages a nd Increased Living Costs.

A despatch from London says:—The continuous demands for higher wages in one trade after another are beginning to alarm the Labor leaders themselves, and they are realizing that they can only lead to disaster.

The Executive of the "Triple Alliance" of miners and transport workers, which is now in session here, although it has before it several wage demands, has embarked upon a determined effort to break the vicious circle of high wages and the increase in the cost of living.

Another Big Three, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Labor party and the co-operative movement, are to be called upon to join the alliance in an exhaustive inquiry into the reasons for the high cost of living, and to evolve a plan for its reduction.

The members of the alliance discussed this question, which they regard as the "most vital affecting our social life," for the greater part of an afternoon's meeting.

They will meet again at an early date to receive the report of the joint body, and their views will be submitted to the Government with a view to the latter taking "such action as will substantially reduce the present high cost."

EIGHT HISTORIC FIELDS MARKED

Memorials to Canada's Fighting Dead in France and Belgium.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Memorials to Canada's fighting dead will be erected at eight historic battlefields in France and Flanders if the recommendations of the Special Committee on War Memorials is adopted as submitted to Parliament.

Representatives of Canada's returned soldiers of Canadian colleges and architects' societies and Government officials have completed their investigations and submitted their proposals for war memorials. With the proposals are the report of Brig.-Gen. H. T. Hughes on military sites, and of Professor Percy E. Hobbs, professor of architecture at McGill University, on the proposed competition in which designs will be invited, and from which the prize design will be carried out. The total cost of the work is estimated roughly at $1,500,000.

The committee has selected eight sites for the memorials. In Belgium sites at St. Julien, Crest Farm, Passchendaele and at Hill 62, Observatry Ridge have been accepted as gifts from the Belgium Government.

A site at Bourlon Wood has been accepted as a gift from Comte De Francqueville, Mayor of Bourlon, and four other sites, at Hill 145, Vimy, at the cross roads of Dury, at Courcelette and at Hospital Wood between Caix and La Quesnel have been acquired by the committee at a total cost of $1,500.

EXPECT NO CHANGE IN IRISH POLICY

Sir Hamar Greenwood Sworn in as New Chief Secretary.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Sir Hamar Greenwood, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was sworn in before the Irish Privy Council with Dublin indifferent and cold toward him. The Dublin papers made no comment upon his arrival, except the Irish Times, which said:

"We assume that the new Chief Secretary will take immediate steps for the restoration of law and order."

The fact is, however, that Sir Hamar is ignorant of the actual state of affairs in Ireland, however good his intentions may be. Dublin generally believes that, even if matters have not gone too far for any new regime to cope with, Sir Hamar cannot move until he has learned what he is up against, and that tuition, it is evident, will come from the same permanent officials and soldiers who directed Ian Macpherson's course.

Despite Sir Hamar's hopes, nobody in Dublin expects any drastic or enlightened change from the old policies.

Denmark Contributes to Rheims Rebuilding

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—More than one million francs, collected in Denmark for the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Rheims, have been delivered to M. Claudel, French Minister in Copenhagen. The Minister thanked the Danish people, expressing his admiration of the fine result reached by Denmark ahead of all other countries.

ALBERTA SEEDING A MONTH LATE

Feed Situation Improved With Milder Weather.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alta., says:—The first semi-monthly crop and live stock report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that the seeding in Alberta is from twenty to thirty days later by the calendar than it was last year, varying with locality. If quick general seeding were possible, the prospects are the best in a dozen years.

There is a depth of from two and a half to four feet of moist soil over the driest parts of the Province, and the report asserts that once the seed is in it has a moisture supply for germination and growth to carry the crop well into June.

Central Alberta has made scattered beginnings on dry spots. Peace River is backward, except along the valley. The late season is going to curtail the wheat acreage, especially in the centre and north, but there are much better prospects for a good total acreage than people entertained at one time. The feed situation has greatly improved since the cattle and horses have got on open ground.

A despatch from Moose Jaw, Sask., says:—Seeding will be general in the Moose Jaw district at the end of the week, according to the Government Bureau Agent, E. M. Hagen, who is receiving many applications for men from the farmers.

Canada's Wheat Will Bring $2.55

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—James Stewart, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, announces that the value of the participation certificates will not be less than 40 cents per bushel. This, with $2.15 already guaranteed, will bring the price to $2.55. United States wheat averaged $2.14. Many of the farmers believe that the price will indeed be much higher than the most optimistic had hoped for, on account of the abnormal increase in the price of wheat from the time it left the farm until it was sold to European buyers.

Thousands of War Graves Registered

A despatch from Montreal says:—In France and Belgium, up to mid-April, there have been 435,000 graves identified and registered. In addition, 147,000 burials have been reported. Scattered and isolated graves to the number of 128,000 have been attended to and re-interment made. Another 100,000 graves in other theatres of war have been identified, and another 150,000 burials outside France and Belgium has yet to be dealt with.

These facts were given by W. L. Griffith, secretary of the High Commissioner's Office, in London, England, who is here on departmental affairs.

War-Wrecked French Coal Mine Opens Again

A despatch from Paris says:—The first coal mine, wrecked during the war, to resume operations was opened at Ancier early this month. It has been equipped with the most modern electrical machinery, and it is expected its pre-war production will be eclipsed.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, May 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW., $1.19½; No. 3 CW, $1.16⅛; extra No. 1 feed, $1.14⅛; No. 1 feed, $1.14⅞; No. 2 feed, $1.11⅝, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.81½; No. 4 CW, $1.66½; rejected, $1.62; feed, $1.62, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.20; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, $1.05 to $1.07, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2 do, $1.98 to $2.01, No. 3 do, $1.92 to $1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according t freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03; No. 2 do, $1.98 to $2.01; No. 3 do, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $3.00.

Barley—Malting, $1.85 to $1.87, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.75 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $2.15 to $2.20, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $10.90 to $11, Montreal, $11 to $11.10 Toronto, in jute bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $51; shorts; per ton, $58; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.00.

Hay—No. 1 per ton, $30 to $31; mixed, per ton, $25, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Cheese—New, large, 30½ to 31c; twins, 31 to 31½c; triplets, 31½ to 32c; Stilton, 34 to 35c; old, large, 32 to 33c; do, twins, 33 to 33½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 57 to 59c; creamery prints, 64 to 68c.

Margarine—33 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 35c; turkeys, 53 to 60c; ducklings, 38 to 40c; squabs, dozen, $6.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; fowls, 35 to 40c; ducks, 35 to 40c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $5; primes, $4.50; Japans, $5; Madagascar Limas, lb., 15c; Japan Limas, lb., 11c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c: 60-lb. tins, 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; comb, 16-oz., $6 to $6.50 doz.; 10-oz., $4.25 to $4.50 dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., $3.50 to $3.75; per 5 imperial gals., $3.25 to $3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 32 to 34c; cooked, 56 to 59c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 57c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29¼c; prints, 29½ to 30c; Compound tierces, 27½ to 28c; tubs, 28 to 28½c; pails, 28¼ to 28¾c; prints, 29 to 29½c.

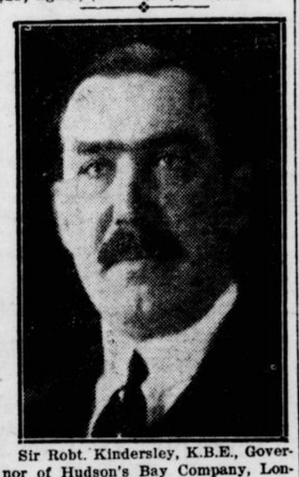
Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 11.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, $1.28; do, No. 3, $1.25. Flour—Man., new standard grade, $13.40 to $13.70. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $5.50 to $5.60. Bran, $51.25. Shorts, $58.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $33 to $34. Cheese, finest easterns, 28½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 62 to 63c. Eggs, fresh, 55c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $5.75.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 11.—Choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $14.75; do, good, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.75; do, good, $12.75 to $13; do, med., $11.75 to $12.25; do, com., $10 to $10.75; bulls, choice, $11 to $12; do, good, $10.25 to $10.75; do, rough, $8 to $8.50; butcher cows, choice, $11.25 to $12; do, good, $10.50 to $11; do, com., $7.50 to $8; stockers, $9.25 to $11; feeders, $11 to $12.50; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $165; lambs, yearlings, $16 to $19; calves, good to choice, $16 to $19; sheep, $9 to $18; hogs, fed and watered, $20.25; do, weighed off cars, $20.50; do, f.o.b., $19.25; do, do, country points, $19.

Montreal, May 11.—Butcher steers, choice, $15; com., $9 to $11.50; butcher heifers, med., $11 to $12.50; com., $8 to $10.50; butcher cows, med., $7.50 to $10; canners, $5 to $5.50; cutters, $6 to $7; butcher bulls, com., 8 to 10. Good veal, $14.50 to $16.50; med., $10 to $14. Clipped sheep, $10 to $12.50; spring lambs, $10 to $14; ewes, $10 to $14. Hogs, off car weights, selects, $21; lights, $20 to $21; sows, $17.



Sir Robt. Kindersley, K.B.E., Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, London, who is visiting Canada at present in connection with the company's anniversary.

Sarcasm.

Furrier—"Yes, sir; furs increased in price."

Mr. Jones—"I suppose because it costs the animals so much more to live.

Facts About Canada

A California dredging company is placing a large plant on the Peace river to conduct placer mining operations for gold.

It is reported that a British company is to establish an iron and steel industry in British Columbia to utilize the native ores of the Province.

Investigation of the Dauphin oil field may be undertaken by the Manitoba Government, if the reports of experts on its possibilities are satisfactory.

The Imperial Oil Co. will spend $2,000,000 for oil explorations in Alberta this year. One well will be drilled south of Pincher Creek and one each at Fort Norman and Great Slave Lake. A well is being put down in the Czar district and the Brazeau region may be examined.

In 1919 Quebec produced 12,353,667 pounds of maple sugar and 1,470,275 gallons of maple syrup, the whole estimated at $6,896,535, taking as a basis the sugar and the syrup converted into sugar, at an average price of 25 cents per pound.

The Province of Quebec, in 1919, had 518 lakes and 49 rivers leased for fishing purposes, providing a revenue of $76,248.

The Gouin (La Loutre) dam, on the upper waters of the St. Maurice river, Quebec, has a storage capacity of 160,000,000,000 cubic feet and a water area of 300 square miles, forming the second largest storage reservoir in the world. It is exceeded in size only by that of Gatun Lake, on the Panama Canal. The storage at Gouin will permit a regulated permanent flow of over 12,000 cubic feet per second at Shawinigan, rendering 1,000,000 horsepower now available on the St. Maurice.

The demand for furs and the slaughter of fur-bearers necessary to meet this demand may be judged from the fact that at the London April fur auction sale 8,780,582 pelts were offered.

In the fiscal year, 1918-19, 12,723,000 pelts were imported into the United States from Canada. These imports included large numbers of rabbit skins from Australia and New Zealand and also about 250,000 sheep skins from Australia, New Zealand, India and Peru. These figures demonstrate that Canada is exporting more furs than ever before in her history, and that the number of fur-bearers taken in 1918-19 was in excess of the annual increment, thus trenching upon our capital stock.

British Columbia crabs are again being canned and offered on the local market. It is some years since this industry was discontinued, California and Japanese competition rendering the British Columbia industry unprofitable.

Canning of Whale is Discontinued.

The commercial effect of the war and its cessation is strikingly exemplified in the whale fisheries of the Pacific coast. Due to the food shortage and the demand for oils and fats, whale fishing was actively carried on. During the 1918 season, over 500 whales were taken by three fishing stations; the catch of one station alone was 246. During the same year 30,000 cases of whale meat were canned and met a ready market.

The close of the war, however, meant the complete cessation of the whale-canning industry; no whale meat was put up in 1919. Only one whaling station was in operation, and but 166 whales were taken.

Whale-meat is a nutritious food product, in taste being similar to beefsteak. It was placed on the market at a price of 20 cents per pound tin, and filled a requirement for a food supply at low cost. As a war measure the taking of 500 whales in one season could be justified, but a continuance of killing on this extensive scale would result in the annihilation of this great mammal.

Discover More German War Supplies

A despatch from Berlin says:—Discoveries of hidden arms continue in northeastern Germany. The Baltic Island of Ruegen has proved a regular arsenal of weapons which had been secreted by Pomeranian monarchist plotters, for, in addition to the 1,000 rifles already reported, another 500 have just been brought to light, together with 50 more machine-guns.

New Building for the Bank of England

A despatch from London says:—The Bank of England, known the world over as "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," is to be rebuilt. The new structure, according to expectations, will be many stories high and embrace some wonderful architecture.

Canada to Receive Nine Airships

A despatch from London says:—Nine non-rigid airships have been promised as gifts to Canada by the British Government, which is disposing of its surplus war equipment. The airships include some used for coast reconnaissance and also of the zero type. South Africa is receiving a number of zeros.

Franchise for South African Women

A despatch from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, says:—The House of Assembly passed a resolution favoring extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women.

War-Torn World "Needs a Smile."

Premier Nitti has voiced a great truth in saying that what Europe needs is a smile. Peace and war, he declares, are states of mind. When men meet and greet in the fighting mood the fight is likely to ensue. When they meet with a smile the very aspect is endearing and disarming.

Europe and the world at large have been growling and scowling for centuries, and ever and anon the accumulated venom has broken out like the lava on the slopes of Vesuvius. The whole earth has travailed together in the immeasurable miseries of the recent overwhelming warfare because men in statecraft and in commerce brought to international affairs black hearts of suspicion and faces that reflected them. There was in the visage an invitation to distrust and jealousy and even to violent assault and reprisal. A meeting of governments is but an enlargement of the encounter of individuals. All the passions and all the amiable qualities that are illustrated in personal contacts are present or absent in official negotiations.

The civilized nations of the earth, confronted with the task of restoration on a colossal scale, must be yokefellows and workfellows if they are to attain the magnificent ends they propose. They cannot impose anywhere a lasting peace if they are not at peace among themselves. They must be of one mind in their own household.

Europe is weary of sullen resentments, of songs of hate, of vendettas and feuds. She is wearying of carrying concealed weapons, as she is weary of the scarcely less deadly dealings of the poison pen and the serpent tongue. There is too great a burden on the hearts of men and the hands of executives to permit of the transmission of old scores of greed and loafing to the oncoming generation. Let nation speak to nation and the race confront its great hereafter in this life and upon this earth with a smile.

The Near East draws nearer day by day.

No dissenting voice greets the proposal to deport the potato-bug and the mosquito.

The man who leaves nothing to charity except his family is not admired.

Nowadays we watch the man with the sugar bowl as we used to watch the man who carved the duck.

One of the few remaining one-cent papers in Canada, La Presse of Montreal, has increased its price to two cents daily and three on Saturdays. The days of cheap newspapers are ended.

The Alfalfa Weevil.

Alfalfa is becoming one of Canada's important pasture and forage crops. This is especially so in Ontario, where its merits appear to be better recognized, although some of the other provinces are rapidly increasing the acreage devoted to this legume. A statement of the acreage in this crop during the past five-year period shows this increase.

	Acres 1915.	Acres 1919.
New Brunswick	.....	1,178
Quebec	2,860	28,488
Ontario	60,000	146,790
Manitoba	3,671	5,181
Saskatchewan	2,620	11,526
Alberta	17,207	21,553
British Columbia	12,100	13,331

With the acreage increasing so rapidly it is but natural that the plant will be subjected to insect attack. The alfalfa weevil (phytonomus pasticus) is the most serious of these pests. The injuries caused by the weevil are most apparent on the first crop of the season, when the larval feeding is at the maximum, and again after the cutting of the first crop, when the larvæ attack the stubble and prevent the second crop from starting. At this time, seen from a little distance, the field has a distinctly whitened appearance, caused by the leaves being more or less riddled and whitened owing to the killing of the tissues between the veins.

Various methods have been tried in an endeavor to eradicate the alfalfa weevil, such as dry harrowing until the surface was covered with a fine dust, but this was only partially successful, and the second crop was delayed and reduced. The Utah division of the Entomological Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, after careful investigation, recommends the use of a solution of arsenate of lead, in the proportion of two pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water. This, they claim, has been successfully used; it is cheap and easily applied. One hundred gallons of the solution per acre, finely sprayed on the first crop of growing plants, has been found effective in destroying the insects and protecting the crop.

As the weevil is migratory, it may become a pest in the alfalfa fields of Canada at any time. It would be wisdom on the part of alfalfa growers to be on guard during the coming season, as a little precaution may mean the saving of the crop.

Story of the Emden.

Some time ago a mercantile marine officer, who during the war was on naval service, related to me the following interesting episode in regard to the capture of the Emden. The famous German raider landed a company of men on the Cocos Island in the early hours of the morning when most of the men in the wireless station were asleep. The detachment of Germans were under orders to put the wireless apparatus out of action. Near the beach they came across a Chinese—one of the cooks at the station mess. Him they seized hold of and commanded him to lead them to the telegraph office. Unfortunately for the emissaries of the Fatherland the cook kept his wits about him, and, unknown to his captors, managed to signal to one of his fellow-countrymen, who was also a station servant and who happened to be near, that he was to convey the news of the landing with all speed to his masters.

This man slipped away post haste to the operator's quarters and in the meantime the cook led his guards by a round-about way through the bush to their destination.

Apprised by the Chinese who had come direct, as to what was happening, the operators were able to send out a wireless that the Emden was in the offing, so that by the time the Germans had arrived on the scene the Sydney had picked up the message and was making at full speed towards the enemy.

The Germans, not knowing that their presence had already been betrayed, arrived at the instrument room and soon demolished its contents, no doubt feeling they had done a good morning's work. Alas! their calculations were all upset through the presence of mind of a humble Chinese cook. The latter, I believe, was not forgotten by the British authorities, for I have reason to think he now lives a gentleman of ease and leisure in his native town.

Criminal Carelessness.

"The fire, which was started in a waste-paper basket, is supposed to have been caused by a cigarette butt."

The above summarizes the cause. But for the fortunate discovery by a passing policeman at 11 o'clock at night, a valuable manufacturing plant would have been in ruins, a large number of employees would have been out of work, and considerable time would necessarily have elapsed before operations could be renewed.

Criminal carelessness was only offset by fortunate circumstances. A few minutes later and the fire would have made sufficient headway to ensure a complete loss.

The 1919 amendment to the Criminal Code provides that "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who by negligence causes any fire which occasions loss of life or loss of property."

Others may make us happy, but we make the most of our unhappiness ourselves.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO