

NO TERROR IN RUSSIA EXCEPT HUNGER, REPORTS BRITISH LABOR MEN

British Workers' Delegation to Moscow Urges Resumption of Trade With Russia and Cessation of Aid to Her Enemies.

A despatch from London says:—Fifty per cent. of the people of Soviet Russia are hungry, although everybody is getting a certain allowance of food, declared Benjamin Turner, member of the British Labor delegation to Russia, in the course of a graphic declaration on conditions in that country as he had observed them.

Mr. Turner, with another delegate, Thomas Shaw, M.P., returned to England recently.

"There is no terror in Russia, except hunger, and that is a very real terror in the cities," said Mr. Turner.

There had been a Red Terror, according to the British Labor men, and official figures showed that 8,500 persons had been shot, mostly, he was informed, for acts of treachery behind the lines during the Denikine and Kolchak campaigns. This terror had ceased, but the Bolshevik leaders told Mr. Turner that force would be used as long as there was the possibility of a counter-revolution and while the war with Poland lasted. They said they were surrounded by spies and supporters of the old regime.

Messrs. Turner and Shaw brought an interim report of the Labor delegation, urging the British Government to abolish the blockade, resume trade and make peace with Russia, and cease assisting Poland or any other enemies of Russia.

His Majesty Opens War Museum

A despatch from London says:—In the opening on Wednesday of the Imperial War Museum by King George, the Crystal Palace regained for one day at least, a measure of its glory of forty years back. The museum remains open until next October and comprises military and naval exhibits from every quarter of the war.

The King expressed thanks to the Allied Governments and the Dominions for their assistance in the project.

"This museum will ever preserve," continued His Majesty, "to the memory of future ages that we owe under God, our success, not to our arms alone, but to the labors and sacrifices of soldiers, civilians, both men and women, alike."

"Luxury Taxes" Considerably Modified

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The changes which it is proposed to make in the luxury taxes are in brief:

- Books and essential articles of clothing to be taxed fifteen per cent. on the excess, instead of ten per cent. on the total selling price.
- Expensive furniture, walking sticks and expensive china to be subject to luxury tax. They were not previously included.
- Exemption limit increased on furs, coats, caps, mufflers, neckties, robes and rugs.
- Modifications in the tax of sporting goods, velvets, velveteens, lace and braid, ribbons, and carpets.

Place Wireless on Same Basis as the Telephone

A despatch from Paris says:—France will be the first country in the world to place wireless on the same basis as the telephone, according to plans announced by Minister of Posts Deschamps. Under the scheme outlined, a chain of wireless stations throughout the country would replace all telegraph lines and stations, probably within the next few years.

CANADA AND DENMARK AT ODDS REGARDING THEFT OF HIDES

Musk-oxen in Canadian Territory Carried Off During Close Season by Danish Eskimos.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—These not being days of open diplomacy in Canada, few Canadians are aware that a tidy little tiff has been taking place of late between Canada and Denmark. It concerns depredations made by Danish Eskimos from the northwestern end of Greenland on the musk-oxen of Ellesmere Island, a possession of Canada's about which many Canadians know nothing, but which is a territory larger than the British Isles.

Some time ago Canada declared a permanent closed season on musk-oxen living in Canadian territory. On this island, so far north that it does not appear on most maps of the Dominion, the musk-ox has his habitat. Danish Eskimos cross the intervening waters, and, according to evidence given before the Musk-ox Commission, kill it for its hide. Leaving the dead bodies strewn about, the valuable furs are taken over to Greenland and thence exported.

The Canadian Government, though it keeps tight lips on the matter, is believed to have drawn the matter to the attention of the Danish Government. It is understood that the Danish official who replied gave no satisfaction, his reply practically being to the effect that the matter was none of Canada's business. He evidently thinks the land in question so far north that it is outside of civilized reckoning.

Meanwhile the next step is up to Canada so far as the musk-ox is concerned.

ALLEGED PROFITEERS ARE LISTED

List of Persons Indictable for Sugar Overcharge to be Published.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Commerce proposes at an early date to issue a list of persons and firms liable to indictment for sugar profiteering. The list contains the names of retailers and wholesalers, who are scattered in many parts of Canada, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec.

Whether prosecution will follow depends upon the action of the Attorney-General in each of the Provinces. These officials will be furnished with particulars of the profiteering alleged by the board, and it is up to them to indict the offenders under the Criminal Code as provided for in the Combines and Fair Prices Act.

Upper Canada Endowment Fund

The boys of Upper Canada College have organized an "Earn and Give Campaign" for the summer holidays in connection with the Endowment Fund which the college is endeavoring to raise. Over 90 per cent. of the senior boys have voluntarily promised to earn at least \$10 during the summer, and give it to a fund for building a new cottage for the janitor. If they carry out their good intention it will be a fine example of their loyalty to this famous institution.

British Massacred in Asiatic Turkey

A despatch from London says:—Two British officers, all the Government officials and a number of townsmen were killed in an attack by Samar tribesmen on Telfar, near Mosul, Asiatic Turkey, according to Bagdad advices, coming by way of Bombay. The Government building was damaged also in the attack, which was made on June 4. A punitive column is reported to have been sent from Mosul.



CONVOCATION AT THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY
Once again the commencement exercises of the University of Toronto have been celebrated with due pomp and ceremony. In Convocation Hall, on June 4, over five hundred received degrees. General Sir Charles Townshend, of Mesopotamia fame, attended the ceremonies. Photo shows the head of the procession going to Convocation Hall, showing a few of the pretty graduates heavily laden with flowers from congratulators.

Seeing Things.

The very obvious is often the invisible to the very persons who might be expected to see it most surely and clearly. One man's view point and horizon are not the range of another's vision. The eye sees what it brings the means of seeing." We observe in accordance with our training. "I wish I could write like Rudyard Kipling," sighs the novice in the literary art. But before Mr. Kipling wrote he saw. The variety and the vivacity of his style no study of rhetoric could teach him. He looked at people and places with eyes that discerned the essential characteristics of either. The doctor, to make his diagnosis, "looks you over"; and all education passes into the searching scrutiny. The expert motorist looks into the propulsive apparatus of his car and discerns what is wrong when the neophyte stands puzzled. Botanist, geologist, carpenter, cook, auditor, shipwright, locomotive engineer—the master in his trade, whoever it may be, looks with the visual powers of the specialist, and, learning what is wrong by seeing what he has learned to see, is guided in his conduct or his precept by what his eyes have told him.

The Use of Armouries for Poultry Shows.

The Canadian National Poultry Association recently made representation to the Federal Department of Agriculture with a view to obtaining recognition of the Department of Militia & Defence to allow the use of armouries for the holding of poultry shows and exhibitions.

In this connection the Department of Militia & Defence state that subject to the interests of militia units not being adversely affected, instructions were issued some time ago to General Officers Commanding Districts that they were authorized to permit the loan of armouries for any specific purpose by non-military organization, subject to either fire insurance being taken out on the building by those proposing to use it, or special arrangements satisfactory to him (the General Officer Commanding the District) being made to safeguard the building.

In the event of any Poultry Association wishing to use an armoury for show purposes, a request should be made to the General Officer Commanding the District, stating the dates upon which the show is to be held.

Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian National Poultry Association.

Prince Albert Sets Up Household

A despatch from London says:—Prince Albert, the King's second son, has another quarry of his own, marking the formal establishment of his "household," although he still is a student at Cambridge with Prince Henry.

The increasing number of the younger Prince's engagements necessitated the appointment of Captain the Honorable James Stuart, M.C., in addition to Wing Commander Louis Greig, who already is serving. Capt. Stuart, who is the younger son of the Earl of Moray, will also help out Prince Henry. He is an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales.

France Gets Roumanian Oil.

A despatch from Paris says:—The oil fields of Roumania, not those of the United States, are expected to play an important part in the restoration of French industries. This is the result of a conference between the French and Roumanian Governments through which assurances have been

Britain Supplies Germany With Mutton

A despatch from London says:—Merz, the German Food Controller, has been in London putting before the British Government Germany's food requirements. One result of the visit will be the sale by the Government of a large quantity of mutton to Germany. Germans also ask for an increased supply of coal, iron and steel and of agricultural manures.

Low Wages in Trinidad.

The factory hands in the Trinidad sugar mills get very low wages compared to what they would get in the sugar industries of Louisiana or Cuba, the wages paid varying from 40 cents to \$1 a day.

German Army Down to 200,000 Men

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is announced that the reduction of the German army to 200,000 men has been accomplished. This is in accordance with the Versailles Treaty.

DRIEST SEASON IN 27 YEARS

Gowganda Forest Fires Destroy Considerable Property.

A despatch from Cobalt, Ont., says:—The fire is still burning, but slowly, in Gowganda, according to the latest advice, however, much of the danger is passed and, if the wind does not change, there is a good chance of the fire dying out. The report that the Big Four mining plant had been completely destroyed is confirmed, but it is learned that the O'Brien mine power line had survived, but was in danger on Thursday as there was a fire burning not far from the O'Brien plant. The T. C. mine opposite the Big Four, lost a huge amount of wood used in their plant, and the Silverado and Bessell will be in danger if the wind changes. It has been a hard battle and every worker and visitor in the camp turned out to help keep the fires from spreading.

Cobalt presented an unnatural appearance owing to the dense clouds of smoke passing between the bright sun. Cinders and leaves are falling as a terrific fire has again sprung up at Clear Lake west of here. As yet no settlers are in danger and the only sufferers are Cobalters from smarting eyes, so thick is the smoke.

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Weekly Market Report

Grain Prices.
Toronto, June 15.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store; Fort William.
Man. oats—No. 2CW, \$1.33; No. 3 CW, \$1.33; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.33; No. 1 feed, \$1.32; No. 2 feed, \$1.31.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.90½; No. 4 CW, \$1.84½; rejected, \$1.60½; feed, \$1.60½.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.40; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, 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.
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—Malt, \$1.87 to \$1.89, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$13.25, nominal.
Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$54; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$30; mixed, per ton, \$25, track.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$16 to \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 33¢; twins, 32½ to 33¢; triplets, 33½ to 34¢; Stilton, new, 34 to 35¢; old, large, 32 to 33¢; do, twins, 33 to 34¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery prints, 55 to 57¢.
Margarine—33 to 38¢.
Eggs—New laid, 52 to 53¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 80¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 35¢; turkeys, 53 to 60¢; ducklings, 38 to 40¢; squabs, doz., \$6.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 70¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 27¢; ducks, 35 to 40¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$5 to \$5.50; primes, \$4.50; Japan, \$5;

Going to the Root of Disease.

Wide-extended usefulness in preventing disease on its human side is closely allied with the movement, just started, to control and eventually to uproot disease in Canadian farm stock. Indeed, it may turn out to be the most beneficial part of the plan now under way to combat disease in livestock by the co-ordinated efforts of Dominion and Provincial Governments, farmers and packers.

The public has, within the last few years, been awakened to the enormous loss of human life, shown to be a greater mortality than that of war, resulting from tuberculosis. Yet the transmission of tuberculosis from farm products to humans has never received from the public a thousandth part of the attention it demands. Physicians have fought the disease in every thinkable way except one. Clinics have been opened in large centres for a have been built; preventive treatment has been widely taught through nursing institutes and even the public schools. None of these, however, has struck so radically at the root cause of the human disease—the presence of tuberculosis in domestic livestock—as the new movement to eradicate disease from among farm animals. If for this feature of national health and the preservation of human life alone the movement claims the wholehearted support of all who have a better, wiser and more humanitarian hope for the mass of the Canadian people.

An encouraging beginning has been made. A definite plan of work has been framed to co-ordinate the efforts to combat disease in animals. It will be plain to farmers and stockmen that better prices will follow the raising of better stock—better because healthier, more robust animals which will feed well and make heavier weights in return for the expenditure of feed and labor.

Much could be done through direct aid by farmers and stockmen themselves. Everyone knows that the "Government can't do it all." In South Dakota, where a similar campaign is under way, it was recognized that one health officer could not inspect a large number of animals in many townships. A committee was therefore appointed by farmers and stockmen from among themselves. Each committee member became a deputy health officer. Community meetings were held. People generally began to talk of better, disease-free cattle, and there was a spirit of general improvement. Good results are being reported and the work is going vigorously and continuously forward.

Our fight is especially against tuberculosis in cattle. A fact often wondered why his steers and heifers, in spite of good clean feeding, do not thrive. A tuberculin test would probably reveal the cause. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, in the House of Commons on May 14th, stated that the intention was to establish small centres of accredited, disease-free herds. By this means, the Health of Animals Branch hopes to eliminate tuberculosis from Dominion pure-breds. But the work would not be confined to pure-bred stock if present proposals are carried out.

Hog cholera seems to have been more effectively restricted here than in the United States. Latest returns show that only one-half of one per cent. of our hogs are touched with this disease. The cleansing of our live stock also includes the eradication of other diseases. Contagious abortion and sterility have to be overcome matters of health in animals which will have far-reaching results. When it is remembered that over one billion dollars are invested in Dominion livestock, it will be plain that if a saving of only 1 per cent. can be effected by prevention of disease, it represents a value of \$10,000,000 to our farmers.

The Committee recently appointed, including representatives of the Government Department, the stock producers, and packing firms, is beginning to cope with the problem. Its members will need the sympathetic support of every enlightened farmer and producer of livestock, if real success is to be registered. It should not be impossible to have, throughout the Dominion, the self-same spirit shown as in South Dakota. Farmers and breeders especially by helping in this campaign would only be working directly for their own benefit.

A HERO IN EVERY-DAY LIFE

One writer has said, "The courage of the commonplace is greater than the courage of the crisis." Another commenting on this thought, said: "Perhaps, yet the two are one. Fitness for the great ordeal, if it genuine, must spring from something in the character that did not generate in a moment." The following story so aptly illustrates the writer's conception of courage, as ability to meet the great test, when it is short and sharp or long and wearing, that it seems worth telling.

A few months ago there died a young man of about twenty-four, though unknown and unheeded in the hearts of the little group, witnessed his unflinching courage was nevertheless, in the truest sense of the word, a hero.

He was a country lad, and, although he had lost his right arm, he was young, he shared in most of the outdoor activities of his ranch, and made a favorable showing in boyish feats that he and his chum gaged in. He never seemed to realize that the loss of his arm would bring him to the attention of the world, and he had the coolest head, untroubled nerve in handling cold-blooded horses. When the boys hesitated about trying a one, "he would say, 'You fellows have a chance. I can ride this law.' It was no idle boast, it was generally old.

He was of a social disposition, and good-looking. People generally liked him. Contentedly he followed round of work and recreation, was the normal outlook of a young boy reared amid simple surroundings and loving them for their own sturdiness.

Suddenly came the knowledge that he had lost his right arm, and a swift, merciful death that he met at the flood of emotion and valor as soldiers meet it in battle. A slow, furtive death which he must watch and wait for, than five years before the doctors gave him up, for this was a recluse. Afflicted with a fever, even in acute pain.

When his mother would ask, how are you today?" he would cheerily, "Oh, just feelin' fine." "Not quite so stout, but still strong, mother." He never could.

At first he was able to attend social affairs of the neighborhood and to mingle with the people as before, but as the advanced he had to forego simple pleasures. Gradually, necessity compelled him to quit the tasks that had helped to pass the hours. Reading was his chief diversion, varied by a car ride or a visit to one of the few friends who continued to see. To one used to the change of duties of the ranch this seclusion and inactivity were irksome. But the grit that had him stick to the bucking post and the patience and endurance during long, monotonous days of herding did not now desert him. He met death with the same quietude that he had awaited.

Here was real heroism. The no sudden burst of spectatoriality, the result, perhaps, of the fact that some high-flaming opponent or of the desire to win the admiration and applause of his friends, young men had in him the real heroism, the slow growth of a manly character, the steady, steady, giving victory also over self.

To the few who knew of this man's sturdy pluck and blitheness, he stands forth a shining example. The pity of it is that he could know that anyone so sturdy and so brave merits a substantial reward, even on a grand scale.

Harvesting Peanuts

The chief item of export from the United States is peanuts, and they are also the staple food of the negroes in the United States. They were fed to the slaves because they were cheap and staid.

Peanuts are very rich in protein stuff that makes muscle and also they are rich in starch, a good fuel to run the body. Thus they furnish a sort of ration. With nothing else to eat could live for a long time on.

Folding Drum.
A folding drum for orchestra has been invented and patented to full size by hinged across the heads.

The luggage lost on the United Kingdom was made a mountain of. On one railway \$400,000 was by passengers last year for.



That All May Know

Wouldn't it be helpful if one could tell at a glance whether the fair feminine person who has just been seen is a maiden willing to wed, a woman who is inconsolable, or a sort of being willing to be consoled? They have it arranged that way in Japan.

The Japanese women have certain ways of arranging the hair to indicate their state and feelings, and as they do not wear hats, all who run may read. Girls who would wed arrange the hair in front in the form of a fan, butterfly, and adorn it with silver or colored ornaments. Widows who are looking for second husbands fasten their hair at the back of the head by means of tortoiseshell pins, and by means of pearls, which are so valuable that they are resolved to remain faithful to their departed spouses cut their hair short and wear no ornaments in it.