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**GERMAN SPLIT IN DELEGATION OVER
TREATY OPENS AVENUE OF HOPE**

Russo-German Pact Calls Forth Protest From Allies—Lloyd George Confident of Successful Termination to Conference.

A despatch from Genoa says:—Facing five hundred newspaper representatives of practically all the world's nations, the British Premier, after announcing that the Germans would accept the conditions imposed by the allies concerning the Russo-German treaty and that the Soviet's reply on the general Russian question would be such as to permit of further hopeful negotiations, declared his unshakable conviction that the Genoa Conference would prove a great success. He believed that it would restore harmony in Europe, and was supremely confident that before adjourning it would adopt an agreement whereby all the nations of Europe would bind themselves not to commit acts of aggression against neighboring countries.

After Mr. Lloyd George made his statement, the Germans announced that they were still considering their reply to the note of the Big and Little Ententes denying their admissions to discussions of the Russian question unless the Russo-German Treaty was rescinded, or at least amended and approved by the conference.

**EXPLOSION BLOWS
2,000 PERSONS TO PIECES**

Victims Mostly Children and Soldiers in Monastir, Southern Serbia.

A despatch from Belgrade says:—Four hundred carloads of ammunition and explosives stored near the railroad station at Monastir, Southern Serbia, exploded on Tuesday at noon, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands, and virtually destroying the heart of the city. One half of the city's population was rendered homeless.

The victims were mostly children and soldiers. A church in which the children were worshipping collapsed under the detonation, while the barracks in which 1,800 soldiers were having lunch was destroyed.

Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in various parts of the city. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled to the nearby woods and mountains, from which they watched their homes burn. All telegraphic and telephonic communication from Monastir with the outside world was cut off.

The first news of the disaster reached Belgrade from refugees who managed to reach Priepol, 30 miles to the north-west of Monastir. Several Serbian relief units were immediately organized and started for Monastir.

Details of the explosion in Monastir reveal that fire which swept the city following the blast has made 30,000 homeless.

Thousands of tons of munitions left over from the war mysteriously blew up and latest reports say that 1,800 soldiers, mostly Greeks, were virtually buried alive.

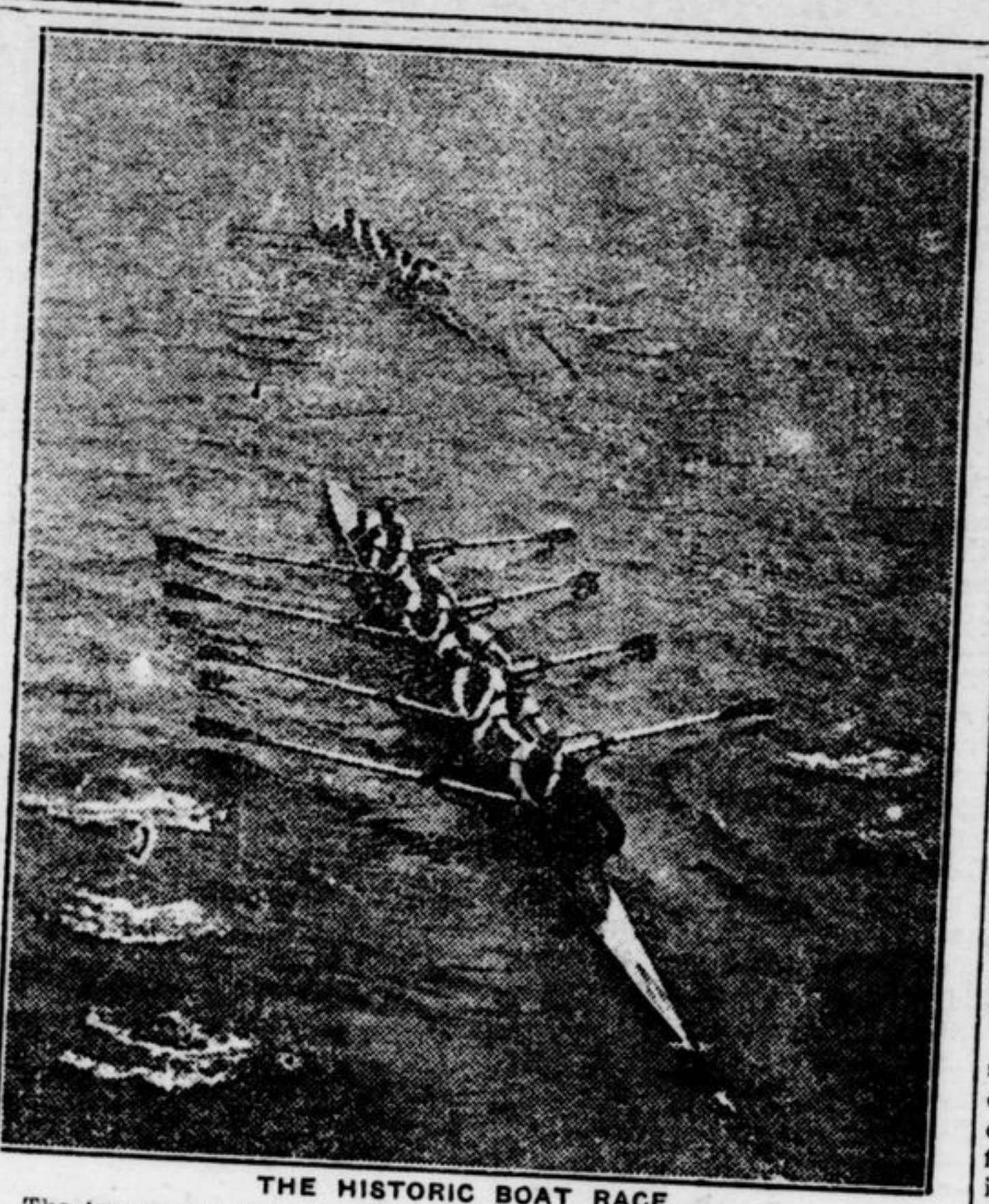
Two hundred children are reported to have been killed or wounded in a church which was destroyed when a shell, tossed from the scene of the explosion, landed on the steeple.

All the leading cities of Greece are sending supplies and medical aid to Monastir.

**Exiled Austrian Royalty
Returns to Hungary**

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Imperial shooting lodge in Godollo, 15 miles north-east of Budapest, is being prepared for former Empress Zita and her family, according to Budapest advices received here. Admiral Horthy, the Regent, is vacating his suite in the magnificent castle at Godollo, and the guard quartered there and the former royal servants have been re-engaged.

The former Hungarian ruler maintained at Godollo a magnificent castle, with an extensive park and zoological garden.



THE HISTORIC BOAT RACE
The two crews, Oxford and Cambridge, photographed after passing under Hammersmith Bridge with Cambridge in front. The race finished with a win for Cambridge by four and a half lengths.

amount to add every twelve-month to the nation's wealth. These facts were discovered through an investigation made by Mr. J. B. Fielding under the auspices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa. Encouraged by the Council an effort to remedy this condition of things is already being made, however. A plant has been established at Canons, N.S., for the production of fish oil and special cattle food from fish waste.

**\$5,000,000 MONTHLY
ON BRITAIN'S DEBT**

Total Amount Owing Canada is About \$130,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has agreed to pay off Britain's war debt to Canada at the rate of \$5,000,000 per month. The total amount owed is about \$130,000,000, which was the balance due after the respective accounts covering war purchases and other transactions were set off against each other. The British Government desired to discharge this debt at the par rate of sterling exchange, but with this proposal the Canadian Finance Department did not see eye to eye. It has been agreed that this dispute is to be left in abeyance at present, and it is possible that the gradual recovery of sterling will minimize if not obliterate the cause of contention before the time for the final adjustment is reached. The monthly payments of \$5,000,000 each are to be made in the interim and this arrangement is already in operation. Canada is perhaps the only one of the Dominions which is in the fortunate position of being a creditor of the Mother Country, most, if not all the others, being debtors for considerable amounts.

**Scientists Produce
Rustless Tinplate**

A despatch from London says:—Experiments of a far-reaching nature are being conducted in the tinplate works at Swansea with the object of substituting nickel for tin in the coating of tinplates. A company has been formed to deal with the invention, which is known as the Steel-Nickel Syndicate. A prominent member of the syndicate is Henry Mond, son of Sir Alfred Mond. Production of rustless plate is aimed at.

Wasting Canada's Fish.

We have sometimes been described as the most wasteful of countries, in proportion to our size. Meantime our own Council of Scientific Research at Ottawa is unkind enough to say it is true! It states that the fish waste on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts amounts to some 300,000 tons annually. If instead of throwing away that quantity of waste, Canadians utilized it as the same material would be utilized elsewhere, it would be worth \$100,000,000 a year, which is not a small

Canada From Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia obtained a harvest from the sea last year valued at \$9,000,000, according to the report of the Commissioner of Fisheries. In the deep-sea fisheries in 1921 there were employed 396 schooners, carrying 3,000 men; and in the shore fisheries there were 4,702 boats of less than ten tons, operated by 12,000 men and boys. Big decreases were recorded in the catch of cod and lobsters, but there were gains in mackerel, halibut, swordfish and smelts.

Saskatchewan represents an investment of millions of dollars by the province's farmers at harvest time, and the Regina branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is asking that a binder twine factory be established at Prince Albert. Not only does the branch want inquiry made into the feasibility of this establishment, but consider the advisability of utilizing prison labor in the manufacture of farm implements.

St. John, N. B.—A game reserve to extend from St. John to the St. Croix river and to comprise between 300,000 and 400,000 acres is proposed. This section is plentifully stocked with game and is intersected from the sea by six rivers and innumerable smaller streams and lakes in which fish abound. The Provincial Government has promised favorable consideration of the scheme, and it is believed that if carried out the game reserve should be of great attraction to tourist travel and be of value to the city and province both.

Edmonton, Alta.—Pupils enrolled in Alberta public schools total 124,328, with 3,301 school districts operating and 5,320 teachers employed. There are 68 consolidated school districts. Eighty-six new districts were created last year and the school library branch of the Department of Education distributed 51,170 books among the various schools.

Quebec, Que.—The present maple sugar season is reported to be the best experienced in the last quarter of a century. Those who tapped in the first week of March had two weeks of ideal sugar weather, and whilst the last two weeks of March were not ideal there was much good sugar made.

Victoria, B.C.—Nearly 300,000 fruit trees, berry bushes and fruit tree seedlings have been brought into British Columbia so far this year for planting out on new orchard land, according to figures compiled from inspectors' reports by Dr. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for this province.

Hamilton, Ont.—Contracts for the erection of ten bridges for the new James Bay extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, are reported to have been secured by the Hamilton Bridge Works Co. The bridges will cost \$175,000, and when the work is started on them, the company's east end plant here will be re-opened and one hundred men put to work.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—In spite of bad weather and other adverse conditions for fishing, the halibut catch off the British Columbia banks amounted to 1,602,000 pounds in the month of March, nearly three times the volume of the catch for the same month last year.

Winnipeg, Man.—A fleet of five flying boats will likely be employed in Northern Manitoba during the coming summer to patrol forest areas for the detection of fires. Government agents who pay the annual treaty monies to the various Indian bands scattered throughout remote parts of the province will also travel by airplane, and thus will be able to accomplish in five or six days the work which formerly required several weeks.

Dawson City, Y. T.—The spring thaw is on in the Yukon and the last Yukoners have been returning from the "Outside" in large numbers. Lumber and building material is shortly to go down to Mayo in large quantities. Wharves, warehouses, stores and residences are to be built in the Silver Bonanza district as soon as weather permits. There is also to be considerable development in Dawson.

Dominion News in Brief

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, gal, \$2.10; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.65; \$1.56.
Maple sugar, lb., 18c.
Honey—60-80 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; Quebec, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; hams, boned, 35 to 41c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$19; clear bellies, \$18.50 to \$20.50; lightweight rolls, \$47; heavy-weight rolls, \$41.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; nails, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c; \$8.50.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6; butchers heifers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$30 to \$35; springers, \$40 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$9 to \$9.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 65c; Can. West, No. 3, 61c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats, first, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 96 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$2.50. Shorts, \$3.30. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese, finest Westerns, 16 to 16 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 85 to 95c. Steers, 1,100 lbs., \$7.25; calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hogs, select, \$14.25; sows, \$11.25.

**BRILLIANT NOVELIST
AND POET PASSES**

Miss Marjorie Pickthall Possessed a Style of Exquisite Delicacy and Imagery.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The funeral of the late Miss Marjorie Pickthall, the brilliant young novelist and poet, who died suddenly in Vancouver on Wednesday, was held from the residence of her father, Mr. Arthur C. Pickthall, Toronto, interment taking place at St. James' cemetery.

Miss Pickthall was not a Canadian by birth, although she came to this country when a small child and lived here for the greater part of her life. She was born in London, England, in 1883 and came to Toronto at the age of seven. She was a pupil at St. Mildred's Church School, later at the Bishop Strachan School and a student at Victoria University. At the age of fifteen Miss Pickthall sold her first story to one of the Toronto newspapers and in 1913 she published her first volume of poetry, "The Drift of Pinnacles." Later she wrote "The Lamp of Poor Souls," her poetry being of an exquisite nature. Her work received great tribute from the critics, Clement Shorter, of England, giving high praise to "The Bridge." Much of the local color from this story was secured from a summer spent at Toronto Island. It is now running in its third edition. Mr. Archibald MacMechan, of Dalhousie University, said of this book, "For twenty years I have been a watcher of the skies for the appearance of new stars, in that time only four have appeared, the greatest of whom is a woman, Marjorie Pickthall." In all her work Miss Pickthall has truly and beautifully interpreted Canada.

The news of her early passing has come as a great shock to the many who knew her in Toronto, and the Dominion sustains a distinct loss in the death of this talented young writer. Never before has the work of a Canadian novelist attracted such world-wide attention and her death came at the moment of her most assured triumph.

Sir Andrew MacPhail, editor of the University Magazine, Montreal, which published a number of Miss Pickthall's poems, when informed of her death, handed out the following new verse by her, the manuscript of which he had received:

CHRIST IN THE MUSEUM.
Bronze bells and incense-burners, and a flight
If bins born out of iron, and die as spray;
A dial that told the longest Summer day
How sure, how swift, the night;
And o'er the silent treasury, so high
No lips have kissed, no grieving hands
Have clung,
Numbered and ticketed, the Christ is hung.
The many pass Him by,
Ner pause. Here? come no agonies,
No dreams,
Nothing is here to hurt Him (as he
wakes,
Year after year the golden rings
gleams
A little paler by her leoparded lair,
And slow dust gathers on the hanks,
the side,
The thorn-stead head of Love, the
crucified.
—Marjorie L. C. Pickthall.

**Mining Activity in
Manitoba**

After the slump experienced in the Canadian mining industry in 1921 it is gratifying to observe on all sides a resumption of accustomed movement. Whilst this promise is fairly general over the Dominion it is most pronounced in Northern Manitoba, Canada's newest mining field and one of its potentially greatest, and mining men are convinced from indications that this section is about to experience a season of activity previously un-reached. This is not a boom in the wild-cat sense but activity fully justified by developments, discoveries, and the capital which is going into the district.

Le Pas, Northern Manitoba's capital and the gateway to the great mineral fields, has been a seething hive of bustle and stir since the opening of the new year as prospectors and representatives of mining companies arrived and departed. Racing teams have been utilized for taking prospectors and prospective stakers out of Elbow Lake and other districts, while dog teams are continually bringing back men anxious to record their claims as rapidly as possible and hasten back to watch developments. As many as seven dog teams have left in a single day. In the month of December alone seventy-eight claims were recorded at the Land's Office at Le Pas, and the early indications were that January's figures would exceed those of the previous month.

Several factors have contributed to bringing about this new interest and development in the Northern Manitoba field. First amongst them is perhaps the action of the influential Hollinger interests of Ontario in talking over the Murray claims at Elbow Lake, which resulted in a marked impetus to staking in that district. The Montreal engineer who secured the claims for the Hollinger interests stated that the find of the Murray Brothers was important, and that if it would average, it was the greatest thing he knew of.

