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GENOA CONFERENCE REAFFIRMS MANY POINTS OF VERSAILLES TREATY

Guarantees Existing Treaties and International Agreements and Guards Against Aggression.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The peace pact by which Lloyd George believes that Europe can be blessed with peace, reaffirms many of the points of the Versailles treaty and is an additional guarantee to France and the Little Entente for what they got out of the war.

According to persons who have seen the present draft the pact provides:—
1—It guarantees all the existing treaties and international agreements.
2—It practically permits Europe being divided into a series of police zones in that it allows military conventions between two or more nations such as France with the Little Entente, or France with Poland for the alleged purpose of guarding against aggression or for the enforcement of the pact.

3—It solemnly pledges mutual guarantees of the existing constitutional Governments, which is interpreted as being directed against the return of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

4—It defines the military operations to enforce sanctions and fulfillment of treaties, and says that such sanctions as those employed against Germany do not constitute hostile acts of war.

A non-aggression pact between the nations of Europe is practically agreed upon, though action upon it is deferred until there is full accord among the powers represented here.

The plan, which is nearing adoption, was prepared by Premier Benes of Czechoslovakia, after lengthy negotiations with the French and the British, and is acceptable to both. It is also believed to be acceptable to Germany and Russia, but for other reasons M. Benes, astutely combining the hopes and fears of everyone, and working on the understanding of all who really want peace, wove the different plans put forward into one.

Valuable Timber Destroyed in Cuban Fire

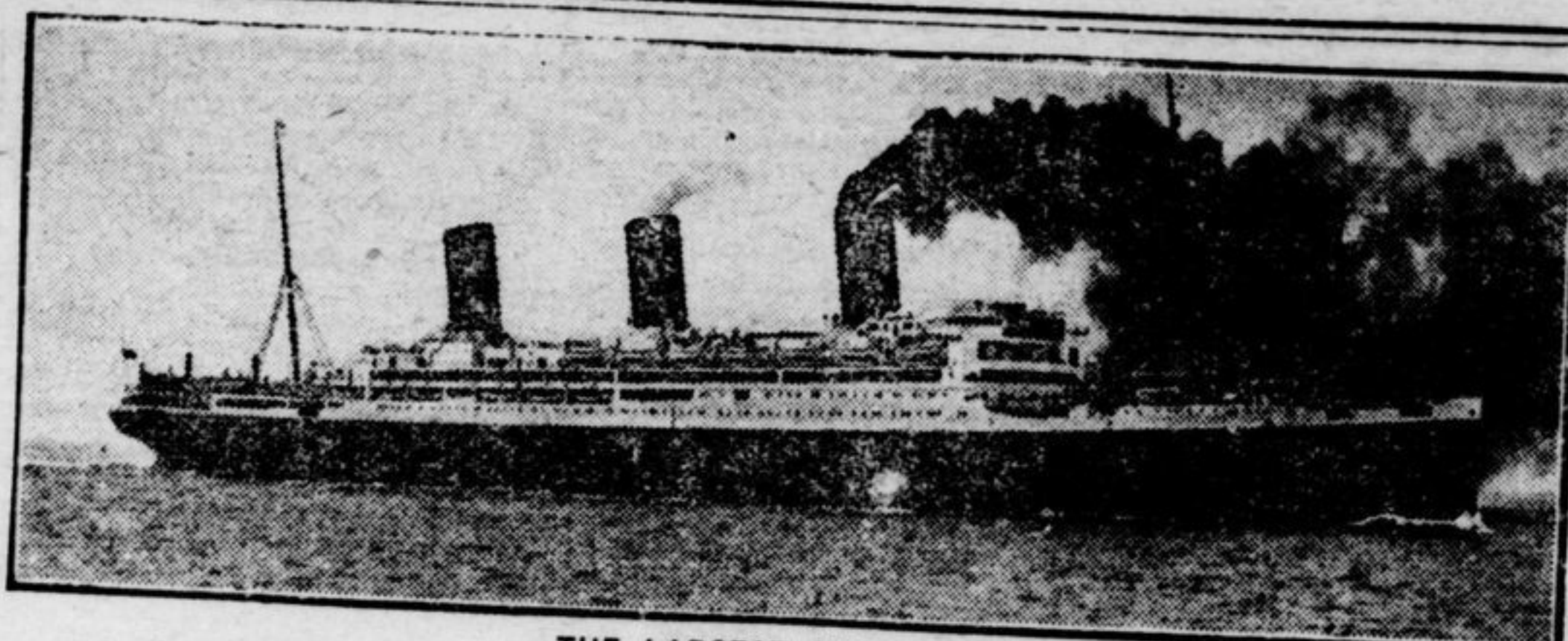
A despatch from Havana says:—A great forest fire is raging in the mountain district of Pinar Del Rio Province, according to a despatch received at the Interior Department. The conflagration is spreading rapidly and is menacing all the mountains between San Cristobal and Hacienda San-Diego de Tapias. Great quantities of valuable tropical timber already have been consumed. Not a drop of rain has fallen in the section for six months.

Prohibit Importation of European Bees Into Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The importation into Canada from Europe of bees, used or second-hand hives, or raw hive goods or products, excepting honey, is prohibited on and after the first day of May, 1922, according to an order issued by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. The order, a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture says, is necessary owing to the danger of introducing a contagious disease of bees known as the "Isle of Wight" disease.

CELEBRATED BRITISH AVIATION EXPERT UNDERTAKES WORLD TRIP

A despatch from London says:—Just two weeks after Sir Ross Smith crashed to death while testing the machine in which he proposed to make a flight around the world, announcement is made that Major W. T. Blake is taking up the project of the world flight and will start at the end of May. Major Blake was the British aviation expert for the London Daily News during the World War, and wrote a number of articles which were widely read. He is famous in the Royal Air Forces, had a brilliant war record, and is regarded as one of the keenest pilots in the world. The navigator on the world trip will be Captain Norman MacMillan, who accompanied Major Blake when the latter covered the Moroccan war by airplane in 1921. On his world trip Major Blake expects to fly eastward, and will try to complete the flight in sixty days. "The route will be from England to France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Eastern China, Japan, thence by way of the Aleutian Islands to Alaska, across Canada and the United States to New York," said Major Blake. "We will fly across the Atlantic from Newfoundland by way of Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland, thus making the longest sea passage about 800 miles. The trip will be so timed as to give us the most favorable meteorological conditions. We will use the same organization which supported Sir Ross Smith."



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT
British seamen took over the ex-German liner "Blamarck" at Cuxhaven recently and brought her to Southampton to deliver to the White Star Line. She has been re-named the "Majestic" and is of 56,000 tons, 956 feet long, and has accommodation for 4,000 passengers. It took ten years to build this vessel and she is being delivered in accordance with the stipulations of the Peace Treaty. The British Admiralty sold her to the White Star Line.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—An air line for Prince Edward Island to carry first-class mail between the Island and Moncton is proposed by the Aerial Services, Ltd. A subsidy of \$30,000 a year is being asked from the Federal Government.

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia will have a larger number of deep-sea fishing vessels engaged in the spring fishing this year than in any other spring since the war, and leaders in the industry anticipate a season of great activity. Scores of schooners have already sailed for the fishing banks and others are being fitted out as fast as possible. With the revival of the fish industry, the shipyards, where wooden vessels are constructed, are also showing signs of activity.

Devon, N.B.—As an inducement to immigration, and to promote civic expansion, the town of Devon is offering exemption from taxation to newcomers who will erect houses in the town. Drummondville, Que.—Another industry is reported to have been located here by the Southern Canada Pulp and Paper Co. This new industry is to be known as the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co., a branch of the National Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co. of Patterson, N.J. Sixteen acres of land have been purchased here and construction of a building to cover two acres has commenced.

Kingsville, Ont.—Three thousand wild geese en route to Hudson's Bay, Labrador, and the fringe of the Barren Lands from Florida, are stopping off for a short while at Jack Miner's famous bird sanctuary near here. Some years ago Mr. Miner became interested in providing a safe retreat for these birds during their migrations, and starting with seven geese this number has grown until now several thousand annually visit his farm. The Federal and Ontario Governments make grants to him for the purchase of feed for his feathered friends. Mr. Miner fed 2,000 bushels of corn (on the cob) to the birds last year.

Winnipeg, Man.—With an early spring well on the way, plenty of moisture, guaranteed for early months, a bumper crop for predicted by a Manitoba in 1922 by Hon. C. J. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture. The acreage is estimated at 4,502,650, as compared with 4,328,200 acres in 1920.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Contract for the construction of the new chemistry building of the University of Saskatchewan has been let for \$400,000 and work on erection will commence immediately. The contract was secured by a Calgary firm, plumbing, heating and lighting by a Winnipeg firm, and electrical work by a local house.

Calgary, Alta.—Recently the unique spectacle was witnessed near the town of Botha of the ice harvest in progress on one side of the road allowance while seeding was under way on the other. The warm weather has put the land in good shape for seeding and induced one farmer to get out his drill whilst the same weather suggested to his neighbor the advisability of getting in his ice supply before that available was exhausted.

Nelson, B.C.—There is no reason why the Okanagan Valley, which has made itself famous for its apple, should not become equally famous as a walnut producer. The Minister of Agriculture recently received three bags of Japanese walnuts grown at Gellatly, B.C., and experts who have examined them to be of superior quality.

Young Scientists Needed.

Here are a few of the problems faced by the men in the paper and pulp industry in Canada. They have heavy losses every year as a result of the decay of wood in storage. Also some mills now have to haul their logs long distances. Also, and this fact is not generally known, the pulping processes have been only slightly improved in the last fifty years. The value of the industry will be increased at least 25 per cent, when all these problems are solved, but a great deal more intensive scientific investigation is necessary in connection with each one of them. An effort to supply the deficiency in trained men is being made by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ottawa. Arrangements have been made to award 7 Fellowships, 9 Studentships and 29 Bursaries among men who are taking scientific courses, and it is hoped that among them may be found suitable scientists who will devote themselves to the solution of the problems of the pulp and paper industry among others.

Russian Government Issues New Money

A despatch from Moscow says:—While private brokers are offering more than four million paper rubles to the dollar, and food prices are soaring proportionately, the Government has announced a new issue of money in probably the largest denominations of the world. The notes will be in 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 rubles and will be redeemable in 1924.

A Full Garage.

"If a man marries a widow by the name of Elizabeth, with two children, what does he get?"
"Give up."
"A second-hand Lizzie and two run-abouts."

GERMANY RECEIVES FIRST CONCESSIONS

Russo-German Treaty Becomes Operative—Trade With Britain and Norway.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The first concessions to Germany since the signing of the Russo-German treaty were announced by the newspapers. At Petrograd an unnamed German firm has undertaken to complete unfinished buildings, improve the tramways and repair the sewer and water supply systems in return for lumber concessions and building lime.

The Council of Labor and Defence has ratified plans for the organization of a Russo-German export company, capitalized at 1,000,000 gold rubles, with an equal number of shareholders from the Hirsch Group and the Russian State Bank, for operations in the export of ore and chemicals.

The Foreign Office announces that the Norwegian Government has agreed to guarantee a credit for fish purchases in Norway by the Soviet Government, which will pay one-third in cash and the remainder in two years. The amount will be twenty million kroner.

An English firm, it is also announced, has agreed to deliver to Russia annually 10,000 tons of meat and provisions from Argentina, on credit.

Japan and China Proclaim State of War

A despatch from Tokyo says:—A special despatch from China states that Gen. Senhoff, the new Red Commander, has proclaimed a state of war between the Far Eastern Republic and Japan, the troops of the latter having invaded the buffer State and advanced toward Iman.

Viadovostok reports clashes between the Reds and Japanese near Manchamenkwa, in which the Reds lost 32 men and two guns. The 58th and 51st Infantry of the 8th Division sailed from Amori for Viadovostok. The rest of the replacement troops will leave on May 1 and May 4.

A clash of Irish troops occurred in Mullingar. Europe's miners have promised aid to United States strikers.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54; No. 2 Northern, \$1.49; No. 3 Northern, \$1.40.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59 1/2¢; extra No. 1 feed, 55¢; No. 1 feed, 53 1/2¢.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15.
Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34¢; cooked ham, 47 to 50¢; smoked rolls, 26 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 30 to 32¢; breakfast bacon, 29 to 30¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 36 to 41¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17.50 to \$18; clear bellies, \$18.50 to \$20.50; lightweight rolls, \$47; heavy-weight rolls, \$41.
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16 to 16 1/2¢; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17¢; pails, 17 to 17 1/2¢; prints, 18 to 19¢. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.75 to \$6; butcher 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 \$75; springers, \$40 to \$80; calves, choice, \$7.50 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$9; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.50; do, country points, \$12.25.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 67 to 68¢; do, No. 3, 63 to 64¢. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats, firsts, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3. Bran—\$32.50. Shorts—\$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 13 1/2¢ to 14¢. Butter—Choice creamery, new laid, in cartons, 35¢. Eggs—Selected, 34¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$5 to \$5.50. Med. quality calves, \$4 to \$6; select hogs, \$13.75; picked lot, \$14; heavy rough hogs, \$12.

The Lost Year.

"It's a year lost," the boy said regretfully. "I ought to feel thankful that I came off as well as I did, and I am thankful, but nevertheless sickness like mine hopelessly nusses up a fellow's plans."
"Yes, Dick, you have every reason to be thankful," the minister assented gravely, for he remembered how pathetic the boy's white face had looked on the snowy pillow a few weeks ago. "Perhaps if you could know everything from beginning to end, as God knows it, you would be grateful for all, even for what you call the musing up of your plans. God never intended that this should be a lost year, Dick."
The minister was thoughtfully silent. "It reminds me of an incident, or rather an event, in my own youth," he said at last. "After I took my college degree I entered a technical school, intending to become a civil engineer. That seemed to me the surest way to earn plenty of money.
"Towards the last of the first year at the school I slipped and injured my ankle. At the moment it seemed a trifle, but it proved to be serious; you notice that I walk with a slight limp even now. Well, after I had been for some time under medical care I was forced to admit that I should be unfit for a strenuous life in the open, and I said frequently that my career was hopelessly blighted.
"You remember, Dick, that incident in the New Testament—the disciples coming back from one of their missions of preaching and healing, fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm, and Jesus taking them away into a quiet place to rest for a while and think? I have always felt that God did just that with me. I sometimes tremble when I realize that but for the enforced pause in my hurried rush for a doubtful goal I might have come to old age without understanding that life means something besides money and position. I had never before fathomed the secret ambitions and aspirations of my heart. I had plenty of chance to do so during the 'lost time.'"
"During those long days I was coming round," said the boy, "something like that came home to me. I didn't understand then; I do now. It won't be a lost year, I'm sure."
Quite Right.
"So you go to school, do you, Bobby?"
"Yes, sir."
"Let me hear you spell 'bread.'"
"B-r-e-a-d."
"The dictionary spells it with an 'a', Bobby."
"Yes, sir, but you didn't ask me how the dictionary spells it; you asked me how I spell it."
"What the dickens would I want to be brought back for when I'm here now?" he said.

