

# POLAND AND ROUMANIA MENACED BY MASSING OF SOVIET TROOPS

## King and Queen of Roumania on State Visit to London, But True Object of Pilgrimage is Search for Both Military Security and Financial Aid

London, May 18.—Alarm again is felt by both Roumania and Poland at military measures recently taken by the Bolsheviks on the frontiers of those countries. The concentration of Russian troops and artillery on the borders includes 20,000 cyclists.

The most interesting development arising out of this scare is the sudden turn of Roumania and Poland to Turkey for aid in the event of trouble. Turkish missions have arrived both at Warsaw and Bucharest where they are concerting plans for defence with the Polish and Roumanian general staffs.

Turkey's grievance against Russia at the moment is the expulsion of all Turks from the Caucasus which is said now to be taking place.

The causes of anxiety on the part of Russia's neighbors are the Russian desire to recover Bessarabia from Roumania and the Russian determination not to allow Poland to keep the extensive non-Polish areas which lie within the present military frontier.

With the state visit to this country of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Duca, following close on the downfall of Premier Poincare of France, and immediately preceding the plenary session of the Anglo-Soviet conference, several loose ends of European diplomacy have been linked up here during the past week.

Officially, the visit of the Roumanian crowned heads has been merely one of courtesy, but the polite fiction that a King and Queen travel from one end of the continent to the other merely for a change of air has not served to slur over the political significance of the visit. The royal pilgrimage was undertaken in search of both military security and financial aid.

It is an open secret that the visitors' failure to obtain either one in Paris has increased the importance attached by them to their visit here. The Roumanian Government is known to be taking the closest interest in the Anglo-Soviet conference now sitting here, although the questions in which the Balkan state is primarily concerned really come outside the immediate scope of the conference.

Roumania's foreign policy is dominated by three questions—the first being the future of Bessarabia, the frontier province, 100,000 square miles in area, with rich corn lands and a population of 2,000,000. Jurisdiction over this province is in dispute between Roumania and Soviet Russia. The second question is the recovery of the Roumanian national treasure, consisting of a gold reserve and state jewels valued jointly at \$200,000,000. This was deposited in Petrograd during the war and was seized by the Soviet Government.

The third question is the settlement of free access from the Black Sea, through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean.

London, May 18.—Major-General Sir Charles B. F. Townshend, famous as the defender of Kut-el-Amara when he was commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia during the World War, died today after six months' illness. He was on a visit to his mother-in-law, Countess Cahen d'Anvers, at the time of his death.

Major-General Townshend was born in 1861. He entered the Royal Marines in 1881 and saw extensive military service in Egypt, India and South Africa.

At the outbreak of the World War he was given command of the British forces in the attempt to take Bagdad from the Turks. After a few initial successes the Turks, who greatly outnumbered the British, drove back Gen. Townshend's forces to Kut-el-Amara, the British suffering heavy losses in their retreat. From December, 1915, to April, 1916, the British gallantly held Kut-el-Amara, but finally were compelled to surrender.

During the siege British aviators several times flew over Kut-el-Amara and dropped food to the starving troops inside. General Townshend declared afterwards that Kut-el-Amara never was captured by the Turks; that the town fell after 143 days of siege from starvation and mental and physical hardships which were indescribable. The Turkish commander permitted Gen. Townshend to retain his sword when the town fell.

The British official report at the time of the capitulation announced that the British force numbered 8,970 men. Gen. Townshend was released by the Turks when Turkey signed the armistice on October 30, 1918.



Considered the greatest living English composer, Sir Edward Elgar has been appointed by King George as Master of King's Music, to succeed the late Sir Walter Parratt. He was knighted in 1904 and received the Order of Merit in 1911.

# HERO OF MESOPOTAMIA PASSED AWAY IN PARIS

## Major-General Sir Charles B. F. Townshend Served in Egypt, India and S. Africa.

Paris, May 18.—Major-General Sir Charles B. F. Townshend, famous as the defender of Kut-el-Amara when he was commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia during the World War, died today after six months' illness. He was on a visit to his mother-in-law, Countess Cahen d'Anvers, at the time of his death.

Major-General Townshend was born in 1861. He entered the Royal Marines in 1881 and saw extensive military service in Egypt, India and South Africa.

At the outbreak of the World War he was given command of the British forces in the attempt to take Bagdad from the Turks. After a few initial successes the Turks, who greatly outnumbered the British, drove back Gen. Townshend's forces to Kut-el-Amara, the British suffering heavy losses in their retreat. From December, 1915, to April, 1916, the British gallantly held Kut-el-Amara, but finally were compelled to surrender.

During the siege British aviators several times flew over Kut-el-Amara and dropped food to the starving troops inside. General Townshend declared afterwards that Kut-el-Amara never was captured by the Turks; that the town fell after 143 days of siege from starvation and mental and physical hardships which were indescribable. The Turkish commander permitted Gen. Townshend to retain his sword when the town fell.

The British official report at the time of the capitulation announced that the British force numbered 8,970 men. Gen. Townshend was released by the Turks when Turkey signed the armistice on October 30, 1918.

# MINER TO REPRESENT MONARCH OF BRITAIN

## James Brown Will Leave Two-Roomed Cottage for Palace of Holyrood

London, May 18.—From a two-roomed cottage in the little mining village of Ann Bank, in the Scottish County of Ayrshire, James Brown, the miner M.P., accompanied by his wife, will on Monday journey to Edinburgh to take up his quarters in Holyrood Palace for ten days as the representative of King George at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

James Brown was recommended by Premier Ramsay MacDonald for the post of Lord High Commissioner at the General Assembly. In other words, he is to represent the King and receive quasi-royal honors. His wife will be addressed as your Grace, and for attending ladies of honor she will have a Duchess and a Marchioness.

Yesterday and today she was busy with her household duties in her tiny cottage, among other things, frying sausages for her husband's dinner. To one of the newspaper correspondents to-day she said that the black velvet dress which she is to wear for the journey to Edinburgh on Monday had not yet arrived.

"It is a nice enough dress," she said, "but if it does not turn up I shall just go in my ordinary clothes. All my other dresses will be waiting for me at Holyrood Palace. At the great reception on Friday night I shall wear black chiffon velvet and have a heliotrope and silver dress for afternoon and also one in black maroon and grey."

Mrs. Brown spent a day during the week with the Marchioness of Ailsa, her lady-in-waiting, whose castle home is about 18 miles from Ann Bank.

Such is the natural simplicity of the Lord High Commissioner that it never strikes him as wonderful that the woman who has lived 35 years in a two-roomed cottage in a mining village should spend ten splendid days in the King's Palace with a Marchioness to wait upon her.

# The Week's Markets

**TORONTO**

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.09 1/4; No. 3 North, \$1.02 1/2.

Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 4 1/4 c; No. 1, 4 1/4 c.

Man. barley—Nominal.

All the above c.i.f. bay ports.

Ont. barley—65 to 70 c.

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95 c.

Ont. rye—74 to 78 c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal, freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$32; good feed flour, \$1.85.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, \$1 to \$1.04 outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—\$9 to 41 c.

Ont. corn—Nominal.

Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto, basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$4.40.

Man. flour—1st. pat. in jute sacks, \$6.10 per cbl.; 2nd. pat., \$5.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screening—Standard, cleaned, 17 c. Bay ports, per ton, \$17.

Cheese—New, large, 16 1/2 to 17 c; twins, 17 to 18 c; triplets, 18 to 19 c; Stilltons, 20 c; Old, large, 22 to 23 c; twins, 23 to 24 c; triplets, 24 to 25 c.

Butter—Eneest creamery prints, 33 to 34 c; No. 1 creamery, 32 to 33 c; No. 2, 29 to 31 c; dairy, 28 to 30 c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 30 to 31 c; extra loose, 28 c; firsts, 25 to 26 c; seconds, 22 to 23 c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 26 c; hens, over 4 lbs., 26 c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 21 c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25 c; roosters, 18 c; ducks, over 5 lbs., 26 c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24 c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30 c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28 c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18 c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32 c; roosters, 22 c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2 c; primes, 6 c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40; per gal., maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26 c.

Honey—80-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2 c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12 c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12 c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13 c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24 c; cooked hams, 34 to 36 c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18 c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20 c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 26 c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30 c; back, 18 to 20 c; long, 28 to 30 c.

Cured meats—Long, clear, bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50 to 20 lbs., \$9; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight, roll, in barrels, \$9.75; heavy weight, rolls, \$32.10; 90-lb. roll, \$32.10.

Lard—Pure, tins, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2 c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16 c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2 c; shortening, tins, 14 to 14 1/2 c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2 c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17 c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; baby beefs, \$8 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Hologas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$1 to \$5; milkers, springers, choice, \$7 to \$9; do, stockers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4.20; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$15.50 to \$16; do, bucks, \$14 to \$14.50; do, culls, \$9 to \$9.50; spring lambs, each, \$8 to \$14; sheep—light ewes, \$8 to \$9.50; do, culls, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50; do, f.o.b., \$7; do, country points, \$6.75; do, off cars (long haul), \$7.50; do, select, \$8.25.

**MONTREAL**

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 51 to 52 c; No. 3, 49 to 50 c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 49 1/2 c; No. 2 local white, 44 to 45 c.

Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1sts, \$6.10; 2nds, \$5.60; do, strong bakers, \$5.40; winter, 1sts, choice, \$5.75 to



Mrs. J. P. Cousins was recently appointed a magistrate in British India. She is the first woman to be so honored in India.

rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.80. Bran, \$24.25. Shorts, \$26.25. Middlings, \$32.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.

Cheese, finest Wests, 15 to 15 1/2 c; do, Easts, 14 to 14 1/2 c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 30 1/2 c; No. 1, creamery, 29 1/2 c; seconds, 28 1/2 c. Eggs, fresh, specials, 33 to 34 c; fresh, extras, 30 to 31 c; fresh, firsts, 27 to 28 c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Med. quality cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; calves, fairly good, \$6.50; com. and med., \$5 to \$5.50; com., \$4.50; hogs, mixed lots of butchers, \$8.25 to \$8.35; select, \$8.75.

# TURKS EXPELLED FROM THE CAUCASUS

## In Retaliation Turkey May Send All Russians Out of the Country

London, May 19.—Increased tension between the Turkish and Soviet Governments is reported here tonight. It is said a movement is gaining headway in Turkey for a special session of the assembly to consider the situation.

The Russians are said to be expelling Turks from the Caucasus. In retaliation, the Turks threaten to send all Russians out of their country. It is also reported the Russians arrested the first secretary of the Turkish Embassy on a charge of smuggling. Turks threaten to hand their passports to the Soviet Embassy staff at Angora.

Turks also complain Russia has failed to recognize the property rights of Turks in Russia, and has been spreading propaganda in Turkey and that Russians are attacking the Moslem religion.

# New Zealand Shows £1,812,000 Surplus

A despatch from Wellington says: The New Zealand accounts for the year show a surplus of £1,812,000. The revenue was £27,960,000 and the expenditure declined. Premier Massey states the figures show the remarkable prosperity of the country. Though reductions were made in land and income taxes, the prosperity was such that the revenue increased. The State Advances Department lent £6,500,000 for housing and land settlement. It is anticipated that a further £3,000,000 will be available this year.

# NEED OF BRITISH TEACHERS IN WEST

## Duke of Devonshire Regrets Foreign Trek to Rich Lands of Canadian West

London, May 19.—Some interesting statements regarding educational conditions in Western Canada were made by H. R. H. the Duke of Devonshire today at the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, which supplies British teachers to Western Canada.

The Duke said that any one, like himself, and the Duchess of Devonshire, who had been in Canada, must have been struck by the absence of schools among homesteaders. There was difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of school masters and school mistresses.

It was almost an Imperial duty on the part of those at home who desired to see the emigration of surplus population to the prosperous Dominion to make the life of those who went a happy and prosperous one.

He had often regretted the large numbers of foreigners from Slav and Eastern countries who were emigrating to Canada. What was wanted was English, Norwegian and Scottish people, who made the best immigrants. It had to be remembered, they were from civilized countries and were accustomed to the habits of civilization. They had to consider the education of their children. It was for Britain to help them to have schools and teachers who could instruct the children to grow up into good people.

# FROST AND SNOW IN ONTARIO AND PRAIRIES

## Some Damage Caused to Garden Truck and Budding Fruit Trees

Fort William, May 19.—Ten degrees of frost were registered here last night, the coldest for years at this season. A keen north wind added to the general discomfort. Four inches of snow fell at Chapleau yesterday, and there were snow flurries here on and off all day. No damage is reported to vegetation.

Winnipeg, May 19.—Sharp frosts which were experienced throughout the three Prairie Provinces during Saturday and Sunday have had no damaging effect on the crops, according to authoritative reports received here. While seeding has progressed favorably during the past two weeks, only a small percentage of the crops are reported to be above ground. The cold weather, however, caused some damage to garden stuff.

In the Edmonton district, where the thermometer registered 14 degrees of frost on Sunday night, potatoes that had just begun to shoot above the ground were frosted black, while many flowers and vines were destroyed.

Snow to the depth of four inches fell in the Calgary district on Sunday, and elsewhere through the central and southern sections there was snow and rain. This precipitation is regarded as a great value to the germination of seed recently put in the ground.

No frost was reported in Southern Alberta.

# Three Million Russians Now in Exile

## Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is now residing near Paris, estimates that there are 3,000,000 Russians in exile, about 300,000 of whom are living in France.

More Russians of distinguished rank under the old regime are residents of Paris, and suburbs than any other part of Europe. Most of them are at work of some kind or another or are living on the fragments of their former fortune.

Any legitimate form of self-expression develops new strength and calls out latent resources; but this is no other form of self-expression that develops a man so thoroughly and effectively, and that so quickly unfolds his powers, as speaking before an audience.—O.S.M.

# Medal Conferred for Benefit of Humanity Awarded to Ban

## Dr. E. D. Burton, president of the University of Chicago, announced on Thursday that the committee on award of the Rosenberger Medal to be conferred for benefit to humanity, has recommended the name of Dr. F. C. Banting of the University of Toronto, for the discovery of insulin.

The award will be made next month.

The man who can not fill his heart with love for his fellow mortals may fill his pay envelope or his bank account to overflowing, but he still remains a pitiable bankrupt a lamentable failure.—B. C. Forbes.



After commanding the British fleet during the war, Admiral Sir John Fitzgibbon has decided to take up fruit farming in British Columbia. He is shown leaving Liverpool with his daughter.

# APRIL WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE IN VOLUME

## Monetary Value is Lower Than That of April, 1923, Exports

A despatch from Ottawa says: A steady increase in the volume of wheat exports from Canada is noted in the monthly statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In April, 1924, 6,085,465 bushels in all were exported, as against 5,143,804 in April, 1923.

The monetary value this year, however, was lower by about \$300,000, totalling \$5,998,870.

Included in these figures are 32,805 bushels sent to the United States, 2,972,469 to the United Kingdom, and 3,080,191 to other countries.

There is also a slight increase in the quantity of wheat flour exported, including 8,984 barrels to the United States, 244,222 to the United Kingdom, and 686,448 barrels to other countries, or a total of 899,654 barrels.

Exports last month jumped to 1,347,665 bushels, compared with 453,173 in April, 1923. There was also a big increase in the exports of barley and rye.

# ROUND-WORLD AIR TRIP IN 17 DAYS

## British Company Has Not Yet Announced When Regular Service Will Begin

London, May 18.—The press agent of the Imperial Airways, a new £1,000,000 British company, has issued a time table for a round-the-world air trip which, he says, it is possible to complete in seventeen days.

The date when this service will begin is not given, but it will be made by a combination of airplanes and airships.

Flying via Paris, travellers will reach Constantinople the morning after they leave London. Then a long distance airship liner will take them to Australia, which they will reach on the ninth day. Another such cloud clipper will take them to San Francisco.

Express airplanes will make the next stage of the journey to New York, which will be reached on the fifteenth day. Two more days will land the travellers back home in London on board a new airship about to be delivered in the United States by the Zeppelins.

# Repopulation of London Business Area Foreseen

Repopulation of the City of London proper—a square-mile in the centre of the English capital, which hums with commercial activity all day long, but is completely deserted after nightfall—may result from the abolition of the "inhabited house duty" by Chancellor Philip Snowden, the city's Lord Mayor claims.

In future business men may again live over their offices, without the house duty being required. Many of the dwellings will now be reconverted into dwellings, so as to save the owners the expense of keeping up two establishments; and this, probably will lead to the return of the good old days when the City families lived in the City.

Send a wise man on an errand and say nothing to him.

He that takes too great a leap falls into the ditch.

# U. E. L. COURIER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

## Miss Gwendolen Lazier Travelling on Horseback from Belleville to Washington

A despatch from New York says: Miss Gwendolen Lazier, who is riding on horseback from Belleville, Ont., to Washington to present President Coolidge with an invitation to attend the celebration in honor of the 140th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada, visited Mayor Hylan at the City Hall on Friday. She invited him to be present at the exercises which will be held in Belleville on June 16th and 17th.

A despatch from Belleville says: The news that Miss Gwendolen Lazier, Belleville's premier horsewoman and U. E. L. courier, had reached New York five days ahead of schedule came as a distinct surprise to members of the Celebration Executive Committee here Friday night. Leaving Belleville on April 26, a daily run of 25 miles was considered the maximum mileage, and it is a tribute to both girl and horse that this schedule was surpassed.

On receipt of the news that the courier had reached New York City, Mayor W. C. Mikel sent a telegram of congratulation to Miss Lazier on behalf of the U. E. L. Executive.

Plans for the monster celebration here in June have been completed, ex-Mayor Charles Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced, and a director is being sent to Belleville to arrange settings for a four-day pageant in which over 500 people will take part during the four days of the celebration. Scenes to be depicted will be taken from the pioneer days of Prince Edward County and the coming of the Loyalist settlers to Canada.

# King Will Allow Order of St. Patrick to Lapse

## Now that Ireland is no longer a part of his majesty's first domain, the illustrious Order of St. Patrick—the proud motto of which is "Quis Separabit"—is to be allowed to lapse.

This noble order, which was founded in 1783 by George III as the Irish sister to the Order of the Garter, has been the highest honor the sovereign could confer on an Irishman. During its existence it has numbered the noblest Irish peers among its knights.

Until the present generation all the male members of the royal family have been Knights of St. Patrick, but the sovereign as grand master and the Duke of Connaught at present are the only royal members. Although the Prince of Wales commonly appears in public wearing the Order's insignia on his breast along with the Garter and the Thistle, he is not technically entitled to do so, as he has never been appointed and enrolled.

# Prince of Wales to Visit Rhodesia Next Year

## A despatch from Salisbury, Rhodesia, says: Sir John Chancellor, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, announces that the Prince of Wales will visit Rhodesia early in the summer of 1925, or towards the end of the year.