

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR PARLIAMENT MONDAY

Several Reports from Various Gov't Departments Presented to House at Yesterday's Short Session—Report of Imperial Conference of Premiers Tabled.

The following is The Speech from the Throne given to members of the Federal Parliament at the formal opening yesterday.

Members of the House of Commons: I desire on this occasion to assure you that it is with great satisfaction that I meet the parliament of the Dominion for the first time since my arrival in Canada, and avail myself of your assistance and advice in carrying out the important duties that His Majesty the King has entrusted to me as his representative. It is indeed a great privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion and to associate myself with you on the work you are about to begin.

Our Dominion has not escaped the world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression, but has suffered less than other countries. Keen observers of the business barometer feel that the worst is about over, and that at an early date we may look for a substantial revival of activity. In many parts of the Dominion continued depression of business naturally produced, in a much larger degree than usual, the misfortune of unemployment. Whilst the opinion that unemployment relief is fundamentally a social and political responsibility, my government has felt that as conditions have arisen in a measure due to the late war, they would be justified in continuing for the period of the winter months the expenditure of supplementing by grants from the federal treasury the relief contributions of provinces and municipalities for the purpose of alleviating actual distress.

The decline of prices in farm products in 1921, as compared with the prices of previous years, has seriously affected agriculture in many parts of the Dominion. The ill effects of this inevitable deflation have been emphasized by restricted markets and the absence of any corresponding reduction in the cost of production.

While improved methods of culture, grading and storage of farm crops in some parts, and greater diversification in others, would materially better conditions, it is apparent that adequate markets and marketing facilities and reduced transportation and production costs lie at the root of the problem. Recognizing such to be the case, my advisers have lost no time in seeking to gain more favorable conditions of sale and marketing for the products of the farm. Our negotiations have been opened with the authorities of other countries looking to an extension of trade and a widening of Canadian markets, and conferences have been arranged between the railway authorities with respect to the reduction of rates upon basic commodities. You will be invited to consider the expediency of making some changes in the customs tariff. While there are details of revision, the consideration of which will require time and care, that are not at the moment available, there are features of the tariff which it is felt may properly be dealt with during the present session.

In order that government ownership and operation of our national railways now extending through every province of the Dominion may be given a fair trial under the most favorable conditions, it is intended at an early date to co-ordinate the government-owned systems in the manner best calculated to increase efficiency, and to effect economies in administration, maintenance and operation.

The whole transportation situation is one which will require your attention. It weighs heavily upon our national finances. To assist in solving the transportation problem in its many bearings, it is proposed to supplement the work of co-ordination by a thorough enquiry.

The stream of immigration to the Dominion was much interrupted and restricted during the war. Now that the blessing of peace is with us, a renewal of efforts to bring in new settlers must be made. My government are fully alive to the importance of this question and will use every reasonable endeavor to attract to our country people of the most desirable class, with particular regard to settlement on our undeveloped lands.

The work in connection with the re-establishment, maintenance and vocational training of former members of the Canadian forces is being sympathetically and energetically presented. The care of the disabled still demands the best thought of those who are charged with the duty of administering the benefits provided. It is intended, during the coming session, again to consult parliament concerning some of the problems still remaining.

The long standing question, of granting the control of the natural resources of three western provinces to their respective provincial governments has engaged the attention of my ministers. Sympathizing with the desire of the authorities of these provinces, which have now advanced to maturity, to have the same control and management of their resources as is possessed by the older provinces, my government have made a proposal to the governments of the several provinces concerned, which it is hoped may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question at an early date.

With the object of promoting economy and increasing efficiency, a bill will be submitted to you, providing for a department of defence, in which the various branches of the defence forces of Canada will be co-ordinated under one ministerial head.

During the interval since the last parliament, there has been held in Washington, on invitation of the President of the United States, an international conference to consider an

SHIPS KEPT ONLY FOR PROTECTION

Admiral Grant Would Abolish Capital Ships and Scrap Submarines.

London, March 9.—The questions of capital ships, use of the submarine, what constitutes "protective" craft, and other matters threshed out at the Washington Conference continue to interest naval men in this country. Reviewing these questions in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, Admiral Sir W. Lowther Grant, K. C. B., said the people of Great Britain and of the world owed a vast debt of gratitude to President Harding and the American nation for the initiative displayed in summoning the conference.

As I have always said, Sir Lowther continued, "I am very much in favor of abolishing capital ships altogether. It would be of great benefit to the world, because they are practically the only factor leading to competition in armaments, and also because the financial situation at the present time renders it essential that money should not be squandered in that way unless it is absolutely necessary. I am extremely pleased with the results of the conference as regards the capital ships and because the Pacific pact and I hope that the agreement and cooperation which have now been initiated will continue and will be very greatly enhanced in the future."

Admiral Grant spoke of some interesting points in regard to protective craft. The position of the United Kingdom in this matter, he thought, had not been quite recognized by other nations. A line of reasoning which produced an agreement in regard to capital ships was not the same which should be used in regard to protective vessels. The standard of protective ships allowed to any nation should depend, in the Admiral's opinion, on the extent of the things to be protected, and the protective craft unless used for protective purposes could only be used for aggressive purposes.

The possessions of the United Kingdom, he pointed out, which large numbers of light craft were needed, were scattered in small units. The British Empire therefore, even with its numerical superiority in protective craft, would be at a disadvantage if opposed to a nation having little to protect was using a "protective" arm offensively and aggressively.

Turning to the question of submarines, Admiral Grant said that so long as other nations regarded the submarine as a useful weapon for defensive purposes, it was useless trying to combat the idea. It would be great value, from a humanitarian point of view, if submarines could be eliminated altogether. If this was not possible their objectionable aggressive purposes, on the ocean highway, could be eliminated to a very great extent and would be by the international rules formulated at Washington governing their attacks on merchant shipping.

A far greater difficulty so far as the regulation of its use is concerned, is gas, and in the opinion of Admiral Grant, it will present a serious problem in the future. From the naval point of view, it would be a serious matter for ships at sea if airplanes belonging to enemy forces were able to drop gas bombs on or around the vessels, for the ventilating system would suck in the gas and all parts of the ship would be affected for a long period of time. The great difficulty was that in spite of agreements to the contrary, the means for manufacturing gas on a large scale and Admiral Grant was unable to see how international agreements could possibly guarantee the world against the use of gas.

The project of the Armstrong & Whitworth Co. of England, in conjunction with the Reid Newfoundland Co., to establish large pulp and paper-making industries in the Humber River Valley, has become the subject of much controversy. The Government's attitude to the project of these companies has not been disclosed, nor is the precise nature of the proposals known. In some quarters it is said that the Government has been asked to guarantee the company's bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 in other quarters it is said the proposals would involve the Government in obligations amounting to \$18,000,000.

The Irish need of new industries is generally recognized. Young men are growing up who have no inclination for the fishing, and unless opportunities of employment are afforded they must emigrate. The Humber project would doubtless be a great boon for the colony; but the Government with a war debt of about \$16,000,000, is not anxious to assume new financial obligations and Sir Robert Bond has come out in opposition to what he calls a "measure which may strike a fatal blow at the autonomy and independence of our country." In the view of the St. John's Telegram, Sir Robert's pronouncement on the subject precludes his re-entrance into the political life, a possibility which is contemplated with general interest.

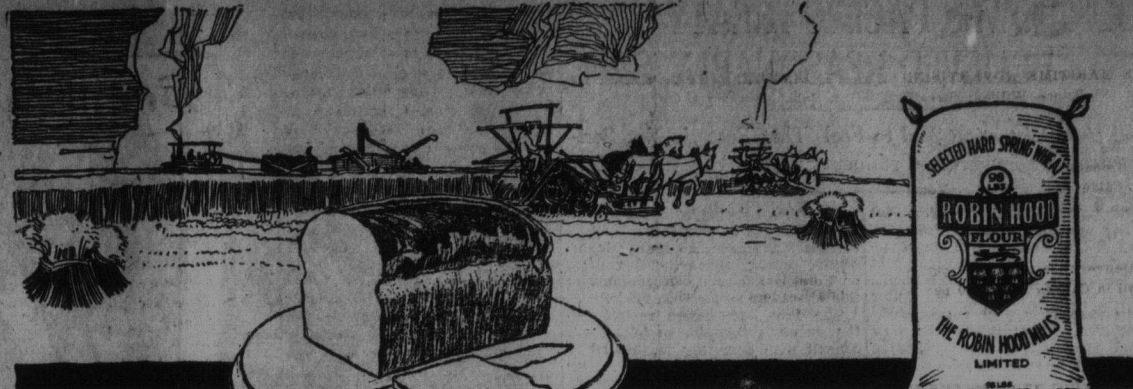
The Daily Advocate, organ of Hon.

Tom Stewart, match maker of the Commonwealth Sporting Club of Halifax, has booked a good bout for Saturday night. Mike McTigue, former most contender for middleweight honors, and Lou Bogach, Bridgeport middleweight, have been matched for a twelve round bout. Patry Bogach, brother of Louis, has signed to box Tommy Stetson in another twelve rounder on the same night.

The police resistance of the current week, pugilistically speaking, will take place in Jersey City Friday night when Johnny Bull, world's heavyweight champion, defends his title in eight rounds against the fighting harp of St. Paul, Roy Moore, one of the leading contenders for the crown.

W. F. Conker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is plainly in favor of very substantial Government assistance to secure the realization of the big Humber project, and as head of the Fishermen's Protective Union and various co-operative enterprises, Mr. Conker wields a very considerable influence.

The minister is a vigorous advocate of aggressive and radical economic policies, and a battle between him and Sir Robert Bond, would certainly enliven the political life of the island.



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CONVERSATION HELD WITH SHIP ON ATLANTIC

Wireless Telephones Will be in General Use on Steamships Soon.

New York, March 8.—What was described by electrical engineers as the breaking down of barriers which they have been striving for many years to overcome was achieved last Saturday night when W. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, spoke from his home in New Canaan, Conn., with a ship 200 miles off port.

The demonstration was in the nature of a test of new long-distance telephone equipment installed on board the America. At its conclusion it was predicted that wireless telephones would be in general use on ocean vessels soon, and that persons in Seattle soon would talk with friends on the Atlantic.

Mr. Thayer talked in the usual manner with the test room of his company and was connected by land telephone with the radio transmitting station at Long Beach. His voice was carried on air waves a distance of 270 miles and thence down the aerial of the United States steamship America.

The conversation, which lasted more than an hour, was interrupted occasionally by wireless operators sending messages by spark, but except for these brief intervals the voices of the persons communicating by aerial telephone were as clear and loud, it was said, as if they were talking over a wire.

An interesting feature of the experiment was that probably thousands of amateur radio operators were "listening in" at the time.

Apply Sulphur On Your Eczema Skin

Gets Little And Overcomes Trouble Almost Over Night.

Any breaking out of the skin, even dandruff, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth.

It seldom fails to relieve torment without delay. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.

FRENCH TAKE THE CUE FROM SEC'Y HUGHES

Will Have Experts Prepare Genoa Propaganda — To Give Press French Viewpoint.

Paris, March 9.—Italy has notified the Allied associated, neutral and enemy Governments that she had accepted April 10 as the date for the general conference suggested by Premier Lloyd George and Poincaré at Boulogne. The United States is included in the list of invitations sent from Genoa, even though no hopes are entertained that she will be represented by a delegation.

The Great Powers are allotted five delegates each. Premier Poincaré entertains no notion of attending in person, but President Millerand will be absent from France. The president's African trip already has been delayed. It does not begin on April 10, but in the role of French Premier, he is expected to be in Genoa.

Mr. Poincaré insists that whoever accepts the mission shall remain throughout the conference. He wishes to avoid a repetition of the Washington experience when the chief of the French mission was changed several times. He has not yet positively decided to go to Genoa and I understand that if the Powers are insistent he will take the trip for just the opening month, but in the role of French Premier, he is expected to be in Genoa.

It is considered here that the Genoa conference will last three or four months, but that after the first few weeks all matters will pass into committees until time for the final plenary session.

Premier Poincaré is busy preparing a new plan for supplying news to the press at Genoa. Not only does he hope to discover a "French Lord Riddell" to receive the correspondents, but also he is considering competing with the English system by having a competent "press manager" with a staff of expert study of the subjects that come up daily in the conference, with instructions to make a resume immediately for the press, showing the French viewpoint.

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PALESTINE AWAKENING FROM INDUSTRIAL SLUMBER

New Industries Spring Up and Enter the Markets in Competition With Foreign Manufactures—Home Industries Exhibition Being Arranged.

Jerusalem, March 8.—Palestine is beginning to rouse from its long industrial slumber. Manufacturing industries are springing up rapidly in this country which could not boast of a single industry for hundreds of years under the Turkish regime. Now the new industries are beginning to compete strongly with foreign manufactures. This change is attributed here to Zionist capital and enterprise.

Carpet weaving perhaps ranks first in importance among the new industries. The Pro-Jerusalem Society has a number of looms which turn out some remarkably beautiful work. Jewish colonists from Persia have also set up a number of factories which make carpet patterns for foreign consumption. The United States is their chief buyer for the present.

The manufacture of house and office furniture is making rapid strides. Two large Zionist factories are now busy producing all the wooden requisites of the new settlements.

The Rutenberg schemes for generating electricity from the river Jordan which has already been approved by the government in London and in which work is to start soon, is expected to eliminate these handicaps. The administration is bending its utmost efforts to promote more enterprises. An exhibition of home industries, the first of its kind in Palestine, is being arranged for the first week of April.

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