LLOYD GEORGE QUELLS CRITICS ON GENOA ISSUE

Receives Support of House by Overwhelming Vote of 235 to 26.

GWYNNE MOTION LOST

Premier Stoutly Defends the French Alliance and Policy Towards Russia.

LONDON, England, May 25.—Once again Premier David Lloyd George appeared in the House of Commons today to render an account of his stewardship at Genoa, and once again, after an eloquent rebuttal of criticisms directed against him, he received the support of the house in what is considered the equivalent of another vote of confidence.

The house, by an overwhelming majority of 235 to 26, rejected an amendment moved by Rupert Gwynne, Unionist, to the motion on which the debate was based, as a means of expressing the dissatisfaction of the house with the premier's exposition.

Mr. Gwynne had been most vehement in his insinuations of the government, claiming the prime minister had spoken only of what might have happened at Genoa, not of what really happened there.

For an hour and a half the premier gave a calm exposition of the conference proceedings, to which the veteran, Herbert H. Asquith, the Labor leader, John Robert Clynes, and Lord Robert Cecil replied, criticizing the six weeks' session at Genoa as having accomplished little or nothing toward the rehabilitation of Europe.

Vanquishes Critics.

The criticism aroused the premier, and he thundred answers towards the opposition benches. After a spirited scene in the crowded house, amid hand-clapping and shouting at the passage between the premier and Lord Robert Cecil, Lloyd George's second speech ended dramatically, as he silenced the house and solemnly proclaimed a policy of co-operation with the French democracy. There was loud cheering as he resumed his seat.

The debate, which followed the prime minister's speech, brought many allusions to the relations between England and France, which are exciting more contentious feelings between the different sections of the house than even the policy toward Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George displayed great impatience with those critics who advocated going along without France, as he exclaimed: "You cannot settle the reparations questions unless you carry the judgment of France along with you, and you cannot do it by flouting the Versailles treaty and trying to ignore France."

Denies Parley Failed.

Denial that the Genoa conference was a failure was a feature of the premier's speech.

On his entry into the chamber the little Welshman was accompanied by Sir Lamington Worthington Evans, the secretary for war, who figured prominently in the deliberations, and he was greeted by loud cheers.

Achievements of the conference, including the agreement for a truce and the economic results attained were pointed to by the premier in his opening remarks. He first reviewed the objects of the conference, and declared that he aimed to state the facts fairly, urging the members to pass their own verdict upon them.

The fact that an atmosphere of war still cast its spell over Europe was emphasized, along with Russia's hopeless task of readjustment without the assistance of the other 30 nations.

The premier warned that although Germany could not re-establish Russia economically, there was a dangerous combination of natural resources in one country and complete technical skill in the other to be taken into consideration.

Must Insure Peace.

To continue the Genoa examinations, in his opinion, it was necessary to insure the peace of Europe, and this is the reason for the existence of a truce on the part of 34 nations, stipulating that they will not be guilty of any act of agression against each other.

"The problem naturally exciting the most controversy was that of Russia," said Lloyd George. "There sat around that table the representatives of 34 nations. Over there sat the Russian delegation representing more human poverty, wretchedness, desolation, hunger, pestilence, horror and despair than all the nations represented around that table.

"This is the first fact to realize. The other is that it is hopeless for Russia, whatever her government, to expect to extricate herself from the pit of squalid misery without the assistance of the other thirty nations."

Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the Russians as a gallant, loyal and patient people, capable of greater heights of unselfish devotion than almost any race in the world, as demonstrated during the first two or three years of the war, but also accustomed for generations to ruthless, relentless authority and a people who could be very formidable to their neighbors.

No Use Questioning.

It was no use questioning the situation, said the premier; there in the conference sat the men who represented the unchallenged masters for the time being of that formidable and very distressed people. The millions of people of Russia could only be dealt with through them. Peace or war with Russia could only be made through them and whether Russia should march forward or retreat with its 1,500,000 men under arms today, "or whether the 4,000,000 she has in reserve should march tomorrow is a question, whether they obey them or not."

"That was the first fact you had to get firmly into your mind before you began the business of Russia," Mr. Lloyd George declared. "There were three alternatives in dealing with the situation. It was not a question of which of the three we would prefer; it was a question of which of the three was possible. There was, first of all, recourse to force, which has been tried before and failed, but which was never suggested at Genoa; the second was to leave Russia to her fate until she had some more benevolent and acceptable dominion, and the third was what I have previously described to the house as the Pitt policy.

"With regard to the first, no one considered and no one suggested it. I have come to the second, which we may be driven to adopt, and that is that we should leave Russia to her fate until she changes. None put this policy forward at Genoa, and if we dealt with it now it would be because it was the only policy left if the third did not succeed. If you left Russia to itself, assuming that this government should go, what next? It was either a question of more extreme communist organization or the possibility of a militarist organization. Is anyone ready to insure the peace of Europe under that policy?"

Alludes to Pact.

The prime minister alluded to the Russo-German pact as a flash of light which the conference itself cast upon the sinister possibilities of leaving this question alone, although it was a greater error, in his judgment—a mistake undoubtedly by Germany.

"I am not going to dwell," he added, "upon the silly forgeries of military conventions, which take no one in except the gullible. Here you had two of the greatest nations of the world, whether regarded in territory, population or resources, both out of favor, each of them having done something which discredited them with the other nations of the world, and each not quite received into the full society of nations. Peace was signed with normal equality, but there was a sense of the superior nation and the inferior nation, of the nation that sits above the salt and the nation which sits beneath. These were fundamental facts in the present situation. There might be good reasons in both cases. It was a sort of society treatment to persons who had behaved discreditably. You felt that in the conference, and they felt it.

Interests in Common.

"There was a community of misfortune, a community of debasement and a community of what they regarded as maltreatment. There was a difficulty of getting on commissions. The discredited feels that he wants the society of another, and this might ripen into a fierce friendship. What did that mean? Germany is disarmed, and, if necessary, you could disarm her more. You could take, I do not say every gun away, but you could take most of them, and you could render her perfectly impotent, but there is one thing you cannot do, and that is to prevent the rearming of Russia, if these nations are driven to despair.

"Germany could not re-equip Russia economically, not having the capital, but that is not the case with armaments, as there is every natural resource in one country and complete technical skill in the other. It is necessary that we should look at all the possibilities of the situation, and I hope the warning I have been given today may not be quoted a few years hence."

The premier spoke slowly, emphasizing each word of the above sentence by tapping the box in front of him.

"It is my sincere hope," he continued, still emphasizing each word, "that the occasion will never arise that should make it necessary to go back and refer to the warning which I utter as to the dangers of the possibilities of that situation.

Should Look Ahead.

"The average man," he went on, "cannot be excited to hopes or fears by the prospect of something happening years hence. It is the business of statesmen to look ahead, and that is why I am appealing to the house that has the responsibility on behalf of a great nation and empire, responsibility, not merely for that empire, but a responsibility which extends to the whole of Europe, to think as to the dangers in the possibilities, and to provide ahead.

"The British Empire delegation met together to consult upon the whole of these facts. Representatives of Canada, Australia, Africa, New Zealand and India came into our consultations. No step of any importance was taken without previous consultation with them. The action we took had their unanimous support.

"The British delegation realized it was necessary for the peace of the world, whatever was thought of the Soviet government, that some arrangement with Russia was necessary in order to enable Russia to help in swelling the volume of trade on which so many millions depend, in order to give a sense of stability and security to Europe, and it was necessary above all in order to avert those evils which lurk in the future, if nothing is done to set straight this tangle of misunderstanding in Europe. For that reason the British delegation gave the whole of our strength and minds to fight the battle of peace for the world."

CONFER AGAIN ON CATTLE EMBARGO

London, May 26.—(Canadian Press Cable).—The cattle committee of the London corporation, "in view of the unsatisfactory position regarding an early date for the discussion of the Canadian cattle embargo in the House of Commons," has called another conference of the consuming interests favoring the removal of the embargo. The conference is to be held on June 14. Many boroughs have already appointed delegates to it. The lord mayor, Sir John Baddeley, will preside.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Montreal, May 26—The feature of the stock market this morning was the return to activity of Riordon issues. Opening at 12½, it rose easily on moderately active trading, finally selling close to $15 a share. At the same time the new preferred, which closed yesterday at 18½ a share, changed hands at 19½ for a broken lot, and was later 20¼ bid. Quebec Railway continued an active feature. After running up to around 28½ at the close last night, it opened at 28 today and slipped off to 27¼. Another public utility to attract attention was Montreal Power, this not by reason of activity but by firmness, the price strengthening to 91. The rest of the market was uninteresting and quiet.

YOUTH CONFESSES BRUTAL MURDER

Kills 7-Year-Old Girl and Puts Body in Creek.

Camden, N. J., May 26.—George Elmer Munroe, 19 years old, Camden, yesterday confessed to the Camden County authorities that he killed Ida Kramer, 7 years old, of Woodbury, and threw her body in a creek. He was out of work and kidnapped the girl for a ransom, he said, according to the authorities.

Munroe surrendered after a letter in which he confessed that he hurled a rock at the girl's head when she cried, had been received by County Prosecutor Wolverton.

The girl's body was found several weeks ago in New Creek at Woodlynne.

The prosecutor quoted the youth as saying that he picked the girl at random from a group of school children at Woodbury when the idea of holding a child for ransom flitted through his head. He went to Camden by trolley and then by bus to Woodlynne, where he took the little Kramer girl into a vacant house. Unable to quiet her crying, he flung the rock, which hit the girl's head, and she fell to the floor, Wolverton said. Frightened, the boy weighted the body and threw it into the water, the prosecutor described him as saying.

Doctors summoned to examine the youth reported him mentally sound. He decided to confess last month, but lacked the nerve to sign the letter, the prosecutor said.

POINT OUT NEED OF PLAYGROUNDS

Continued From Page One.

gressor. Such factors detract greatly from the usefulness of the school grounds as recreational centers. Not that the orders should be revoked and the temptation placed in the way of youth to knock the ball crashing through the school windows, but it goes to show that playing space is at a premium and "soft" balls must be used by the boy life patronizing school playgrounds.

Every youngster loves his game of baseball, and one of the greatest disappointments to be overcome is the arrival at the only diamond within a mile of home to find that it is already occupied by a stronger crew of grown-ups, who will not countenance molestation.

Back to the school grounds the disconsolate ones slink, and as a last resort start the important game upon which the fate of the family honor depends. Along about the third inning, an irate resident of the vicinity puts in an appearance and orders the "young scamps" home who would dare to allow a baseball to penetrate the sacred precincts of her six by six garden, in which the spring onions are just peeping their sprouts above mother earth.

The Ominous Words.

Or perhaps the contest may progress along to the sixth inning, with the score a tie, two out and the bases full. The heavy hitter steps up to bat and clouts the horsehide onto the school lawn. The left fielder is about to retrieve the sphere when he is confronted by a black sign on white background, with the ominous words, 'Keep Off the Grass" inscribed thereon.

He hesitates to violate the stern regulations and four runs cross the plate. A dispute is immediately in order as to whether the runs are justly earned, anad in the midst of the uproar in steps one of Chief Birrell's bluecoats or an unappreciative neighbor and the day's fun is spoiled.

Human nature usually runs true to form, and left fielders being only human, the baseball out of bounds on the school lawn would most likely be retrieved and at least two of the runs listed above be cut off by quick fielding. Then the wrath of the mighty in the form of the school janitor or playgrounds supervisor would descend on the unfortunate hero who dared to disobey orders.

Hurries to Phone.

Usually some observant eyewitness to such a happening hurries to a telephone and acquaints a member of the board of education with the circumstances. It may happen that when the subject of allowing city school grounds to be used as playgrounds after hours is brought up at the next meeting of the board of education that member rises to remark that the destructive young vandals who do not respect the sward should be prohibited from entering the school property under penalty of police court proceedings.

Then it is that "a feller needs a friend."

Of course, such occurrences are not necessarily daily ones in London, but taking the list of complaints received by General Manager E. V. Buchanan of the public utilities commission, last summer as an index, either there are some real "hoodlums" in respectable families of the city, or several grownups in the same district have forgotten the days when they were young.

Urged Park Ban.

The supervisors of city playgrounds, of which there are a man and a young woman, assigned to each center, by their presence greatly detract from the above untoward incidents. It is a fact that one member of the Western Fair board not long ago urged that Queen's Park be closed as a city playground, because a few windows were broken the year before by unsupervised adults indulging in the national game too close to the glassware installed in the covered grandstand.

If that director were to take a tour of London's playgrounds next month, and view with his own eyes the merriment of the boys and girls of the city, obtained with the aid of the meagre equipment installed, he might change his opinion. Under the watchful eyes of the supervisors the children at play do their best under the circumstances to protect public property, and at the same time get all the fun there is going.

They are not destructive, but accidents will happen, and they are willing to sacrifice some of their sport in order to avoid trouble.

London's recreation centers are doing a great service, but their capacity for this service is limited.

London needs more playgrounds of ample space.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SPUDS ADVANCE ON LOCAL MART

Live Hogs Quoted at $13 Cwt. for Selects—Vegetables Are Plentiful—Demand for Butter Is Slow.

Live hogs are quoted on the local market at $13 per cwt for selects.

Thirteen loads of hay were offered at $17@19 per ton.

One load of old oats sold at $1 90 per cwt.

Eggs are quoted at 28@30c per dozen.

Butter is inclined to be slow in demand. Dairy is offered at 33c per lb wholesale and 35@37c retail.

Potatoes advanced slightgly in price to $1 65 a bag wholesale, and $1 75@1 85 retail.

All kinds of vegetables are plentiful.

Grain, per Cwt.—			
Barley, per cwt.	$1 40	to	$1 50
Buckwheat, per cwt.	1 40	to	1 50
Oats, new, per cwt.	1 40	to	1 60
do, old, per cwt.	1 80	to	1 85
Wheat, per cwt.	2 25	to	2 26
Grain, per Bushel—			
Barley, per bu.	67	to	72
Buckwheat, per bu.	67	to	72
Oats, per bu.	65	to	68
do, new, per bu.	51	to	58
Wheat, per bu.	1 35	to	1 35
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	17 00	to	19 00
Straw, per ton	10 00	to	10 50
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, new, each	10	to	20
do, per doz.	1 00	to	2 00
Carrots, per basket	50	to	60
Celery, per bunch	7	to	15
do, per doz.	75	to	1 50
Lettuce, per doz.	75	to	80
Onions, green, doz.	30	to	40
do, dried, bu.	5 00	to	6 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 65	to	1 85
Parsnips, per bu.	1 00	to	1 50
Pumpkins, each	10	to	15
Radishes, per doz.	50	to	50
Rhubarb, per doz.	40	to	40
Spinach, per bu.	1 00	to	1 00
Turnips, per bu.	60	to	70
Honey, Wholesale—			
Honey, 5-lb pails	80	to	90
do, strained, lb.	17	to	17
do, comb, lb.	38	to	38
Honey, Retail—			
Honey, 5-lb pails	90	to	90
do, strained, lb.	20	to	20
do, comb, lb.	40	to	40
Maple Syrup, gallon	2 50	to	3 00
do, per quart	60	to	70
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	45	to	45
do, dairy, lb.	35	to	37
do, crocks, lb.	35	to	35
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	30	to	30
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	49	to	49
do, dairy, lb.	33	to	33
do, crocks, lb.	35	to	35
Eggs, doz, basket	28	to	28
do, crate, per doz.	27	to	27
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Chickens, each	26	to	2 25
do, per lb.	42	to	35
do, old, per lb.	18	to	25
Ducks, per lb.	30	to	32
Geese, per lb.	28	to	30
Turkeys, per lb.	55	to	60
Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale—			
Chickens, per lb.	32	to	35
do, old, per lb.	27	to	28
Turkeys, per lb.	45	to	48
Poultry, Alive—			
Chickens, per lb.	22	to	25
do, old, per lb.	22	to	28
Ducks, per lb.	20	to	22
Geese, per lb.	18	to	18
Turkeys, per lb.	40	to	40
Live Stock—			
Hogs, alive, cwt.	12 50	to	12 75
Sows, fat, cwt.	8 00	to	8 00
Pigs, small, pair	10 00	to	12 00
Dressed Meats, Wholesale—			
Heifers and steers, 500 to 600 lbs.	11 00	to	12 00
Cow beef, 400 to 500 lbs, per cwt.	9 00	to	10 00
Beef, hinds, lb.	16	to	16
do, fronts, lb.	14	to	14
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	17 00	to	17 00
Lambs, choice cwt.	25 00	to	25 00
do, hinds, lb.	27	to	27
do, fronts, lb.	18	to	18
Veal, choice, 100 to 125 lbs, cwt.	13 00	to	14 00
do, hinds, lb.	25	to	25
do, fronts, lb.	20	to	20
Hides—			
Cow hides, No. 1	5½	to	5½
do, No. 2	4½	to	4½
do, No. 3	3½	to	3½
Calf skins, No. 1	9	to	9
do, No. 2	7	to	7
Horse hides, each	2 00	to	2 50
Kip, per lb.	5	to	7
Lamb skins, each	50	to	50
Wool, Unwashed—			
Wool, coarse, per lb.	7	to	7
do, fine, per lb.	12	to	12
do, medium, lb.	10	to	11

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 26—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—There were no important exceptions to the higher range of prices at the active opening of today's stock market, buying orders more than offsetting short selling. The independent steels, aside from Crucible and Vanadium, again led the advance, and motors and oils also were strong under leadership of Studebaker and Mexican Petroleum. California Petroleum and Cosden made substantial gains, and in the equipment group Lima Locomotive was the outstanding feature. Moderate heaviness was shown by United States Rubber, Brooklyn Union Gas and Atchison. Early foreign exchange rates eased slightly from yesterday's final quotations.

1:30 p.m.—Resumption of bullish activities on more favorable money conditions and increasingly cheerful trade indications, caused another rush of public buying, which swept prices upward at a rapid pace. Extensive purchases of such leaders as Unnited States Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Mexican Petroleum and Studebaker encouraged pool operations in a wide assortment of shares. American Ice preferred jumped 4 points, Mexican Petroleum 3¾, Studebaker 3, and Brooklyn Transit, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Crucible Steel, American Sumatra Tobacco, Baldwin Locomotive, Panama Petroleum and Lehigh Valley to 2½.

[Reported by Jones, Easton, McCallum Company for The Advertiser.]

New York, May 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1p.m.
American Can	48⅛	48⅛	47¾	48
Am. Hide pfd	71½	71¾	71½	71¾
Tm. Sumatra	36⅞	38	36⅛	37⅞
Agr. Chemical	38⅞	..	..	..
Am. Locomotive	115¾	115¾	115	115
American Sugar	75½	76⅜	75½	76⅜
Am. Smelters	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65½
American Steel	38⅝	..	..	..
Am. Tel. & Tel.	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝
American Wool	92½	93⅝	92½	93⅝
Atlantic-Gulf	38⅛	41½	38⅛	40⅞
Atchison, com.	99¾	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
Anaconda Copper	54¾	55⅞	54¾	55⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	48⅛	48¼	47¾	48⅛
Brooklyn Transit	25½	27⅜	25½	27
Baldwin Loco.	116¾	118⅜	116¾	118¼
Bethlehem B.	78	78¼	77⅞	78¼
Canadian Pacific	142	142⅝	142	142⅝
Ches. & Ohio	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67½
Consolidated Gas	116½	118	116½	118
Chandler Motor	75	75½	74⅝	75½
Coca-Cola	59¾	62	59¾	61⅝
Central Leather	39¾	40½	39¾	40½
Corn Products	101	102	101	102
Cal. Packing	79	..	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
Columbia Gas	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87½
Cuban Cane	16⅝	16¾	16½	16¾
Chino Copper	31⅝	..	..	..
Cal. Petroleum	60¼	61½	60¼	61⅛
Crucible Steel	75½	76½	75½	76
Cosden & Company	45	45⅝	45	45⅝
Chile Mines	28	28¼	28	28
Erie, com.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
do, 1st pfd	26	26¾	26	26¾
Famous Players	83½	84½	83½	84½
Great Northern	77¼	77½	77¼	77½
Great Western	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼
do, pfd	24⅛	24¼	23½	24
General Electric	145¼	..	..	..
General Asphalt	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64¾
Goodrich Rubber	42½	43	42½	42¾
General Motors	14½	14½	14⅜	14½
G. Northern Ore	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅝
Hupp Motor	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞
Inter. Paper	51⅞	52½	51¾	52½
Inter. Nickel	17¾	18	17¾	18
Ice Securities	111¼	112	111¼	111¼
Inspiration	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼
Lehigh Valley	64	66¼	65	66¼
Lackawanna	76½	77¼	75¾	77¼
Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	24	24⅛
Marine, com.	24⅝	..	..	..
McIntyre	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Miami Copper	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30¼
Middle States Oil	15	15	14¾	15
Midvale Steel	42¼	42½	41⅝	41⅝
New Haven	32⅞	34⅛	32⅞	33⅞
New York Central	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞
Northern Pacific	77¼	77¾	77⅛	77⅛
Norfolk & West	107½	108	107½	108
Pierce-Arrow	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜
Pierce Oil	10⅛	..	..	..
Pacific Oil	63⅝	65⅜	63⅝	65
Pan-American	65⅞	68¼	65¾	67⅞
Rock Island	44½	45⅝	44½	45¼
Reading Railway	80¼	81⅝	80½	81¼
Retail Stores	68	70	68	69½
Rubber	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¼
Ray Consolidated	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
Royal Dutch	63⅜	64	63⅜	64
Republic Iron	75⅝	76½	75¾	76
St. Paul	27¾	29	27¾	28½
do, pfd	43½	44¼	43½	44¼
Southern Pacific	92	92½	91¾	92½
Southern Railway	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾
Sears-Roebuck	79¼	80⅛	79	79½
Stromberg	53¾	54	53¾	53⅞
Studebaker	121¼	123⅞	121⅛	123¾
Sinclair Oil	36⅛	36¾	35⅞	36⅝
Tennessee Copper	12¾	12¾	12⅛	12¼
Transcontinntal	18⅛	19½	18	19
Tobacco Products	74½	76	74½	76
Texas Oil	48½	49⅜	48½	49
Union Pacific	139½	139⅝	139½	139⅝
Utah Copper	67⅝	68⅜	67¼	68⅜
U. S. Steel	101	102	101	101⅞
do, pfd	119⅞	..	..	..
Virginia Chemical	30⅞	..	..	..
Vanadium Steel	49	49½	48¾	49
Wabash, com.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
do, A	33¾	34	33¾	33⅞
Westinghouse	62¼	62¾	62¼	62½
Willys-Overland	9	..	..	..

FLOUR

MONTREAL, May 25.—The millfeed market was firm, and trade in rolled oats was slow.

Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, $8.50.

Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3.

Bran—Per ton, $28.25.

Shorts—Per ton, $30.25.

TORONTO, May 25.—Good feed flour, $1.70@1.80 a bag.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, bran, $28@30 a ton; shorts, $30@32.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 25. — Closing: Flour—Unchanged to 20c lower; family patents, $8@8.25; shipments 37,231 barrels.

Bran—$21.

NEW YORK, May 5. — Flour easy; spring patents, $7.85@8.40; soft winter straights, $6.10@6.35; hard winter straights, $7.15@7.50.

HAY

MONTREAL, May 25. — There was little demand for baled hay. No. 2, per ton, carlots, $29@30.

TORONTO, May 25.—Hay, baled, extra No. 2, $22@23; mixed, $18@19; clover, $14@18 a ton.

Straw—Carlots, $12@13 a ton.

CANADIAN STOCKS

Toronto, May 26.—A. J. Pattison & Co., members of the local stock exchange, announce the followinf cable quotations:

Brazilian Traction	53
Canadian Pacific Railway	157
Canadian General Electric	99
Canada Steamships, voting trust	25½
Dominion Steel, com.	33
Shawinigan Falls Power	116

GRAIN

Winnipeg, May 26.—Futures opened: Wheat—May, ¼c higher at $1 35; July, ⅜c to ¾c higher at $1 34⅜@1 34¼; Oct., ⅛c to ¼c higher at $1 21½@1 21⅜.

Oats—May, ⅜c higher at 54½; July, ⅛c higher at 53c; Oct., ⅛c higher at 47c.

Barley—May unchanged at 67c; July, ⅛c higher at 58⅜c.

Chicago, May 26.—Opening: Wheat—May, $1 28⅜; July, $1 21⅞.

Corn—May, 60⅜c; July, 63⅛c.

Oats—May unquoted; July, 38⅜c.

Chicago, May 26.—Although showing an upturn at the start, wheat prices weakened today during the early dealings. The initial firmness was due to transient absence of selling pressure. Receipts here, however, were large, and the market soon turned down-grade. Besides, shipping demand here was slow, buyers, both domestic and foreign, being apparently disposed to await until after the end of May. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼c higher, was followed by a moderate further gain in some cases, and then by a setback all around to well below yesterday's finish.

Rainy weather hindered field work and gave comparative firmness to the market for corn and oats. After opening unchanged, the corn market eased a trifle and then scored a slight general gain.

Oats started a shade to ⅛c higher, and held near to the initial range.

Liverpool, May 26.—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern, 13s 11d; No. 3, 11s 11d; No. 2 hard winter, 11s 11d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, 6s 8d.

PROVISIONS

Chicago, May 26.—Provisions were dull in line with hog values.

Liverpool, May 26.—Bacon—Cumberland cut, 102; Canadian Wiltshires, 135s; clear bellies, 85s; long clear middles, 104s; short clear backs, 86s 6d; shoulders, square, 85s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, cwt, 68s 3d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, cwt, 76s 6d; do, colored, 90s.

GOLD AND SILVER

London, May 26.—Bar silver, 36⅝d per ounce.

New York, May 26.—Foreign bar silver, 72¼c per ounce.

EXCHANGE RATES

New York, May 26.—Sterling exchange irregular. Demand rates: Great Britain, $4 44⅞; France, 9.12c; Italy, 5.25c; Germany, .347⅝c.

Canadian dollars, 15-16 of 1 per cent discount.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Chicago, May 26.—Butter—Lower; creamery extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 29@30c; standards, 33½c.

Eggs—Unchanged; receipts, 34,900 cases.

COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; May, 11.77d; June, 11.66d; July, 11.62d; Aug., 11.55d; Sept., 11.48d; Oct., 11.40d; Nov., 11.32d; Dec., 11.26d; Jan., 11.21d; Feb., 11.16d; March, 11.12d; April, 11.08d.

LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N.Y., May 26—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady to strong.

Calves—Receipts, 1,000; 50c higher, at $2@12.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; 15c to 25c higher; heavy, $11 25@11 40; mixed, $11 40@11 50; yorkers, $11 50@11 60; light yorkers and pigs, $11 50; roughs, $9@9 25; stags, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,000; slow, 25c to 50c lower; lambs, $10@17; yearlings, $5@13; wethers, $7 50@8; ewes, $2@6 50; mixed sheep, $6 75@7 25.

STANDARD EXCHANGE

Toronto, May 26.—Trading improved a little on the Standard Mining Exchange this morning, but prices took a further tumble. McIntyre led with a recession of 25c to $17 50; Dome Mines followed with 10c at $27 90, and Teck-Hughes, Atlas, Porcupine Crown and V. N. T. droped from ½c to 1c. The only advances among the gold leaders were Hollinger, 3c up at $9.63, and Schumacher 2c higher at 53c. New Ray and Lake Shore were unchanged.

In the silvers, Beaver fell 1½c to 30c, and Castle Trethewey was 1c down at 23½c. La Rose strengthened ½c to 32½c.

TORONTO STOCKS

Toronto, May 26.—Substantial gains on light trading were made by both old and new issues of Riordon stocks on this morning's board of the local stock exchange. Business continued very light throughout the list, and outside of the movement in Riordon there was little worthy of note. Old Riordon, common, opening at 12, advanced to 15, closing at the high point, for a net gain of 6¾ points from the last previous sale. Old preferred closed at 22, a net gain of 3. The new stock, in the unlisted section, was more active, with sales of the preferred ranging from 19 to 21½, with the close at 21, showing a net gain of 3½. Transactions were heaviest in Brazilian, but the range was very narrow, with the close at 48¼, or a shade under last night.

Sales	High.	Low.	Noon.
15 Atlantic Sugar	25¼	25	25
25 B. S. Steel	12	11¾	12
10 Barcelona	6¾	..	..
525 Brazilian	48¼	48⅛	48¼
15 Bell Telephone	110½	110	110
5 Burt, F. N.	115	..	..
25 Canada Bread	34¼	..	..
45 Can. Steamships	22½	22¼	22½
50 do, pfd.	52½	..	..
41 C. G. Electric	89	88⅞	89
30 do, pfd.	101	..	..
15 Canadian Salt	85½	..	..
1 City Dairy	126	..	..
20 Monarch, pfd.	80	..	..
70 Riirdon	15	12	15
35 do, pfd	22	21	22
5 Rogers	40	..	..
10 do, pfd.	85	..	..
5 Sales Book, pfd.	87	..	..
5 Steel of Canada	75⅛	..	..
20 Winnipeg Railway	40½	40¼	40½
Mines—			
20 Dome	2800	..	..
100 Nipissing	635	..	..
Banks—			
5 Commerce	183¾	..	..
1 Royal	199½	..	..
15 Toronto	178½	..	..
Bonds—			
$ 500 War Loan, 1931	98.25	..	..
2500 do, 1937	100.10	99.90	100.00
150 Victory, 1922	99.55	..	..
3650 do, 1923	99.85	99.55	99.60
3000 do, 1927	100.90	..	..
2250 do, 1933	102.90	102.60	102.90
2150 do, 1924	99.45	99	99.45
33200 do, 1934	100.80	100.65	100.80
Unlisted—			
25 B. A. Oil	32	..	..
25 Brompton	31½	..	..
200 Hollinger	965	..	..
3000 Hattie Gold	15½	..	..
54 Imperial Oil	113½	113	113½
230 Riordon new	200	175	200
130 do, pfd.	21½	19	21
1000 Lake Shore	230	..	..
1000 Schumacher	58	..	..
5500 V. N. T.	26½	..	..
50 Imperial Life	22¼	..	..

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES.

[Jones, Easton, McCallum Company.] Chicago, May 26.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$1 28½	$1 29	$1 25⅜	26½
July	1 22	1 23¼	1 21⅞	1 22½
Sept.	1 18⅛	1 19⅜	1 17½	1 18⅞
Corn—				
May	60¾	61	60½	60¾
July	63⅛	63½	62⅞	63⅛
Sept.	65½	66	65⅜	65⅝
Oats—				
May	37⅜	37½	37	37⅛
July	38⅜	38¾	38¼	38⅜
Sept.	39¾	40⅜	39¾	39⅞

OILS

Liverpool, May 26.—Turpentine Spirits—72s.

Kerosene—No. 1, 1s 4d; No. 2, 1s 5d.

Rosin—Common, 14s.

STEVENS TELLS OF PACIFIC DANGER

Continued From Page One.

ed that the lower pulled the higher down.

Twenty Years Ago.

When Mr. Stevens went to British Columbia 20 years ago there were no Orientals in the sawmills. White men did all the labor then. The younger men were trained to operate the various mach