

LARGE WAVE MOVES ABOUT EARTH AND AFFECTS SURFACE, SAYS BRITISH SCIENTIST

A despatch from Glasgow says:—Old Mother Earth has a permanent wave. She has had it all along, but it was noticed only recently by a mere mortal, Ludovic MacLellan Mann.

Mr. Mann, who is a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia, and other scientific societies, told about his discovery in an address made on Thursday night before the members of learned societies in Glasgow.

There is a large wave, in slow motion, within the body of the earth, said Mr. Mann. It moves around the planet once every 8,800 years, causing a slight motion in the position of the axis and the poles and giving rise to changes in climate. The discovery was made by him in comparing many ancient with modern astronomical observations.

The wave causes the terrestrial crust to pulsate, which accounts for raised and sunken land surfaces. The velocity, direction and amplitude of the wave has been ascertained. Thus the ages in years of all ancient land surfaces and of prehistoric periods can be determined.

Knowledge of the 8,800-year mutation, Mr. Mann said, had enabled him to read astronomical registers found in most parts of Europe and America, sculptured on rock surfaces. The same key had been successfully applied to solve the mysteries of the Stonehenge, the celebrated prehistoric monument in Salisbury Plain, England, which is shown to be a cal-

endric monument which registered astronomical events occurring in a period of twelve years, which is the cycle of time in which the sun and moon nodes recur in the same relative positions.

Soviet Army Placed on Efficient Basis

A despatch from Paris says:—A report has reached Paris that representatives of the Russian Red Cross have placed large orders in Berlin for supplies and material for field hospitals and first aid applications.

This report, which comes from a well-informed source, says that on April 1 representatives of the Soviet Red Cross—M. Nemirovsky, Brodsky and Krotoff—visited the Chancellery of the German Red Cross in Berlin and asked that an estimate be submitted, for delivery on May 15, of material for the establishment of 60 field hospitals and 2,000,000 packets of first aid supplies.

The German Red Cross submitted its estimates to the Russian representatives, and it is understood an agreement has been made for delivery at Stettin on May 15. This report, in conjunction with news incidents and the alleged gathering of troops on the Bessarabian frontier for inspection by Trotsky and Kamineff, has given rise to grave suspicion of Russia's intentions with regard to Bessarabia.



No, they're not sounding "cook-house." The occasion for the big noise was the official opening of the British Empire Exposition by King George at Wembley on April 23. A fanfare of trumpets followed the King's speech.

PREMIERS OF ALLIES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Poincare Agrees to Meet With MacDonald After French Elections.

A despatch from Paris says:—It is learned on usually reliable authority that Premier Poincare has agreed to go to England on May 20 to discuss the political situation of France and Great Britain in relation to recent events with Prime Minister MacDonald. The interview was arranged at a meeting between the British Ambassador, Lord Crewe, and the Director of Political Affairs, Peretti de la Rocca, who is acting in Poincare's place at the Quai d'Orsay during the Premier's absence in his home constituency.

The Premier was consulted by telephone. The meeting between the two Premiers has been arranged to take place at Chequers, because, due to the meeting of Parliament, MacDonald is unable to leave England.

The French Premier will not take with him anybody but Camerlynck, the interpreter of Supreme Council meetings. The meeting will be secret and unofficial, and it is felt that under these conditions the two heads of Government will be able to do much to prepare the way for smoothing out the differences between the two countries.

Majestic Establishes New Record of 618 Miles in Day

On Board S.S. Majestic, May 11.—The Majestic has established a new record for a westbound day's run of the vessel. Between noon Saturday and noon to-day the liner covered 618 miles, beating the former record, held by the Leviathan, by one mile.

The Majestic's own best previous performance was 611 miles.

The Majestic, originally the Bismarck, was turned over to Great Britain by Germany, in 1922, and completed her maiden voyage on May 10 of that year. She left Southampton Wednesday, and is due in New York Tuesday, with 817 passengers.

A beetle, thousands of years old, was found perfectly preserved among the wrappings of an Egyptian mummy.

POINCARÉ MAJORITY SUFFERS IN ELECTIONS

Leaders of Moderate Left Increase Following but Doubtful if They Can Imperil Government.

Paris, May 12.—The returns at 2 o'clock this morning in yesterday's French Parliamentary elections indicate large gains by the Moderate Left chiefs, Briand, Herriot and Painlevé. It has been expected that the bloc of the Left parties would increase its representation in the Chamber, but it appears that it has done better than was expected. The incomplete figures justify assuming that they have already wrested 20 seats from the National bloc, of which Poincaré is the chief.

The City of Paris gave a majority to the Nationalists, but outside the Capital the radical Socialists and associated parties made heavy inroads in the majority of the old Chamber, which was generally considered to be about 80.

Owing to the complicated system of counting in French elections, complete returns are not yet in, and it will be late this afternoon before a definite idea can be had of the results.

The indications are against the gains the Communists expected. The Reds are strongest in the large cities, and the Paris returns make it appear that they will add few, if any, members to their group of 13 in the expiring Chamber of Deputies.

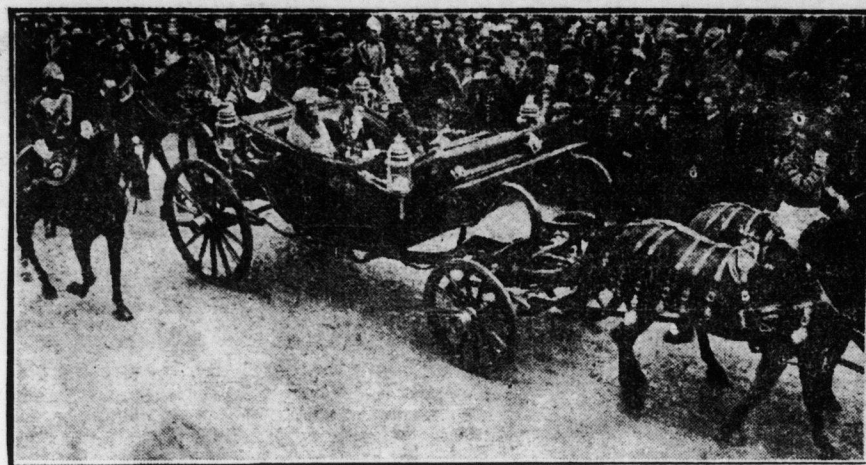
Irish Saint Gets Credit for Discovering America

According to legend, it was not Columbus who first discovered America, but the Irish saint, Brendan the Navigator.

The exploit of the saint is commemorated in a beautiful stained glass window, which is on view at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It is the work of two Irish women artists and will be the only example of stained glass work by women to be exhibited.

The saint holds in his right hand an oar and in his left a chalice. Around his head is a nimbus, while about his feet flow green waves.

He that would heal a wound must find it.



Huge crowds cheered lustily as the King and Queen arrived at the Wembley stadium to open the British Empire Exposition. Their majesties appeared in full state, drawn in the royal coach and four.

ANCIENT ELM HELD HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Gardeners Discover in Cavity Account of Service at Which Champlain Was Present.

A despatch from Montreal says:—While pruning an elm tree in the grounds of the Sisters of Mercy at Sault-aux-Recollets recently, two gardeners discovered in a cavity of the tree an earthen jar in which was a document covered with indecipherable writing. It was handed to a chemist, who treated the paper and brought out the writing, which was found to be an account of the first Mass celebrated on the Island of Montreal, in the year 1615.

The words were as follows: "In the presence of Father Jamay and of Champlain, a Mass of actions of grace at which were present seven Frenchmen, twelve Cri children, six Algonquins, chanted and spoken by Father Le Caron, Recollet Father Charles Lavoisier (or Lavidon), Bodjarka, Jean Lebeuf."

Here follow four other lines which are indecipherable, and which probably contained names of witnesses. It also appears that Jean Lebeuf was the writer of the manuscript.

In Abbe Lavenderie's "History of Canada" the following account is given of this Mass: "Champlain was forced to come down the river from Quebec to arrange details to be carried out during his absence. He again met at Riviere des Prairies Father Le Caron, who chanted a solemn Mass on the 23rd or 24th June, 1615, in the presence of a large number of savages."

The elm in which the discovery was made is computed to be 349 years old. Its diameter a few feet from the ground is about five feet, and its height, about 125 feet.

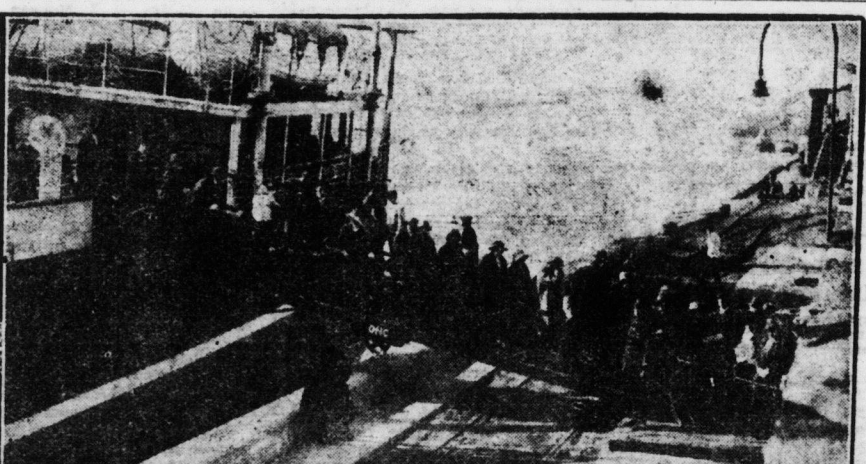
Canadian Auto Exports Continue to Show Gain

Automobile exports from Canada continue to show a steady increase, the total of freight automobiles exported in February being valued at \$271,369, as against \$162,587 in the same month last year, while for the twelve months ended February the exports totaled \$5,100,806, as against \$1,224,786 in the previous twelve months. Passenger automobiles exported in February this year were valued at \$1,663,612, as against \$2,964,345 in the same month last year, while for the year ended February the exports amounted to \$27,392,879, as against \$24,109,321 in the previous twelve months.

Epidemic of Cholera Spreading in India

A despatch from Allahabad says:—There have already been 10,000 deaths from cholera in Bihar this year and the epidemic is spreading. In Champaran, the most affected district, there were 1,000 deaths last week. Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Shahabad and Saran are also greatly affected, and the disease has recently become epidemic in Patna and Gaya.

"Painting spots on dominoes," one of Britain's most curious trades, is paid for at the rate of 168 spots of white enamel for 1½d.



The recent arrival in Quebec of the largest liner on the Canadian Trans-Atlantic route, marked the commencement of the usual spring influx of passengers to Canada from the Old Country. The photo shows the passengers getting their "land-legs."

UNITED STATES NAVY HOLDS SECOND PLACE

Fair Comparison With Great Britain and Japan Indicated by 5-4-3.

Washington, May 11.—Admission that a fair comparison of the present fighting strength in ships of Great Britain, the United States and Japan would appear to be 5-4-3, with the United States navy in second place, is made by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in a report to Chairman Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The opinion that the United States navy this has fallen below an equal ratio strength with Great Britain as provided in the 5-3 formula adopted under the naval limitation treaty, was expressed by Mr. Roosevelt in a report commenting, at Chairman Butler's request, on a recent article in the New York Times by W. B. Shearer, naval expert. The assertion in the article that the ratio of naval strength between the three powers is 5-3-1, with the United States navy in last position, was declared by the assistant secretary to be "greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Roosevelt qualified his view as to the present relative strength of the three navies by observing that "it is difficult to state our exact strength due to the varying ratios in the different types."

The 5-4-3 ratio, which he believes to be a fair comparison of the present strength, Mr. Roosevelt said, "does not take into consideration strategically located and well equipped naval bases which add greatly to the sea power of a nation, nor does it take into consideration the relative strength of the various merchant marines."

"London Bridge is Falling Down"

London, May 11.—A serious congestion of London traffic will be caused by the sudden decision to close the Waterloo Bridge at midnight to-night as unsafe. This bridge was built a century ago and is architecturally one of the finest in London.



Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes Who so skilfully handled the German reparations problem, is shown on his return to the United States. His report has received universal commendation.

"The Evil That Men Do Lives After Them"

Paris, May 11.—The High Court of Paris has decided that the widow of a soldier shot under court-martial order for abandoning his post under enemy fire, cannot benefit from a life insurance policy, although the latter comprises a clause stipulating payment under war risks. A lower court gave the widow her claim, but the company appealed and the former decision was reversed. The Judge said he deplored the sad position of the family, but as the death was the result of a criminal act it could not be assimilated under ordinary war risks.



Miss Gwendolyn Lazier, of Belleville, is shown leaving for her trip on horseback to Washington to invite the president of the U.S.A. to attend the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.10; No. 3 North, \$1.03 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 42c; No. 1, 40 1/2c.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above c.i.f., bay ports.
Ont. barley—65 to 70c.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.
Ont. Rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.46 to \$1.50.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; middlings, \$33; good feed flour, \$1.90.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 99c to \$1.02, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—89 to 41c.
Ont. corn—Nominal.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk seaboard, \$4.25.
Man. flour—1st pats. in jute sacks, \$6 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2 Timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12 to \$14; mixed, \$10 to \$12; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 16 1/2 to 17c; twins, 17 to 18c; triplets, 18 to 19c; Stiltons, 20c. Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 32 to 33c; No. 2, 29 to 31c; dairy, 28 to 30c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 30 to 31c; extra, loose, 28c; firsts, 26c; seconds, 23 to 24c.
Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; roosters, 22c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/4c; primes, 5c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/4c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneloss, 28 to 35c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$13.90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; 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; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.50 to \$9.00; stockers, choice, \$4.55 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4.20; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, choice ewes, \$15.50 to \$16; do, bucks, \$13 to \$13.50; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; spring lambs, each, \$8 to \$15; sheep, light ewes, \$8 to \$9.50; do, culls, \$5 to \$5.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.75 to \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, country points, \$7 to \$7.25; do, off cars (long haul), \$8.15 to \$8.40; do, select, \$8.50 to \$8.80.
MONTREAL.
Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 51 to 52c; do, No. 3, 49 to 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 48 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 44 to 45c.
Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.10; 2nds, \$5.60; do, strong specials, \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. 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 Westerns, 14 1/2c; finest Easterns, 13 1/2c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 29 1/4c; No. 1 creamery, 28c; 2nds, 28c. Eggs, fresh, specials, 32 to 35c; fresh, extras, 29 to 30c; fresh firsts, 26 to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Good heavy steers, \$7; fairly good calves, \$5.25; do, com. and med., \$4 to \$4.75; butcher hogs, \$8 to \$8.25; selects, \$8.75; sows, \$5.50.

SHIPS MENACED BY ICE IN LAKE SUPERIOR

Twenty Freighters Are Still Blocked in Floes With Northwest Gale.

A despatch from Duluth says:—Eight freighters and two passenger ships had made port here through the upper Lake Superior ice jam on Friday, but there was no material lessening in the blockade.

With a northwest gale raging unabated, vessel agents hold no immediate hope for a break-up in the blockade, which now directly affects 53 lake freighters.

Abatement of the northwest gale released the pressure on the ice jam, and three tugs were trying on Friday to assist the approximately twenty freighters scattered along the six-mile front of the blockade.

The Huronic suffered no damage, nor was she ever in any immediate danger from the heavy pressure imposed by the thick floes, said her skipper, Captain A. M. Wright.

With the exception of the men passengers and members of the crew, who were short of tobacco, no one was seriously inconvenienced.

There is nothing that more effectively calms the mind than reaching a decision.

Nothing in heaven is so good that we might not have it here. The earth is the home of God as truly as it is the home of man. Heaven means a higher condition of mankind. There is no heaven until we rise out of folly, selfishness, and sensuality; no heaven so long as money stands for more than man, so long as any are willing to be rich by keeping others poor.—Charles G. Ames.

BRITAIN TO AGREE TO DUBLIN ACTION

Appointment of Free State Minister at Washington Likely to be Sanctioned.

A despatch from London says:—Within a very short time the British Government is expected to notify the State Department it has no objection to appointment of an Irish Free State representative at Washington.

Whether or not Prof. Timothy Smiddy will be given the post is a matter which concerns only the United States and the Free State. However, he is most mentioned. Final decision regarding any envoy is not yet reached and conversations between the British and Irish Governments probably will continue a few days longer.

One question for debate is the position of the King. Under the constitution it is only by acting upon the advice of the British Government, who can authorize any British subject to sign treaties. However, the Free State is not inclined to admit such authority, however nominal it may be.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the last Imperial Conference, at which the Free State was represented, adopted a resolution empowering any British Dominion to negotiate with foreign powers in matters affecting only that Dominion and no other part of the Empire. This question, it is said, is on the point of being settled in its application to Ireland's case.

It is also understood the Free State representative will have the title and rank of Minister, and not of the higher rank of Ambassador.

England's Oldest Bank to be Absorbed by Rival

Child & Co., the oldest private bank in England and perhaps in the world, is to be absorbed by Glyn, Mills & Co., in accordance with the will of the eighth Earl of Jersey, senior partner, who died December 31st, says a London despatch.

Child's bank was founded about the year 1560, has occupied the site of its present offices in Fleet Street ever since, and is full of historic associations. Oliver Cromwell, Samuel Pepys, Horace Walpole, the poet, Dryden, Charles II. and his famous chamberlain, Nell Gwyn, were among those who had accounts at the bank, which is identical with "Tollson's" in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

The connection with the bank of the Earls of Jersey can be traced to two romantic elopements. The tenth Earl of Westmoreland, who died in 1841, ran away with the daughter of the banker Child, the couple being married at Gretna Green. Their daughter similarly eloped with the young Earl of Jersey, and the Jerseys ever since have been partners in the banking business.

The latest balance sheet of Child & Co. showed deposits of £3,000,000. Combined with Glyn's, they will exceed £30,000,000.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Ontario boasts of her gold and silver mines, of her nickel, copper and cobalt, but it is not generally known that the Lacey mica mine near Kingston is the world's greatest amethyst mine and the largest producer. The mine is now owned and operated by the General Electric Co., who use the output in the manufacture of electrical equipment. The property has been opened up to over 185 feet in depth, and pockets have been found 25 feet in width which were almost a solid mass of mica crystals.

The mica from this mine is light as air in color, and is transparent, so that defects, flaws or inclusions may be easily detected. It is quite pliable, and can be bent into various shapes without cracking.

Bank of England Aids Relief Work in Greece

A despatch from London says:—The Bank of England has agreed to grant a loan of a million pounds through the League of Nations for refugees relief work in Greece. Henry Morgenthau, of New York, who is in charge of operations in Greece, announced.

This loan makes a total of two million pounds available for the relief work in Greece, which Mr. Morgenthau says will be sufficient to carry on the relief work until November, when he hopes it will be possible to obtain a permanent League of Nations international loan sufficient to continue the care of the Greek refugees. Mr. Morgenthau, who has been for six months chairman of the League Committee to take charge of this work, came to London last week for the purpose of raising the loan just granted.

The women of Sumatra wear wedding earrings instead of wedding rings. These are large silver buttons like trinkets which must be kept as evidence until the first child is born, or for five years if there is no child, and then abandoned. The mother carries her baby astride her hips. It is held there by a scarf across her shoulders.