

MARKETS

Grain			
Hay	14 00	16 00	
Oats	1 20	1 20	
Rye	1 10	1 10	
Straw, baled	0 00	0 00	
Wheat	2 10	2 10	
Barley	1 00	1 00	
Vegetables			
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 75	
Cabbage, head	0 10	0 25	
Carrots, basket	0 00	0 25	
Green Onions, b'ch	3 for 10c		
Celery, 2 for	0 25	0 15	
Parsnips, basket	0 00	0 15	
Potatoes, bus.	1 50	0 75	
Potatoes, basket	0 65	0 75	
Potatoes, bag	2 00	2 50	
Turnips, bushel	0 40	0 50	
Lettuce, bunch	2 for 15	0 30	
Meats			
Halibut, steak, lb.	0 20	0 20	
Kipperd herring, pr.	0 10	0 15	
Salmon trout, lb.	0 20	0 25	
Salmon, sea	0 25	0 25	
Mixed fish	0 10	0 15	
Herring, fresh	0 10	0 15	
Dressed			
Dry salt pork, lb.	0 35	0 35	
Fresh pork carcass	0 21	0 24	
Bacon, back trim	0 45	0 50	
Bacon, back	0 45	0 50	
Beef, bolling, lb.	0 15	0 30	
Beef heart, each	0 25	0 50	
Beef, hinds	0 17	0 19	
Chickens, dressed	1 40	2 00	
Chickens, per lb.	0 00	0 35	
Ducks	1 20	1 25	
Geese	3 00	3 00	
Fruit			
Apples, basket	0 60	1 00	
Apples, peck	2 00	2 00	
Apples, bag	2 50	2 50	
Flowers			
Pansy Roots, doz.	0 50	0 50	
Geraniums, per plant	0 15	0 50	

TORONTO MARKETS

By Courier Leased Wire
Toronto, May 15.—The market at the Union Stock Yards this morning was steady in all lines. Trade was rather slow. Receipts, 730 cattle, 187 calves, 2,879 hogs, and 27 sheep.
Export cattle, choice, \$14 to \$15; medium, \$13 to \$14; bulls, \$10.75 to \$12; butcher cattle choice, \$11.25 to \$12.25; medium \$10 to \$11; common, \$8.50 to \$8.75; butcher cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$12.25; medium, \$9.50 to \$10.50; canners \$6.00 to \$6.25; bulls, \$8.75 to \$9.25; feeding steers, \$9 to \$10.50; stockers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; light, \$7.75 to \$8.50; milkers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; springers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; sheep, ewes, \$6 to \$18; bucks and culs, \$7 to \$13; lambs \$19 to \$21; hogs, fed and watered, \$15 to \$20.25; calves \$14 to \$15.50.

War Garden Bulletin

PRACTICAL DAILY GUIDE FOR VACANT LOT AND BACKYARD GARDENERS ENLISTED IN GREAT BRITAIN PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Issued by the Canada Food Board in collaboration with experts on the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Plant Lice.

Here is a tip for the garden. Plant lice are the enemies of almost all kinds of plants. They are known as "aphids" and "green flies." They attack and destroy vegetables at an appalling rate, living solely on the juice which they suck from the plant. They multiply rapidly and should be controlled before they cause the leaves to curl or the stems to wither.

Vegetable plants cannot produce crops of value if they are allowed to become weakened as a result of the attack of plant lice. They make their appearance early in the season and as soon as they are noticed the plants should be sprayed either with whale-oil soap (one pound dissolved in six gallons of warm water) or commercial nicotine sulphate (40 per cent.) as sold by seedsmen and as recommended on the cans. Half a pound of laundry soap should be dissolved in every ten gallons of water.

Root Maggots.
If you are planting out cabbages and cauliflowers this week they should be protected from root maggot attack by placing around the stems a disc made of one-ply tarred felt paper. For small gardens, square discs may be cut with a sharp knife. These should be 2½ inches by 2½ inches, with a slit running from one side to about a quarter of an inch beyond the centre and a cross cut made at the centre extending one-quarter of an inch in either side. The discs should be placed around the stems and in placing the disc one side is raised sufficiently to allow the parts of the stem at the end of the slit to point upwards and thus fit close to the stem.

The whole disc is then pressed down firmly so that it will rest evenly on the ground and prevent the adult flies reaching the stem near the earth to lay their eggs from which the maggots develop.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE.
By Courier Leased Wire
Chicago, May 14.—Five thousand teamsters and truck chauffeurs went on strike today and 15,000 men may be out by night. They demand an approximate advance of \$3 a week in wages.

Government Must Keep Pledge to Men Who Have Gone, Says Sir Robert

Man Power is First Need of Allies Today — Premier Promises Farmers That Cases of Special Hardship Will Receive Consideration and That Non-Essential Industries May be Curtailed

Ottawa, May 15.—Sir Robert Borden is standing by his guns on the Military Service Act.
He resisted firmly to-day the importunities of 5,000 farmers from Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, the largest delegation in the history of the capital. They had pleaded the cause of production and complained of the rigid regulations. Sir Robert said he recognized all that, but the stern task which the Government had undertaken of keeping its pledge to the men at the front must be fulfilled. There could be no relaxation of the law. The only thing promised was that special cases of hardship could be dealt with by the Minister of Militia.

To the reiterated pleas of the deputation's spokesmen at the Russell Theatre that exemptions had been promised them during the election campaign of last autumn and that, relying on these promises, they had gone ahead preparing for increased production this year, Sir Robert declared:

"You speak of solemn covenant and pledges. Do you imagine for one moment we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to those men who have been in the trenches, some of them for three years? The promise of exemption was spoken in the national interest as the order-in-council passed recently abolishing exemption was also in the national interest as we understand it now."
While the answer of the prime minister, earnest and eloquent as it was, did not turn away the wrath of the farmers, it is significant that at this afternoon's meeting in the Arena, which partook somewhat of the nature of an indignation meeting, the counsel of the speakers was to the effect that they were disappointed in not seeing the redress sought for, nevertheless if the Government made mistakes the farmers should not.

Their Duty.

Their duty was still to do their utmost in the way of production, leaving the responsibility for the prophesied decreased production through the Government's action to rest on the shoulders of the Government, who, after knowing all the facts of the case, still adhered to their policy. It is true that a resolution was passed favoring the circulation of petitions in every constituency calling for the resignation of all the members of Parliament who failed to protest against the non-exemption of farmers, but the temper of the crowd finally seemed to be patient, even if somewhat resentful, submission. Their final protest was lodged with the members of Parliament themselves in hopes that the Government might finally be induced to reconsider and at least make more effective provision for the exceptional cases.

The deputation was a somewhat remarkable and significant display of bonnie entente between Jack Canuck and Jean Baptiste. The Ontario farmer predominated, probably by to the number of about 2,000, but the Quebec habitants, and at the afternoon meeting in the Arena French and English speakers were equally cheered by delegates of both races.

Mingle Together

The farmers mingled together expressed the same sentiments and protested equally their desire to produce to their utmost in the way of food production, if only the Government would let them to their best. As the Quebec minister of agriculture, H. J. E. Caron, said in addressing the Government at the morning meeting in the Russell Theatre, "there must be no politics in this; we are all here as citizens and farmers, seeking only the national interest" and at the afternoon meeting, M.P. said at the afternoon meeting in the Arena, "there is now a real union between us; we are both working as best we can for the same cause, namely the victory of the allied nations. The Government does not see things the way we do, but we shall keep up the fight together."

The food producers poured in on the capital this morning by the trainload from every direction. For the most part they were elderly, determined-looking men, declaring their practical patriotism and that they were not seeking any selfish end.

But they had been told that the first duty of the farmer was to produce more food and their help would not be taken from them, but now the pre-election pledge had been torn up. Their own help was being taken from them and they knew not how they could "carry on."

They assembled early in the Russell Theatre, which was packed to suffocation long before the prime minister and his colleagues, Hon. Meares, Rowell, Mewburn, Crowe and Guthrie, arrived at 11.30. Outside the building were perhaps 2,000, mostly the Quebec contingent, who were unable to gain admission, who had a little meeting of their own on the city hall lawn. The fire escapes of the latter building served as a postern. The vote of Quebec was held in the theatre through the minister of agriculture, Mr. Caron.

The arrival of the Government members was greeted somewhat loudly. The preliminary speeches before the ministers arrived had aroused

ed a somewhat hostile temper in the audience.

Sir Robert's reply. In his reply, the prime minister emphasized the necessity of holding the lines on the western front. He knew whereof I am speaking when I tell you, he declared, "that if the channel ports should be reached through the breaking of that line it would be, to say the least, extremely problematical whether any order of production of which you speak could be made of service to the allied nations overseas or to our men who are holding that line."

"I regard it as the supreme duty of this Government to see that these men, some of whom have been fighting for three years, are sustained by such reinforcements as will enable them to hold the line."

Backed By Parliament
Sir Robert Borden continued: "You have given me your view of what is best in the national interest. I do not understand that the farmers whom I see before me here to-day, or any other farmers in the country, desire to be regarded as a class to whom special consideration should be given as individuals apart from the national interest."

"This is not the spirit in which you have approached the subject. I have had communications with you in writing already with respect to these conditions. It has been said by gentlemen speaking for Ontario that very great hardship, very great difficulty, very great inequalities will be occasioned, and are being occasioned in that province and in other provinces by the order-in-council which was passed on April 20 after, but not until after, it had been affirmed by the House of Commons and Senate of Canada. I desire that you will bear that in mind."

"Mr. Caron represents to us that the conditions in Quebec are even more difficult and more arduous than elsewhere. I realize also that a military order in council (such as was passed on April 20) must produce hardship and inequality and that the difficulty which my colleagues and I have to face is that in a world of war such as this, it is impossible for an nation to participate without hardship, without inequality and, more than that, without very great bereavement and sorrow. Do you imagine that any man who stands with the ranks of the Government of Canada to-day would find it in his heart to impose any unnecessary hardship or inequality on any man in Canada?"

A Hard Thing
"I hope at least you will acquit us of that. It was a hard thing three years or more ago to ask the splintered youth of overseas to go to fight in the greatest cause which humanity had ever taken up before. It was a still more serious and a sterner duty to the people of the country that the time had now come when we could not fulfil our whole duty to humanity and the world, and more than that, greater to that, to ourselves, unless compulsory military service were adopted in this country."

"It was a still sterner duty when, on April 20, after discussing the matter in Parliament was passed that order in council, which empowers the Government to abolish exemptions in certain ages in any class called out."

"You have spoken of what was said by members of the Government last autumn when the people of this country were called upon to consent to new Parliament. I want to tell you that that was spoken in the national interest as we understood it at that time. And I want to tell you that that order-in-council was passed then that order-in-council was passed on April 20 in the national interest as we understood it at that time. "We don't doubt it," came a voice from the crowd.

May Be Decisive.
"Do you realize that on March 21 last a battle began beyond the seas in which your friends and relatives, no doubt, participated, that that battle intermittent from day to day and night, is still going on, that it may not end for months, and that there are those among them, some of the highest authority, who believe that it will be decisive of the issues of the war."

"Do you realize something more? Do you realize that if that line breaks, whether in the sector that the Canadians hold, and they will never go back from it if their flanks are held firm, if it breaks in the sector which the Canadians hold or in any other sector, the production which you can effect in this province or in any other province of Canada may not be of much avail for the allied cause."

"I know that of which I am speaking when I tell you that if the Channel ports should be reached through the breaking of that line it would be, to say the least, extremely problematical whether any order of production of which you speak could be made of service to the allied nations overseas or to our men who are holding that line. I regard it as the supreme duty of the Government to see to it that these men, some of whom have been fighting for three years, are sustained by such reinforcements as will enable them to hold the line. That I conceive to be our first duty."

An Awful Thought.
How Sir Robert Borden asked, would these men be met on their return, if decimated, thousands of them after passing through the hell of German prisons, if they were to be told that reinforcements were not sent because the country was too much absorbed in the value of more production. "I am not minimizing more production," Sir Robert declared, "God knows we need all of it. But we need men to hold the line. You speak of solemn coven-

ants and pledges. Do you imagine for one moment we have not a solemn covenant and a pledge to these men, some of whom have been in the trenches for three years. Have we no pledge and covenant with them?"

Sir Robert described conditions as he had seen them at the front, in an effort to bring home to his hearers the horror of warfare as waged by the Germans. Over in France, he said, 354,000 Canadian boys were standing shoulder to shoulder that their country might be saved from just such conditions. It was not he said in the heart of any member of the Government to deal arbitrarily with the farmers. He appreciated the splendid loyalty of the farmers.

A voice from the audience. "We don't want taffy, Mr. Premier." "I am not giving you taffy," Sir Robert retorted. "I am speaking from my heart. I say again, the Government stands by the splendid loyalty of the farmers, but they have not been called upon to contribute any more heavily than any other class in the Dominion."

He then quoted figures to show how the various classes of Canadians had enlisted, saying that a total of 54,510 farmers and ranchers had gone to the front.

It was suggested, he said, by Mr. Caron that farmers be exempted altogether. If the Government should do this, what could they say to shipbuilders and miners and other men engaged in just as essential occupations. Events might arise from which the Government would feel justified in putting every man in the audience of military age under arms. Supposing the Germans should land in Quebec and start throwing shells into Mr. Caron's ancestral home, it would be up to all Canadians to get under arms.

The Government, said Sir Robert, was giving the most serious consideration to the closing of non-essential industries. He referred to the order-in-council forbidding idleness and the new registration of industry throughout the country. Undoubtedly, he added, was of little value on the farms, but he thought that labor from the cities and towns might be of some assistance.

Loud shouts of disapproval from the audience and cries of "no" greeted this statement by the Premier. But Sir Robert insisted that what he said was right.

He then read a telegram from the United Farmers of Alberta, which stated that that organization realized that the Government would not have passed the order-in-council calling up the young men had the situation not been extremely grave. The Alberta farmers endorsed the action of the Government. Sir Robert without hardship, without inequality and, more than that, without very great bereavement and sorrow. Do you imagine that any man who stands with the ranks of the Government of Canada to-day would find it in his heart to impose any unnecessary hardship or inequality on any man in Canada?"

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FIREMEN STRIKE IN WINNIPEG CITY
Council Refused Demands of Electricians and Waterworks Men

Winnipeg, May 15.—Winnipeg faces the most serious strike situation in its history. The decision of the City Council last night not to grant the demands of the striking electricians and waterworks men, Winnipeg's fire department is seriously threatened for the day. One hundred and sixty union firemen struck yesterday morning and the entire city fire brigade now numbers about 35, including District Chiefs, Captains and a few Lieutenants.

The telephone operators are now discussing a sympathy strike, as are also the conductors and motormen of the Street Railway. The latter held a mass meeting last night to decide on their action. Outside electrical workers are also to hold meetings to discuss a strike.

The City Council met in camera yesterday morning. The majority of the Council stick to their attitude favoring arbitration of the differences between the civic employees and the Council, and the Federal Government has been asked to appoint a Board of Arbitration. The heads of various departments, including the Fire Chief, have been authorized to employ all the permanent help obtainable to operate public utilities affected by the strike. The prospect of a settlement seems remote.

Fire Delayed Strike
At 1.30 yesterday morning, the hour set for the firemen's strike, a big fire was raging in the heart of Winnipeg's business district. The firemen engaged in fighting the fire postponed their strike until the fire was under control, an hour later.

The five-story building on Main street, immediately south of Portage avenue, occupied by Richardson and Bishop and other stationery firms, was gutted by fire early yesterday. The fire raged for four hours in a high wind, and was confined with difficulty to the one building, which is owned by the Canada Life Insurance Company.

The total loss is estimated at about \$145,000, all covered by insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of \$15,000, insured by Richardson and Bishop and the Bishop Manufacturing Company. The Brooks book bindery lost \$25,000, half of which was covered by insurance, and the Sterling Manufacturing Company stock was worth \$6,000, with \$4,000 insured.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The watchman was awakened by the crackling of the flames, which in a few minutes appeared to be burning on all five floors. No one was injured.

THREE BURIED TO DEATH.
By Courier Leased Wire
Quebec, May 14.—Three persons were buried to death last night in a fire at Three Rivers. The fire broke out about midnight on St. George street in the home of Mrs. Dauphinais. Two other occupants of the house were more or less seriously burned.

The dead are: Mrs. Dauphinais, her brother, Charles Mirard, and Marie Poisson, aged 14.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

By Courier Leased Wire
London, May 13.—The total of British casualties reported in the week ending to-day is 41,612. They are divided as follows:
Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 591; men, 5,055.
Wounded or missing: Officers, 2,123; men, 33,923.
Reports of British casualties usually are not available for some time after the action, in which they are sustained. The large total in the last week evidently represents losses suffered when the fighting in Flanders and Picardy was at its height. Complete reports have not been given out, but it is probable that the casualties reported in the last week are the heaviest British losses of any week of the war. The total last week was 38,691.



LORD FRENCH.
Whose Appointment as Vice-Royal of Ireland is a significant one.

G.W.V.A. PROTEST.
By Courier Leased Wire
Winnipeg, May 14.—That there are a number of young men at Ottawa holding a class certificates who have been put into the naval department to avoid conscription, was the opinion expressed yesterday by Major Rothwell, Ottawa delegate and permanent chairman of the permanent convention of Army and Navy Veterans now in session here.

"Those men are there, in my opinion," said Major Rothwell, "to avoid conscription. They are sons of wealthy and influential men."

There was strenuous discussion of the qualifications for active and associate membership. It was finally decided that active members must have seen active service or have been six months in the regular forces or nine years in active militia.

Consideration of a constitution for a Dominion-wide organization of the veterans will continue in to-day's sitting.

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