EUROPEAN PEACE PACT FOR TEN YEARS FRAMED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Thirty-four Nations to Subscribe to Terms Forbidding Any Aggressive Action During Stated Period — Two Serious Obstacles in Way of New Treaty.

Genoa, April 23.—Between solving crises Lloyd George has got his European pact guarantee well under way.

As it stands now this is the treaty to be signed by all 34 nations here, promising that for a period of ten years it will not permit any aggressive action.

No sanctions are provided.

Like the Washington Treaty, it is based on international morality.

It is Lloyd George's idea that this will lay a firm foundation for a disarmament in September at Geneva by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

In the covenant of the League the members pledge themselves against aggression, but Germany and Russia are not members, and, in addition, the British Premier seems to think that a definite limited reiteration of this pledge can do only good.

The Russians have signified their willingness to sign a promise of no aggression if it is also signed by all their neighbors. The Germans have no objection.

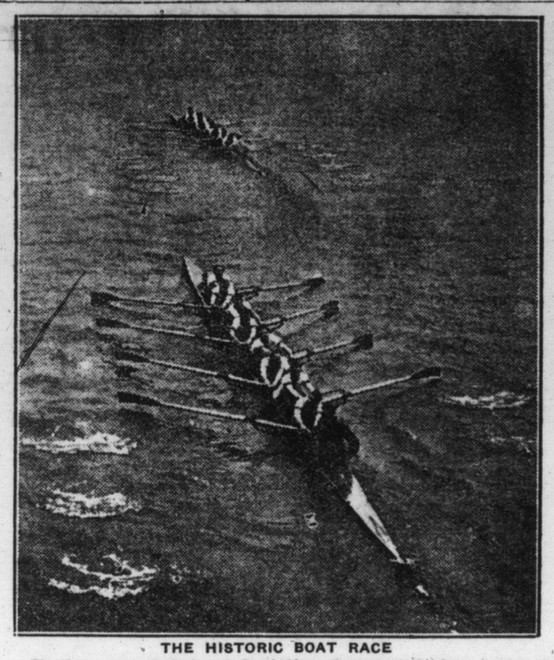
There are two serious obstacles yet to be surmounted before the treaty can be drafted. One of these difficulties is the French and the other the Japanese. The French want the pact fixed so that it will not bar military action to enforce the Versailles Treaty, as, for instance, occupation of the Ruhr in case of default by Germany on reparations.

A clause covering this point is being studied out, several tentative drafts having been written.

Other difficulties are born out of the presence of the Japanese in Siberia. The Russians demand that the Japanese get out, or at least they want promises against further aggression. The British Government is in entire accord with this point of view.

It will be remembered that at Washington Baron Shidehara said that the Japanese were negotiating with the Chita Republic at Darien for a withdrawal from Siberia, and expressed the opinion that these negotiations were coming to a successful conclusion. But since the Genoa Conference opened the Darien conversations have been broken off. This naturally does not decrease the difficulties of smoothing out that end of the Lloyd George peace pact.

The British Premier is thoroughly confident, however, that within the next ten days the pact will be in final shape. The two difficulties mentioned appear to be the only barriers to be surmounted.



THE HISTORIC BOAT RACE

The two crews, Oxford and Cambridge, photographed after passing under Hammersmith Bridge with Cambridge in front. The race finished with a win for Cambridge by four and a half lengths.

EXPLOSION BLOWS 2,000 PERSONS TO PIECES

Victims Mostly Children and Soldiers in Monastir, Southern Serbia.

A despatch from Belgrade says:—Four hundred carloads of ammunition and explosives stored near the railroad station at Monastir, Southern Serbia, exploded on Tuesday at noon, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands, and virtually destroying the heart of the city. One half of the city's population was rendered homeless.

The victims were mostly children and soldiers. A church in which the children were worshipping collapsed under the detonation, while the barracks in which 1,800 soldiers were having lunch was destroyed.

Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in various parts of the city. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled to the nearby woods and mountains, from which they watched their homes burn. All telegraphic and telephonic communication from Monastir with the outside world was cut off. The first news of the disaster reached Belgrade from refugees who managed to reach Prilep, 30 miles to the northwest of Monastir. Several Serbian relief units were immediately organized and started for Monastir.

Details of the explosion in Monastir reveal that fire which swept the city following the blast has made 30,000 homeless.

Thousands of tons of munitions left over from the world war mysteriously blew up and latest reports say that 1,800 soldiers, mostly Greeks, were virtually buried alive.

Two hundred children are reported to have been killed or wounded in a church which was destroyed when a shell, tossed from the scene of the explosion, landed on the steeple.

All the leading cities of Greece are sending supplies and medical aid to Monastir.

King Alexander has decreed a day of mourning throughout Jugo-Slavia. The Cabinet has ordered that a commission of army and Government experts make a strict investigation to fix responsibility for the disaster, which in some quarters was attributed to enemies of the State.

Germany Pays Instalment on Reparations

Paris, April 23.—The German Government yesterday paid the Reparations Commission the first monthly installment on the new schedule of payments fixed by the Commission on March 21, in pursuance to decisions of the allied Finance Ministers. The installment paid was 18,000,000 gold marks, and subsequent payments are to be fifty million gold marks monthly.

CANADA LOSES GIFTED YOUNG AUTHOR

Miss Marjorie Pickthall, Prose and Verse Writer, Dies in Vancouver.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The funeral of the late Miss Marjorie Pickthall, the brilliant young novelist and poet, who died suddenly in Vancouver on Wednesday, was held from the residence of her father, Mr. Arthur C. Pickthall, Toronto, interment taking place at St. James' cemetery.

Miss Pickthall was not a Canadian by birth, although she came to this country when a small child and lived here for the greater part of her life. She was born in London, England, in 1883 and came to Toronto at the age of seven. She was a pupil at St. Mildred's Church School, later at the Bishop Strachan School and a student at Victoria University. At the age of fifteen Miss Pickthall sold her first story to one of the Toronto newspapers and in 1913 she published her first volume of poetry, "The Drift of Pinions." Later she wrote "The Lamp of Poor Souls," her poetry being of an exquisite nature. Her work received great tribute from the critics, Clement Shorter, of England, giving high praise to "The Bridge." Much of the local color from this story was secured from a summer spent at Toronto Island. It is now running in its third edition. Mr. Archibald MacMechan, of Dalhousie University, said of this book, "For twenty years I have been a watcher of the skies for the appearance of new stars, in that time only four have appeared, the greatest of whom is a woman, Marjorie Pickthall." In all her work Miss Pickthall has truly and beautifully interpreted Canada.

The news of her early passing has come as a great shock to the many who knew her in Toronto, and the Dominion sustains a distinct loss in the death of this talented young writer. Never before has the work of a Canadian novelist attracted such world-wide attention and her death came at the moment of her most assured triumph.

Russia Offers to Pay Debt of 70 Cents

Santiago, April 23.—Chile is the first country to feel a direct benefit from the Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo. Immediately after the signing of the treaty, it was announced that the Soviet had sent a wireless message to the Chilean Government offering to pay the debts owed Chile and asking how to remit. The message was signed "Roudauan, Commissary of the People, Moscow." The debt totals seven francs ($.70), which the Government owes for a radiogram.

DEMAND ARREST OF ELEVEN GERMANS

Allied Ambassador's Note Holds Germany Responsible for Laxness.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied Council of Ambassadors has sent a note to the German Government, asking for the immediate arrest of eleven men whom the allied commission in Upper Silesia hold responsible for the disorders in Detersdorf, January 30, when two French soldiers were killed and 20 wounded.

A list of twelve men was supplied to the German Government by the allied commission, only one of whom has been arrested, according to General Leronde's report to the Ambassadors' Council on Friday. The note to the German Government adds that the men charged with responsibility for the incident must be turned over to the Inter-Allied Commission for trial. The note, which is rather sharply worded, implies that Germany is not making serious efforts to apprehend the alleged murderers.

Irish Factions Reach Agreement

London, April 24.—An agreement has been reached between the military leaders of the Republican and Free State forces in Ireland, says a despatch to the Westminster Gazette from Dublin, which will constitute the basis for peaceful arrangements in connection with the future policy of both sides and profoundly influence events in Southern Ireland for the better.

The correspondent says he understands that hostilities between the rival forces are to cease, although the political issue between the two parties is not affected.

Scientists Produce Rustless Tinplate

A despatch from London says:—Experiments of a far-reaching nature are being conducted in the tinplate works at Swansea with the object of substituting nickel for tin in the coating of tinplates. A company has been formed to deal with the invention, which is known as the Steel-Nickel Syndicate. A prominent member of the syndicate is Henry Mond, son of Sir Alfred Mond. Production of rustless plate is aimed at.

The marriage of Princess Mary helped the restoration fund of Westminster Abbey. Some of the moving-picture men paid as much as $5,000 apiece for choice places from which to photograph the bridal procession.

Exiled Austrian Royalty Returns to Hungary

A despatch from Vienna says:—The Imperial shooting lodge in Godollo, 15 miles north-east of Budapest, is being prepared for former Empress Zita and her family, according to Budapest advices received here. Admiral Horthy, the Regent, is vacating his suite in the magnificent castle at Godollo, and the guard quartered there and the former royal servants have been re-engaged.

The former Hungarian ruler maintained at Godollo a magnificent castle, with an extensive park and zoological garden.

$5,000,000 MONTHLY ON BRITAIN'S DEBT

Total Amount Owing Canada is About $130,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—The British Government has agreed to pay off Britain's war debt to Canada at the rate of $5,000,000 per month. The total amount owed is about $130,000,000, which was the balance due after the respective accounts covering war purchases and other transactions were set off against each other. The British Government desired to discharge this debt at the par rate of sterling exchange, but with this proposal the Canadian Finance Department did not see eye to eye. It has been agreed that this dispute is to be left in abeyance at present, and it is possible that the gradual recovery of sterling will minimize if not obliterate the cause of contention before the time for the final adjustment is reached. The monthly payments of $5,000,000 each are to be made in the interim and this arrangement is already in operation. Canada is perhaps the only one of the Dominions which is in the fortunate position of being a creditor of the Mother Country, most, if not all the others, being debtors for considerable amounts.

Dominion's National Parks Net Huge Income

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The national parks in Canada last year brought $18,000,000 into Canada through tourists, according to an estimate given by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, when his main estimates were being discussed. That was twenty times the expenditure on them, and he thought the people of Canada should appreciate it and the work of the officials responsible.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia obtained a harvest from the sea last year valued at $9,000,000, according to the report of the Commissioner of Fisheries. In the deep-sea fisheries in 1921 there were employed 396 schooners, carrying 3,000 men; and in the shore fisheries there were 4,702 boats of less than ten tons, operated by 12,000 men and boys. Big decreases were recorded in the catch of cod and lobsters, but there were gains in mackerel, halibut, swordfish and smelts.

St. John, N. B.—A game reserve to extend from St. John to the St. Croix river and to comprise between 300,000 and 400,000 acres is proposed. This section is plentifully stocked with game and is intersected from the sea by six rivers and innumerable smaller streams and lakes in which fish abound. The Provincial Government has promised favorable consideration of the scheme, and it is believed that if carried out the game reserve should be of great attraction for tourist travel and be of value to the city and province both.

Quebec, Que.—The present maple sugar season is reported to be the best experienced in the last quarter of a century. Those who tapped in the first week of March had two weeks of ideal sugar weather, and whilst the last two weeks of March were not ideal there was much good sugar made.

Hamilton, Ont.—Contracts for the erection of ten bridges for the new James Bay extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, are reported to have been secured by the Hamilton Bridge Works Co. The bridges will cost $175,000, and when work is started on them, the company's east end plant here will be reopened and one hundred men put to work.

Winnipeg, Man.—A fleet of five flying boats will likely be employed in Northern Manitoba during the coming summer to patrol forest areas for the detection of fires. Government agents who pay the annual treaty monies to the various Indian bands scattered throughout remote parts of the province will also travel by airplane, and thus will be able to accomplish in five or six days the work which formerly required several weeks.

Regina, Sask.—Binder twine in Saskatchewan represents an investment of millions of dollars by the province's farmers at harvest time, and the Regina branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is asking that a binder twine factory be established at the provincial penitentiary at Prince Albert. Not only does the branch want inquiry made into the feasibility of this establishment, but consider the advisability of utilizing prison labor in the manufacture of farm implements.

Edmonton, Alta.—Pupils enrolled in Alberta public schools total 124,328, with 3,301 school districts operating and 5,320 teachers employed. There are 68 consolidated school districts. Eighty-six new districts were created last year and the school library branch of the Department of Education distributed 51,170 books among the various schools.

Victoria, B.C.—Nearly 300,000 fruit trees, berry bushes and fruit tree seedlings have been brought into British Columbia so far this year for planting out on new orchard land, according to figures compiled from inspectors' reports by Dr. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for this province.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—In spite of bad weather and other adverse conditions for fishing, the halibut catch off the British Columbia banks amounted to 1,602,000 pounds in the month of March, nearly three times the volume of the catch for the same month last year.

Dawson City, Y. T.—The spring thaw is on in the Yukon and the last stage to travel on sleighs has left. Yukoners have been returning from the "Outside" in large numbers. Lumber and building material is shortly to go down to Mayo in large quantities. Wharves, warehouses, stores and residences are to be built in the Silver Bonanza district as soon as weather permits. There is also to be considerable development in Dawson.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.57½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW. 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; No. 1 feed, 56c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77¾c; No. 3 yellow, 76¾c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to heights outside; feed barley 60c.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1 to $1.02.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.36 to $1.43, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.70 per bbl; 2nd pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Fodder cheese, large, 17½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 42 to 43c; No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.40; primes, $3.85 to $4.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.10; per 5 imp. gals., $2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90lb. bag, $1.15 to $1.25; Quebec, $1.15 to $1.25. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, $1.75 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 41c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17.50 to $19; clear bellies, $18.50 to $20.50; lightweight rolls, $47; heavyweight rolls, $41.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 18c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.50; do, good, $7.50 to $7.75; butcher steers, choice, $7.75 to $8.50; do, good, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.25 to $6.75; do, com., $5.25 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, med., $6.50 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $6 to $6.50; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $30 to $75; springers, $40 to $80; calves, choice, $10 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $7; lambs, choice, $14 to $15; do, com., $6 to $7; spring lambs, $11 to $14; sheep, choice, $9 to $9.50; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13; do, f.o.b., $12.25; do, country points, $12.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 65½ to 66c; Can. West. No. 3, 61½ to 62c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese, finest Westerns, 16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35⅝ to 35¾c. Eggs, selected, 34c Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80 to 85c.

Steers, 1,100 lbs., $7.25; calves, $5.50 to $6.50; hogs, selects, $14.25; sows, $11.25.

Stopped Two Minutes.

Prof.—This is the third time you have been late. Don't you know you can't stay the flight of time?

Fresh—Oh, don't know. I just stopped a couple of minutes down the street.

You are unjust to yourself when you are unjust to others.

Seed Elevators For Farmers' Clubs.

During recent years inquiry has increased for blue print plans of a small capacity seed elevator suitable for operation by farmers' clubs. Accordingly, a study was made of the subject, and data gathered and supplied the Chief Architect, Public Works Department, who, in turn, has completed a set of plans and specifications. These should prove sufficient for an elevator contractor to build from, including the placement of necessary machinery.

The complete set includes five pages of blue prints and a manuscript of specifications and legal forms, the latter having to do with tendering on the construction of the elevator. This set is now available to the public on application to the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A nominal fee of $2 is charged for each set, and should accompany the application.

This type of elevator should give efficient as well as economical service in handling seed, cleaning to grade, conditioning, bulking, storing, warehousing, etc. It should be particularly adapted to districts where commercial quantities of registered seed grain are produced in addition to other seed crops. The plans allow for 1,000 square feet of warehouse space on the first floor, and sufficient office accommodation. There is a frost-proof basement, which provides about 6,000 cubic feet for storage purposes. It will be seen, therefore, that in addition to handling and storing seed, the elevator may be used satisfactorily for grading, packing, and storing apples or potatoes, grinding grain, or storing merchandise, pending its distribution.

The specifications call for steel and cement construction. This, while it will ensure a practically fire-proof building, may prove more costly than some would care to consider. However, when wood or other materials are used, the plans alone should prove valuable as a guide for building. The elevator is planned so as to be economical in staff to operate it. One first-class mechanic should be sufficient, with temporary help in rush seasons.

The total storage capacity of the bin is estimated at 8,000 bushels. Altogether, 28 bins are provided, 26 of which are comparatively small, each having a capacity of around 200 bushels. The other two bins are much larger, with an estimated capacity of 1,400 bushels each. It will be seen that the number of bins is too many and the total capacity for storage too small to provide first-class service in storing and handling large quantities of commercial grain. On a few carload basis, however, commercial grain may be handled to advantage, by using the two large bins, which have spout outlets and feed directly to a car when on the track outside.

Every bin has a self-cleaning hopper bottom, and empties by gravity either into the cleaning machines or baggers. Placements are provided for two cleaning machines on the second floor, leaving the first floor totally free for warehousing purposes. These machines may be fed directly from the storage bins above, or by the short elevator leg, which is provided for the purpose.

The seed pit in the basement is designed in two sections, one section which feeds the short elevator leg, the other the long leg, which carries the seed to the bins.

The patent distributor at the elevator head of the long leg distributes seed to any bin as desired. The clean seed runs by gravity from the cleaning machines to two small hopper bins. These are suspended from the ceiling of the first floor, directly under the outlets of the machines above. Both bins are equipped with baggers, but seed from them may be spouted back to either section of the pit. A bag chute is provided at two sides of the elevator on the second floor, from which cars may be loaded on the one side, and wagons on the other.

A man elevator of one-ton capacity runs from the basement to the top floor, while a carrier and track is provided on the first floor, to run from the receiving door to the shipping door of the elevator. This carrier also crosses the receiving grates of the pit. Weigh-scales are set in the track, about the centre of the floor.

It is recognized that this elevator may be too small or lack sufficient warehouse space for some localities, in which case adjustment could be made, using the original plans as a guide. Where farmers' organizations have purchased a warehouse or mill, and it is their intention to make alterations with a view to cleaning and storing seed, we believe they may gather much useful information from these blue print plans. It is believed, though, that their greatest value will be derived by those who build in accordance with the plans and specifications themselves.

In having these blue print plans prepared, the Seed Branch is looking to the future of seed production in Canada. The demand throughout North America and Europe for seed grain, clover, and grasses is improving, and it is evident that as soon as the general trade depression lifts, it will increase more rapidly. The grading of our "Northern Grown" seed for export will doubtless continue to be of very great advantage to the marketing of surplus Canadian seed supplies.—Department of Agriculture, Seed Branch.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes