

The Weekly Ontario

Thursday, April 23, 1914

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL HUNT

The recent sealing disasters in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Newfoundland, have called forth the sympathy of the entire civilized world for the injured survivors of the catastrophes and for those so unfortunately bereaved by the cruel deaths of their bread-winners.

There is no more thrilling chapter in the story of the harvest of the sea than that which tells of the excitement, the perils and the profits of the great spring seal hunt among the ice floes of the Gulf. The annual value of the industry runs from half a million to a million dollars per annum, and its importance to the Newfoundlanders may be judged of from the fact that some six thousand men, twenty-two large steamers and a number of sailing vessels take part in the seal-hunt.

It must be remembered that the seals captured in the Gulf and around the coasts of Newfoundland are very different from the fur seals of Alaska, whose soft coat is the pride of the city belle, being the hair seals, which furnish the seal oil of commerce.

There are four species of seals in the waters around Newfoundland and Labrador, that known as the harp seal being par excellence the seal of commerce. It owes its name to a broad, curved line of connected dark spots proceeding from each shoulder and meeting on the back above the tail, forming a figure something like an ancient harp.

Considering all the perils encountered, it is surprising that fatal disasters are not more frequent, and that so many vessels year after year come home unharmed. Only men of iron can successfully face and endure such dangers. They are so accustomed to the sea and ice floes that they seem to have an absolute contempt for their terrors.

gone down as feared, will exceed those of any previous season in the Gulf. The sympathy of Canadians of every class will go out to Newfoundland in this hour of her mourning and distress, and there will be universal approval of the action of Mr. Borden in extending that sympathy and substantial relief on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

PROMISE OF THE FUTURE

In his recent speech at Huddersfield, Mr. Lloyd George explained and illustrated his Land Reform proposals, with characteristic point and force. He insisted that a fair wage for the farm labourer is bound to improve wages in other industries.

"Some of us who have travelled must have seen two kinds of rivers in different countries. There is the river which rushes tumultuously along, dashing against rocks, a grand spectacle! You can stand on its banks and enjoy it; but it never fruitifies the banks; they are arid—a wilderness. And no ships ever pass along it to carry good things to the people who live there.

It would be difficult to imagine a more eloquent plea for Social Reform.

IS THE DREADNOUGHT DOOMED?

Is the Dreadnought to pass into the obsolete class? It looks like it. At least London Truth foreshadows its passing and other authorities are disposed to treat it as at least with measurable distance. This is what the writer in Truth says:

"I believe it to be the accepted doctrine in the best-informed circles that, as things are at present, no battleship dare venture into waters in which submarines are known to be lurking. What does this mean? That in future battleships can only come into action in mid-ocean—in the centre of the Atlantic, possibly, or in the South Sea; and that in the next naval war the narrow seas, around the British Isles, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean can be literally closed to battleships. Nor will the broad ocean be exempted from the closure for long. The new British submarines now under construction, of which particulars were given in Truth two or three weeks ago, will be all but ocean-going ships. Their radius of action, limited only by the necessity of replenishing their fuel is 1,000 miles. They will have a surface speed of nearly twenty-two knots—that of a first-class battleship—and about sixteen knots speed submerged. They are to be of 1,500 tons displacement which enables them to carry a large armament of torpedoes and two-quick firing guns. Against these craft a battleship is absolutely defenceless, unless she is lying at anchor with torpedo nets out, and at the present moment no one can see how she even is to be defended. During the few years it has already lived, the Dreadnought has been increasing in complexity and in expense, and now we have the prophecy of its passing. It is an illustration of the difficulties under which our world-troubles and world-problems are. The expense of armaments absorbs three-fifths of the national income, and the taxpayer, groaning under the burdens is informed that in the increase of armaments is his only security from uneasiness and alarm. When he has provided expensive weapons in unprecedented quantities, and crippled himself to do so, he finds that he has literally been pouring money into the sea. The nations of Europe are leading each other a senseless race to bankruptcy, and they are led in turn by the armament manufacturers. It is a very ignoble bondage and as sordid as anything that can be imagined."

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has been talking in Toronto in connection with Sir Lyman Jones' defection from the Liberal Party. And there is little doubt he utters the voice of the West, in respect of party. Sir Lyman has left the Liberals, he says, because they have been advocating a reduction of duties on agricultural implements, and other measures of greater markets for the farmers in the new Provinces.

The people of the West need free trade in wheat Mr. Motherwell says, more especially for their lower grade products, as these will not bear the heavy charges of transportation to Europe. As to agricultural implements, Mr. Motherwell thinks that Sir Lyman and his fellow-manufacturers in the East should get off the back of the western farmer. The prosperity of the West is concerned in this demand. And un-

less the West prospers the East will suffer. While some manufacturers may fear the loss of part of their profits, it is time they should realize that without greater markets and freer trade those profits will begin to fall more rapidly than they seem to think possible.

Even the one-sided freedom secured by the throwing off in the United States of its former tariff taxation has already proved of service to Canada. The western farmers have been going more into stock-raising than in the past. And had it not been for their free entrance into the United States markets there would have been a glut of hogs in Saskatchewan last year. This year, it is estimated, the Province will have a half a million hogs to sell.

Certainly the Government has dealt very lightly with the Senator's industry, but the outburst of the Conservative members at Ottawa, when taunted by Mr. Turriff, on the accession of Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones to their side, indicates that they realize that he will be no strength to the Conservative cause.

THE PERILS OF LAWLESSNESS

In a recent address Dean Vance, of the Law School of the University of Minnesota, who took as his subject, "The Perils of Lawlessness," arrived at the conclusion that the people of his country, to use his own words, "have among the nations of the earth the bad eminence of being the most lawless." He is by no means the first among his fellow-countrymen to make this statement. Mr. Taft may be mentioned as among the other notable citizens of the United States who have recently taken occasion to do so.

The statistics of homicides within the boundaries of the United States which are usually cited in this connection are by this time almost as familiar to the public on this side of the boundary as they must be to our neighbors on the other side of that line. Dean Vance took pains to set forth those figures strikingly. He pointed to the total number of homicides in the United States during 1912, namely, 9152, and showed that it was greater than the loss of life in all the battles in Mexico in that year and equal to the total Federal loss in the great battle of Gettysburg. He showed that this yearly record is one that is increasing, instead of growing less.

He cited the statistics for the City of New York, which show that in the ten years ended with 1910 there were 1,500 homicides, 1,161 indictments for homicide, and only 382 convictions. After citing the figures for other cities, ending with Dallas, Texas, where there were 56 homicides in 1910, 23 indictments for homicide and only one conviction, the sentence in that case being five years' imprisonment, Dean Vance said:

"In comparison with these figures, it is interesting to note what the criminal courts in London did with the nineteen murderers in the year 1910. Of these six committed to be the executed or committed to the asylums for the criminally insane. It is probable that even the dullest criminal in London realizes that it is exceedingly dangerous to take the life of a human being."

Dean Vance's diagnosis of the conditions in the United States which are accountable for the fact that so many murderers escape punishment deserves attention—a maudlin sentimentality has developed in the country, which separates the criminal from the gross wrong he "has done, not only to his victim but to society itself, and makes him the object of pity, and even sometimes a hero in his supposed misfortune."

THE ARMAMENT RING

In the reports of the debate on the Naval Estimates recently presented to the British House of Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill it is pointed out that far more formidable than any Unionist attack on the Admiralty estimates and policy, was the powerful and in some parts, almost startling contribution which was made to the debate by Mr. Philip Snowden, the labor member for Blackburn. Mr. Snowden's speech was a startling exposé of the part which the armament rings play in inflating Naval Estimates.

Not content with a general indictment of Mr. Churchill's policy, which he vehemently denounced as a danger to the safety of the country and a menace to the peace of the world, the labor spokesman entered into a searching analysis of the directorships of the various armament companies in order to show, as he explained, that they were all interrelated, and that in nearly every case they had secured the services of influential ex-civil servants. Moreover, their shareholders were shown to be scattered all over the world, just as the different foreign links in the ring were shown to have shareholders in Great Britain. No wonder that scares were so frequent or so profitable!

"These men," declared Mr. Snowden, "are the true internationalists." Whether it was a British ship, or an Italian ship, all was grist that came to their mill—the more ships the greater the dividend. And how absurd to

suppose that the members of this world-wide ring were not in one another's secrets—in other words, in the secrets of one another's Admiralties!

Bringing his argument uncomfortably near to the conscience of the House, the accuser next cited the names of peers and members, including several Ministers and ex-Ministers, from the lists of shareholders in some of the armament firms. "I could not throw a stone at gentlemen opposite," he observed, glancing at the Opposition, "without hitting a member who is in one or other of those lists." But Liberals as well as Unionists were implicated, "and I find," Mr. Snowden drily added, "that the Bishops are very well represented." The most uncomfortable reflection of all was that some of the names cited were those of members who were declared to have been conspicuously energetic in pressing further expenditure on the Government—all of course, in the name of "patriotism" and "imperial security."

Although so pointed and, indeed, so personal in its applications, the Manchester Guardian says that the speech, it should be noted, was listened to not only without interruption but almost in unbroken silence. Towards its conclusion Mr. Snowden intimated that though anxious to see the success of Home Rule, he was not prepared to pay too big a price for that satisfaction. Whatever might be the consequences he could not give a single vote this session which might be construed into approval of Mr. Churchill's policy.

TIT FOR TAT

"Good mornin', Miss Katie," said young Mickie Fee. "Lookin' bloomin' as iver. But Kate turned away As she said, 'Mister Mickie, I wish you good-day, You're a heartless deceiver—now don't spake a word! Pretty tales about you and that Norah I've heard, You know you danced with her the day of the fair, And praised her grey eyes and her very red hair, You called her an angel; quite in love with her fell, And at night, when you parted, you kissed her as well!"

Then young Mickie gave a sly wink as he said, "I deaved her, my darlin'—this way turn your head— Yes, faith, I deaved her my darlin', it's true; For I shut both my eyes, Kate, and fancied 'twas you!"

"Well, I've no time to stay, as good-bye, Mickie Fee, You may deavse her, but you don't deavse me; I'm not to be blameyed. Mick, a word in your ear, You had better be off, for my dad's comin' here."

"O, your dad's comin', is he? That's not him I see Now bobbin' behind that owld blackhorn tree? For it's Paddy Mahone! 'O," said Kate with a sneer, "You've got your eyes open at last, Mickie dear, And shure you are right; 'tis my own darlin' Pat. So take my advice, Mick, and get out of that. For he's comin' to court me. Now listen, my lad; When that boy kisses me, O, won't you be glad I For when his lips meet mine, why, what will I do, But shut both my eyes, Mick, and fancy it's you."

A LETTER FROM HOME

Dear Jim:—The crops is doing well, The calf is big enough to sell, I've traded off the brindle cow, And we ain't got only just now, I see The hosses all is fat and sleek, Except that Bob is rather weak; But still that isn't nothing queer, We've had him high on twenty year, I think I'll put the bottom field In corn and oats; it ougter yield A heavy crop, the land is rich, And just the thing for oats and sich, There is no news to speak of Jim, Miss Susie Jones is just as trim As when you saw her in the Fall, The folks is well I guess that's all— But stop! I most forgot 'bout daa, I 'spect the news 'll make you sad, You know that daa was gittin' old, Just sixty year had o'er 'em rolled, And so I much regret to say, We chloroformed poor daa to-day, And that 'bout all the news until I write agin'! Your Brother Bill.

Among evening dresses there is a fancy for the tight foundation skirt, cut in toothlike scallops at the bottom and covered with a transparent tunic.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO, April 21.—Rapidly decreasing world reserves had a good deal to do today with inspiring more friendliness for the buyers side of wheat. Accordingly, the market closed firm at 46c to 50c net advance. Corn wound up 1-8c to 1c above last night, 6-1/2c with a gain of 3-8c to 1/2c, and provisions irregular, varying from 1/2c to a rise of 2-1/2c.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET. Wheat, tall, bushel, 98 to 100; No. 2, 95 to 97; No. 3, 92 to 94; No. 4, 89 to 91; No. 5, 86 to 88; No. 6, 83 to 85; No. 7, 80 to 82; No. 8, 77 to 79; No. 9, 74 to 76; No. 10, 71 to 73; No. 11, 68 to 70; No. 12, 65 to 67; No. 13, 62 to 64; No. 14, 59 to 61; No. 15, 56 to 58; No. 16, 53 to 55; No. 17, 50 to 52; No. 18, 47 to 49; No. 19, 44 to 46; No. 20, 41 to 43; No. 21, 38 to 40; No. 22, 35 to 37; No. 23, 32 to 34; No. 24, 29 to 31; No. 25, 26 to 28; No. 26, 23 to 25; No. 27, 20 to 22; No. 28, 17 to 19; No. 29, 14 to 16; No. 30, 11 to 13; No. 31, 8 to 10; No. 32, 5 to 7; No. 33, 2 to 4; No. 34, 0 to 2; No. 35, 0 to 2; No. 36, 0 to 2; No. 37, 0 to 2; No. 38, 0 to 2; No. 39, 0 to 2; No. 40, 0 to 2; No. 41, 0 to 2; No. 42, 0 to 2; No. 43, 0 to 2; No. 44, 0 to 2; No. 45, 0 to 2; No. 46, 0 to 2; No. 47, 0 to 2; No. 48, 0 to 2; No. 49, 0 to 2; No. 50, 0 to 2; No. 51, 0 to 2; No. 52, 0 to 2; No. 53, 0 to 2; No. 54, 0 to 2; No. 55, 0 to 2; No. 56, 0 to 2; No. 57, 0 to 2; No. 58, 0 to 2; No. 59, 0 to 2; No. 60, 0 to 2; No. 61, 0 to 2; No. 62, 0 to 2; No. 63, 0 to 2; No. 64, 0 to 2; No. 65, 0 to 2; No. 66, 0 to 2; No. 67, 0 to 2; No. 68, 0 to 2; No. 69, 0 to 2; No. 70, 0 to 2; No. 71, 0 to 2; No. 72, 0 to 2; No. 73, 0 to 2; No. 74, 0 to 2; No. 75, 0 to 2; No. 76, 0 to 2; No. 77, 0 to 2; No. 78, 0 to 2; No. 79, 0 to 2; No. 80, 0 to 2; No. 81, 0 to 2; No. 82, 0 to 2; No. 83, 0 to 2; No. 84, 0 to 2; No. 85, 0 to 2; No. 86, 0 to 2; No. 87, 0 to 2; No. 88, 0 to 2; No. 89, 0 to 2; No. 90, 0 to 2; No. 91, 0 to 2; No. 92, 0 to 2; No. 93, 0 to 2; No. 94, 0 to 2; No. 95, 0 to 2; No. 96, 0 to 2; No. 97, 0 to 2; No. 98, 0 to 2; No. 99, 0 to 2; No. 100, 0 to 2.

TORONTO DAIRY MARKET. Butter, store lots, 24 to 25; Butter, creamery, 21 to 22; Butter, creamery, 18 to 19; Eggs, new-laid, 21 to 22; Cheese, old, 15 to 16; Cheese, new, 14 to 15; Honey, comb, 25 to 30; Honey, extract, 10 to 12.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT—No. 1 northern, 90 1/2c; No. 2 do., 88c; No. 3 do., 86c; No. 4 do., 84c; No. 5 do., 82c; No. 6 do., 80c; No. 7 do., 78c; No. 8 do., 76c; No. 9 do., 74c; No. 10 do., 72c; No. 11 do., 70c; No. 12 do., 68c; No. 13 do., 66c; No. 14 do., 64c; No. 15 do., 62c; No. 16 do., 60c; No. 17 do., 58c; No. 18 do., 56c; No. 19 do., 54c; No. 20 do., 52c; No. 21 do., 50c; No. 22 do., 48c; No. 23 do., 46c; No. 24 do., 44c; No. 25 do., 42c; No. 26 do., 40c; No. 27 do., 38c; No. 28 do., 36c; No. 29 do., 34c; No. 30 do., 32c; No. 31 do., 30c; No. 32 do., 28c; No. 33 do., 26c; No. 34 do., 24c; No. 35 do., 22c; No. 36 do., 20c; No. 37 do., 18c; No. 38 do., 16c; No. 39 do., 14c; No. 40 do., 12c; No. 41 do., 10c; No. 42 do., 8c; No. 43 do., 6c; No. 44 do., 4c; No. 45 do., 2c; No. 46 do., 0c; No. 47 do., 0c; No. 48 do., 0c; No. 49 do., 0c; No. 50 do., 0c; No. 51 do., 0c; No. 52 do., 0c; No. 53 do., 0c; No. 54 do., 0c; No. 55 do., 0c; No. 56 do., 0c; No. 57 do., 0c; No. 58 do., 0c; No. 59 do., 0c; No. 60 do., 0c; No. 61 do., 0c; No. 62 do., 0c; No. 63 do., 0c; No. 64 do., 0c; No. 65 do., 0c; No. 66 do., 0c; No. 67 do., 0c; No. 68 do., 0c; No. 69 do., 0c; No. 70 do., 0c; No. 71 do., 0c; No. 72 do., 0c; No. 73 do., 0c; No. 74 do., 0c; No. 75 do., 0c; No. 76 do., 0c; No. 77 do., 0c; No. 78 do., 0c; No. 79 do., 0c; No. 80 do., 0c; No. 81 do., 0c; No. 82 do., 0c; No. 83 do., 0c; No. 84 do., 0c; No. 85 do., 0c; No. 86 do., 0c; No. 87 do., 0c; No. 88 do., 0c; No. 89 do., 0c; No. 90 do., 0c; No. 91 do., 0c; No. 92 do., 0c; No. 93 do., 0c; No. 94 do., 0c; No. 95 do., 0c; No. 96 do., 0c; No. 97 do., 0c; No. 98 do., 0c; No. 99 do., 0c; No. 100 do., 0c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. WHEAT—May, 88c; July, 86c; No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 2 do., 83c; No. 3 do., 81c; No. 4 do., 79c; No. 5 do., 77c; No. 6 do., 75c; No. 7 do., 73c; No. 8 do., 71c; No. 9 do., 69c; No. 10 do., 67c; No. 11 do., 65c; No. 12 do., 63c; No. 13 do., 61c; No. 14 do., 59c; No. 15 do., 57c; No. 16 do., 55c; No. 17 do., 53c; No. 18 do., 51c; No. 19 do., 49c; No. 20 do., 47c; No. 21 do., 45c; No. 22 do., 43c; No. 23 do., 41c; No. 24 do., 39c; No. 25 do., 37c; No. 26 do., 35c; No. 27 do., 33c; No. 28 do., 31c; No. 29 do., 29c; No. 30 do., 27c; No. 31 do., 25c; No. 32 do., 23c; No. 33 do., 21c; No. 34 do., 19c; No. 35 do., 17c; No. 36 do., 15c; No. 37 do., 13c; No. 38 do., 11c; No. 39 do., 9c; No. 40 do., 7c; No. 41 do., 5c; No. 42 do., 3c; No. 43 do., 1c; No. 44 do., 0c; No. 45 do., 0c; No. 46 do., 0c; No. 47 do., 0c; No. 48 do., 0c; No. 49 do., 0c; No. 50 do., 0c; No. 51 do., 0c; No. 52 do., 0c; No. 53 do., 0c; No. 54 do., 0c; No. 55 do., 0c; No. 56 do., 0c; No. 57 do., 0c; No. 58 do., 0c; No. 59 do., 0c; No. 60 do., 0c; No. 61 do., 0c; No. 62 do., 0c; No. 63 do., 0c; No. 64 do., 0c; No. 65 do., 0c; No. 66 do., 0c; No. 67 do., 0c; No. 68 do., 0c; No. 69 do., 0c; No. 70 do., 0c; No. 71 do., 0c; No. 72 do., 0c; No. 73 do., 0c; No. 74 do., 0c; No. 75 do., 0c; No. 76 do., 0c; No. 77 do., 0c; No. 78 do., 0c; No. 79 do., 0c; No. 80 do., 0c; No. 81 do., 0c; No. 82 do., 0c; No. 83 do., 0c; No. 84 do., 0c; No. 85 do., 0c; No. 86 do., 0c; No. 87 do., 0c; No. 88 do., 0c; No. 89 do., 0c; No. 90 do., 0c; No. 91 do., 0c; No. 92 do., 0c; No. 93 do., 0c; No. 94 do., 0c; No. 95 do., 0c; No. 96 do., 0c; No. 97 do., 0c; No. 98 do., 0c; No. 99 do., 0c; No. 100 do., 0c.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS. TORONTO, April 21.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards were 67 cars, comprising 1071 cattle, 1050 hogs, 58 steers and 32 calves.

Choice steers 7.00 to 7.95; good, 6.75 to 7.75; medium, 6.50 to 7.40; common, 6.25 to 7.15; 37; good cows, 5.25 to 6.50; common to medium cows, 4.75 to 5.50; canners and cutters, 3.75 to 4.75; bulls, 3.50 to 4.25.

Sheep and Lambs. Receipts of sheep and lambs were not as large, with prices very firm. Sheep, ewes, sold at 4.50 to 5.50; rams at 5.00 to 6.00; yearlings, 4.75 to 5.75; spring lambs at 4.50 to 5.50.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET. CHICAGO, April 21.—Receipts, 10,000; market, steady. Choice steers, 7.00 to 7.95; good, 6.75 to 7.75; medium, 6.50 to 7.40; common, 6.25 to 7.15; 37; good cows, 5.25 to 6.50; common to medium cows, 4.75 to 5.50; canners and cutters, 3.75 to 4.75; bulls, 3.50 to 4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO, April 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market, steady. Choice steers, 7.00 to 7.95; good, 6.75 to 7.75; medium, 6.50 to 7.40; common, 6.25 to 7.15; 37; good cows, 5.25 to 6.50; common to medium cows, 4.75 to 5.50; canners and cutters, 3.75 to 4.75; bulls, 3.50 to 4.25.

BASEBALL. International League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Pct. Providence, 1 0 1.000; Jersey City, 1 0 1.000; Newark, 1 0 1.000; Baltimore, 1 0 1.000; Toronto, 1 0 1.000; Montreal, 1 0 1.000; Rochester, 1 0 1.000; Buffalo, 1 0 1.000.

National League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Pct. Pittsburgh, 6 1 .857; Brooklyn, 3 1 .750; Philadelphia, 3 1 .750; St. Louis, 3 1 .750; Chicago, 2 1 .667; New York, 2 1 .667; Boston, 1 2 .333; Cincinnati, 1 2 .333.

American League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago, 3 1 .750; Detroit, 4 2 .667; Washington, 3 3 .500; St. Louis, 3 3 .500; Philadelphia, 2 3 .400; Boston, 2 3 .400; Cleveland, 1 4 .200.

Federal League. Clubs—Won. Lost. Pct. St. Louis, 5 1 .833; Brooklyn, 3 1 .750; Buffalo, 2 1 .667; Indianapolis, 2 3 .400; Baltimore, 2 4 .333; Chicago, 2 4 .333; Kansas City, 2 4 .333; Pittsburg, 1 4 .200.