

NORTHERN ONTARIO DISTRICTS AGAIN THREATENED BY FOREST FIRES

White River Still in Danger Should Wind Arise—Timber Limits in Vicinity of Sudbury Suffer Considerable Loss—Forest Rangers Better Equipped Than Last Year to Handle Situation.

Port Arthur, June 1.—The situation at White River, threatened by forest fires, has improved, but the danger is by no means past, and should a wind spring up serious consequences would result.

The situation in Northern Ontario, which during the past few days has been confined largely to isolated spots, took on a much broader aspect with the receipt of reports from several sections. The spread of the danger area is indicated in the new reports which have been received.

From various points along the Algoma Central fires of more or less magnitude are reported. Further north again, on the line of the Canadian National to the east of Hornepayne, the bush fires have reached the point of destruction of homes, and at a station called Peterlake, where are located a number of residences and stores, one has already been destroyed. Residents are burying their possessions.

Train crews and passengers, coming in from east and west, state that fires of various proportions can be seen in many directions. Atikokan is mentioned as one district.

At Graham, on the Canadian National, 104 miles west of Port Arthur, people were forced to take to the lake in boats for safety, when the flames encroached near the station. Later in the day the wind changed and relieved the situation. Graham consists of a station and a few other buildings only.

Sudbury, June 1.—With the bush as

dry as tinder and a high wind blowing, dozens of forest fires are raging throughout Northern Ontario, and unless rain intervenes shortly the situation will be fraught with serious possibilities for railway towns in the hinterland.

While admitting that the fires are of grave proportions, forestry headquarters officials here stated that the situation has been exaggerated by reports from the West and declared that at the present time no towns along the C.N.R. or the C.P.R. are in danger. There are few farmers in the areas in which the fires are most serious, these extending largely over big timber limits, but the property loss at the least will amount to many thousands of dollars before the week is out. There were 25 had fires burning in the Sudbury forestry district to-day. Everything possible is being done by the rangers, despite the fact that a high wind has been blowing and the heat is suffocating. They are immensely better equipped than they were this time last year and chief rangers are moving from point to point, handling the situation. Every available ranger is on the job and the railways are co-operating in every manner, many extra gangs being out fire fighting along the lines. Ten new pumps arrived this week and are all in use. The forestry service aeroplanes have not been used, owing to the thick pall of smoke which now hovers over the entire north country.

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ROYALIST PLOT TO RESTORE MONARCHY

Scene of Unprecedented Violence in French Chamber of Deputies.

A despatch from Paris says:—A Royalist plot engulfing every Province and city throughout France, threatens the life of the Republic, the Cabinet told the Chamber of Deputies in the midst of scenes almost unprecedented in violence.

Minister of the Interior Manoury, speaking for Premier Poincare in the latter's absence, declared the Government will stamp out the contemplated revolution to the full extent of its power. Philip the Eighth shall not reign while the Republic retains power to administer justice, the Minister said.

After four and one-half hours of unrestrained rioting, during which sticks and fists were shaken high in the air, and fist fights often began, only to be broken off by guards, the Government felt itself shaken.

For the second time within three days the Poincare Cabinet had to ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence. Although the leaders of the Opposition arose and said the Chamber should not overthrow the Government during the present Ruhr situation, the vote was only 179 to 191 in Premier Poincare's favor.

Thus M. Poincare loses almost 200 votes from his last Tuesday night's overwhelming majority.

ESTABLISH AIRPLANE BASE AT DANES ISLE

Airplanes Will Reconnoitre for Raold Amundsen During Flight Across North Pole.

Christiania, June 3.—A Norwegian navy vessel with a special expedition aboard sailed yesterday for Spitzbergen to establish a base at Danes Island from which airplanes will reconnoitre for Raold Amundsen, who is to attempt a flight across the North Pole this month.

Five supply depots will be placed along the ice barrier in big airtight copper boxes, to make them proof against attacks by bears. Each box will contain enough provisions for three weeks and a note telling the place where the other depots are located.

Two naval airplanes will always be in the air together so as to be able to assist each other; each will have provisions for a week. A smaller airplane will be used for scouting purposes.

The expeditions consist of twelve men, including a wireless operator, a physician and some of the most competent naval aviators.

Flood Conditions Improve in Southern Alberta

Calgary, June 3.—With reports of receding water from all districts, the flood situation is much better here to-night.

The Bow and Elbow Rivers in Calgary are almost normal, although the water is high. Damage is said to have reached \$100,000 in the Calgary district. This includes damaged gardens, streets, furniture and payment for men hired in emergency work.

Western Crop Conditions Show Excellent Promise

Saskatoon, June 3.—Rainfall in this district since Tuesday has been 2.77 inches. Friday's downpour measured nearly half an inch, and farmers are to-day going around with 30-bushels to the acre.

Regina, June 3.—Reports received from 300 correspondents of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company show excellent crop conditions in practically all districts of Saskatchewan.

Bush Fires in Quebec Somewhat Abated

Montreal, June 3.—Reports from the various towns in the Laurentians to-night showed that the bush fires which have been burning there for several days are somewhat abated. Slight rain fell Saturday night and this morning, and this is thought responsible for the diminution in the fires. There is now thought to be little menace of the fires spreading and threatening towns and villages.

One out of every fifteen people in Saskatchewan owns an automobile. According to the latest Government figures Saskatchewan, whose population is over 70 per cent. rural, has a larger automobile registration than any other province in the Dominion.

WHITE RIVER IN STATE OF PANIC WHILE FOREST FIRES THREATEN TOWN

Inhabitants Preparing to Leave Railway Town if Flames Continue to Advance—C.P.R. Train Ready to Remove Valuables to Place of Safety.

A despatch from White River, Ont., says:—This little railway town beyond the north shore of Lake Superior, which is known to fame principally by reason of the weather reports which distinguish it during the winter months, has been the centre during the past couple of days of a forest fire which has been threatening to rival in many of its features some of the most serious conflagrations that have been known in the province. For nearly a week the town has been threatened with flames, starting in the woods, gathering strength day by day as they were fanned in the dry winds, driven from tree to tree, slowly and relentlessly creeping up on the community, overcoming all attempts to check them until Thursday saw the inhabitants of the town commence a general evacuation of their homes in the face of danger that was so close at hand as to partially destroy home buildings and to threaten to take others at any time.

On Wednesday the fire, which had during the day come to close proximity, died down somewhat with a favorable wind, but early Thursday morning there was a new outbreak to the east of the town. Flames crossed the railway track, burned down the poles carrying the telegraph lines, carrying the lines of communication with them and for some hours, during

which workmen made strenuous endeavors to effect repairs, cutting off telegraphic connections with the east. In the early afternoon, after the flames had devoured a couple of houses, and the people who were not engaged in fighting them, the women and children, had begun to move out, carrying with them such possessions as they could get into suitcases, grips and bundles, the turn in the wind improved the situation and it began to look as if fears that the whole town was to be destroyed would not develop into realities.

The day was one which will never be forgotten by the townspeople. People were almost in mourning for homes which seemed to be doomed to destruction as they set about various ways of saving their valuables, when the word was given that a train had been prepared by the Canadian Pacific Railway, made up of box cars, in which the people could place their personal possessions, and which would carry them to safety in case of necessity, strange processions through the streets began. Women carrying bundles, with little children tugging at their sides, trudged through the streets toward the railway station, not knowing what was before them, while others set about burying the more valuable articles they could not carry with them. Altogether it was a scene of greatest confusion.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52c; No. 3 CW, 49c; No. 1 feed, 48c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All other grain, track, hay ports.
Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, 98c; No. 2, 97½c.
Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, 79 to 81c.
Pens—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.25 to \$1.27.
Ontario No. 2 white oats, 50c to 51c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$18; Toronto, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14; mixed, \$12; lower grades, \$8.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 19c; twins, 21c; triplets, 22c; Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 32c; Stiltons, 33½c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 85 to 86c; ordinary creamery prints, 33 to 34c; dairy, 24 to 25c; cooking, 22c.
Eggs—New laid, loose, 32c; new laid, in cartons, 36c.
Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 35c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 38c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 38c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, per lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.
Hops—60 lb. tin, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3-2½ lb. tins, 11 to 12½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Potatoes, Ontario—No. 1, \$1.40 to \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.40. New Brunswick, \$1.60 to \$1.75.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked hams, 33 to 41c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 87 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening tierces, 14½c.

to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butcher steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers—springers, choice, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, spring, \$16 to \$19; sheep, choice, light, \$6.50 to \$7; do, choice heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls and bucks, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.
MONTREAL.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 62 to 62½c; do, No. 3, 59 to 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 54½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pat., 1st, \$7.10; 2nd, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.15. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$27. Shorts, \$29. Middlings, \$34.
Cheese, finest easterns, 16½ to 17c. Butter, choicest creamery, 31½ to 32c. Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40. Calves, milk-fed veals, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com. and med., \$4.50 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; com. to fair cows, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sheep, \$5 to \$7; spring lambs, 14 to 18c per lb.; good local hogs, \$11.25 to \$11.50; do, coarse and heavy lots, \$10.25 up; sows, \$7.75 to \$8.

Reginald McKenna

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DEMAND FOR WHEAT EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY

Canadian Grain Growers May Look With Confidence to the Future.

London, June 3.—The world demand for wheat is out-pacing the supply, according to a preliminary report on world consumption issued by the International Institute of Agriculture. The report indicates that, even if Russia re-enters the grain market this year, Canadian wheat growers may look with confidence to the future. The report's consumption statistics cover only European countries, but the conclusions are reinforced by the general law of diminishing returns, which is in operation in Canada, United States and Argentina, the great wheat-producing countries. Twenty European countries are shown to have a present yield of 23,000,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 22,000,000 tons. This is an increased deficiency of about 7,000,000 tons since the pre-war years, or more than Canada's export surplus. There is the additional fact that some countries like Poland, which have been forced to rely on home-grown potatoes, will return to wheat consumption when prosperity allows them.

Movement of U.S. Farmers.

Resumption on a larger scale of the movement of farmers from the United States to Canada is looked for this year, according to those most closely in touch with the situation. Even greater, it is anticipated, will be the number of visiting prospectors, to investigate Western Canadian conditions and to decide as to their own settlement there and that of their neighbors the following year. It is pointed out that many renters, facing discouraging conditions and dropping behind with their payments, are anxious to get on cheaper land, where they might soon hope to be land-owners outright, whilst the desire for expansion and the possession of larger acreages induces the same trek which is always in evidence.

The movement of American farmers to Canada was in the ascendancy when the war broke out, and the pinnacle was reached in the year 1913 when some 139,000 American citizens crossed the border into the Dominion. Since the war the annual contribution has ranged around 50,000 per year until the year 1922 when only some 24,000 arrived. The flow has, however, maintained the same high quality and was almost purely agricultural and possessed of considerable means. Whilst United States settlers always lead all nations in the purchase of improved and other lands, last year they also led in the number of homesteads filed on. The average wealth brought in by the United States settler in 1919 was \$342; in 1920, \$372; in 1921, \$312, and in 1922, \$402.

A single instance may illustrate what American farmers are doing for Canada whilst furthering their own best interests. In the middle of March, R. Ebert, a farmer of Lewiston, Minnesota, left for Manitoba, where he had acquired land. He sold out 90 acres of his Minnesota land at \$200 per acre and about 100 acres at \$150 per acre, having \$46,000 to invest in his new farm, which consists of 720 acres, all cleared and in crop for several years, but which he nevertheless secured at an average price of less than half at which he sold any of his American land.

The inducement which is annually luring American farmers to Canada is the possibility of acquiring at very cheap rates land which is not only equal in every respect to the highly held farm lands of the United States, but which every year outyield them in most crops.

In this connection it is well for the farmer hesitating on the brink of decision, procrastinating in the matter of making a move, to realize that this situation cannot exist for ever. Each year settlement and cultivation are effecting substantial increments in the prices of Canadian farm lands. The average acre of Canadian farm land which was worth \$31 in 1908, had risen to \$35 in 1915, was for \$41 in 1918, and \$44 in 1922. Taking Alberta prices as an average for the Prairie Provinces, where most United States farmers locate, the average occupied farm could be bought for \$18 in 1908, in 1915 it was necessary to pay \$23, and in 1922, \$24.

Western Canadian land values may be low, but not so low as they were a few years ago. There is constant progress in land settlement, cultivation, railroad construction and other improvements which elevate land prices. The farm which the United States settler acquired a few years ago for nothing or a mere trifle he is holding to-day at a high price justified without effort on his part. The farm which the settler can purchase to-day for a low figure he will have to pay increasingly for in the years to come.

A survey of the strawberry crop prospects has just been completed by the fruit branch of the department of agriculture and, from information available, it appears that there will be good average crops in the heavy strawberry-producing districts, both in British Columbia and Ontario. The acreage planted to strawberries this year is considerably larger than last year and with favorable weather conditions, the producers should be able to supply all the demands of the consumers.



New Mistress of 10 Downing Street
Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the wife of Great Britain's Prime Minister, who will now become the mistress of the famous No. 10 Downing Street.

KING ACKNOWLEDGES CANADA'S GREETINGS

Governor General Replies to Message on His Majesty's Birthday.

Ottawa, June 3.—The following message was sent from the Governor-General to His Majesty the King on Saturday:

Ottawa, June 2.—On behalf of the Government and people of the Dominion of Canada I beg to convey to Your Majesty their most respectful and hearty congratulations on Your Majesty's birthday.

(Signed) Byng.
The reply from His Majesty the King to the Governor-General reads: I have received with much pleasure the greetings which you have sent me on behalf of the Government and people of Canada and I heartily thank them for their good wishes on my birthday.
(Signed) George R. I.

Storm in Manitoba Washes Away 12 Bridges

Winnipeg, June 3.—Reports were received here to-night of a heavy rain-storm which broke over the Margaret district, carrying away 12 bridges along the right of way of the Canadian National Railways between Margaret and Dunrea, washing away the grade at seven places and destroying culverts. Nineteen is also reported to have been affected by the storm. There was little damage to the crops.

FLOODS CAUSE HAVOC IN SOUTH ALBERTA

Rivers Break Bounds and People Forced to Flee for Safety.

A despatch from Calgary says:—With rivers and small streams running wild, following the abnormally heavy rains of the past few days, great havoc has been caused in southern Alberta districts and in the suburbs of this city during the past 24 hours. Streams continued to rise Friday afternoon, some at the rate of three inches an hour, and rain was continuing at many points.

Serious conditions prevail at Macleod and Okotoks, where residents have been forced to abandon their homes. Several houses have been washed away at Macleod, and it was necessary for police officers to make a number of rescues during the day. The Old Man River is a mile wide at Macleod and the lower part of the town is inundated. The situation is somewhat better at Okotoks, with the water in the town receding slowly, but apprehension exists that further damage will result when the heavy flow from the mountains reaches the town.

The Elbow River, running through Calgary, was within eight inches of the 1919 high-water mark early Friday afternoon, and continues to rise. Low-lying residential property in Elbow Park is flooded, and several bridges are in danger of being swept away.

The town of High River, 45 miles south of here, is being flooded by the Highwood River. Serious damage occurred during the day, when the Old Man River broke away the main ditch of the Lethbridge northern irrigation project's new canal, 10 miles west of Macleod. The costly headworks and dam are still holding, according to reports late Friday afternoon, with nine feet of water pouring over the crest.

More Armed Men in Europe Than Before World War

A despatch from London says:—Lord Robert Cecil made an eloquent plea to the United States before the League of Nations.

Lord Robert sounded a warning that in many parts of the world war-like symptoms were developing which were profoundly disquieting. He surprised his audience by informing them that there were more armed men in Europe to-day than before the world war. He declared that the tendency of most of the larger countries was toward greater military equipment.



Absolute Surrender
Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," has ordered his followers to lay aside their arms, saying, "The Republic can no longer be successfully sustained by your arms." It marks the official end of the war against the Irish Free State.

King of Belgium and Foch Among the Saints

A despatch from Paris says:—Representations of King Albert of Belgium and Marshal Foch have been installed among the saints and sacred characters in the stained glass windows of the little church at Ferrieres la Petite, near Maubeuge. Figures of the King and the soldier were introduced when windows, smashed by war bombardments, were being replaced.

