

FAMILY IDEA FOR NATIONS MUST PREVAIL, DECLARES LORD ROBERT CECIL

Cause of National Education and Civilization is as Great a Crusade as Any to be Found in the Whole Category of Human Aspirations.

Toronto, April 9.—It is only at odd times that Canada really comes to close grips with the warm heart of the Motherland and that the veil is lifted long enough to give Canadians a vision of the great purpose of the British Empire in the scheme of existence. That purpose is the betterment of humanity, and the championing of the cause of universal peace; and it required a gathering such as the National Conference on Education and Civilization, which came to a close at Massey Hall on Saturday night, to let the people really appreciate the big part which the British are taking in this crusade, and it required, as well, the appearance of such men as Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Robert Baden-Powell to bring the type of final message which they brought on Saturday night before Canadians could feel that behind the British mask there is the beating of a heart which really feels the sufferings of the world and which is working quietly and persistently to maintain the balance of world-wide peace. The first few days of the Conference must have carried something of that message of British purpose to the people of Toronto, if the monster gathering which greeted Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Robert Baden-Powell is any criterion, for Massey Hall was not only filled, but many people were turned away, and those who were fortunate enough to hear the messages must have been inspired with a new

confidence in the crusade of the British.

In making his appearance before the big gathering, Lord Robert Cecil felt that the cause of National Education and Civilization was as great a crusade as any which is to be found in the whole category of human aspirations, and he was particularly pleased to see the part which the people of Canada had taken in strengthening the hand of the Empire. At the same time, Lord Robert was confident that the movement was a world-wide one and that it was needed in the Old World as well as in the New; for there was a sincere desire all over the world that the doorways of education should be unlocked, not only to the chosen few, but to the toiling multitudes. For the time has come when something must be done in the way of international affairs to set the world on a new basis and to "remove the stain that nations cannot settle their disputes other than by the shedding of blood, or without death, torture and mutilation." So education must truly occupy one of the most important positions in the affairs of the future world, for it was only when education had advanced to that stage where all people will appreciate that they can have peace and happiness only when there was peace and happiness in all other parts of the world, that those ideal conditions will be brought about for which the greatest of the British people are striving.

FOOD GOING FORWARD TO COAST VILLAGES

Newfoundland Government to Send Powerful Ship to Break Ice.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Determined efforts are being made by the Newfoundland Government to send food supplies to starving settlements along the south coast, isolated for many weeks by the ice fields that block their harbors. The mail steamer Kyle, plying between this port and Sydney, N.S., was taken off that route and left for the southern settlements laden with provisions. Already several vessels have put out on similar errands of mercy, but all have fallen victims to the ice. All are held ice-bound in southern harbors, some of them having been unable to move for six weeks. The Kyle, larger and more powerful than the others, hopes to be able to break through the ice barrier. Tales of terrible suffering in many south coast villages have filtered through to the Newfoundland capital. The winter fell early, freezing in the herring fleet and thus leaving many fishermen without their usual means of winter sustenance. Later a series of bitter storms built a thick rim of ice along the coast, shutting out supplies that would have relieved the suffering of the people.

First Aid to Man Run Over by Train

A despatch from Montreal says:—Quick action on the part of a G.T.R. locomotive engineer probably saved the life of W. B. Clark, whose leg was severed by a train at the St. Remi street crossing. The engineer immediately brought the train to a stop, and cutting off a piece of the bell rope, made a tourniquet, which he applied to Mr. Clark's bleeding limb and partly stopped the flow of blood. The leg had been severed below the knee, and when the victim was admitted to the Montreal General Hospital, it was found necessary to amputate above the knee. Mr. Clark was reported today as resting comfortably.

Cochrane Has Over 600 Cases of Typhoid

A despatch from Cochrane says:—The number of cases of typhoid in town has reached 615, and there have been 19 deaths in the epidemic, according to official figures available on Friday.

He knows much who knows when to hold his tongue.



Britain Has Huge Surplus.

Chancellor Stanley Baldwin has announced a surplus in British finances of £101,000,000, instead of six or seven million pounds which had been estimated. It goes to reduce the national debt according to law, but may be diverted to reduce taxation.

INDIA OVERSWEPT BY SERIOUS PLAGUE

9,000 New Cases Occur in Week, of Which 8,000 Have Proved Fatal.

Simla, India, April 8.—The plague is raging in almost all the provinces of India. The statistics for the week ending March 24 give 9,000 new cases for all India, of which 8,000 were fatal. The death rate is especially heavy in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Punjab and Delhi. In Calcutta there have been only three deaths. All possible remedial and preventive measures have been taken by the authorities.

Their Majesties Sympathize With Son of Carnarvon

A despatch from Cairo says:—The King of England telegraphed to Lord Porchester, son of the Earl of Carnarvon: "The Queen and I learned with great regret of the death of your father, especially after the splendid fight which he made for his life. We offer you and your dear mother and family our sincere sympathy in your great loss." (Signed) "George R. I." Prince George wired Lord Porchester: "I am very sorry to hear of your father's death. Please accept my deepest sympathy. George."



BRITISH EDUCATIONISTS IN CANADA

Notable figures from the Motherland are visiting Canada just now attending the National Council of Education meetings at the University of Toronto. Three of the visitors are shown, Sir Henry Newbolt, lecturer and poet, who has just completed a tour of Canada; Miss Gilpin (centre), headmistress of Hall School, Weybridge, a notable Englishwoman, and Sir Michael Sadler (right), vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds and one of the leading figures in the world of education.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, 94½¢; No. 2, 92½¢.
Barley—Maltster, 59 to 61¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77¢.
Rye—No. 2, 77 to 79¢.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Milletfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freights outside; Ontario No. 2 white oats—49 to 51¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.
Manitoba flour—1st pat, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per barrel; 2nd pat, \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$8.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.
Cheese—New, large, 28¢; twins, 25½¢; triplets, 20¢; Sultons, 31¢; Old, large, 31 to 32¢; twins, 33 to 34¢; Sultons, 35¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 53 to 55¢; ordinary creamery prints, 50 to 52¢; dairy, 34 to 37¢. Cooking, 24¢.
Eggs—New laid, loose, 31 to 32¢; new laid, in cartons, 35 to 36¢.
Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 18 to 21¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22¢; roosters, 17¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20 to 5 lbs., 28¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30¢; geese, 18¢.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 35¢; do, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 24¢; roosters, 24¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 40¢; geese, 22¢.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6½¢.
Oleomargarine, lb.—21 to 27¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25¢.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 11½ to 12¢ per lb.; 5-24-lb. tins, 12½ to 13½¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes, Ontario—No. 1, 85¢ to \$1; No. 2, 75 to 85¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28¢; cooked hams, 36 to 42¢; smoked rolls, 26 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 32 to 35¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38¢; backs, boneless, 34 to 40¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50 to 20 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, 55¢; heavyweight rolls, 53¢.
Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16½¢; tubs, 15½ to 17¢; pails, 17 to 17½¢; prints, 18½¢. Shortening tierces, 14½ to 15½¢; tubs, 15½ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16½¢; prints, 17½ to 18½¢.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$10 to \$13; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$8; milk cows, choice, \$70 to \$80; springers, choice, \$60 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15.50; do, spring, each, \$8.50 to \$17.50; sheep, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, culls, \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11 to \$11.15; do, f.o.b., \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, country points, \$10 to \$10.15.

Weekly Market Report

MONTREAL.
Corn—Am. No. 2 yellow, 93 to 94¢. Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 65 to 66¢; do, No. 3, 60 to 61¢; extra No. 1 feed, 58½ to 59¢; No. 2 local white, 57½ to 58¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$7.10; do, 2nd, \$6.60; strong bakers, \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6 to \$6.25. Rolled oats—bag of 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran—\$26 to \$28. Shorts, \$28 to \$30; middlings, \$33 to \$35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$14.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 25 to 25½¢. Butter, choice creamery, 46 to 45½¢. Eggs, selected, 34¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.
Common bulls and cows, \$3 to \$4; calves, com. to med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, very thin, \$4.50. Hogs, good quality, \$11.75 to \$12; sows, \$8 to \$9; stags, \$5 to \$6.

EYELIDS GRAFTED ON BLIND GIRL

Sight Lost in Infancy Restored by Delicate Operation.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Virtually blind from infancy, a 12-year-old girl, whose name is withheld for the present, has been provided with a new pair of eyelids, grafted on by nine operations, and she now is learning to read and write at the State Eye and Ear Infirmary. The new eyelids respond to muscular control quite as well as though they were natural. There is but a slight trace of the surgery, and it is said this will eventually disappear. For days after the surgeons had done their delicate plastic work, the girl's eyes were bandaged. On the day the bandages were removed, she saw her parents for the first time. Since then she has made rapid progress in learning to read and write. Her recovery is now considered complete, and she will be sent home and will attend school regularly, as she is able to study several hours without eye fatigue.

FIRE PROTECTION IN NORTH ONTARIO

Some of Latest Type of Gasoline Engines Have Been Decided On.

A despatch from Cochrane, Ont., says:—Considerable additions to the available equipment has been made for the coming season's work in the north by the Ottawa Fire Protection Service, according to E. G. Poole, supervisor for this district. Some of the latest type of gasoline engines with a pumping capacity of from 350 to 400 gallons per minute, have been decided upon and these will be used to protect town and village while they also will be available for use against forest fires in the bush. Two railway motor cars and a number of trucks will be added to the equipment and the mounted patrol will be enlarged in numbers. The permit system will not be employed in the New Liskeard area this summer, but mounted rangers will patrol the district. Motor boats and canoes will be used extensively to cover the territory.

If you cannot find an opportunity, set to work and make one.

Finland is encouraging the domestic cultivation and manufacture of flax.

ALLIES MAKE ANOTHER SEIZURE OF GERMAN MONEY IN RUHR DISTRICT

Two Billion Marks Secured by Belgian Troops in Mulheim Plant — Bochum is Storm Centre of Resistance to French Control.

A despatch from Essen says:—Belgian troops have seized two billion marks in paper money in the printing plant of the General Anzeiger, Mulheim, in the Ruhr. This money is supposed to have been printed in the newspaper plant and intended for use by the strikers in the Ruhr district. Mulheim is the headquarters of the Stinnes works.

Additional sums, also supposed to have been printed for the striking workmen, were seized by the French at Bochum and Dortmund. All the money will be applied as part payment of the expenses of occupation of the Ruhr.

It is presumed by the French authorities that the Germans resorted to the printing of money on the spot because of the difficulties of transporting it into the occupied region without running the risk of having it seized. The plates were taken to Mulheim, according to the French theory, from Cologne or Dusseldorf, where there are branches of the Reich printing department.

The French are of the opinion that they have conclusive evidence of German plans for the secret printing of marks, with the purpose of paying idle workmen in the Ruhr. They have a check on all the money printed in Cologne and Dusseldorf, and thus are able to detect any irregularities.

FRENCH TAKE CHARGE OF ADDITIONAL MINES

Germany's Collapse the More Complete the Longer They Maintain Policy of Resistance.

Dusseldorf, April 8.—French troops today took over the coke piles at seven more Ruhr mines, bringing the total of seizures up to eighteen. This means that in about three weeks more, if all goes well for the French, shipments of coke from the Ruhr to France and Belgium will have reached 6,000 tons a day. This is still less than half the pre-occupation deliveries made by the Germans, but nevertheless sufficient to relieve the distress of French blast furnaces in Lorraine.

There is enough coke piled around the mines in the Ruhr now to last almost three months more at this rate. By the end of this month, if German passive resistance does not break out into riotous interference and sabotage, French coke difficulties will begin to diminish.

At the same time German difficulties will continue to multiply in financial, economic and industrial complications. Under these conditions the longer the Germans hold out the more abject their collapse must be at the end.

Although all Germans of all classes still declare that they will hold out indefinitely, a conference of delegates from all the great labor unions has

A bomb was exploded at the railroad bridge near Duisburg on Friday in an attempt to destroy the structure, but the damage was slight. The French troops guarding the bridge fired several volleys at persons seen fleeing from the vicinity of the building, but failed to bring any of them down.

The funeral of the thirteen victims of Saturday's shooting at the Krupp plant has again been postponed, this time until early next week, in order to permit the French surgeons to re-examine the bodies. The wounded also will be re-examined by the French.

Bochum is again the storm centre of the Ruhr, because of repeated acts of individuals against the French troops and the continued refusal of the German officials to obey French army orders. Penalties have been imposed on the city, and French troops collected the fines by force.

The streets on which the banks are located were blocked by troops while a detachment went into the Reichsbank branch and seized 250,000,000 marks. This sum was from a fund sent into the city from Berlin to pay the French fine, but about a third of the fund was intended for payments in connection with the resistance movement, the French contend.

already passed a resolution which begins by declaring their patriotic loyalty and ends by urging the Government to use the earliest favorable opportunity to deal with the Allies.



Carnarvon Dies at Cairo.

Lord Carnarvon, the joint discoverer of King Tutankhamen's tomb, who was reported as recovering from an attack of poisoning said to be due to mosquito bites, has succumbed to the malady. There is much speculation upon the effect of tomb poisons and old Egyptian curses in their relation to his death.

The man who blusters is merely betraying his lack of force. The hide of the shark is used for making gloves, purses and shoes.

GLASGOW GREET'S FIRST SHIPMENT IN THIRTY YEARS OF CANADIAN CATTLE

Banquet Attended by Celebrities From All Parts of Britain — Steer Nets £500 for Unemployment Fund.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—The first shipment of Canadian store cattle to arrive in Scotland in thirty years reached Glasgow last week and was received by an enthusiastic gathering of cattlemen, farmers and a special reception committee appointed by the City of Glasgow. The shipment consisted of consignments by the Harris Abattoir Company, Toronto; the United Grain Growers, Limited, Winnipeg; and H. P. Kennedy, Limited, Toronto, the last named firm acting as representatives for the United Grain Growers in the handling of their store cattle for export.

P. J. Irwin, representative for H. P. Kennedy, in Glasgow, cabled that on the shipment being unloaded, a Canadian steer, valued at 35 pounds for ordinary market purposes was selected and turned over to the public reception committee by whom it was sold at auction for the sum of 500

COMMONWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Write for list of Current investment opportunities

CANADA CENTRAL BUILDING 80 BELLEVILLE STREET MONTREAL TORONTO
603 JACKSON BUILDING OTTAWA

Natural Resources Bulletin

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

While gold and silver are by far the most valuable minerals produced in Ontario, the province produces other minerals which have considerable economic value. The output of mica alone was 2,220 tons, of a value of \$56,480. Of this amount 2,119 tons was what is known as scrap mica, worth but \$10 per ton, whereas the 24 tons of thumb-trimmed mica was valued at \$550 per ton and 86 tons of rough-cabbed mica brought \$255 per ton. The mica is produced principally in Leeds, Lanark and Frontenac counties in Eastern Ontario. The Gatineau district of Quebec also supplies large quantities of mica. The total production of Canada last year amounted to 8,543 tons, valued at \$129,281.

EXPLORER SUCCUMBS TO BLOOD POISONING

Earl of Carnarvon Discovered Tomb of Pharaoh After Seven Years of Fruitless Excavation.

A despatch from Cairo says:—The Earl of Carnarvon died peacefully at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. He was conscious almost to the end. His death was due to blood poisoning through the bite of an insect, with the later development of pneumonia. When the end came, Carnarvon's wife, daughter and son, Lord Porchester, who arrived from India a day or two ago, were at the bedside.

In 1895 he married Almina Wombwell, daughter of the late Frederick C. Wombwell. His wife inherited much of the fortune of the late Alfred De Rothschild.

The death of the Earl of Carnarvon comes shortly after the culmination of the exploit that brought him chiefly into public notice—the discovery of the rich tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen, in the Valley of the Kings, in Egypt, by the archaeological expedition which he headed.

His father, the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, was British Colonial Secretary under Lord E. Grey, and while holding this portfolio, moved the second reading of the bill for confederation of the British North American provinces. Resigning upon the passage of the Reform Bill in 1867, he again became Colonial Secretary under Disraeli, in 1874, serving until 1878. Later he served for two years as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He was reputed to have spent more than \$100,000 maintaining the expedition, which finally uncovered the Pharaoh's tomb last December, after seven years of fruitless excavation. The tomb, which contained an unprecedented quantity of objects of the greatest historical value, as well as the undisturbed sarcophagus of the Pharaoh, is said to have been the richest find ever unearthed in Egypt.

"Great" Omitted from the Phrase "Great War."

A despatch from London says:—A tendency to delete the word "great" from references to the "great war," has been noted here, the most recent instance being when the Prince of Wales unveiled a memorial window in Westminster Abbey a few days ago. The adjective was omitted from the inscription on the window, and it was also missing from the order of service for the unveiling ceremony, containing the Prince's address.

The Prince, through force of habit, perhaps, read into the printed version the deleted word. Some believe he opposes the shortening of the phrase because of his own knowledge that it was "the great war."

Newfoundland Sealer Returns With 11,367 Pelts

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The steamer Sagona, the first of the Newfoundland sealing fleet to return from the ice fields, has just arrived with 11,367 pelts. She has been absent just four weeks. The Sagona reported that she made her catch 115 miles off Cape Race, and that the other vessels of the fleet now are working there. Unless conditions improve, the Sagona's will be the only paying catch among the fleet, as she is the smallest vessel, and least expensive to operate. The total kill of the entire fleet up to the present is 73,500.

This year's first shipment of horses from Alberta to Prince Edward Island left Calgary recently. It consisted of sixty head of splendid Clydesdales and Percherons. There has been a steady and consistent demand for Alberta-bred horses during the past few years in the Maritimes, and quite an extensive trade has been built up.

Figures issued by the provincial bureau of statistics show that the population of the Province of Quebec is 2,361,194, made up of 357,295 of British origin; 1,889,090 French-Canadian; 47,977 Hebrews; Italians 16,141; Indians 11,566; Germans 4,668; Chinese 2,385; Greeks 1,780; Negroes 1,046; Syrians 2,570; and the balance from other European countries.

