C.N.R. BOARD OF DIRECTORS TENDER RESIGNATION TO GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Toronto says:—The following official statement was issued from the head office of the Canadian National Railway on Thursday evening:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, held to-day, the members of that Board tendered their resignations to the Government.

"These resignations are preliminary to the appointment of the single Board of Directors which will succeed the separate boards of the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway. This will afford the Government a free hand in the selection of the new Directors.

"Such selection may not be completed immediately, but in the meantime the interests of the Government Railways will not suffer, as the present Directors will continue to act until their resignations have been formally accepted."

GERMAN PAYMENT EMPTIED COFFERS

Mark Passed the 500-to-the-Dollar Ratio Without Stopping.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The bottom has dropped out of the mark again. It has passed the 500 to the dollar ratio without stopping and now nobody knows where it is going to stabilize.

Bankers to-day are more concerned than ever before over the mark's tumbles. What frightens them most is the loss of confidence in the mark by holders abroad; the Berlin Bourse is being forced down by outside pressure. As long as foreign gelders maintained confidence panics within passed rapidly and the Reichsbank was always able to check the fall by throwing foreign values on the market.

But the last reparations payment of more than 32,000,000 gold marks emptied the gold coffers. Now comes the question of Entente financial control, which has a tendency to destroy inner confidence and aids in the general depression of the mark.

Financial control was never before considered a serious danger. It was always believed the Government could either forestall control or show the Entente the books behind the scenes, but now the Reparations Commission's decision is announced at Paris to check the German budget with the power of the veto on expenditure bills, besides supervision of imports and exports. The public believes that German sovereignty is actually threatened.

A big depreciation of the mark is foreseen, with no means of raising salaries, etc., to meet rising prices.

A few months ago living expenses in Germany figured tenfold what they were before the war. They are now figured at a hundredfold.

Famous Pilots to Race Around British Isles

A despatch from London says:—The King has offered a cup for an airplane race around the British Isles to be held in September. The race has aroused intense enthusiasm among airplane manufacturers, and many of the most famous British racing pilots will compete. A special machine has been ordered by a duke, whose name has not been revealed. This has almost been completed at the London air station.

The race will start either at Hendon or Croydon and will take a course slightly inside that which the unfortunate Hawker followed in 1913 when, through the slipping of his foot from the rudder bar, the machine fell into the sea and he failed by a short distance from completing the circuit.

One problem facing the fliers is the construction of a plane which will be able to land at a much slower speed than usual owing to the uncertain nature of the landing grounds. In air circles the race is regarded as the first step toward the establishment of fleets of private racing planes whose owners will enter in races throughout the world just as is now done with racing automobiles and horses.

New Soviet Law Regarding Baptism

A despatch from Moscow says:—The baptizing of children will not be allowed in Russia in the future. The Supreme council of the church, which is under Soviet control, is elaborating a new church law dealing with baptism. In this the age of baptism is fixed at 18, and the consent of the person concerned must be obtained in writing and filed with the authorities.

Only two persons in Canada had incomes of more than one million dollars during the last fiscal year, according to income tax returns. For the same year nineteen corporations paid income tax on incomes in excess of this sum. Altogether there were 194,257 persons paying income tax in the Dominion.

RAILWAY STRIKE LEADERS SUMMONED

U.S. President Will Try Hand at Settling Transportation Difficulties.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding and his advisers are turning to the rail strike as the "key" in the existing industrial crisis. The President, it is said, has decided that the quickest and surest way to avert a catastrophe is by settling first the railway strike and then the coal strike.

The first move in this direction is expected to be made on Friday following the Cabinet session, when, it was intimated by a member of the Administration, the President will call to Washington for a joint conference of railway executives and strike leaders.

The decision that the rail strike is the "key" to the situation, is based upon the fact that even if an adequate supply of coal is mined as a result of the executive's invitation to State Governors to encourage miners, it would not be possible to move the coal with the roads partially tied up by strike and the present poor condition of locomotive power and rolling stock.

President Harding also, it is said, has discerned a weakening in the arbitrary stand by the railway executives, and believes that exertion of administrative pressure previous to and during a joint conference will result in successful arbitration of the differences between employer and employe, which is now said to exist solely on the refusal of the railway managers to concede old seniority standing to strikers who return to work.

Finds Indians Satisfied.

Lieut. F. O. Loft, President of the League of Indians, who reported on his return from a visit to the Western Canadian tribes, that he found all degrees of advancement and that the Indian is rapidly absorbing the best elements of the white man's civilization.

Payment of the sum of $81,728 to the Province of Saskatchewan for the purpose of aiding the farming industry by instruction in agriculture under the Agricultural Instruction Act has been authorized by the Dominion Government.

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE CANADIAN NAVY

Some of the officers and crew of H.M.C.S. Aurora, who sailed from Montreal for England, on the C.P.S. Minnedosa—the last members of Canada's Navy to be demobilized. It is just a little over eleven years ago that the Niobe, the first unit of the Canadian Fleet, arrived at Halifax.

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The plan for establishing a large paper-making industry on the Humber river on the west coast of Newfoundland, abandoned last winter, has been revived. The original scheme was promoted by the Armstrong, Whitworth Company of England, and the Reid-Newfoundland Company, on the understanding that the Newfoundland Government would guarantee the bonds to some extent. It is announced that the Armstrong, Whitworth Company proposes to buy out the interests of the other company and that the British and Newfoundland Governments will each guarantee the bonds.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Present prospects indicate the largest hay crop in years for this province. Weather conditions have been ideal and a bumper crop is assured.

Halifax, N.S.—It is estimated by local fishermen that mackerel to the value of over $1,500,000 were taken along the Nova Scotia coast between Halifax and Yarmouth this spring and summer. It is expected that if the present run of fish continues the figure will reach the $2,000,000 mark. The present season is described by coast fishermen as the best for fifteen years.

Fredericton, N.B.—The Chestnut Canoe Company of this city, the largest canoe factory in the British Empire, is expecting to engage in a substantial trade with Cuba, where a demand for canoes is reported. This company has made shipments to Europe and the Orient as well as all parts of the American continent.

Montreal, Que.—Students from all parts of the North American continent have come to McGill University to attend the French holiday courses, resumed this summer for the first time since the beginning of the war. Of the 83 students registered on the first day, 51 were from the United States, some coming from as far as Kansas and West Virginia.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The Algoma Steel Corporation has secured a 48,000 ton rail order from the Canadian Pacific Railway. This means that the rail mill will be re-opened immediately and put in full operation. The work will give employment to 2,000 men and will result in a general stimulation of business locally.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—A half section of land near Limerick was donated by a citizen of Moose Jaw to the Russian Save the Children (Russian) Fund and its sale has netted the fund the sum of $4,800. This is believed to be the largest individual donation to the fund in the Dominion.

Edmonton, Alta.—A new most northerly post office is being established in Canada and an Arctic steamer is now carrying the post office regulations, stamps and a new imprint bearing the word "Aklavick" for this point, a trading post on the delta at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Two mails will leave the new post office by steamer during the open season and one by dog team during the winter, the latter being the longest and most lonely postal route on the continent.

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia will build a highway to the provincial boundary by the time Alberta reaches there, and the British Columbia Government is prepared to co-operate with Alberta in completing the "missing link" so that Canada may have a through automobile route from coast to coast.

Everest Unsurmounted.

Formal notice has been given to the world of the abandonment of the Mount Everest expedition, for the present year, at least. It was a gallant effort, which came within an ace of being successful, and in relinquishing it the little party of explorers bows to nothing but inexorable forces of nature. How indomitable was their courage and hardihood has been made known by the details told in their reports of the various difficulties overcome. They went where no man had been before and where it was doubtful whether any could live. At the very outset they had to overcome the difficulty that the very breath of life to sustain them had to be carried in little metal containers on their backs. Finally they faced terrible crevasses and sheer walls, benumbing cold and the devastating monsoon. They got within sight of their goal, but at last the forces of nature shut down on them. How tremendous was the intangible opposition they faced is illustrated by the final story of catastrophe in which seven native porters were carried to unmarked graves in the sweep of an avalanche.

The highest mountain peak on the earth's surface still stands unsurmounted by the race of man. Its challenge still remains. And some day the same sort of hardy adventurers who have tried it once, the men who belong to the strain which planted the emblems of two nations at the earth poles, will try again and will succeed. And when they do, it will be as the result of the effort which has just ended, an effort which must be entered on the books as a failure, but which in reality was a great accomplishment.

World's Wonder Waterway.

A canal which, when it is oompleted, will be the most wonderful waterway in the world, has been started at Felsenan, Germany.

The scheme is to connect Rotterdam, in Holland, with Basle, the capital of Switzerland, by means of the River Rhine and a vast canal stretching across Europe to the Swiss lakes, Geneva and Neuchatel. The work has been started at the Rhine end.

The greatest difficulty will be the section that passes through the town of Geneva. It has been decided to bore a huge tunnel, and consequently it will be possible for ships of seven hundred tons to sail under the streets and houses!

Between Geneva and Neuchatel there will be thirty locks, which will raise the surface of the canal two hundred feet above the lake.

Farmer Party returned the largest group in Manitoba elections.

23-Hour Aerial Trip London to Moscow

A despatch from Moscow says:—Russia is taking a new interest in aviation as the result of a successful flight by a Russian aviator from London to Moscow. Although the journey lasted three weeks the actual flying time was only 23 hours. The machine met with a mishap in Holland and then on flying into German territory was held up by an official order forbidding British planes from flying over Germany. This caused considerable delay, the pilot finally being allowed to proceed after the Soviets had made diplomatic intervention with the Berlin authorities.

Airplane Taxis.

Airplane taxicabs are to be put in service at two English ports for the use of passengers from incoming steamships, who can engage them by radio while still at sea.

Butter From a Fish.

It is not generally known that the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska obtain their butter from a fish known to scientists as the oolichan. It is from six to eight inches long and very fat.

Every summer this fish comes from the ocean up the rivers to spawn like salmon. Millions are taken in nets. First they are thrown into rough bins made of cedar logs, where they lie for a few days to soften in the sun.

Then they are placed in great cedar vats of boiling water, the latter being heated by hot stones which are dropped into them. This primitive method of heating has been found to produce better butter than when the fish are boiled in the more orthodox fashion.

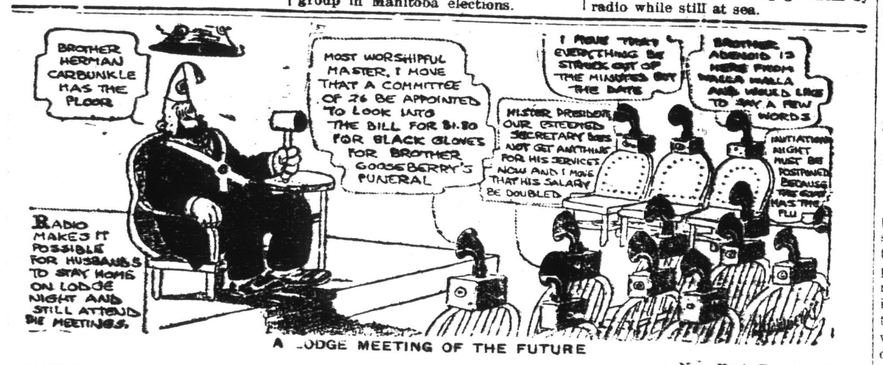
As the oil rises to the top it is skimmed off. It hardens quickly and has the appearance of lard. Beautifully white, it is not easy to detect it from butter, there being not the slightest odor of fish about it. The Indians pack it in water-tight cedar boxes, making enough of this fish butter during the summer months to last them throughout the year.

Lost Control.

"And you say you lost control of your car?"

"Yes. I couldn't keep up the installments."

Taking advantage of the great popularity of radio the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior is educating the Canadian people to the extent and value of their natural resources by broadcasting this information through the courtesy of the Radio Branch of the Naval Service. Short interesting notes of new discoveries, and new processes of manufacture are featured.



A LODGE MEETING OF THE FUTURE

—New York Evening Mail

IT'S A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN

BY GENE BYRNES

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.43⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.40; No. 3 Northern, $1.27⅞.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56⅛c; No. 3 CW., 53⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 53⅝c; No. 1 feed, 51⅝c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00.

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—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, $1 to $1.03.

Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $4.75.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20 to 20½c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 23c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, candled, 32 to 33c; selects, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, pat. imp. gal., $2.20; per 8 imp. pals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—New Ontario, $2.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cooked rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 36c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.75 to $7; do, med., $6 to $6.50; do, com., $5.50 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $5.25 to $5.75; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $8 to $9; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $12 to $12.75; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $7 to $8; do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14.50; do, f.o.b., $13.75; do, country points, $13.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 62 to 62½c; do, No. 3, 59 to 59½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3 to $3.50. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15¾ to 16¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36 to 36½c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.40.

HAGUE CONFERENCE ENDS IN FAILURE

Passed Into History Without Accomplishing its Chief Aim.

A despatch from The Hague says:—The United States Government figured in the closing scene of The Hague Conference, which on Thursday passed into history without accomplishing its aim—the reaching of an economic accord with Soviet Russia. M. Cattier, of Belgium, made the statement at the final session at the Peace Palace that he was authorized by the American Charge d'Affaire to say that the United States Government would adhere to the resolution which had just been adopted, whereby the Governments engaged not to assist any of their citizens in attempts to acquire property in Russia which belonged to citizens of other countries and was confiscated since November, 1917.

The United States, he added, had no intention of departing from its line of conduct with regard to property expropriated in Russia.

The resolution itself gave rise to some debate. France, through M. Alphand, moved to amend the resolution so that the word "belonged" would become "belongs." France's idea was that although the property had been seized by the Bolsheviki it was legally left in the possession of foreigners, and that in the resolution the use of the present tense of the verb should clearly record this fact. The amendment was repealed.

The resolution concerning expropriated property, adopted by the conference reads:

"The Conference recommend for consideration of the Governments represented thereupon the desirability of all Governments not assisting their nationals in attempting to acquire property in Russia which belonged to other foreign nationals and was confiscated since November 11, 1917, without the consent of such former owners or concessionaries, provided some recognition subsequently is made by the Governments represented at The Hague conference to all the Governments not represented, and that no decision shall be reached except jointly with these Governments."

Argentine President Welcomed in Great Britain

A despatch from London says:—President-elect de Alvear of Argentina received a royal welcome to Great Britain from the Prince of Wales upon his arrival from Paris on Thursday morning at the Victoria Station.

The Prince introduced the prominent Argentinian to Earl Balfour, Lord Beatty and others, and then the President-elect and the heir to the British Throne stood at attention outside the station while a band played the Argentine National Anthem.

At Buckingham Palace the King gave a luncheon in his honor, and in the evening he attended a reception given by Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles at Chesterfield House.

Viscount Lascelles Withdraws From Typewriter Trade

A despatch from London says:—Viscount Lascelles, Princess Mary's husband, is withdrawing from the typewriter manufacturing business. The works of the Conqueror Typewriter Manufacturing Company, near Leeds, where mass production of typewriters had been planned, have been sold.

Lord Lascelles was the head and the principal shareholder. It is reported that he spent a great amount in an effort to make the business pay.

Japanese buyers are looking to Canada to supply them with rubber footwear for the rainy seasons. Inquiries have been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from nearly a score of Japanese export and import firms asking if Canadian manufacturers can supply them with storm rubbers for wear over boots and also with the long rubber boots similar to those worn in Canada.

Appreciation.

"Balking the end half-won for an instant's dole of praise," says a man's poet. The meaning is clear. So many of us want to eat the pudding before the dessert-course comes.

It is a failing of artists that they crave petting and approval, and they are ready to believe that those who talk to them otherwise are not their friends. We know that if a dozen give them a favorable verdict and one finds fault, the grief that is theirs from the lone dissenting voice is more than they get from the chorus of adulation.

With a world so made, with people as they are, with our own personal multiplied frailties, we never can expect to go for long in an atmosphere of flowers and plaudits. Stage artists—some excellent among them—are peculiarly subject to the well-known ailment called, in the vernacular phrase, "the swelled head." They hear more praise than is good for them. They come to believe there is a separate code of laws and of ethics for the genius; that the artistic temperament excuses everything; that they may do as they please and not be morally accountable. Appreciation has been mischievous to them. They need a few of the homely, hard, unpalatable truths that nobody seems to have the courage to tell them.

Yet to sensitive, creative temperaments it is not good to live beneath a rain of blows. Persistent fault-finding may be a cruelty to the human soul as acute as kicks and blows that break the spirit of horse or dog. It is a wise parent who knows when to bestow the word of approval and when to utter the reprimand or impose a severer penalty than that which words convey.

There are times when appreciation is a needed medicine, a stimulus for which there is no adequate substitute. Like any other such medicine, it must be prescribed and swallowed discreetly. Few are so gullible that mere raw doses of flattery can be tossed off like milk or water. Many a vain man likes to think he is being appreciated at last by a discerning one, when the fact is that he is inhaling the sweet and subtle incense of flattery.

The Overthrow of Caste.

While taking part as a visitor in a service in a native church in India a missionary witnessed a most impressive incident.

The native pastor was administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a large body of native Christians. As the missionary looked at the congregation he noticed the dignified figure of a high-class Brahman who both in his face and in his bearing showed his aristocratic descent. Sitting beside him was a low-caste Hindu who bore in his person unmistakable signs of his lowly birth; in his figure, in his features, in his clothing and in the way he carried himself he revealed the mental and spiritual poverty of his forbears. In those two men the missionary recognized an example of the supreme social problem of India and indeed of the world.

Soon the native pastor, bearing the sacred elements, approached the two men and instinctively recognizing the superiority of the Christian Brahman, offered the bread and wine to him instead of to the low-caste worshiper. But with simple dignity the Brahman, passing the elements to the other man, gently insisted that he partake of them first.

A moment later the missionary saw the Brahmon take the cup from his fellow worshiper and deliberately put his lips to the very place on the rim whence his low-caste brother had drunk. Nothing that he could have done would more clearly have shown his Christian humility. The pure stream of the Divine Love that poured itself out at Calvary for all mankind had swept away the inherited prejudice of centuries that teaches the touch of the low-caste Hindu is a pollution for the Brahman.

"Is it the beginning of the end of caste," thought the missionary. "Love conquers all."

Forest fires destroy [illegible] —help to prevent them.