

GENOA CONFERENCE JUSTIFIED EXISTENCE, THOUGH AIM FAILED

Leaders of Thirty-Two Nations Brought Into Personal Contact and Spirit of Conciliation Brought Into Being May Lead to Reconstruction and Ultimate Peace.

A despatch from Genoa says:—Premier Lloyd George again conferred on Thursday evening with United States Ambassador Child concerning the United States attitude on the Hague Conference, and again hope is expressed among all the delegations that the United States will finally decide to participate.

After formally adopting the plan of the Hague meeting and solemnly affirming the continuance of the truce throughout the Hague discussions and for four months thereafter, the Economic Conference did no other business on Thursday.

The ultimate aim of the conference, namely, the reconstruction of Russia, where it is asserted thirty millions of people will perish this year for want of food and necessary communications to distribute food, has failed of achievement, though something may be done at the Hague. It has failed mainly because of the diametrically divergent views of the Russian Bolsheviks and Western capitalism. The task of reconciliation has proved vaster than the European statesmen imagined.

Although the Bolshevik reply to the

proposals of the powers was conciliatory in the sense that it suggested a mixed commission to study the problems involved, the Soviet spokesmen practically rejected the powers' suggestions. They were especially insistent on adhering to their doctrine of nationalization of private property, including the property of foreigners, which the nations desired returned to the former owners.

This insistence broke the back of the conference; it drove Belgium and France out of the later deliberations. Nevertheless, the Genoa Conference has served the great purpose of getting thirty-two countries of Europe better acquainted with one another's problems and has given birth to a spirit of conciliation and understanding.

It has, therefore, in the opinion of the great majority here, justified its existence, and if people and governments, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, can only learn to mind their own business, then it is the belief of the delegates here, there is hope for the gradual reconstruction of Europe, including Russia, and for that period of absolute tranquility which Europe so sorely needs.

Alumni Bulletins

Three additional bulletins of the series published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto have recently appeared. Number four deals with the university's situation with regard to buildings and points out how carefully and economically the University is managed. The need for four additional buildings is stressed. Bulletin number five tells of the original method of financing the provincial university and goes on to answer certain criticisms recently made regarding the "results" that the university's work is producing. This bulletin makes the statement that "the provincial university is the greatest single asset in the possession of the people of Ontario" and gives reasons why this is so. The sixth bulletin deals with the immediate financial needs of the university and compares the amount spent on the University of Toronto with expenditures on similar universities in Great Britain and the United States. As the university problem is very much to the fore in Canada at the present time, those interested in this problem might do well to secure copies of these bulletins so as to be thoroughly informed on both sides of the case.

British Military Power in Southern Ireland at an End

A despatch from Cork says:—The last vestige of British military power in Southern Ireland disappeared on Thursday night, when, at 7 o'clock, the Victoria Barracks was formally transferred to Capt. McNeill, for the Provisional Government. Later the barracks was given over to the First Cork Brigade, under Sean O'Hegarty. The resentment of the British officers at the transfer was ill-concealed. One of them smashed the windows of the officers mess with his hunting crop and another ordered a British soldier to cut down the flag staff. In reply to Capt. McNeill's protest this officer said: "That flag staff never shall fly a rebel flag."

On the departure of the British soldiers the Republican tricolor was hoisted at the barracks' gate and the Cork Brigade marched through the city to an enthusiastic demonstration.

Convention of World's Banks Postponed

A despatch from New York says:—According to reports in the financial district on Thursday, plans for a conference of heads of the world's banks of issue, as suggested by Sir Robert Horne at Genoa, have been abandoned, at least for the moment, because of the lack of harmony at the Genoa Conference and the proposed adjournment to The Hague.



Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry, noted Indian statesman, who has started on a tour of the British Dominions to plead for equality of status for Indian settlers. He was the Indian delegate to the Washington conference and the last Imperial conference.

Three Words

Three words fall sweetly on my ear As music from an angel lyre, That bid my spirit spurn control And upward to its source aspire; The sweetest sounds to mortals given Are heard in Mother, Home and Heaven.

—William Goldsmith Browne.

TERMS OF GENOA AGREEMENT FOR TEMPORARY NON-AGGRESSION

A despatch from Genoa says:—The agreement for a truce, or temporary pact or non-aggression, decided upon by the political sub-commission of the Genoa conference, subject to final ratification by the full conference, contains six clauses, summarized as follows:

Clause 1. Provides for the appointment of a commission by the powers to examine again the divergencies existing between the Soviet Government and other Governments, and with a view to meeting a Russian commission having the same mandate.

Clause 2.—Not later than June 20 the names of the powers represented on the non-Russian commission and the names of the members of this commission will be transmitted to the Soviet Government, and, reciprocally, the names of the members of the Russian commission will be communicated to the other governments.

Clause 3.—The questions to be treated by these commissions will comprise debts, private properties and credits.

Clause 4.—The members of the two commissions must be at The Hague on June 26.

Clause 5.—The two commissions will strive to reach joint resolutions on the questions mentioned in Clause 3.

Clause 6.—To permit the commissions to work peacefully, and also to re-establish mutual confidence, the Soviet Government and its allied republics, on the one side, and the other governments, on the other, pledge themselves to abstain from any act of aggression and subversive propaganda. The pledge for abstaining from any act of aggression will be based upon the present status quo, and will remain in force for a period of four months after the conclusion of the work of the commissions.



EARL HAIG INSTALLED CHANCELLOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY. Many notable people were honored recently at St. Andrew's University, the oldest in Scotland. Field Marshal Haig was installed as Chancellor in succession to the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The photo shows left to right:—Dr. James Younger, Principal Irvine, Sir James Barrie and Earl Haig, after the ceremony.

King George Satisfied With Work of Graves Commission

A despatch from London says:—His Majesty King George has written a letter with regard to his recent visit to the war graves, in which he says: "His Majesty trusts that the High Commissioners and other representatives of the Dominions will convey to the people the great satisfaction he expressed to them personally at the care bestowed on the graves of those who lie so far from their homes. In all the cemeteries visited by His Majesty, the Dominion and British graves lie side by side. The King assures the people overseas that these graves will be reverently and lovingly guarded. It is a satisfaction to His Majesty that the Imperial War Graves Commission is so constituted that these graves may be honored for all time."

Weeping Eyes Dissolve Hosts of Bacteria

A despatch from London says:—Tennyson, it seems, made a mistake in calling tears "idle." Dr. Alexander Fleming in the laboratory of St. Mary's Hospital has been experimenting with human tears, and has discovered the existence of a very remarkable substance in them. It has been called "lysozyme."

At the Royal Society's conversation Dr. Fleming showed newspaper representatives what the idle tears could do against microbes. He took a tiny drop of a tear in a pipette, and gave it as a lethal dose to a good many million bacteria, which clouded the liquid in the test tube. Immediately the tear dissolved every microbe in the tube.

In nearly all the tissues of the body, and in most of the secretion and excretion, according to Dr. Fleming, there exists this substance, which kills and dissolves many kinds of bacteria. So far lysozyme has not been isolated.

Plant some shade trees this spring to make the old place look more attractive. Plant a tree for "mother," and let it always be known as "mother's tree." A bit of sentiment like that will bring a light to her eyes. Better a lovely, growing, graceful elm tree now, than flowers when she is gone. Associate your trees by name with members of your family, and the trees come to seem like members of the family. A humble home, with beautiful shade trees and shrubs about it, is much more attractive than a treeless palace.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.64 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.43 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 58 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 77 1/2c; all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.
Rye—No. 2, 95c.
Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.50, outside.
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
Ontario flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, 93's, \$7.70 per bbl; 2nd pats, (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard—\$4.55.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl; 2nd pats, \$8.20.
Cheese—New, large, 17 to 17 1/2c; twins, 17 1/2 to 18c; triplets, 18 1/2 to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22c. Stiltons, new, 30c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 25c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 20 to 22c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 33c; new laid, in cartons, 37c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.10; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

Carrier for Shipping Eggs Stands Rough Handling.
Because of the enormous loss occasioned in shipping eggs, the problem of a design of an efficient carrier is a fertile field for research. As hens do not work to any standard, the carrier must have a certain amount of flexibility, and yet be rigid enough to protect the fragile contents. In a recently patented carrier diagonal strips of cardboard, placed inside the usual rectangular openings, hold the eggs in individual pockets which are protected from the shocks received in shipment.

Keep Canada's Cash at Home.
Realizing that Canada has been paying annually millions of dollars for steel products purchased in the United States, and that steel plants in the interior of Canada have been dependent upon the United States for their supplies of iron ore, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa has been investigating the native iron ore resources, and has secured reports from its committees to the effect that it is time to undertake the special treatment which the Canadian ore requires to fit them for commercial reduction to pig iron. It is hoped thereby to establish a new and important home industry.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A total of 136,475 pounds of butter were manufactured at the twenty-three creameries of the province in 1921, according to the Dairy Superintendent's report. This is an increase of 645,357 pounds over the previous year, the largest increment in any year in the history of this branch of agriculture.

Fredericton, N.B.—In laying the foundation of a modern forest policy, New Brunswick has given the lead to the continent, according to a prominent official of the United States Department of Forestry. Over 4,000,000 acres in the province have been examined and classified by a special staff of technical foresters. The data developed by the survey have been embodied in timber maps, showing all timber types and permanent features with respect to watersheds and regions, etc. Estimates are also given of the standing timber, six inches and over, on the stump, by species and unit of area, based on a four per cent. capiter tally, considered by experts as intensive.

Quebec, Que.—The record, as the youngest passengers to cross the Atlantic without guardians or any matron to look after them, is probably held by Charlie and Annette Dodd, 4 and 6 years old respectively. They left London alone to take passage to Quebec where they arrived the other day. Their voyage is not yet completed, as they have a long rail journey to make to Winnipeg before they join their parents.

Port McNicoll, Ont.—Grain shipments through Port McNicoll from an Ontario farmer in the cabinet.

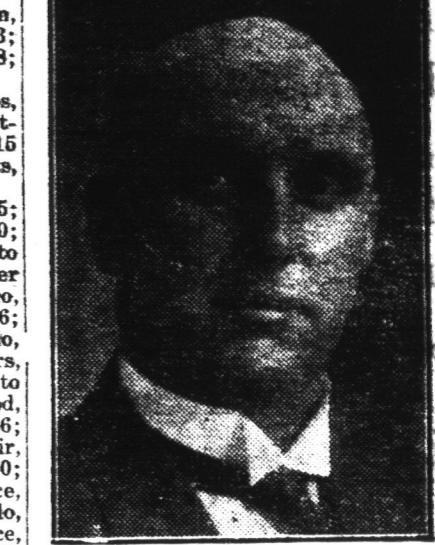
Man-Power.
There is no completely self-sufficient mechanical substitute for a man. From time to time the inventor has tried to tell us how he would improve the human machine, and he has been able to demonstrate by means of a working model. Behind every improvement history records there are the thinking mind and the toiling hand of a human being. All the labor-saving devices cannot dispense with a human prime mover, a personal agent. The course of affairs is still powerfully affected as one way arises, asserts himself, and sways others to his plan. Nor does this mean that the man who stands up and talks smoothly, at any length desired. For a while Korinsky stamped Russia with his passionate monologues. But mere talk would not serve; there had to be substance behind and foundation below the "beautiful diction."

In the fact, the mass of mankind, as education proceeds, becomes increasingly mistrustful of mere oratory. They ask not merely what, but who is behind the words. A single sentence reworded, offered by a man who does and is, has been known to overturn an extended, elaborate argument offered by one of those who in vulgar parlance are styled "hot-air merchants."

Man-power is manifest in the habitual conduct of life and the answer to the call of duty. It is not possible to imagine any career in which character does not count. If it is a bad business, a bad man can do it best; if it is a good business, it needs good men to run it. The able administrator knows that if he surrounds himself with incompetency the product of his plant will be mediocre. He picks his staff from those he has learned to trust. All the physical equipment of building and apparatus cannot make a going concern—whether it be a college for education or a factory for material production—without capable workmen, who have respect for themselves, a pride in their work, an active conscience to instruct them in their wage-earning obligation to the concern they are hired to serve.

Therefore no man think that the contrivance of his own hand dispenses him of his place and his necessary function in the universe. They never will of his thinking for him. It is for him to direct and to plan, to imagine greatly and to fulfill his dreams. The paramount operative power is not electric energy or any force into which coal is transmuted. Beyond the power of the sea, or the sun, or of the wind, or of radio-activity is the power of man.

AN ONTARIO FARMER IN THE CABINET



Honorable Charles Stewart.

Minister of the Interior, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Mines is the heavy share of administrative responsibility borne by the Honorable Charles Stewart in the new federal ministry. The functions of Mr. Stewart's departments, and the problems with which they are concerned, are chiefly developmental. On these departments, perhaps more than on any other governmental agencies, the Canadian people are depending for the initiation of policies which will hasten business recovery and the return to substantial national growth.

To his new post Mr. Stewart brings personal and public experience of singularly practical value. Born at Strabane, Ontario, in 1868, he removed to the west in 1905, homesteading near Killam, Alberta. As a pioneer western farmer Mr. Stewart acquired, first-hand, the intimate knowledge of settlement conditions which is essential to a clear understanding of immigration and colonization problems. He appreciates, as only a successful pioneer farmer can appreciate, the difficulties that face the individual settler and the lines along which public policies in regard to land settlement must be directed to ensure sound development.

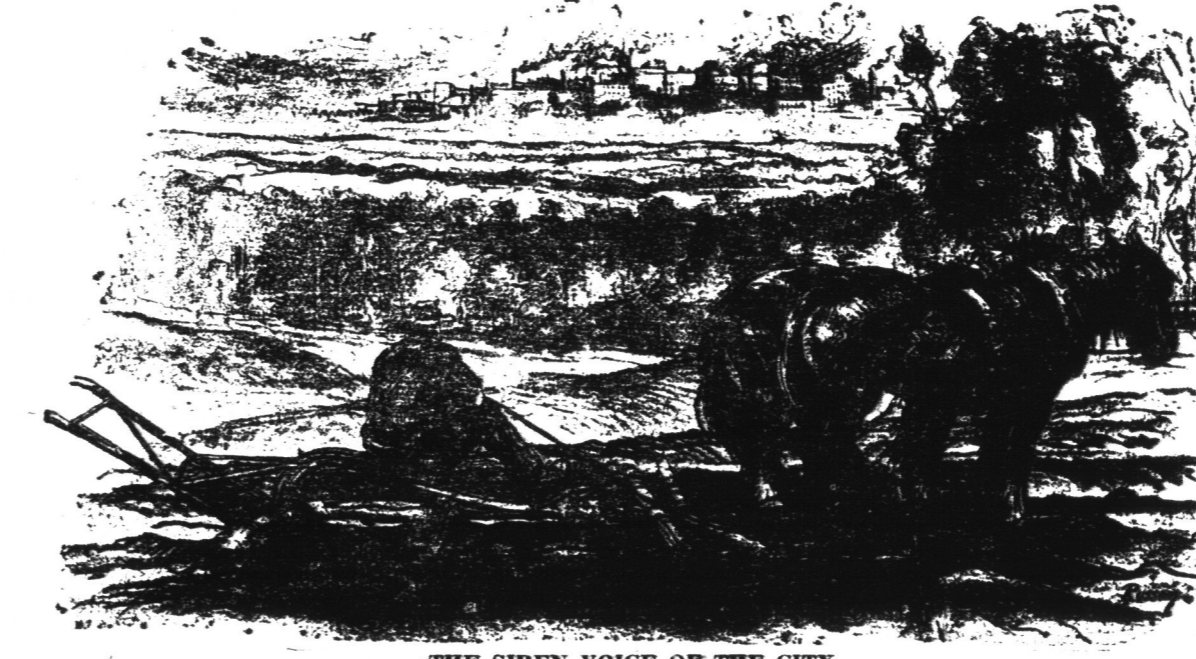
Mr. Stewart entered the Alberta legislature in 1909, being elected by acclamation in that year and again in 1913. In 1917 he became Premier of Alberta, succeeding the late Honorable A. L. Sifton. At various periods during his provincial career Mr. Stewart held the portfolios of Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones. He has, therefore, enjoyed an exceptionally broad administrative experience and is, in addition, credited with much progressive legislation designed to meet the peculiar needs of Western Canada.

Mr. Stewart has assumed office at a period when the public mind has fastened greater hopes and expectations upon his post than on any other as a factor in solving the Dominion's most pressing problems. The character of his private and public experience will be a source of public assurance that the policies of his departments will be shaped by a thorough practical understanding of the services they must render.

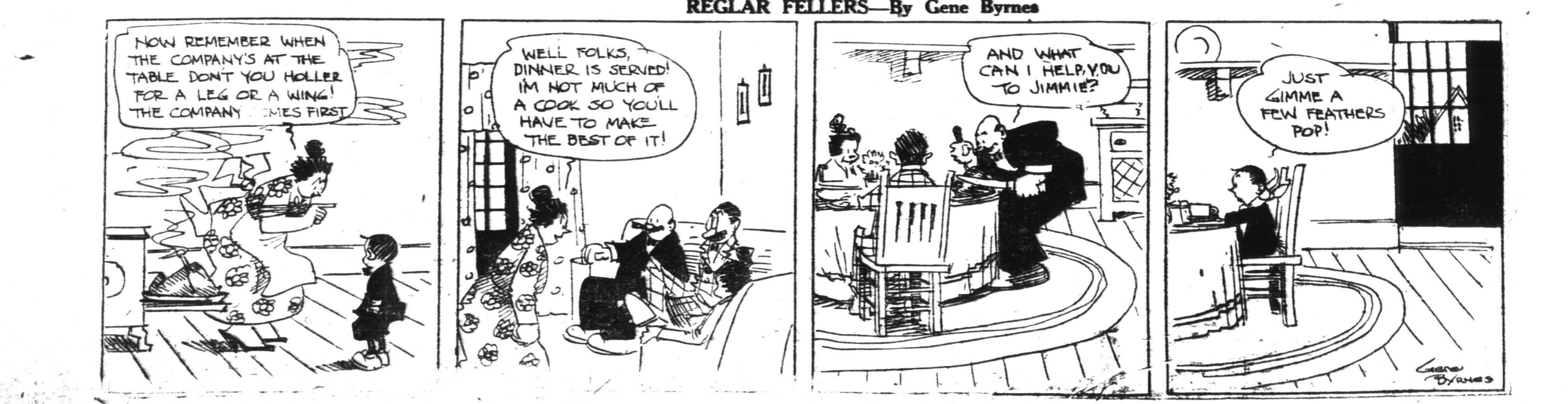
"Direct-Positive" Home-Movie Camera

An interesting development arising out of the invention of the so-called "direct-positive" photographic paper is the direct-positive motion-picture camera. This camera, in operation and appearance, resembles the ordinary one, but instead of the celluloid negative film, it uses the new paper, which eliminates printing and makes it possible to show the pictures within three minutes after the exposure has been made. The camera also offers a ready means of capturing the curiosity of thousands of potential movie stars—who do not mention the millions of "fans" who are anxious to see how they themselves "register."

To show the subject in continuous motion, the "film" is punched and cut into separate pictures by a special device, and the cut pictures inserted into a booklet provided for the purpose. By running the booklet pictures between the thumb and index finger, the illusion of motion is produced, as in the almost-forgotten Edison "autoscopes" of the early nineties. The machine utilizes perforated paper of the same width as the regular motion-picture film. However, it is not restricted to the use of perforated paper; an additional device incorporated in the camera enables the operator to use plain paper at will, which, in many cases, is a desirable advantage.



THE SIREN VOICE OF THE CITY. —The Bulletin (Sydney).



REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

NOW REMEMBER WHEN THE COMPANY'S AT THE TABLE DON'T YOU HOLLER FOR A LEG OR A WING! THE COMPANY COMES FIRST!

WELL, FOLKS, DINNER IS SERVED! I'M NOT MUCH OF A COOK SO YOU'LL HAVE TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT!

AND WHAT CAN I HELP YOU TO JIMMIE?

JUST GIMME A FEW FEATHERS POP!

A Difficult Course.
An astronomer was entertaining a Scotch friend. He showed his yard the moon through a telescope and asked him what he thought of the satellite. "It's a' richt," replied the Scot, who was an enthusiastic golfer, "but it's awfu' fu' bunkus."