

CANTONESE CONFERENCE CALLED SETTLE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

British Admirals Have Instructions to Confer With Other Powers on Punitive Action in Case of Refusal for Redress for Hankow Incidents.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE CONTENDING FACTIONS

Shanghai.—The political differences between the Moderate wing of the Cantonese party, headed by General Chiang Kai Shek, and the Radical wing, which has its headquarters at Hankow, already productive of actual armed conflict, are expected to come to a head at the meeting of the Kuomintang (Cantonese political organization) called by General Chiang at Nanking.

It is at this projected conference that General Chiang hopes to rally sufficient strength to out the Hankow Radicals from the party and to expel from the Kuomintang other elements which are not sympathetic with the so-called Moderate branch.

Among the questions to be decided are whether the capital of the Cantonese Government shall be moved from Hankow to Nanking, and whether Chiang Kai Shek or the Radical Cantonese adviser, one, shall dominate the party, or whether there will be a definite split, with the communists functioning from Hankow and the Moderates from Nanking.

On the eve of this projected inter-party meeting at Nanking at which he hopes to destroy the power of the radicals within the Cantonese regime, General Chiang Kai Shek, Cantonese generalissimo, was beset by an apparent determined drive of the North-easterns and fierce fighting between contending factions behind his own lines.

London.—Premier Baldwin informed the Cabinet that instructions have been sent to admirals commanding British warships in Chinese waters to consult with U.S., Japanese and French admirals as to contingent plans for the application of sanctions in case the Cantonese refuse the demands of the powers for redress for the Hankow incidents.

It is impossible to definitely confirm here that U.S., Japanese and French officials have assented to their admirals drawing up plans for concerted punitive action with the British, such plans, of course, to be subject to later approval of the Governments. The impression exists, however, in a responsible quarter, that this is true, otherwise instructions of this nature would not have been sent to the British naval authorities at Shanghai.

LONDON-NEW YORK TELEVISION NEAR

"Seeing by Wireless" Expert Asserts New Machine Has Been Perfected.

London.—Television from London to New York will be the next wonder of the world, John L. Baird, English inventor of "seeing by wireless," declared recently.

"We are completing the construction of a most powerful transmitting station," he said. "Our signals have been heard in New York and I am confident that within the next few months we shall be in a position to demonstrate television from London to New York."

Images in television are transmitted through the air as modulated wireless waves which can be heard as sounds in transit before they are reconverted into sight. These sounds, according to Mr. Baird, have been flashed across the Atlantic by him and all that now remains to be done is to erect a television receiving set in New York and perfect a broadcasting apparatus in London requiring more power than the present devices.

Regarding the demonstration of television from Washington to New York this week Mr. Baird said:

"England is a long way ahead. Television was demonstrated here eighteen months ago and that was the first demonstration of television given anywhere in the world."

Within the last six months Mr. Baird brought out his newest invention, enabling the transmission of vision without light, making possible an "invisible searchlight," which would give vision in total darkness. He regards this as of even greater importance than the achievement of simple television and points out that the United States has not yet produced a method of seeing in the dark.

Tribute Paid to Ypres Dead.

Brussels.—William Phillips, the newly appointed United States Minister to Canada, the day before leaving Belgium paid a visit to the graves of Canadians who fell in Flanders fields in the cemeteries in the vicinity of Ypres. Wreaths were laid bearing the inscription, "To the Canadian dead from the first United States Ambassador to Belgium."

Forest Fires Have Consumed Half Canada's Timber Supplies.

Canada's national campaign to protect her forests from the scourge of fire has taken one crystallized form in the setting aside of a forest week each year, in which a great educational campaign is carried on, looking toward the elimination of human carelessness as a factor in destroying Canada's forest resources. This year a proclamation of the Governor-General has fixed the week of April 24 to 30 as "Canadian Forest Week." The proclamation sets forth that Canada's forest resource is threatened with two great dangers, both of which are man-caused and therefore preventable, the one of universal carelessness in destruction of timber, young growth, and even the very soil which produces it, by fire, and the other, the use of wasteful and destructive cutting methods without any thought of ensuring a new crop. Through the medium of the platform, the press and the radio it is hoped that all Canadians may be stirred and encouraged to a sustained effort in promoting the conservation of this valuable resource.

Just how great are Canada's forest industries is indicated by some recent figures prepared by the Director of Forestry. The capital invested in the forest industry of Canada approximates \$666,000,000, nearly one-third being in lumbering plants and sawmills the balance in pulp and paper operations. The pulp and paper industry contributes over \$180,000,000 and lumbering roundly \$125,000,000 to the monetary sum of Canada's annual production. The total value of production from the forests of the Dominion is about \$450,000,000 annually.

Over 2,500 saw-mills engage in lumber, lath and shingle manufacture. The annual cut of lumber approximates 4,000 million feet, board measure. While producing much less lumber than the United States, Canada has surpassed her great neighbor in timber production for the pulp and paper trade. From 4 1/2 to 5 million cords of pulpwood are produced annually. Three-fourths of this production is manufactured in Canadian mills, a large part being further converted into paper and other wood-fibre products.

According to the Dept. of the Interior, twice as much Canadian timber has been burned as is now available to maintain these industries and over four times as much has been destroyed as has been used in the wood-consuming industries. In other words, sixty per cent of Canada's forest heritage has already been destroyed by fire. It behooves every responsible citizen therefore to face the facts and do his share to stop these ravages or at least to bring them down to as low a proportion as has been attained in other countries.

The British Budget.

Important items in the Budget presented to the British Commons by Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are:

More taxation and new economies. Duties increased on wines, matches, tableware of translucent and vitrified products, tobacco and automobile tires.

Abolition of Transport Ministry, Overseas Department, and other post-war Governmental agencies.

Proposals to prevent law evasion in payment of super-taxes.

Provides for deficits aggregating \$26,000,000.

British to Visit War Scenes.

The national executive committee of the British Legion is organizing a series of excursions for its members next summer to the battlefields of France and Belgium. It is estimated that 15,000 ex-service men will take part in these excursions.

U.S.-BRITAIN PHONE CALLS TO BE CHEAPER

Marconi Predicts That New Beam System Will Expedite Wireless Service.

London.—By use of a new beam wireless system North America and Great Britain soon will be able to communicate at a greatly increased speed by the code system and at less cost by telephone. Senator Marconi predicted recently.

Both the telegraph and telephone services will be handled by a single transmitting and receiving station, he said. This will be possible through the recent invention allowing the superimposing of the commercial telephone channel upon the existing high-speed beam telegraph service, thus obviating the cost of erecting separate stations for carrying out telephonic communications.

"The commercial advantage of such an important development of the beam system are obvious," he said, "and the opening of the first multiplex telegraph and telephone service will be epoch-making in the history of long-distance radio communication."

The apparatus already has been constructed for the establishment of wireless telephonic communication with Canada and a further step will be to link up the United States by telephone and telegraph, both, by the beam system.

Dealing with beam telegraphic service to Australia which was opened last week, Marconi said the official tests proved that the stations were capable of handling up to 325 words a minute and 150,000 words a day. Because the beam waves are confined to a certain angle, Marconi gives assurance that there will be greater privacy, and he also promises that the rates will be cheaper than those at present.

"The beam system undoubtedly will enable concerts and speeches to be transmitted from continent to continent and to be re-broadcast by stations at both ends," he predicted. "Then the radio listeners with crystal sets will be able to pick up almost any part of the globe."

ONE KILLED, 4 HURT WAVE STRIKES SHIP

Crew Fight for Lives When Huge Comber Breaks Over Schooner.

Lunenburg, N.S.—Robt. Corkum, 50, member of the crew of the Lunenburg schooner Alstian and a native of Pentz Settlement, near here, was almost instantly killed, and four others, including Captain Harold Corkum, seriously injured when a great wave struck the schooner as it was lying at anchor on the western banks last Saturday night.

The Alstian, which arrived here Wednesday afternoon with flag at half-mast, was swept from stem to stern of everything movable and was forced to abandon her trawls, which had been set before the blow fell.

When the wave passed, Robert Corkum was lying 15 feet from the hoisting gear where he had stood when the wave broke. He died a few minutes later from head and body injuries. Captain Corkum was crushed against the windlass and suffered four broken ribs. Elbert James, of Round Center, Nfld., was taken from beneath the debris of three dories with his right leg broken below the knee. Paul Naugier, of Upper LaHave, N.S., had one leg badly twisted and the other bruised, and Samuel Brown, of Burin, Nfld., suffered a wrenched shoulder.

Seven dories were smashed to kindling and others torn from their lashings and scattered over the deck. The engine box and chain locker were smashed to pieces, and the vessel started leaking. Mate Otto Naugier brought the schooner to harbor after the gale abated, and the injured men were taken to the Marine Hospital.



F. E. Holtby
Of St. Thomas, re-elected president of the Children's Aid Society of Ontario.

FULL FRANCHISE FOR BRITISH WOMEN

Premier Baldwin Pledged to Lower Voting Age from 30 to 21 Years.

London.—John Bull may be outvoted in the next general election by the women of his household.

This prospect was created by Premier Baldwin's announcement in the House of Commons that the Government will introduce a bill at the next session of Parliament lowering the minimum voting age for women from 30 to 21 years. It is estimated that 5,000,000 women will be enfranchised under the measure and when the next general election comes around—normally late in 1929—there will be 13,900,000 British women able to vote, compared with about 11,800,000 men.

The announcement immediately became the political sensation of the day. The Budget introduced Monday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill and the Government's much-discussed bill for regulation in trade unions were forgotten as press and public started to discuss Britain's political future with the balance of power in the hands of the women.

There are now about 11,800,000 men and 8,900,000 women in the country entitled to vote. But it is understood that the Government intends to remove 2,000,000 women aged over 30 who now cannot vote on account of the special property qualifications required for women and give the women voters a majority over the men of about 2,000,000.

Briton's New Dirigible 90 P.C. Cheaper, He Says

London.—A 90 per cent. reduction in the cost of constructing a dirigible is claimed by a British inventor who is now attempting to prove his theory by building a small ship for the British Air Ministry.

The novelty of his method lies in the adoption of an entirely new system of internal rigging and bracing which is not only far cheaper than the Zeppelin type of construction but which, according to the inventor's claim, is much safer, as the strain is taken equally over the whole frame. It is also asserted that landing masts and large ground forces are unnecessary for this new type of dirigible, which can be landed in an emergency by two men only.

NEWFOUNDLAND AWARDED VAST WATER POWERS IN LABRADOR AREA

Ottawa.—Perusal of the text of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Labrador boundary case leaves no doubt as to the ownership of the vast water powers on the Hamilton River.

Both the Muskrat Falls and the Grand Falls go to Newfoundland, and there will be no appeal on the part of Canada. The Grand Falls are 302 feet high, and constitute one of the most wonderful cataraacts in the world.

Newfoundland, by the decision, gets an area of 112,000 square miles, or a territory greater in extent than England, Scotland and Wales combined.

POWER DEVELOPMENT PLANNED IN NORTHERN ONTARIO RIVERS

Hydro Commission Has Started Survey of French, Mississauga and Montreal Rivers.

NEEDS OF PROVINCE ARE BEING STUDIED.

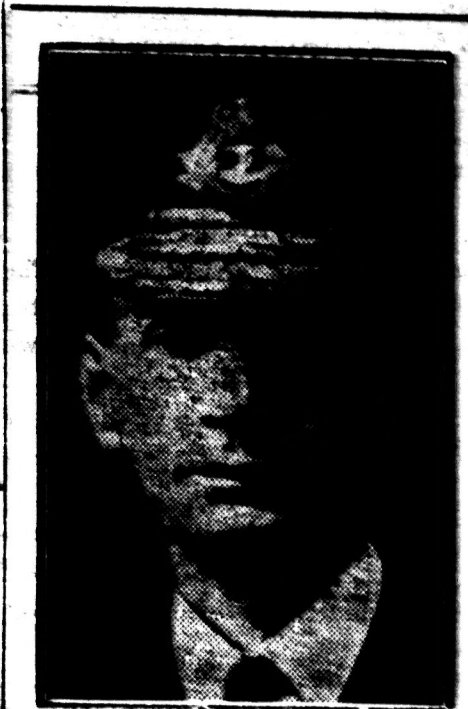
Toronto.—Announcement that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has undertaken a survey of the French, Mississauga and Montreal Rivers to determine power possibilities, and that, if development is warranted, plans will be laid before the municipalities involved at the earliest possible moment, was made by Commissioner C. Alfred Maguire, speaking at a Hydro rally here.

Mr. Maguire touched on this when outlining power projects in the North Country. He spoke of the Commission's vigilance in looking out for power possibilities, and its study of the needs of the province. He referred to the initial 70,000 h.p. development on the Nipigon and to the further construction, two and a half miles distant up the river, of another 54,000 h.p. development.

"Now," he went on, "the Commission has ordered an investigation and survey of the Mississauga, Montreal and French Rivers." The preliminary work in this, he said, was under way, and as soon as it is complete "no time will be lost" in offering development to serve the North Country and the Province.

Two Princes Compete at Poultry Congress

Ottawa.—Heirs to the Thrones of Great Britain and Spain will vie with each other at the World's Poultry Congress being held here from July 27 to Aug. 4 of this year. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales recently announced his intention of exhibiting some live birds from his farm in Cornwall, England. Word was also received that H.R.H. the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish Throne, intended exhibiting some fowls from his own poultry farm.



Admiral Sir Roger Keyes
Who is slated to succeed Admiral Beatty, who is soon to retire, as first lord of the admiralty.

Scientist Crafts Sheep to Raise Wool Supply

Paris.—Bigger and woollier sheep, produced through gland grafting, may meet a world shortage of wool, in the belief of Dr. Serge Voronoff, who offers man longer life through application of his methods.

Dr. Voronoff has been experimenting with sheep in Algeria. He claims that grafted animals increased 25 per cent. in weight and 20 per cent. in wool production. Descendants inherited the increase, and the surgeon declares that experiments in grafting the descendants forecast a bigger and woollier race of sheep. The world needs 20 per cent. more wool than it now produces, according to Dr. Voronoff, and he believes a race of sheep can be produced to make up the difference.

The French and British governments and the New Zealand wool growers have displayed interest in the experiments.

Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.54 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.49 1/2; No. 3 North, \$1.44 1/2.

Man. oats, No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 55 1/2c; No. 2 feed nominal; western grain quotations, in c.i.f. ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, kiln dried, 84c; No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, 81c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$32.25; shorts, per ton, \$34.25; middlings, \$40.25.

Ont. oats, 50c, f.o.b. shipping points. Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.23 to \$1.24, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malt, 63c. Buckwheat—70c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 98c. Man. flour—First pat., \$8.00, Toronto; do. second pat., \$7.50.

Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent. patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.25; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.30.

Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2c; twins, 18 1/2c to 19c; triplets, 18 1/2c to 19c. Stiltons, 21 to 22c. Old, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22c. Old Stiltons, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 48 to 49c; No. 1 creamery prints, 47 to 48c; No. 2, 46 to 47c. Dairy prints, 36 to 38c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 35 to 36c; fresh extras, loose, 34c; fresh firsts, 32c; fresh seconds, 29c.

Poultry, dressed—Spring chickens, 60c; chickens, 5 lbs. up, 40c; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 38c; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 35c; do. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 34c; broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 38c; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 46 to 47c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35 to 38c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 5 gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13 1/2c; 10-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c; 5-lb. tins, 14 to 14 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c.

Comb honey—\$4 to \$5 per dozen. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 30 to 32c; cooked hams, 43c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 28 to 33c; backs, boneless, 32 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21 to 22 to 90 lbs., \$19 to 20; and up, \$18; light-weight rolls, in barrels, \$11.50; heavy-weight rolls, \$38.50 per bbl.

Lard—Pure tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c; shortening tierces, 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2c; blocks and tins, 16 1/2c.

Heavy export steers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. fair, \$7.75 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher heifers, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do. com., \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, good to choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do. fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6; do. com. to med., \$4.50 to \$5; do. canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do. med., \$5.25 to \$6; do. hogs, \$4 to \$4.25; baby beef, \$8.50 to \$12; feeders, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. fair, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do. fair to med., \$5.50 to \$6; do. springers, \$80 to \$100; milch cows, \$65 to \$80; plain to med. cows, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do. med., \$9 to \$11; do. com., \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$14; bucks, \$10 to \$11.25; sheep, choice, \$8 to \$9; do. heavies, \$4.50 to \$5; do. culls, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$10.50; do. f.o.b., \$10; do. country points, \$9.75; do. off cars, \$10.90; select premium, per hog, \$2.05.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW No. 2, 74 1/2c; do. No. 3, 65 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, firsts, \$8; do. seconds, \$7.50; strong bakers', \$7.30; choice, \$5.90 to \$6. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.30 to \$3.40. Bran, \$3.25; shorts, \$3.25; middlings, \$4.05. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.

Cheese, finest wests, 16 1/2 to 17c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 37c. Eggs, fresh extras, 36c; fresh firsts, 33c.

Com. quality calves, \$6 to \$6.75; hogs, good quality, \$11.25 to \$11.50.

Irresistible Advance of Canadians at Vimy Ridge Ten Years Ago



CANADIANS PASSING GERMAN DEFENSES IN HISTORIC CHARGE

After a devastating artillery bombardment for a number of days, the Canadian corps in command of Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng, shown on the left, made their immortal charge on Vimy Ridge when they took every defense of the enemy in the space of

an hour and a half, on April 9, 1917. It was one of the most distinctive Canadian engagements of the whole war. The Germans had lost one of their most impregnable strongholds. That they realized the seriousness of their loss was shown by their numerous

counter attacks made later and much bombardment. In the foreground of the photo above Germans are shown coming out of their dugouts and surrendering to the Canadians who are pressing on. The picture is one of the Canadian official war photos, copy-