

1924

FORTY-FOUR LOSE LIVES IN EXPLOSION ON UNITED STATES WARSHIP

Turret No. 2 on Dreadnought Mississippi Blown Up as Result of Misfire—Disaster Occurs Off San Pedro Harbor During Pacific Fleet Manoeuvres.

A despatch from San Pedro, Cal., says:—Three officers and forty-one men of the battleship Mississippi were swept to death, at 11.45 a.m. on Thursday, on the San Clemente fleet drill grounds, off this port, when a shell in one of the 14-inch guns, turret No. 2, exploded prematurely, according to semi-official information given out from the United States Steamship Mexico, flagship of the Division Four, of the fleet.

Nearly a score of men were injured by the flare-back that carried the terrific charge through the breach of the gun instead of out through the muzzle. The gun crew were preparing to fire as one unit the great sea fighter's powerful broadside, when a sailor called for the electricity to be turned on for the charge.

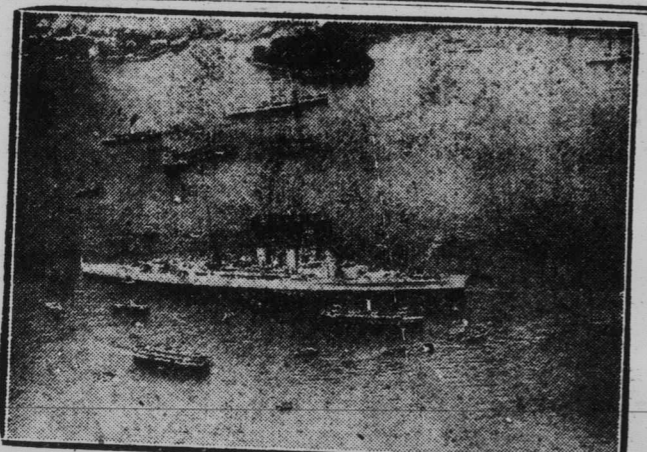
The switch was thrown on to ignite the shell before the breach was locked, and in another moment the interior of the turret was littered with dead and dying.

Ensign D. Smith from the U.S.S. New Mexico was the first man to enter the turret No. 2 following the explosion.

Upon entering the turret, Ensign Smith took with him an air hose, which immediately caused flames from the burning debris to shoot forth. After flooding the turret with water, Ensign Smith was able to enter. All the men were dead at that time, their faces swelled and puffed almost beyond recognition by the intense heat. Identification marks on the clothing, however, was still discernable.

Three-quarters of an hour lapsed after the fire in turret No. 2 was observed from the quartermaster's deck before entrance into the red-hot chamber containing the charred bodies of the entombed men could be made by Ensign Smith.

Had the turret, which was revolving at the time the explosion on the battleship Mississippi occurred, remained in the position in which it was at the time of the explosion, the hang fire from the left gun would have gone into the centre of the City of San Pedro, witnesses aboard the ship said. When the gunner's hand guiding the controls was wrenched away by the explosion, the guns kept revolving and stopped as they pointed directly aft.



This aerial photograph shows H.M.S. Hood at her moorings off Kirribilli Point, close to Fort Denison, Sydney Harbor.

CANADA HOLDS ALIEN PROPERTY OF VALUE

Custodian Has Met Claims Totalling Nearly Five Million Dollars.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Alien property worth \$9,782,232 is still in the hands of the Canadian custodian, who had paid out claims totalling \$4,727,000 to date. Figures dealing with alien property were tabled in the House of Commons on an order for return. It is shown that Canada received in cash from Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other alien countries, \$5,216,000. On account of indebtedness to enemy nationals, Canadian citizens paid into the custodian \$3,397,000. In securities, real estate, unrealized property, and other sources, \$5,897,451 was realized. Disbursements out of the fund are divided into four heads. To Canadian creditors, 250 in number, \$709,500 was paid; to 51 Canadian claimants a total of \$1,592,000; cash releases to 950 people totalling \$1,151,000; and \$1,273,448 was paid to the central clearing office for enemy property.

Of the amount still in the hands of the custodian \$3,687,786 is in cash and \$200,000 is invested in treasury notes, \$5,400,811 in securities and \$493,635 represents value of property.

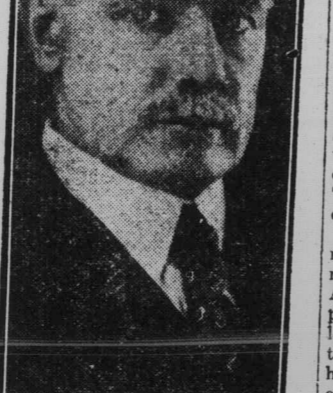
Favorable Indications of Revival of British Trade

Favorable signs all along the line have renewed confidence and promise better business, says a cable from London. The British Industries fair and the Empire Exhibition at Wembley are in full swing. The budget removes the corporation profits tax and leaves the income and death duties unchanged. The continued high exchange value of the franc reduces Continental competition. Resumption of work in the mines and shipyards and increased bank clearings and relative firmness of prices are other favorable factors.

His Majesty Averts Mishap by Good Horsemanship

A despatch from Aldershot, Eng., says:—The excellent horsemanship of King George got him out of a tight place and saved him from a possible serious mishap. As the King was leaving the parade grounds on his charger, after reviewing the troops, the horse became frightened at the cheering crowd. The animal "bucked" and nearly collided with a horse ridden by the Duke of Connaught, beside the Queen's carriage.

The King made a second attempt to force his horse to accompany the procession, but the animal, terrified, plunged until its royal rider was forced to turn back and ride home along a quiet route.



Dr. J. Fenton Argue, President of the Ontario Medical Association, who attended the Canadian Medical Association annual meeting in Ottawa.



Calvin Coolidge, Republican Candidate for President of United States.



Brig-Gen. Chas. G. Dawes, Republican Candidate for Vice-President of United States.

DAWES NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Republicans Choose Coolidge for President on First Ballot.

A despatch from Marietta, O., says:—Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes has accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

"I accept the nomination by the Republican party for the Vice-Presidency," he said in a formal statement when informed of his nomination. "I deeply appreciate the honor conferred."

A despatch from Convention Hall, Cleveland, says:—Charles G. Dawes of Illinois was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican National Convention, after it once had nominated Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, and he had refused to accept the place.

In a brief and spectacular fight, in which William M. Butler, President Coolidge's campaign manager, had said to Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, "It must be Hoover," and Sen. Reed had replied, "It can't be done, it must be Dawes," the Dawes supporters marshalled their forces and put the General across for the nomination.

Earlier in the day Mr. Butler's forces had passed the word that the Administration men desired the nomination of Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, and in the voting which followed the supporters of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois ran away with the nomination for their man, only to have him decline it. The nomination of Dawes came as the climax to one of the most spectacular scenes in Republican

party history, in which the convention, once having nominated a candidate, was obliged to undo its work and find another.

Calvin Coolidge was nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot taken in the Republican National Convention.

He received 1,065 of the 1,109 votes. Robt. Marion La Follette got 34—28 of the 29 from Wisconsin and 6 of the 13 from North Dakota—and Hiram Johnson got 10 of the 13 votes from South Dakota.

As usual, the galleries received every mention of La Follette's name, and the report of the votes cast for him, with jeers and hisses, but they had only laughter for the name of Hiram Johnson.

Trusts M.P. and is Invited to Parliamentary Dinner

Does it pay in these materialistic times to play the "Good Samaritan"? There is a London coffee house still keeper who is of the opinion that it does. A few weeks ago, in the early hours of the morning, a well-dressed man ordered a cup of coffee and a sandwich at his stall, only to find later that he had no money to pay the check.

The proprietor not only gave him a second cup of coffee on trust, but also advanced him sixpence for his fare home. The generous act was rewarded the following day by an invitation to dinner at the House of Commons.

The "broke" stranger turned out to be J. Toole, M.P. for South Salford. He had been kept late in the House of Commons and chose this means of showing his gratitude to the man who had befriended him.

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—Latest reports from the sealing fleet are to the effect that seven vessels operating in the North had killed 176,000 seals up to date, equaling the catch of the entire fleet last year. Most of the seals are still on the ice floes, the report said, and must be picked by the ships when they are able to force their way through the pack.

Kentville, N.S.—Reports from the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley, show that the entire crop, including the estimated local consumption, was 1,816,000 barrels. The growers exported 1,252,725 barrels to European and other markets, and sent the major part of the crop to the United Kingdom, although the Canadian market absorbed 190,000 bushels. It is estimated that 70,000 apple trees and 9,000 plum trees were set out in the valley this spring.

St. John, N.B.—A new sardine canning factory has been started at West St. John by the Lewis Connors & Sons. The plant has a capacity of from 100,000 to 150,000 cases of sardines a year and is expected to operate during the season which ends at the end of November. The company have installed equipment for making their own cans. They will pack for the domestic and export trade.

Montreal, Que.—The present summer promises to set a high-water mark for the number of Canadian and American travellers to Europe, surpassing even that of pre-war days of low-priced pleasure travel. In addition to the summer tide of tourists, which has steadily increased since the close of hostilities, 1924 will witness a large number of special travel movements to Europe from this port.

Toronto, Ont.—A party of fifty Australian boys will be the guests of the Canadian National Exhibition, Charlotte Islands, are planning construction of a town on Massett Inlet.

youngsters are public school boys from all parts of Australia, and their visit to Toronto will be made on their way home from the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Winnipeg, Man.—The total value of the commercial fisheries of the Prairie Provinces in 1923 was \$1,745,975, comprising \$1,020,895 for Manitoba, \$286,645 for Saskatchewan, and \$438,737 for Alberta. All of the provinces show increased production, the total increase over the previous year being 12 per cent.

Regina, Sask.—The wheat acreage of the province this year is approximately the same as last year, namely, 12,791,000 acres, according to a crop report issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. An appreciable increase in the acreage sown to flax is indicated. The oat acreage is placed at last year's figure. No damage to crops in any district is recorded, but two or three points report lack of moisture.

Edmonton, Alta.—That oil exists in Alberta in commercial quantities and that it is only a matter of discovering it, was the statement made by Prof. John A. Allen, geologist of the University of Alberta. He said that all operations in Alberta were still only in the prospecting stage. Altogether in this province there were, he stated, about 80,000,000 acres of potential oil territory which had to be investigated in order to be proved otherwise. The principal fields which are being examined now are at Okotoks, Pouce Coupe, Grande Prairie, Birch Lake, and the Irma, Fabyan and Walwright district.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—It is understood that American capitalists interested in mine properties in Queen Charlotte Islands, are planning construction of a town on Massett Inlet.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.17; No. 2 North, \$1.10 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 3 OW, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 41 1/2c.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ont. barley—\$5 to 70c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.
Ont. rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.85.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.15 to \$1.20.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—\$9 to 41c.
Ont. corn—Nominal.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent, patent, \$5.10; Toronto basis, \$5.10; bulk seaboard, \$4.75.
Man. flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$6.65 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.15.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.
Straw—Carrots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f. o. b. Bay ports, per ton, \$16.
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 18 1/2c; twos, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c; triplets, 19 to 20c; Stiltons, 21c; Old large, 22 to 23c; twos, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 95c to 96c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; dairy, 2 1/2 to 30c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 24 to 25c; extra loose, 22c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 25c.
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lb., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 65c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lb., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lb. and over, 60c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c.
Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; backs, boneless, 27 to 30c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 to 70 lbs., \$13.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$11; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, 32c in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, 32c.
Lard—Pure tallow, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 15 to 15 1/2c; shortening, tallow, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c.
Export steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do, good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; export heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$3 to \$3.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$3 to \$3.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7 to \$9; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$6; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$7.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$16.50 to \$18; do, culls, \$15 to \$16.50; do, culls, \$12 to \$15; spring lambs, per lb., 15 to 18c; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, red and watered, \$8.50 to \$4.50; do, f.o.b., \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, select, \$8.80 to \$9.00; do, off cars, long haul, \$8.40 to \$8.65.
MONTREAL.
Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 60 1/2 to 61c; do, No. 3, 48 1/2 to 49c; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2 to 48c; No. 2 local white, 44 to 45c; Flour, Man. spring wheat, 44 to 45c; 1st, \$8.65; 2nds, \$6.15; strong bakers, \$5.95; winter oats, choice, \$6.20 to \$6.30; Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3; Bran, \$2.25; shorts, \$2.45. Middlings, \$3.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.
Cheese, finest Western, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; best Eastern, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 38c; No. 1 creamery, 32c; seconds, 31c. Eggs, fresh specials, 35c; fresh extras, 29c; fresh firsts, 24 to 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Com. dairy bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; thin cows, \$2 to \$3.50; calves, good veals, \$3.25 to \$7; do, com. suckers, \$5.50 to \$6; rail-fed calves, \$4.50 to \$4.75; spring lambs, per lb., 15 to 17c; sheep, \$8; good quality butcher hogs, mixed lots, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sows, \$5 to \$5.50; select bacon hogs, \$9.



With the shores of Canada in sight these Russian immigrants are in high spirits and one lady takes a drink to celebrate it.

BUBONIC PLAGUE ALARMS RUSSIANS

Field Mice and Sussliks, Destroying Vast Areas of Crops, Spread Disease.

A despatch from Moscow says:—Outbreaks of the bubonic plague and its variant, the lung plague, occurring year after year in the steppe region east of the Volga, and the appearance of the plague in Black Sea ports and the Don Valley of the Ukraine, are causing alarm in Russian medical circles.

The extension of the plague area is due to the spread of field mice and the rodents known as sussliks, which are destroying crops on millions of acres of the best farming land in Russia.

A micro-biological institute has been opened at Saratoff to study means of combating the plague and to train personnel for medical expeditions being rushed to infected areas.

One of the greatest difficulties in the warfare is the question of transportation, as the regions affected are usually without roads and railroads and hours are precious in preventing the spread of the outbreak. The introduction of the airplane has gone a long way toward solving this problem.

The plague appeared early this year in four steppe provinces—Astrakhan, time of its failure, who died recently Uralsk, Bukeiiff and the Kalmutz at his home in Toronto.



Herbert J. Daly, President of the Home Bank in Toronto, time of its failure, who died recently



MA SAYS TO MRS POPEYE THE OTHER DAY: "POOR MISS FLOPPY - SHE'S BEEN TRYIN' FOR YEARS TO MAKE A MATCH!!"