

FLOAT TO SAFETY ON FLOES WHEN ICE BRIDGE BREAKS AT QUEBEC

Night of Anxious Watching Ends With Rejoicing as Marooned Folk Are Saved from Imminent Death.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Anti-climax is the only word that describes adequately the situation in Quebec and Levis following the dramatic breaking of the ice bridge and the endangering of a score of lives.

On Thursday night little hope was entertained for the people who were stranded on the great ice jam as it broke from the "hatters" on either side of the river. Friday morning at least five lives were despaired of, but in the course of the day it was learned beyond a doubt that these five were safe at home, and that if any others were still missing no record of their being on the ice had been obtained, and the presumption is that what seemed an inevitable tragedy had been converted into a story of miraculous escape.

Even so, the dramatic circumstances of the rescue of the marooned people might very well have had a tragic accompaniment. Four men succeeded in making a perilous landing on the Levis side with the aid of a rope and by virtue of taking a daring plunge in the icy waters of the river. It was their only chance, as they saw it, and they took it. Four

other people, two men and two women, who were in the neighborhood at the time and forming part of the same group, were just too late to avail themselves of the precarious chance, and spent hours on a square of floating ice before kindly fate intervened and crashed their refuge against the shore with the returning tide, thus enabling them to effect a landing almost before they realized they were safe.

Interviews with the survivors of this group give a graphic indication of the desperate straits to which they were reduced. Mr. Coure, a resident of Levis, frankly admitted that after being buffeted across the river several times and being jostled by other floes, and being forced at times to make a quick jump from one cake of ice to another, they joined hands and prayed to God for deliverance.

Another group of four, although in jeopardy a shorter time, had a no less harrowing experience, because in order to make a landing they were pulled through a hundred feet of the icy water on the end of a tow rope, the other of which was manned by heroic souls on the Levis shore, who stood by for the rescue.

PRINCE SUFFERS SEVERE ACCIDENT

Fractures Collar-Bone While Exercising Hunter—No Complications Arise.

A despatch from London says:—For the fourth time in the last three years the Prince of Wales was injured on Friday by a fall from his horse. While exercising one of his hunters near Leighton Buzzard he was heavily thrown and broke his collar-bone. It was the most serious of the injuries he has received, although in 1922 he had to cancel some of his public engagements and limp about on crutches to others because of a sprained ankle sustained while hunting.

It bears out the apprehensions of the British public about the danger to which this well-loved heir to the Throne exposes himself on the hunting field.

It is said that the Prince of Wales was in the beginning a very indifferent rider. Courage and sportsmanship have greatly improved his equestrian abilities, but his added skill has only led the Prince to attempt more, and it is no secret that on the hunting field in England, as on the battlefield in France, he keeps his staff on tenterhooks because of his daring.

The Prince was thrown when his mount bungled a five-foot jump. He drove in an automobile to the nearest surgery and proceeded by train to London, making light of his injury to all who inquired. He is now in bed, and will remain there for a time.

Inquiries regarding the Prince's progress have been made by the French Ambassador at London at the request of President Millerand and Premier Poincare.

A bulletin issued from York House says that there are no complications, and that the Prince is making satisfactory progress.

British Youths Encouraged to Settle on Canadian Farms

A despatch from London says:—A party of public school boys left London on Thursday night en route to Canada where they will settle on the land. Bulkeley Evans, Honorary Secretary of the Public Schools Employment Bureau, who saw the boys off, explained that one of the latest activities of the bureau had been to introduce to head masters of schools in Britain Prof. Lockhead of McGill University, who was here to encourage British youths to settle on land in Canada.

British Premier Refuses Double Salary for Office

A despatch from London says:—Premier MacDonald has decided to take a single salary of only £5,000, although filling the dual office of First Lord of the Treasury and Foreign Secretary, which carry a salary of £5,000 apiece.

JAPAN WILL PROBABLY EXPEND 20 MILLIONS OF LOAN IN CANADA

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Canadian business will benefit considerably from the large international loan which Japan is floating in New York and London. Of the total of about \$300,000,000 which is to be raised by a syndicate of financial houses, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., it is learned from outside circles that probably \$20,000,000 will be loaned by Canadian moneyed concerns, on the condition that a large part, if not all of it, be expended in the Dominion.

The central purpose of Japan's borrowing is reconstruction, and for that purpose this country is in an advantageous position to meet the Island Empire's needs. Already, it is understood, a number of lumbering firms in British Columbia and Eastern Canada have been approached on the subject

of their preparedness to make large and ready shipments of building material to Japan, and, it is known, other Canadian building industries have been invited to share in the scheme.

Immediately after the disastrous earthquake in Japan last September the Dominion Government arranged to make an advance of \$200,000 to the stricken nation, the money being used solely to purchase supplies in Canada most urgently needed at that time. These included lumber, milk products and blankets. So prompt and effective was the response of Canadians in that time of stress that the Japanese are eager to show their gratitude by arranging to expend most of the private loan to be made in the Dominion on the purchase of Canadian goods.



NEW CHAIR FOR MR. SPEAKER
When Hon. Joseph Thompson, official referee of Ontario's political battles, took his place in the provincial house at the opening of the legislature, this chair was waiting for him. It was built by disabled soldiers.

ALL NATIONS REQUIRED TO SIGN ARMS PACT

Universal Accord Necessary So That Other Countries Might Have Easy Mind.

A despatch from Geneva says:—Joseph C. Drew, United States Minister to Switzerland, who is acting as unofficial observer at the sessions of the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, on Thursday stated anew the position of cordial sympathy of the United States Government for the control of the traffic in arms.

Mr. Drew explained that the United States objected, among other things, to the St. Germain Treaty, because this treaty would prevent the United States forwarding arms to Latin American States which had not signed the convention.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, representing Great Britain, replied that, although the United States was not shipping any considerable amount of arms, it was also true that all States must sign the proposed convention before any single State would consent to enforcing its terms. There was necessity for obtaining universal accord, including the United States—in spite of that country's fine record—so that the other countries would feel easy in mind.

Signor Schanzer, Italy, supported Viscount Cecil's arguments.

Frugal Diet Used by Finnish Skater Champion of Europe

A despatch from Paris says:—Thunberg, the Finnish skater, who is champion of Europe, is living modestly at Chamonix in a little hotel during the Olympic winter sports, in which he is a competitor. He lives on a frugal fare of dried fish, biscuits and apples. To this fare he attributes his perfect condition and wonderful powers of endurance.

Ten huge concrete storage tanks, capable of holding 250,000 bushels of grain, are being erected by the Robin Hood Milling Co., adjacent to its mills at Calgary. This will increase the mill's storage capacity to 500,000 bushels.

OTTAWA GIRL WEDS DENMARK PRINCE

Their Majesties Represented by Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Miss Lois Booth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Booth, and granddaughter of the capital's venerable citizen, Mr. John R. Booth, was united in marriage with His Royal Highness, Prince Erik of Denmark, a son of His Royal Highness, Prince Valdemar, a first cousin of His Majesty King George the Fifth of England. And this bright, happy, vivacious Ottawa daughter, who as a girl went to an Ottawa public school, is now Her Highness, Princess Erik, Countess Rosenborg.

With messages and tokens coming from the royalties of England and Denmark, with guests from near and far assembling for the ceremony, Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary were represented by Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, yet the ceremony was carried out with a dignified simplicity. Purest white lilies were the flowers chosen for the church decoration and a simply adorned gown of purest white satin adorned the young bride.

The service commenced promptly at four o'clock, His Lordship, Right Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa, officiating, assisted by Major the Rev. Channell G. Hepburn, M.C., rector of All Saints' Church.

His Highness Prince Erik and his bride left shortly after six o'clock for New York, whence on Saturday, the 16th, they will sail for England to spend some time in London. They will go to France to spend some time on the Riviera, and then go to Copenhagen for a lengthy visit. On their return to America, they will go to California, where they will take up residence.

Exports of pulpwood from Canada for the year 1923 amounted to 1,384,230 cords, compared with 1,011,332 for 1922, an increase of 373,000 cords, or 35 per cent. The 1923 figures are equivalent to about 900,000 tons of newsprint that could have been manufactured from this wood.



Despite recent thaws, the ice mountain under Niagara Falls is growing rapidly. Dredging and the use of icebreakers, however, keep the ice broken at Chippawa and the water supply to the Hydro canal is normal.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The products of Nova Scotia during 1923 yielded in revenue about one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars, divided as follows: coal, \$36,410,000; coke and by-products, \$3,286,000; gold and other minerals, \$225,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$3,195,200; building materials and clay products, \$1,940,500; iron and steel products, \$12,620,000; fisheries, \$11,779,300; manufactures, ships and freights, \$53,185,000; products of the farm, \$26,045,100; products of the forests, \$12,350,600; game and furs, \$780,000; tourists travel, \$6,000,000; grand total, \$167,846,700.

Fredericton, N.B.—Surveys for hydro transmission line, which would connect up the north shore counties from Campbellton south with the proposed hydro development at Grand Falls on the St. John River, and would also provide for construction of a highway across the northern counties of the province, from Campbellton, in Restigouche county, to St. Leonard's, or Edmundston, in Madawaska county, are expected to be ordered following a conference here between officials of the Provincial Government and the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Quebec, Que.—The value of the Quebec field crop for the year 1923 is placed at \$133,137,400 in the final bulletin issued by the provincial chief statistician, as compared with \$165,169,500 for the preceding year. The area and yield are not responsible for that decrease judging by the bulletin, but the decrease in prices, which have been constant for the last four years. In 1919, for instance, the value of crop was placed at \$320,000,000.

Fort William, Ont.—For the first four months of the 1923-24 crop year,

grain inspections in the west have greatly exceeded those of similar time in other years. Between September 1 and December 31, there was inspected a total of 227,454 cars. This represents an increase from 195,451 in the same period in 1922 and from 146,059 cars in 1921.

Winnipeg, Man.—The movement of grain in Western Canada continues heavy, the volume in transit being on the average about double that being moved this time a year ago. The chief factor in this connection is, of course, the year's heavy yield in the Province of Alberta. During the period January 8 to 14, inclusive, total loadings of grain on the C.P.R. averaged 404 cars daily.

Saskatoon, Sask.—An animal research laboratory, which should prove of great value in investigating various diseases affecting the live stock of Saskatchewan, is being built by the University of Saskatchewan.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary now has 16,645 telephones, or one for every 4.5 persons. This is believed to be a world's record. In Alberta there are 53,791 telephone stations, of which 20,282 are rural. Canada as a whole is pretty well supplied with telephones, there being 9.8 for every 100 of the population, while Britain has only 2.5.

Vancouver, B.C.—In view of the very great impetus that grain has given shipping at Vancouver, the Port of New Westminster is preparing to develop the Fraser River and make it an entirely practically deep sea harbor. There are reports that grain elevators will be built there this summer and the authorities are endeavoring to persuade the Government to deepen the channel and build jetties and wharves.

AVALANCHES BURY AUSTRIAN TRAINS

One Slide Mile and a Half Long and 500 Feet Deep Kills Scores of Passengers.

Vienna, Feb. 10.—Terrible snow avalanche catastrophes occurred today in Austria, burying trains, knocking down buildings and killing an unknown number of people.

At Syria an avalanche one and a half miles long and 500 feet deep tore away part of an electrical plant, killing many people, most of whom were railway men. A locomotive driver, Greith, was lying ill in bed and was miraculously saved by a chimney which resisted the avalanche. In Hieflu, Upper Austria, a whole train was

covered by a mighty avalanche, which also blocks the entire Enns Valley. The river, unable to find a way out, floods the whole railway line. The locomotive of the buried train was found through the steam melting the covering snow layers, but all the personnel was killed.

In the Weissenbach Valley, in Upper Silesia, six workmen were killed by an avalanche. The greatest catastrophe is that of Buzetecobanya, Slovakia, where eighteen people were killed by an avalanche. The whole village of Ohengy was also covered with snow. Everywhere the military are assisting in the work of rescue.

The coal consumption of the United States annually approximates 600,000,000 tons.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 39 to 42c; No. 2, 38 to 41c; No. 3, 37 to 40c; No. 4, 36 to 39c; No. 5, 35 to 38c; No. 6, 34 to 37c; No. 7, 33 to 36c; No. 8, 32 to 35c; No. 9, 31 to 34c; No. 10, 30 to 33c; No. 11, 29 to 32c; No. 12, 28 to 31c; No. 13, 27 to 30c; No. 14, 26 to 29c; No. 15, 25 to 28c; No. 16, 24 to 27c; No. 17, 23 to 26c; No. 18, 22 to 25c; No. 19, 21 to 24c; No. 20, 20 to 23c; No. 21, 19 to 22c; No. 22, 18 to 21c; No. 23, 17 to 20c; No. 24, 16 to 19c; No. 25, 15 to 18c; No. 26, 14 to 17c; No. 27, 13 to 16c; No. 28, 12 to 15c; No. 29, 11 to 14c; No. 30, 10 to 13c; No. 31, 9 to 12c; No. 32, 8 to 11c; No. 33, 7 to 10c; No. 34, 6 to 9c; No. 35, 5 to 8c; No. 36, 4 to 7c; No. 37, 3 to 6c; No. 38, 2 to 5c; No. 39, 1 to 4c; No. 40, 0 to 3c; No. 41, -1 to 2c; No. 42, -2 to 1c; No. 43, -3 to 0c; No. 44, -4 to -1c; No. 45, -5 to -2c; No. 46, -6 to -3c; No. 47, -7 to -4c; No. 48, -8 to -5c; No. 49, -9 to -6c; No. 50, -10 to -7c; No. 51, -11 to -8c; No. 52, -12 to -9c; No. 53, -13 to -10c; No. 54, -14 to -11c; No. 55, -15 to -12c; No. 56, -16 to -13c; No. 57, -17 to -14c; No. 58, -18 to -15c; No. 59, -19 to -16c; No. 60, -20 to -17c; No. 61, -21 to -18c; No. 62, -22 to -19c; No. 63, -23 to -20c; No. 64, -24 to -21c; No. 65, -25 to -22c; No. 66, -26 to -23c; No. 67, -27 to -24c; No. 68, -28 to -25c; No. 69, -29 to -26c; No. 70, -30 to -27c; No. 71, -31 to -28c; No. 72, -32 to -29c; No. 73, -33 to -30c; No. 74, -34 to -31c; No. 75, -35 to -32c; No. 76, -36 to -33c; No. 77, -37 to -34c; No. 78, -38 to -35c; No. 79, -39 to -36c; No. 80, -40 to -37c; No. 81, -41 to -38c; No. 82, -42 to -39c; No. 83, -43 to -40c; No. 84, -44 to -41c; No. 85, -45 to -42c; No. 86, -46 to -43c; No. 87, -47 to -44c; No. 88, -48 to -45c; No. 89, -49 to -46c; No. 90, -50 to -47c; No. 91, -51 to -48c; No. 92, -52 to -49c; No. 93, -53 to -50c; No. 94, -54 to -51c; No. 95, -55 to -52c; No. 96, -56 to -53c; No. 97, -57 to -54c; No. 98, -58 to -55c; No. 99, -59 to -56c; No. 100, -60 to -57c.

France to Harness Tides to Generate Electricity

A despatch from Paris says:—After having passed the Chamber of Deputies, the French Senate has adopted a bill granting the initial financial backing for one of the most remarkable schemes in the annals of electrical engineering—nothing less than harnessing the tides of the Brittany coast in order to produce electric power.

This first undertaking of tide-harnessing on a large scale will be made at Aber-Wrach, in the Department of Finistere, where there is a great difference in the high and low water levels at the mouth of the River Douris. Engineers say that the plant will generate sufficient electricity in the first two years after it is completed to more than pay for the cost of construction, which is placed at 28,000,000 francs.

If this is so, it will mean that this far-away corner of picturesque Brittany will become electrically lighted and that electric railways will provide transportation for farm produce to market towns.

The specifications provide for the construction of two dams, one of which will harness the tides and the other the river. The one at the mouth of the estuary will be 150 metres long, equipped with three turbines in the middle, effective at high and low water and working at the four tidal periods in each twenty-four hours.

The maximum rise and fall of twenty-five feet at this point provides the basis for the estimate that 3,000 horsepower daily can be developed from the turbines operating the dynamo which will generate the current.

A second dam thirty-five metres high will be built three kilometers inland, insuring a fall of water at all times from eight to twenty-nine meters, sufficient to generate approximately 3,500 horsepower daily. Working together, the two stations will provide annually 11,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Historic French Chateaux Falling Into Ruins

A despatch from Paris says:—There exists in France a certain part of the country covered with chateaux and country houses. Its violet horizons and green slopes and wide pastures form a background for these baronial halls which is unique in its way. In the time of Honorius this region was called Aquitania; in the Middle Ages it was La Guyenne. The section where are most of the chateaux now is Perigord, and is composed of three provinces—Dordogne, Garonne and Correze.

It would seem that a province whose villages bear such high-sounding names as Lauzun, Biron, Ayn, Noailles, Segur, Turenne, Hautefort, Pompadour, Brantome and Jumilhac should be a most aristocratic centre, but unfortunately it is not so. All these edifices are empty and the chateaux where the greatest names of France were born are deserted.

Some of them have been changed, notably the Chateau de Jumilhac, which, after being sold, has been reduced to small dwelling houses, there under the court of honor there now runs a street-car line.

British "Dye Bible" Replaces German Work on Subject

A despatch from London says:—A book that cost more than \$5,000 to produce has just been published here. This is the "Dyers Bible," as it is known in the industry, an index of colors, which replaces the German work of Professor Gustav Schultz.

The last edition of Schultz's work dealt with 1,001 colors; the new British work covers 1,236 synthetic dyes and 87 natural dyes, mineral pigments, etc., which appear under more than 20,000 trademarks, all duly indexed. This index alone has taken three years to complete.

German War Indemnity to China is \$100,000,000

A despatch from Shanghai says:—The North China Daily News says that Germany and China have reached an agreement under which Germany's war indemnity to China is fixed at \$100,000,000, less the claims of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank and other German firms for property confiscated by China on entering the war. The net amount payable to China will be \$45,000,000, of which Germany will pay \$13,000,000 at present banked in London and the remainder in Tsingpu and Hukwang Railway bonds.

Captain Bernier at 72 to Lead Polar Expedition

London, Feb. 9.—Captain Joseph Bernier, who plans to participate on Canada's behalf, the flight of the Shenandoah to North Polar regions, has arrived in London. He has come to make arrangements for his Polar expedition, which will be undertaken in the Franklin in June.