

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN ON BRITISH RAILWAYS OUT ON STRIKE

London, Monday, Jan. 21.—A strike of the railway engineers, comprising engineers and firemen, started at midnight. The announcement of the strike was made at the headquarters of the organization.

The strike was called without the support of the national union of railwaymen and the railway clerks' organization, the members of which will continue at work unless coercion is employed to force them to take the strikers' places.

Passengers who left last night on port strike meetings at all the big railway centres, but it will be impossible to discover how far the strike has been effective for some hours. Passengers who left last night on long distance journeys were warned by the railway officials that they might not reach their destinations, and most of the companies issued posters announcing a curtailment of the services and that goods and merchandise could only be handled at the sender's risk while the strike lasts.

TWO MINING ENGINEERS BURNED

Staying in Shack at Kirkland Lake Overnight on Way to Rouyn Camp.

Kirkland Lake, Ont., Jan. 20.—Trapped when the shack in which they were spending the night caught fire, two American mining engineers and promoters, well known in the North-western Ontario camps, lost their lives early this morning. The victims were William F. Greene, Buffalo, N.Y., aged about 50 years, and George Snowdon Andrews, of Washington, D.C., aged about 55 years.

The two men arrived here on Saturday on their way to the new camp at Rouyn, and stayed for the night in the office of the Kirkland Combine Mining Company, of which Mr. Greene was general manager. About 2:30 a.m. an employee of the company named Larouche saw smoke pouring from the building, and roused Andy W. Grierson, superintendent of the company, whose house was adjacent to the office, but was untouched by the fire. Grierson and Larouche made a heroic effort to rescue the two mining engineers, and succeeded in getting Greene out, but he was unconscious from the smoke and soon died. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save Andrews, whose body was entirely burned, only charred bones remaining.

F. F. Greene, in addition to being general manager of the company, was financially interested in the Greene, Kirkland and Lebel Ores mines in the district, and also in the Stabell Mine at Rouyn. G. S. Andrews, formerly a resident of New Liskeard, had been identified with mining in the North since the early Cobalt days, and formerly lived in New Liskeard.

Alberta Farmers to Form New Co-operative Plan

A despatch from Edmonton says: Steps are being taken by the United Farmers of Alberta for co-operative marketing of general farm products under one board which would be distinct from the board in charge of the wheat pool. The annual convention adopted unanimously a resolution asking the executive to appoint a committee of seven "to survey a field of co-operative marketing, with power to organize the different commodities under the co-operative marketing system."

It was the belief that eggs, poultry and other products were not available in Alberta in quantities which would justify the overhead of individual pools, but that one pool might have control profitably of the several commodities.

Ice Imprisoned Vessels Supplied by Aeroplane

A despatch from Christiania says: Aeroplanes are carrying supplies to 50 ships that are now wedged in the ice in the Cattegat and off the Danish coast. The aircraft drop sacks of food and other stores near the imprisoned vessels.

ASQUITH ADVISES LIBERALS TO SUPPORT "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION

A despatch from London says:—Former Premier Asquith, leader of the Liberals, in a speech in the House of Commons advised Liberals to vote in favor of Labor and voted Conservative and a few abstained from voting.

While this debate is going on, the real storm centre of the political situation lies in the threatened railway strike.

The still more serious menace of a coal strike grew more ominous on Thursday. The miners' vote in favor of denouncing the wage agreement that ended the 1921 strike was announced. The men by a vote of 510,000 to 305,000 demand higher wages. The agreement does not expire until April 17, so the crisis is not immediate.

In London was the stoppage of the usual midnight trains to Scotland, North Wales and other points, and consequent inability to despatch early editions of the London morning papers by rail. The newspaper managers have made the best preparations possible beforehand to meet this contingency, and the streets around London's newspaper row were lined with motors of all kinds hired to carry papers into the country districts.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary, and C. T. Cramp, president, in behalf of the national union of railwaymen, have issued a statement declaring that the intervention meeting called yesterday by the Trades Union Congress reached a basis which the railway companies regarded as acceptable, but as it failed to meet the approval of the engineers' union, there was no alternative but to adhere to their circular, issued Friday, denouncing the strike.

Preparations are in progress for motor services for the distribution of food supplies and other essentials while the strike lasts.

ATLANTIC STORM TAKES TOLL OF SIX LIVES

Damage to Liners and Delay in Reaching Port as Result of Gale.

A despatch from New York says:—Stories of the havoc wrought by the storm and the 70-mile gale that tore the Shenandoah from her moorings as it swept over the North Atlantic coast were told by arriving vessels and by coast guardsmen. Five persons are known to have lost their lives when the barge Plymouth went down two miles off Long Branch. More fortunately, the crew of the Danish freighter Normania were rescued by the steamship Henry R. Mallory, just before their vessel foundered off Norfolk on Friday.

The Cunard liner Ansonia reached New York from Liverpool by way of Boston with two starboard lifeboats stove in and with her bulkhead beneath the rail of the promenade deck crumpled.

At least six ocean liners will be late in their arrival here as a result of the storm.

Another Titled Woman Joins British Labor

A despatch from London says:—The British Labor party now has another titled woman adherent to share that honor with the Countess of Warwick. Lady Mary Murray, wife of the Liberal, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, has written the Oxford Liberal Association here that she has joined the Labor party, it is announced. Her brother, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P., has long been one of the Liberal whips of the House of Commons. But the family of Carlisle and Howard has always been noted for its ability to differ amicably in politics.

French Army Strength Less Than Pre-War Standard

A despatch from Paris says:—As a crowning piece of news in connection with the economies being made to restore the value of the franc, the French Government announced that the standing army of France has been reduced to 350,000, which is 200,000 less than the pre-war standard.

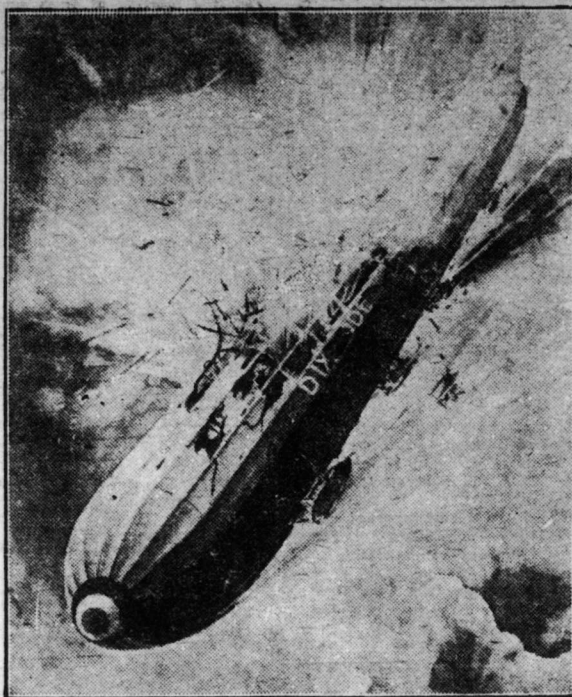
The French officials claim that the standing army gives France the distinction of being the only world power, except Germany, which has a smaller army to-day than before the war, declaring that the figures disprove the charge that France is militarily increasing its armed forces.

\$4.58 to Pound Paid by Britain for U.S. Liberty Bonds

A despatch from London says:—The approximate rate at which the \$2,000,000 paid by Great Britain to the United States last December were purchased was \$4.58 to the pound, Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained on Thursday. Payment was actually made in Liberty bonds purchased at a discount.

ate, but if Labor negotiates its first hurdle of a railway strike, a second and more difficult obstacle awaits it in the form of the miners' attitude. A dockers' strike is also pronounced inevitable by Labor experts and the sky has suddenly become clouded with the prospect of important wage disputes, apparently produced by the approaching advent of a Labor Government and the belief of the workers that their own Cabinet must support their demands.

Labor's "no confidence" motion in the form of an amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, was presented by John R. Clynes, who scored the Baldwin Government both for what it had done and what it did not do during the last twelve months.



HOW THE DIXMUDE MET ITS FATE

The great dirigible airship, the Dixmude, which with a French crew of half a hundred, has disappeared mysteriously, is now believed to have been struck by lightning, far above the clouds, during a terrific storm over Africa. Romance and tragedy mingle in the story of the airship, which was surrendered by Germany, and applied by France for her own use. Defying the elements of the air, it started off on a long cruise, and except for the finding of the body of its commander there is no trace of the missing ship. The sketch shows what apparently happened to the Dixmude far up in the air.

MEXICAN REBELS HOLD UP EXPRESS TRAIN

Freight Train Laden With Ammunition Captured by Revolutionists.

A despatch from Mexico City says:—Rebels held up a passenger train at Aragon Station early Thursday morning. The express car was robbed of 40,000 pesos.

After forcing passengers to leave the train the rebels placed signals for a clear track in order to attack a freight train carrying ammunition which was following the passenger train from Laredo. The engineer of the freight train, when attacked by the rebels, unable to see the passenger train, opened the throttle in an effort to escape, and the engine of the freight train, having defined the location of the train, was rushed from St. Louis to Philadelphia for removal of a tack in his lung, would recover, and would be able to return to his home within the course of a few days.

Dr. Jackson, in an interview following the operation, described the method, giving in detail how the tack was removed.

In brief, and stripped of the medical verbiage, the child was placed on the operating table and a hollow tube inserted through its mouth into the lung cavity, previous exposures made by Roentgen rays having defined the location of the tack. The tube, which is equipped with a small light at the end, was placed near the tack, and then through this pair of forceps was inserted. They reached the tack, and it was pulled back through the tube, thus avoiding any further tearing of the baby's lung tissue.

Nine Months' Trade of Canada Shows Big Increase

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that for the nine months ending December, 1923, Canada imported \$678,211,000 worth of merchandise for consumption, as against \$577,260,000 worth imported in the same period of 1922.

During the same period of 1923 Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$815,961,000, as against \$792,076,000 in 1922. Foreign merchandise exported during the nine months amounted to \$10,389,000, as compared with \$10,649,000 in the corresponding period of 1922. Imports and exports for the nine months of 1923 amounted to \$1,494,072,000, as against \$1,399,836,000 in 1922.

Notorious Chinese Bandit, Slayer of Missionary, is Shot

A despatch from Peking says:—Leo Yang Jen, notorious bandit, whose men recently shot and fatally wounded Prof. Bernard Hoff and kidnapped Mrs. Kilen, both United States missionaries, was killed in a battle at Kwantling, the Foreign Office has been advised.

Mrs. Kilen was rescued several days ago.

Jen had terrorized the Provincial borders of Honan and Hupeh for two years.

Ocean Floor Subsidized as Result of Earthquake

A despatch from Tokyo says:—The repairing of deep sea cables, severed by the earthquake of September 1, has disclosed that at one point off Oshima Island the bed of the ocean has subsided 200 feet for a distance of eight miles. To the east of Oshima the damaged cable had to be fished up from a newly created abyss more than 4,000 feet deep.



—From John Bull.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS SHOW REVENUE INCREASE OF \$17,646,935

A despatch from Montreal says:—In an official statement issued by Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president, the net revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1923 are placed at \$20,127,447, being an increase of \$17,646,935 in the net revenues over 1922. The statement says:

"The following represents briefly the financial performance of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1923, as compared with the year 1922:

	1923	1922	Increase
Operating revenues	\$254,622,447	\$233,666,888	\$21,005,559
Operating expenses	\$234,535,900	\$231,176,876	\$3,359,024
Net revenues	\$20,127,447	\$2,480,512	\$17,646,935

"The figures for 1923 are subject to slight alterations, as some of the items entering into both revenues and expenses are estimated, but the adjustment will only slightly affect the above statement. This statement speaks for itself, and complete detailed information with respect to all matters of interest relating to the National Railway System will be published in the annual report, which is now in preparation; but the administration desired promptly to acquaint the people of Canada with the general result. It is not possible to enter upon a detailed discussion of the company's affairs at this time, but the directors and chairman feel justified in taking advantage of this opportunity to express the hope that the service rendered from the public during the past year. The board especially desires to acknowledge the fine and alert service rendered by officers and employees alike, which has greatly contributed to the favorable results for the year."

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

In a general way Ontario people have very little information of the primary production of coal in Canada. Their initial introduction to the coal supply is usually in carload lots, averaging, for the larger hopper cars 60 tons. This coal, too, is largely of United States origin.

A million tons sounds like a large figure, yet the coal output of Canada for the twelve months ending September last showed an increase of 1,770,488 tons over the average for the three previous years. Canada had available for use for the year ending September last 28,845,440 tons, of which 12,608,584 tons had been produced from Canadian mines, giving work to 29,203 employees. Nova Scotia was the largest producer, the output of that province being 5,067,434 tons; Alberta the next, with a total of 4,938,653 tons. New Brunswick produced 216,844 tons, British Columbia 2,171,871 tons and Saskatchewan 238,764 tons. Ontario, which is well supplied with both metallic and non-metallic minerals, is dependent upon outside sources for coal supplies, and a knowledge of what other provinces have available is interesting.

During 1923 the Occidental Fruit Co., British Columbia, shipped three hundred and ten cars of fruit and vegetables from Kelowna made up of one hundred and thirty cars of canned goods, and one hundred and ten cars of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Two Merchant Ships Believed Sunk by Old Mines

A despatch from Hamburg says:—Instruments of the war, harmless for years, are believed to have found victims at last in two merchant ships in the North Sea. These vessels, with all hands, are thought to have been sunk by the floating English mines which once constituted part of the blockade of the North Sea against the German fleet.

Mines have been brought to the surface during recent violent storms in the North and Baltic seas. A number have been picked up and exploded, assisting in the breaking up of huge ice fields in landlocked coastal waters.

WORLD FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM LAUNCHED

First International Opium Conference Arranged by League of Nations.

A despatch from Paris says:—A world fight against opium and the narcotic drug evil took definite form on Thursday when the League of Nations issued invitations to the first International Opium Conference, to be held at Geneva the first Monday in November, and a second conference on the third Monday of the same month.

The first conference will include delegates from countries having Eastern possessions, where opium-smoking exists. The second conference, which will include representatives of practically all countries of the world, will push The Hague Convention decision to secure a broad agreement concerning opium and its derivatives, and definitely limit the production of opium.

A report that Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School may have won the Bok Peace Plan prize has created interest in League of Nations circles. Prof. Hudson was attached to the legal section of the League during the summer months of last year.

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Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46c; No. 1 extra feed, 45c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—63 to 65c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72c.

Ontario rye—No. 2, 70 to 72c.

Peas—Sample, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Milled—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, 238; shorts, per ton, 231; middlings, 237; good feed flour, \$10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 93 to 95c, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent patent, 95c; extra, 96c; prompt ship, 97c.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, 14.50; No. 1, 15.50; mixed, 12.50.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, 9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c; twins, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; triplets, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c; Stiltons, 24 to 25c. Old, large, 25 to 30c; twins, 29 to 31c; triplets, 30 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 48 to 49c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 52 to 58c; fresh, extras, loose, 50 to 51c; extras, storage, in cartons, 43c; extras, 40 to 41c; firsts, 35 to 36c; seconds, 29 to 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c.

Beans—Canadian, handpicked, 1 lb., 7c; prime, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, 1 lb., 25c.

Honey—4 to 5 lbs., 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 8 to 14c; comb

honey, per dozen, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med, 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; back, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.

Lard—Pure tallow, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 19 to 20c; shortening tallow, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med, \$5 to \$5.75; do, com, \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med, \$5 to \$6; do, com, \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, med, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com, \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, med, \$8 to \$9.50; do, com, \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$11; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7.25; do, country points, \$7, do, select, \$8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 55 to 56 1/2c; No. 3, 52 1/2 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 61c; No. 2 local white, 48 1/2 to 49c.

Flour—Man. spring wheat, 1st, \$6.20; 2nd, \$5.70; strong bakers' \$5.50; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75; rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.05; bran, \$2.25; shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1/2c.

Butter—No. 1 creamery, 42 to 42 1/2c; No. 1 pasteurized, 43 to 43 1/2c. Eggs—Storage, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 35c; No. 2 stock, 33 to 34c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.40.

Med. to com. steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; com. dairy type cows, \$2.75 to \$3.10; canners, \$1.50; com. hologna bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; med. to com. veal calves, \$3; better ones, \$10; lambs, \$10; hogs, thick smooth and butcher type, \$8.50.

How to Treat Your Town

Praise it.
Improve it.
Talk about it.
Be public-spirited.
Tell about its business men.
Remember it is your home.
Take a real home pride in it.
Tell of its natural advantages.
Help the public officers do the most good.
When strangers come to town, use them well.
Support local institutions that benefit your town.
Don't call your best citizens frauds and impostors.
Look ahead of self when all the town is to be considered.

A Short Winter Course for Farmers.

Three years in succession the men and women of rural Ontario have flocked to the provincial university—the University of Toronto—to attend short cultural courses organized for them by the Department of University Extension. So enthusiastically were these courses received that the first Short Winter Course for Farmers in February, 1921, was attended by no fewer than 279 people. In the following year there were 225 students in the course and last year there were 84.

This year the course is being offered for the fourth time during the two weeks from February 4 to February 16. Its reception has, however, been far from gratifying to its organizers and the Dept. of University Extension is being forced to the conclusion that the farmers of Ontario either do not want the course or are not in a position to spend two profitable weeks in Toronto. Consequently W. J. Dunlop, Director of University Extension, is considering the opening of the course to city people.

In the first three years nearly 600 people from the rural communities of the province availed themselves of this opportunity for broadening their minds and enriching their thoughts through a brief introduction into the realms of such cultural subjects as history, economics, English literature and psychology. The lack of enthusiasm this year would seem to indicate that this noble enterprise comprises the sum total of the people in rural communities who are desirous of getting an introduction into the higher realms of thought by means of a short course.

Mr. Dunlop recently expressed considerable reluctance to discontinuing the course in future years because he feels that there are people in Ontario who would appreciate such an annual event. He added that he was somewhat at a loss to explain the fewness of the applications received at his office as a special request had been made that those intending to take the course should make notifications by January 25th, in order to facilitate arrangements.

The course recommends itself by its very cheapness. The registration fee is but \$2, tuition is free, board and lodging may be obtained at from \$8 to \$10 per week and the only other cost is railway fare. Three lectures are given each morning during the course and the afternoons are devoted to visits to the Royal Ontario Museum, the Parliament Buildings, the University Buildings, and other points of interest. No academic qualifications are necessary and there are no examinations to bring back memories, pleasant or otherwise, of school days.

The subjects which it is proposed shall be dealt with this year in the Farmers' Course have been especially adapted to the interests of farmers. In addition to the usual lectures in English literature, history, and rural economics, there are to be six lectures by a practical farmer on "Agriculture in the National Life." There will also be a course of four lectures in public speaking, which should prove attractive to those who wish to enter local or provincial politics, or even to preside at local social functions. There will be a continuation of the lectures given last year in public health, particularly viewed from the standpoint of problems of hygiene on the farm. While it is realized by those in charge of the course that it would be impossible to deal intensively with even one subject in so short a length of time, it has been found, in the time provided, a good insight into the subjects offered and that they were enabled to pursue the subject further through their own reading. It is pointed out that the course serves, above all, as a mental stimulus.

Only Woman in the World Holding Sea Captain's License

A despatch from New York says:—"Aye, Aye, Madam!" Thus does the crew of the good schooner Ruth Martin answer their skipper. What is more, they take a certain pride in the unusual salutation, because Mrs. Jennie E. Crocker, of Cliftondale, Mass., is said to be the only woman in the world holding a captain's license for an ocean-going sailing vessel and another certificate entitling her to act as first mate of any steamship afloat. Nelson A. Crocker, lord and master of Captain Crocker ashore, is her first mate afloat. Mrs. Crocker has sailed all the seas of the world with her husband since they were married, 19 years ago.