

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON DIES ON EXPLORING SHIP "THE QUEST"

Leader of Expedition to Antarctic Regions Had Already Made Three Trips to Discover South Pole.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 29.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, died January 5 on board the steamship Quest, on which he was making another expedition into the Antarctic regions.

Death was due to angina pectoris and occurred when the Quest was off the Gritviken Station.

The body was brought to Montevideo on board a Norwegian steamer, and will be taken by another steamer to Europe.

Captain L. Huxley of the Quest will accompany the body home.

Sir Ernest died on board the Quest, which was anchored off South Georgia Island.

The previous night he had been slightly indisposed, but no uneasiness was felt for him. His medical needs were attended to by Capt. Huxley.

At 3.30 o'clock on the morning of January 5 Sir Ernest began to sink rapidly, and despite all efforts by his attendants he died within three minutes.

Governmental and military honors were paid the body. The Government will retain custody of the body until it is embarked for England, which probably will be on board the steamer Andes, February 11.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was born in 1874. He was a Third Lieutenant in the British Antarctic expedition in 1901, and in 1907-09 he commanded an expedition which got to within 97 miles of the South Pole. He made his third trip of the Pole in 1914.

The expedition in which he was engaged when he died was to have covered 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the South Atlantic and the Pacific and the Antarctic Seas.

On board the Quest, a little 200-ton

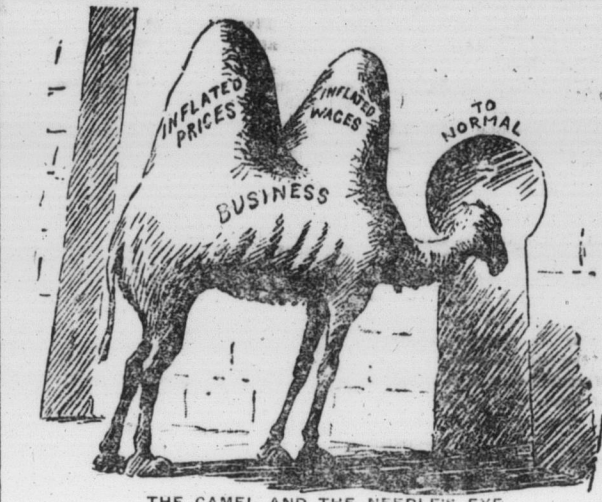


Sir Ernest Shackleton.

ship, Sir Ernest set sail from England last September on what was to have been a two-year voyage. Large crowds gathered on the docks in London to wish the party a successful voyage.

The voyage had as its objective not only oceanographic research, but the exploration of a petrified forest and the location of a "lost island"—Tuanki—the adjacent waters of which had not been sailed for more than ninety years. In addition, soundings were to have been taken of the ocean plateau surrounding Gough's Island in an effort to determine the truth regarding a supposed under-water continental connection between Africa and America.

Sir Ernest, for his distinguished services, was made a Knight in 1909. Various societies throughout the world had honored him for his work.



THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE

—Brooklyn Eagle

BULLOCK FREE UNDER BRITISH LAW

Set Free But His Whereabouts is Kept Secret.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—British justice has decreed that, if it can prevent it, Matthew Bullock, the Norlina negro, shall not be the victim of mob vengeance in North Carolina.

Signed by the Deputy Minister of Immigration, an order for Bullock's release reached Immigration Inspector Hugh Sweeney Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Bullock walked out of the city jail—a free man. He thanked God, he said, for the asylum of the British flag.

Met by his father, Rev. F. Bullock, and Rev. J. D. Howell, pastor of the local A.M.E. Church; F. F. Treleven, his able counsel; Inspector Sweeney, and a few other friends, he was driven to Mr. Howell's home on John street north.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Friday night Matthew Bullock left Hamilton. Where he went only his intimate friends know. So long as he conducts himself in an upright manner, the permit he possesses will allow him to remain in Canada for three months. This permit can be renewed from time to time.

Followed to the minister's home, Matthew Bullock told the story of his Southern adventure, which resulted in the lynching of his brother, and his own arrest there. That a colored family in Hamilton betrayed him, was the assertion of Bullock. He carried a picture, giving his name and address on the back, and it is thought the family saw this and communicated the news. A photo is now missing from a drawer in his bedroom, and this was stolen while he was away at work, and sent to Norlina, it is thought.

At the home of Mr. Howell, the young black whose case has stirred the whole continent, related in a cool and collected manner how the purchase of 10 cents' worth of apples by his young brother, Plummer, precipitated the race riot which resulted in Plummer and another negro, named Alf Williams, being murdered and he himself being shot at and forced to flee north to escape a similar fate.

Money lost, nothing lost; courage lost, much lost; honor lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost.

INSANE POILUS MAY DIE UNKNOWN

Six French Soldiers Found Wandering Between Lines Are Still Unidentified.

A despatch from Paris says:—Among the most pathetic sequels of the war is the condition of six French prisoners who were returned to France from Germany after the armistice and who are still unidentified. They are insane and were found wandering between the lines. The Germans did not identify them, but kept them in a hospital until after the armistice was signed, when they sent them home.

The men never recovered their reason, however, and all efforts to identify them have failed, although the Ministry of Pensions has done everything possible in this connection.

The next step will be to publish their photographs in every newspaper in France and to have their pictures shown in every cinema theatre in this country. Even this, however, is considered doubtful of results, as it is quite possible they are foreigners who volunteered to fight for France. Therefore they must probably will remain "unknown soldiers" until death releases them.

One Member More for Coast Province

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says:—Census returns for British Columbia show a population of 523,369. This will give an increase of only one in the parliamentary representation of the province of the three Vancouver constituencies have an aggregate population of 176,447, the additional member will probably be allotted to that city.

Saar Valley Trouble Caused by Berlin

A despatch from London says:—Word has been received by London friends of R. D. Waugh, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, who is the Canadian member of the League of Nations has extended his appointment for another year. Mr. Waugh says that all the recent trouble in the Saar Valley has been caused by propaganda engineered from Berlin.

CHINESE DELEGATION ACCEPT COM- PROMISE PROPOSALS AT ARMS PARLEY

A despatch from Washington says:—The Shantung problem, which has been holding up the Washington Conference, practically is settled.

From an authoritative Chinese source it was learned on Friday night that the Chinese delegation is ready to accept compromise proposals that have been made for the return of Shantung Province to China and for the purchase from Japan of the Shantung Railroad.

Next Monday, it was declared, the negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates will be concluded. Preparations already are being made for sending the announcement of the diplomatic achievement throughout China.

The railway settlement is said to provide for purchase by China from

Japan by money to be furnished by Chinese bankers, to be paid within 15 years, with the privilege of paying the whole sum within five years.

In the meantime the general director of the Shantung Railroad shall be named by the Chinese, but the traffic management and general accounting will be shared jointly by the Japanese and Chinese. The text of this portion of the agreement is now being worked out, it was stated on Friday night.

Although final word from the Pekin Government has not been received on this proposal, the Chinese delegates have received enough information to warrant them in proceeding to a conclusion with the negotiations.

This done, the Washington Conference, it is expected, will conclude its labors in a rush.

BRITAIN STATES TERMS FOR ESTAB- LISHMENT OF EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT

Lord Allenby, High Commissioner in Egypt, Summoned to England to Advise Government—Protectorate to be Terminated on Three Conditions.

London, Jan. 29.—The basis on which the British Government would be willing to terminate the Egyptian protectorate, recognizing Egypt as a sovereign state and agree to the establishment of an Egyptian Parliament, is announced in a statement officially circulated this evening by the Foreign Office.

"The High Commissioner in Egypt," says the statement, "has been summoned to England to give full information and advice to His Majesty's Government as to the present situation in Egypt, and as to the communications that have been passing between him and the former Egyptian Ministers with regard to the future Government of the country.

"There appears to be an impression in some quarters that Great Britain has abandoned or is about to abandon her liberal attitude toward Egyptian aspirations, and desires to make use of her special position in Egypt to maintain a political and administrative system there incompatible with the freedom which she has declared her willingness to recognize.

"This is not the case. The policy of His Majesty's Government both during and since the Army Mission to England, has been founded on the following principles:

"While unwilling to cede to disorder or violence what they were prepared to grant on its own merits, His Majesty's Government have explicitly stated their readiness to invite Parliament to terminate the protectorate which was declared in 1914, to recognize the existence of Egypt as a sovereign state and to agree to the constitution of an Egyptian Parliament and the re-establishment of an Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as soon as they were satisfied as to the following condition which they regard as vital to the interests both of Egypt and the Empire:

"They must have full and effective guarantees, first, that the Imperial communications, to which Egypt is essential, are assured; second, that Great Britain retain both the right and power to afford that protection to the foreign communities in Egypt, which the Governments of these peoples in the existing conditions look to her to supply, and, third, that Egypt is safeguarded against all foreign interference or aggression, direct or indirect.

"As soon as an agreement satisfying these conditions has been drawn up between the Egyptian Government and the British Government, there will be no hesitation on the part of the latter in inviting Parliamentary sanction to such an accord."

Warships Supply Germans With Raw Material

A despatch from Berlin says:—A big German firm, according to the Acht Ubrabendblatt, has purchased about thirty British warships for demolition. Its object is to provide raw material for German industries. The price reported to have been about \$500,000 sterling.

Pearson Estate Left Entirely to Family

A despatch from London says:—The will of the late Sir Arthur Pearson, founder of St. Dunstan's Institution for the Blind, has been probated. The estate is valued at \$94,000, and is left entirely to the family. There are no charitable bequests.

University Finances.

The authorities of the provincial university went before the Ontario Government last week with the building program for the next three years. Four buildings, it was stated, are long overdue and should be commenced at once. These are a forestry and botany building, a women's building for female students' residences and gymnasium, either an administration building to relieve University College of the executive offices or an extension to provide the necessary classroom accommodation for University College, and a supplementary heating plant. One and a half million dollars, assured now but spread over three years, would enable the University of Toronto to commence these four urgently needed buildings at once.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.33 1/2.	
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 57 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 53 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 33 1/2c.	
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	
All the above, track, Bay ports.	
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 69 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 67 1/2c; track, Toronto.	
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.	
Ontario wheat—Nominal.	
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.	
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.	
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.	
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.40; second pats., \$6.90, Toronto.	
Manitoba flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk, seaboard per barrel, \$5.	
Milled—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.	
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton: No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.	
Straw—Car lots per ton, \$12.	
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; swiss, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c.	
Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery prints, fresh, 30 to 32c; No. 2, 32 to 34c; cooking, 25 to 26c; No. 2, 32 to 34c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 34c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.	
Margarine—20 to 23c.	
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 35 to 38c; new laid straight, 52 to 54c; new laid, in cartons, 54 to 56c.	
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$3.30 to \$3.50; primes, \$2.80 to \$3.10.	
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.	
gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35; Maple sugar, 19 to 22c.	
Honey—60-30-35, 17 to 18c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$6.00.	
Smoked meats—Hams, med. 25 to 27c; cooked ham, 30 to 40c; smoked rolls, 25 to 26c; cottage rolls, 25 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless 32 to 36c.	
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 13 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.	
Lard—Pure tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Shortening tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 15 1/2c.	
Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; do. good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do. good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do. med., \$5 to \$5.50; do. com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do. med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. com., \$4 to \$4.25; butchers, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do. med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$6; do. com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do. fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do. fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do. med., \$9.50 to \$10.50; do. com., \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do. com., \$8 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do. good, \$4 to \$5; do. com., \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.25 to \$12.50; do. f.o.b., \$11.50 to \$11.75; do. country points, \$11.20 to \$11.50.	
Montreal.	
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 58 to 59c; do. No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., \$2.85 to \$2.95. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.	
Butter, choice creamery, 33 to 34c. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.	

Compact Facts, Canada.

A coal fire which has been burning for over one hundred and thirty years is somewhat of a luxury in these days of high prices for fuel. Such a fire, however, is found along the Mackenzie River, where a seam of coal is still burning as in 1789 when seen by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Canada has large reserves of coal, but it is situated in the eastern and western portions of the country. The only coal fields on the sea coasts of North America are in Canada.

The deposits of bituminous sands along the Athabasca River are from 150 to 200 feet thick, from whence, drawn by the heat of the sun, tar runs into deep pools. This deposit represents the largest known occurrence of solid asphaltic material.

Such facts as the above are a revelation to many of our people, but are only a few of the many contained in a new edition of a booklet, "Compact Facts, Canada" just issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. From whom copies may be obtained.

He Spoke in Time.

A certain clergyman in the United States who counselled a young woman of his flock against marrying a young man whose family history revealed his unfitness for marriage, is to be commended. The aggrieved suitor proceeded to bring another suit against the minister; but the jury, after very brief deliberation, has brought in a verdict for the clergyman.

If everybody showed the same courteous frankness in giving warning to those contemplating matrimony, there would be a considerable reduction in the number of non-eugenic marriages. There would not be so many innocent children paying for the marital mistakes of their progenitors. "Marrying parsons" and complainant justices of the peace, with an eye to the fees and not to the unborn, often sin against the future of the race. At present those who insist on mental and physical well-being as a prerequisite to a matrimonial alliance are to some extent pathfinders; before long they will find themselves on a broad and beaten highway travelled by the thoughtful portion of mankind.

United States' Bill for Lusitania is \$16,000,000

A despatch from Washington says:—America's bill against Germany for the sinking of the Lusitania is \$16,000,000.

Following announcement that all claims will be taken up by a special commission, as soon as the enabling treaty can be ratified, that Department officials estimated that the grand total is in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000. Many of these are "unproved," however, and the final amount will be considerably smaller, it was stated.

50,000,000 Words in New English Dictionary

A despatch from London says:—An Oxford dictionary begun in 1879 by the late Sir James Murray is now nearing completion. When finished the dictionary will fill more than 15,000 pages, and will contain about 50,000,000 printed words. Sir James Murray, who died in 1915, rose every morning at 4 o'clock to work on the dictionary and continued on his task for the greater part of the day. It took him two months to deal with the history of "to" as used with an infinitive.

All Helium in World Used by U.S. Navy

A despatch from Newport News, Va., says:—The world's supply of helium, encased in the bag of the dirigible C-7 at the Hampton Roads naval base, is to be compressed and sent elsewhere. The C-7 is to be deflated before February 1.

The gas, it is understood, will be taken to another station for experimental purposes. The C-7 recently was given a successful test.

Fire Breaks Out in Historic Fredericton Building

A despatch from Fredericton, N.B., says:—The wooden building at the corner of Queen Street and Chancery Lane, which bore a tablet showing it was the structure in which the legislature of New Brunswick first met in Fredericton in 1788, was gutted by fire Thursday afternoon. Explosion of an oil stove is said to have started the blaze.

Horses Displaced in the Royal Artillery

A despatch from London says:—The London Daily News understands that the War Office is substituting motor tractors for horses in every branch of the Royal Artillery. The change will enable the Government to make a ten per cent. reduction in the personnel.

Lady (to salesman who had unrolled all the linoleum)—"Thank you, so much; my little boy has enjoyed it, I'll bring him to-morrow to see the carpets."

Advocates Aid for Manitoba Farmers

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Establishment of a loan fund by the Provincial Government to prevent mortgage companies from foreclosing on needy farmers of the province is advocated in a bill to be presented to the Legislature by George Palmer, M.P. for Dauphin. Mr. Palmer said he was in favor of creating a fund of at least \$1,000,000 for the purpose of advancing small sums to farmers which would enable them to meet small payments by way of interest on loans and prevent foreclosure.

Boy Defies Bitter Cold and Saves Orphaned Brothers.

A despatch from Fort William says:—Five children, ranging in age from less than a year to 12, have reached Watcomb, on the Canadian Government Railway, saved by their 14-year-old brother after enduring terrible hardships in the wilderness. With his wife and himself dying from influenza, Atchimo Nan Tucheas, an Indian trapper, called his eldest son, Atchimo, 14, to his bedside and gave him \$1,200, the fruits of his trapping, and bade him care for the children.

The same day, January 13, both parents died. Unable to bury the bodies, the boy left them frozen solid in the shack, with the five young children, and set out on snowshoes to fetch his nearest neighbor, 30 miles away.

When he returned with John Hinggoosh, two days later, the five children, including the baby, were gnawing raw mouse flesh, the only food in the shack, and had burned every scrap of furniture to keep from freezing. Hinggoosh and young Atchimo packed them on the dog sled and mushed on to Watcomb, where all obtained food and medical attention. The infant, it is feared, may die.

REGLAR FELLERS—by Gene Byrnes

