CREW HUNG BY ROPES FOR 5 HOURS

Survivor of Wrecked Vessel Tells of Terrible Experience.

A despatch from Charlottetown says:—After a miraculous escape from death when the new three-masted schooner "Barbara MacDonald" was dashed to pieces on Cape Pine, on the rockbound coast of Newfoundland, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, of Cardigan, P.E.I., the owner of the vessel, and surviving members of the crew reached the island on Christmas eve. MacDonald tells a thrilling tale of suffering and hardship, and what he regards as providential intervention, for on this section of the coast, the scene of past disasters, no other ship-wrecked crew has ever reached shore alive.

They left Cardigan on December 4 with a cargo of produce for St. John's, Nfld. At midnight on the tenth the north-west hurricane caught them when ten miles from Cape Pine. They hove to under foresail.

The wind increasing, they started to take in the one remaining sail when Captain Thomas Whittle was swept overboard and drowned, and the sail blown to ribbons. This was in the morning. The captain's brother, Joshua Whittle, the mate, took charge. For 52 hours the ice-encrusted vessel, with decks swept clear of cargo, ran before the gale, often in a blinding snowstorm, under bare poles. They were out of sight of land and had to stall reckoning. The temperature rose, the wind fell, but a thick fog came on and the vessel rolled in the trough of the mountainous seas. Finally sails were set and she was headed for where the land was supposed to be, but at seven o'clock on the night of Sunday the 14th, she crashed on the rocks. With their boats demolished, MacDonald and the others hung on by ropes over the leeside of the shattered hulk for five hours continually drenched by breakers and expecting death in the surf every minute. At midnight a portion of the vessel's stern twisted off and drifted between them and the bank. Over this miraculous gangplank they dashed to the shore.

Overhead towered a perpendicular cliff, 350 feet hight. The climb was a seven-hour nightmare and it was not till daylight that they reached the summit, with bruised and bleeding limbs and tattered clothing, and saw far below fragments of what was once a thirty-thousand dollar vessel, with her fifteen-thousand dollar cargo. She came to grief on her maiden voyage six weeks after her launching.

1[illegible],708 Cars Owned in Western Canada

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Despite the fact that one person out of every fourteen in the Province of Manitoba already owns an automobile, up to very recently applications for licenses have been received in Manitoba at the rate of forty or fifty a day. The Municipal Commissioner has estimated that from eight to ten thousand automobiles were sold in the province. Provided the present healthy commercial conditions are sustained, next spring will, in all probability, see an unprecedented boom in the motor car and truck business.

The automobile statistics for the West covering the year 1919 will show a marked increase over the previous year. At the end of 1918 there were approximately 121,708 motor cars in use in Westrn Canada. Saskatchewan had 46,880 of these, Manitoba about 30,000, Alberta 29,500 and British Columbia 15,820.

Raise $3,000,000 By Thrift Stamps

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The organization which has been directing the thrift stamp method of war savings has proved too expensive in proportion to the amount realized, and the Minister of Finance has decided to do away with it.

The system is working well in the schools and there are evidences of thrift being encouraged. It will be continued there and through the Post Offices, but the expensive management will be cut out.

Since the system was inaugurated the receipts have amounted to about $3,000,000. The cost of collection has been around 1 1-4 per cent.

Alberta Farmer Busy Seeding.

A despatch from Lethbridge says:—James Irwin of Cowley was seeding fall wheat on his farm last week, when stopped at noon by a heavy shower of rain. Summer weather prevailed for Christmas throughout the whole of southern Alberta.

Chinese coolies returning from the European war zone via Canada, on shipboard at Halifax. These men did a lot of useful work in the way of heavy labor back of the lines.

HOW THE NATIONS STAND IN RELATION TO PEACE TERMS

Several anniversaries celebrated recently by European states remind us that more than twelve months have passed since the armistice and that the new governments instituted as a result of the war are beginning to function. At the new year it is well, therefore, to take stock of what has been accomplished and to find just how the world stands under the arrangements completed or in progress of fulfilment. While some governments have disappeared, several new ones have been added to the world's community of nations, and more are to come.

Chief of the new states are Poland and Finland, carved out of Russia; Czecho-slovakia, taken from Austria-Hungary; Jugoslavis, formed from Austria-Hungary with the absorption of Serbia and Montenegro; Hungary, herself, divorced from Austria; Albania and the Hedjaz, separated from Turkey, and Iceland, which has quietly become an independent nation by mutual agreement with the mother country, Denmark. These eight states are likely to remain independent and bring the number of governments in the world up to sixty-five if we count Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India as separate, which should be done if distinctive tariffs and postal systems are taken as a criterion.

Five Central Powers, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, by their war on civilization, brought woe to the world and now must pay the penalty. Thirty-four states were arrayed against them, of which thirty-two took part in the peace conference. San Marino, which declared war against Austria to prevent her territory being used as an aeroplane base, and sent 300 men to fight with the Italian armies, was not represented at the conference, her interests being looked after by Italy. San Marino is the smallest republic in the world, having an area of only thirty-two square miles and a population of 9,500.

Her small size was probably a bar to representation, as was the case of Monaco, with an area of eight square miles and a population of 5,120, although the Prince of Monaco was firmly pro-Ally, and the Germans in revenge burned his chateau in France after stealing his furniture, which caused him to write an indignant letter to his brother sovereign, the German Emperor, to which the Kaiser did not reply. Andorra, with a population of 5,500 and an area of 175 square miles, also took no part in the war. The smallest country of all, Kalmis or Moresnet, only two and one-quarter square miles, with a population of 2,800, between Germany and Belgium, was grabbed by the Germans at the beginning of the war for its one industry, the mining of zinc, and by the peace treaty has been awarded to Belgium.

Another small state, Liechtenstein, geographically part of Austria, refused to join the Teutons in the war. It has an area of sixty-five square miles and a population of 10,716, and is entirely owned by the Liechtenstein family, whose reigning Prince, John II., is seventy-nine years old. Recently the people were reported to have revolted and to be clamoring for representation at the peace conference.

Divided Russia.

Russia was the most conspicuous absentee at Paris. She was hopelessly divided and distracted by civil war. Lenine and other anarchist agitators had been sent in sealed cars through Germany from Switzerland two years and a half ago by the Kaiser's government with the avowed purpose of debauching the new republic, and did their work well. After overthrowing Kerensky they set up Soviet rule, terrorizing the people by wholesale murder. Their aim is economic and political revolution throughout the world, and they have many followers in various countries. They would gladly make peace with any nation and then proceed to debauch it. The chief danger from them is that they may make an alliance with Germany.

Many Russian factions were represented at Paris during the sessions of the conference, but, of course, could not be admitted. Poland, however, was an exception, for she constantly fought against German reaction and Russian terrorism and became a member of the conference and the League of Nations. Finland was another country that achieved independence of Russia, and finally succeeded in throwing off German dictation, after having promised to accept a king at the hands of the Kaiser. There are more women in the Finnish Legislature than in any other in the world. Finland has been recognized by many countries, but did not take part in the peace conference and was not invited to join the league.

Besides Poland and Finland, there were seventeen other alleged republics that sprang up out of the ruins of Russia. Chief among them were the three Baltic States of Esthonia, Livonia and Lithuania, with whom the Bolsheviki are trying to make peace.

Rival Republics.

In the south there is the Ukraine, which first split off from Russia under German auspices and is half Bolshevist. General Petlura, the Ukrainian commander, has been subsidized by funds from Germany, receiving money by aeroplane quite recently. If she finally remains independent Ukrainia would be the largest of the Russian States, with a population of 30,000,000.

In the north there are two republics, one the northern Russian government at Archangel and the other managed by the Murman region council. Below them is the Eastern Karelia republic, and east of Lithuania are the White Russians. In the Don country is the Cossack government, with General Denikine at its head. He had great success in driving the Bolsheviki north, freeing his own land and also the Ukraine until General Putlura attacked his left flank between the Dniester and the Dnieper, while the Red armies advanced against him on the Volga.

The Caucasus region is full of rival communities, the Kuban republic, Georgia, the Tereks and part of Armenia, with Turkestan further east and Bashkir on the north, while in the Crimea the Tauride republic had a brief existence. In North-eastern Siberia was the Yakutsk republic, while the Siberian republic was the largest of all, with a President and National Assembly, which were ousted by Admiral Kolchak, who called himself the All-Russian government. All the smaller States were constanly changing boundaries and allegiances and were evidently ephemeral in character. There was no real Russia left, a very good reason why she could not be admitted to the peace conference.

Eight Isolated States.

There are eight states which took no part in the war and have not been invited to join the League of Nations. Two are in Africa—Abyssinia, which sent a mission to Washington after the war and announced sympathy for the Allies, and Morocco, now under French protection. Two are in Asia—Oman, under British protection, and Afghanistan, which tried to stir up a revolt in India and failed. Two are in Europe—Luxemburg, which the Germans occupied, and Albania, whose disposition has not been determined. Two are in North America, Mexico and Costa Rica.

Of the remaining forty-five governments the following thirteen, which took no part in the war, have been invited to join the League—Argentina, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. This leaves thirty-two states taking part in the Peace Conference. China declined to sign the treaty and the United States rejected it. Without China, with her population of 320,650,000; Russia, with 166,750,000, and the United States, with 107,000,000, it will be seen that more than one-third of the inhabitants of the earth would remain outside subsequent peace arrangements. There remain thirty states which met in the Peace Conference and signed the treaty agreeing "to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war" and thus far have not withdrawn, although many have still failed to ratify the treaty. Of these thirty, ten are in Europe — Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia Poland, Portugal and Rumania. Seven are in North America—Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Five are in South America—Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay. Four are in Asia—The Hedjaz, India, Japan and Siam. Two are in Africa—Liberia and South Africa. Two are in Australiasia—Australia and New Zealand.

China's Doubtful Position.

China was in a peculiar position because she signed the peace treaty with Austria on September 10, giving her the right to enter into the League of Nations compact, which also forms part of the Austrian treaty, while she was still technically at war with Germany, and, like the United States, had reverted to the conditions of the armistice. But on September 24 she formally declared her adherence to all the provisions of the Germany treaty except the clause relating to Kiao-Chou and declared the state of war with Germany ended.

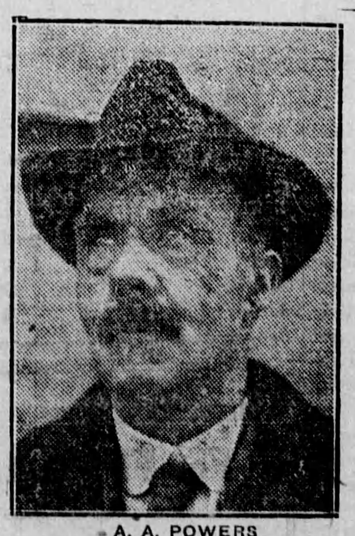
Great Britain ratified the peace treaty on July 31, Italy by royal decree on October 7, France on October 13 and Japan by imperial assent on October 30. Other ratifications were as follows:—Belgium, August 8; New Zealand, September 2; South Africa, September 10; Canada, September 14; Guatemala, October 2; Czechoslovakia, November 7, and Brazil, November 11.

Five out of the thirteen nations invited to join the original charter members of the league already have accepted, as follows:—Chili, on November 4; Columbia, November 10; Paraguay, November 13; Holland, November 15; and Switzerland, November 19, the latter subject to a referendum.

Of the new nations mentioned above as likely to be created, Palestine and Armenia are practically certain to be carved out of Turkey and perhaps Azerbaijan, while Mesopotamia will be administered by Great Britain and Syria by France.

This completes the roster of the sixty-five governments ruling the world; five enemy nations; fifteen not considered in the arrangements; two in doubtful positions; thirteen invited to join the league and thirty signers of the treaty presumably members of the league.

R. W. E. BURNABY
New President of the U.F.O.



A. A. POWERS
New President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Ontario.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.30; No. 2 Northern, $2.27; No. 3 Northern, $2.23, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93c; No. 3 CW, 89½c; extra No. 1 feed, 89¾c; No. 1 feed, 88½c; No. 2 feed, 84½c, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.71; No. 4 CW, $1.66; rejected, $1.35⅝; feed, $1.34⅝, in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.82; No. 3 yellow, $1.79, track, Toronto, prompt shipments.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 95 to 98c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01; No. 2 do, $1.97 to $2.03; No. 3 do, $1.93 to $1.99, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.02 to $2.08; No. 2 Spring, $1.99 to $2.05; No. 3 Spring, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $2.75.

Barley—Malting, $1.60 to $1.65, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.32 to $1.35, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.60 to $1.65, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.30 to $9.40, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $52; good feed flour, $3.15 to $3.50.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $27; mixed, per ton, $21, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 43 to 44c; prints, 48 to 50c; creamery, fresh made solids, 60 to 61c; prints, 62 to 63c.

Eggs—Held, 52 to 54c; new laid, 80 to 85c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 32c; turkeys, 50 to 53c; squabs, doz., $4.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 20c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 18 to 22c; geese, 22c; ducklings, 22c; turkeys, 37 to 40c.

Cheese—New, large, 31½ to 32c; twins, 32 to 32½c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Stilton, 34 to 35c.

Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, $4 per gallon; do, one-gal. tin, $4.25.

Honey—White, 60's, 25 to 26c; 10's, 26 to 27c; 5's, 27 to 28c; buckwheat, 60's, 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 34 to 36c; do, heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 47 to 50c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; backs, plain, 47 to 48c; boneless, 49 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 29 to 29½c; tubs, 29½ to 30c; pails, 29¾ to 30¼c; prints, 30 to 30½c; compound tierces, 27½ to 28c; tubs, 28 to 28½c; pails, 28¼ to 28¾c; prints, 29½ to 30c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, $1.03 to $1.04; flour, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.75 to $5; bran, $45.25; shorts, $52.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25; eggs, fresh, $1 to $1.10; eggs, selected, 68c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 57c; eggs, No. 2 stock, 53 to 55c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $2.25 to $2.50; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $24.50 to $25; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 29 to 31c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Choice heavy steers, $13 to $13.25; good heavy steers, $12.50; to $13; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.75 to $12; do, good, $10.50 to $11; do, med., $9 to $9.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7; bulls, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $9 to $9.25; do, rough, $7 to $7.25; butcher cows, choice, $10 to $11; do, good, $9.25 to $9.50; do, med., $8.25 to $8.50; do, com., $6.50 to $7; stockers, $7.50 to $10; feeders, $10 to $11.50; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $175; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $175; light ewes, $7 to $8.50; yearlings, $9 to $10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., $17 to $18.25; calves, good to choice, $18 to $21; hogs, fed and watered, $17.50; do, weighed off cars, $17.75; do, f.o.b., $16.50; do, do, to farmers, $16.25.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—Butcher steers, com., $7.50 to $9; butcher heifers, med, $8.25 to $9.50; com., $6.50 to $8; butcher cows, med., $6 to $8; canners, $5 to $5.25; cutters, $5.25 to $5.75; butcher bulls, com., $5.75 to $7. Good veal, $14 to $17; med., $9 to $14; grass, $7 to $7.50. Ewes, $7.50 to $9; lambs, good, $16.50; com., $14.50 to $15.50. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, $18; lights, $16 to $18; sows, $14.

First Woman Barrister in England

A despatch from London says:—Britain has now a woman legislator and she recently acquired her first qualified lawyer, one who can plead in the high court, for Miss Helena Normanton, the first woman barrister in England, became a member of the Middle Temple just before Christmas. Her admittance was, of course a great break in the tradition of the English bar.

Miss Normanton is a young, attractive-looking woman, who made considerable reputation as a speaker as a non-militant advocate of votes for women. She comes of an old legal family and is already well known to many members of the legal profession as an authority on constitutional law.

6,190,000 Officers and Men in British Army in War

A despatch from London says:—The total number of officers and men who passed through the British army during the war was approximately 6,190,000. Between August, 1914, and October 31, of this year, 236,035 honors, exclusive of those conferred by the Royal Air Force, were awarded by the British War Office for services in the field, and 13,352 for other services in connection with the war.

There were 577 recipents of the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest war decoration.

A Son is Born to Lady Ramsay

A despatch from London says:—Lady Ramsay, formerly Princess Patricia of Connaught, gave birth to a son on Dec. 21. Princess Patricia was married to Commander Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay of the Royal Navy in February of this year

BRINGING UP FATHER