ICE JAM SPANNING ST. LAWRENCE AT QUEBEC BREAKS WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS

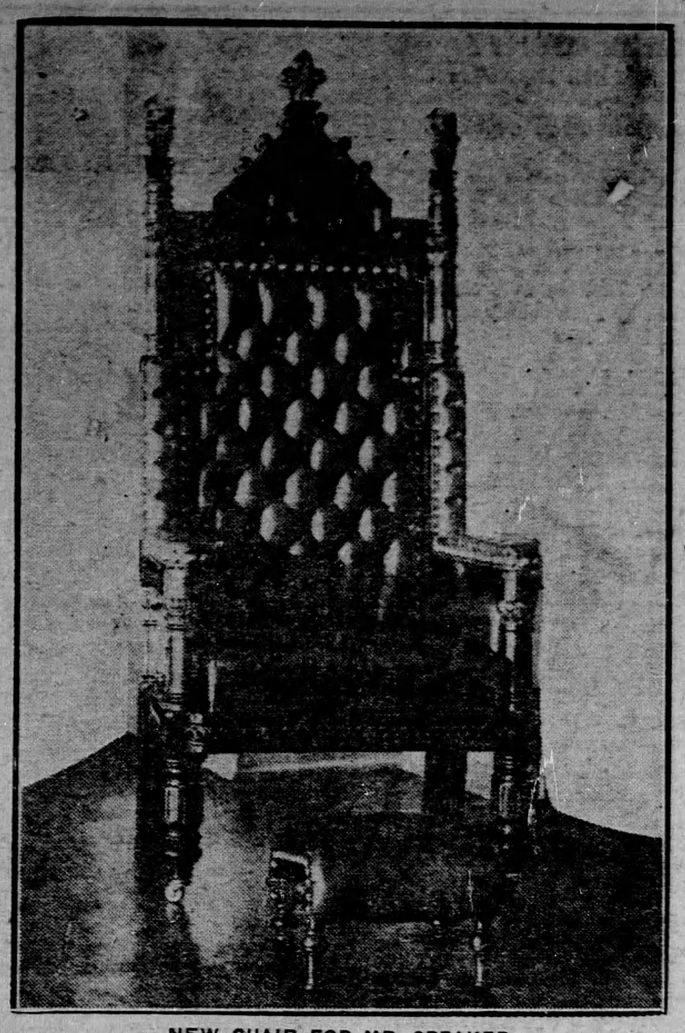
Three Lives Lost While Twelve Persons Are Marooned on Floes With Little Hope of Rescue.

A despatch from Quebec says:—When the ice bridge which spans the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Levis parted, about 6.30 Thursday evening, fifteen persons were trapped and of these three residents of Levis are missing and it is supposed have perished. There were some 200 persons on the bridge twenty minutes before it broke, but the majority had been warned of their danger by the police. No one is reported missing from Quebec City, but it is not known if all visitors are accounted for.

At this hour it is stated that there is no hope of saving anyone else who may be on the floating ice. There were about fifteen people on the ice bridge when the break occurred. Seven were rescued on the Levis side of the river, three of them being hauled out of the water by employes of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Co., right close to the shore. Four others who were thrown into the water by the snapping of the bridge managed to get back to the ice and thence to land.

At two o'clock Thursday afternoon, attracted by the phenomenon of the ice bridge, crowds of people gathered on the two shores of the river and many of the more adventurous began to make the trip across. From the Dufferin Terrace in front of the Chateau Frontenac, a large gathering of Quebec people and visitors to the ancient capital assembled to watch the unwonted spectacle. The brilliant winter sunshine on the glittering snow and ice of the river made a remarkable contrast with the deep blue of the sky, making a picture of beauty. The bridge at that time appeared to be very solid and the ice was estimated to be very thick owing to the fact that floes of ice piled and jammed in every conceivable form and shape had been frozen together during the night. To anyone not an inhabitant of the city or viewing it for the first time, it would have been difficult to tell where the river began and the shores ended, except for the fact of the buildings on either side. The St. Lawrence here is nearly a mile in width, while the strength of the current is such as to make the freezing solid of the river a matter of rare occurrence.

Measures are being taken to form a chain of vessels a little further down to intercept floating ice. It is feared, however, that some of the unfortunate may have lost their lives by trying to jump from section to section as it disintegrated.



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 the 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. Grew 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.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin
Member for Richelieu, who has become a member of the federal cabinet as minister of marine and fisheries.

Americans No Longer Get Quick Divorces in France

A despatch from Paris says:—Thanks to Premier Poincare's personal intervention, "two-minute divorces" for Americans are a thing of the past in France.

The principals must now prove first of all that their grounds for divorce are admitted in their native state. As a matter of fact, this provision is in the existing law, but in practice few such embarrassing questions have been put to applicants. The judges had discretionary, almost arbitrary, powers for deciding whether or not there were sufficient grounds for granting the divorce.

But new regulations issued by the Ministry of Justice remind the judges of the formality existing in the French law and enjoining observance.

Consequently Americans seeking divorce will be compelled to produce legal certificates satisfying the French tribunal that the motives invoked are such as would be sufficient to obtain a divorce at home. These certificates will have to be obtained by a member of the American Bar. The new regulations apply to suits now pending.

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.

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.

Remarkable Engineering Project Begun by France

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 Finisterre, where there is a great difference in the high and low water levels at the mouth of the River Diouris. 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 3,600 horsepower daily can be developed from the turbines operating the dynamos which will generate the current.

A second dam thirty-five meters 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.

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 to 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.

Experts in every dyemaking country helped with the proofs, with the single exception of Germany, which refused to assist the work in any way.

FAIL TO DISPLAY COLORS AT HALF-MAST

German Embassy at Washington Fails in Respect to Late President Wilson.

A despatch from Washington says:—The German Embassy continues to refrain from displaying the German national colors at half-mast.

Throughout Washington the flags of many nations, in fact, those of all the other Embassies and Legations, are still half-masted, as a mark of respect for the late President Woodrow Wilson. Their colors were so displayed immediately after the death of Mr. Wilson was announced Sunday. The colors of the German Embassy were displayed only for a brief period Wednesday afternoon, from 12.30 o'clock, when work ended in the Government departments, until the funeral was over. On Thursday the flagpole on the German Embassy was entirely bare. The colors of the French, British, Belgian, Spanish and other Embassies, and all the Legations, continued to be half-masted.

New Vaccine Successful in Eradicating Malady

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Academy of Medicine has been notified that an entirely new method of vaccination against dysentery, tried out among refugees in Greece, has resulted in eradicating that malady in the concentration camps. In war the disease has often proved more devastating to field armies than battle losses.

Dr. Ayme Gautier, head physician and secretary of the League of Nations commission charged with fighting epidemics in Greece, invented the new method of vaccination by which the serum is introduced through the mouth. The hypodermic method was abandoned on account of serious reactions it produced.

At Piraeus and Saloniki 30,000 preventive vaccinations have brought about total immunity in the refugee colony during the last summer and autumn. From the curative point of view the vaccine gave remarkable results in all forms of the malady.

Historic French Chateaus Falling Into Ruins

A despatch from Paris says:—There exists in France a certain part of the country covered with chateaus 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 chateaus 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 Lausun, Biron, Ayen, 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 cradles where the greatest names of France were born are desecrated.

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

Thus, after having seen within their walls kings and queens, princes, duchesses, counts and marchionesses, many now stand in ruins.

Italy Recognizes Soviet Government of Russia

A despatch from Rome says:—The representatives of the Italian and Russian Governments signed the commercial treaty on Thursday, and thus, in conformity with Premier Mussolini's previous decision, established de jure recognition of Russia. The Italian Government will immediately appoint an Ambassador to Russia, thus restoring diplomatic relations.

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.

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 prducts 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; tourist travel, $6,000,000; grand total, $167,846,700.

Fredericton, N.B.—Surveys for a 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 $165,159,500 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 494 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 2.8.

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.

Adolfo De La Huerta.

The rebellion of Adolfo De La Huerta has collapsed. The rebel leader, with several friends, has fled the country for parts unknown, aboard a steamer. His troops are evacuating Vera Cruz, insurgent base, and streaming out onto the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Alberta's exports to the United States last year were $4,431,875, as compared with $5,352,410 in the preceding year, the decrease being attributed to the adverse duties on wheat and cattle.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13¾.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW., 47¾c; No. 1 feed, 46¾c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Ontario barley—65 to 70c.

Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, 98½c;

Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 80c.

Ontario rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, $36; good feed flour, $2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 97 to $1, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.60; bulk seaboard, $4.25.

Man. flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, $6.20 per barrel; 2nd pats., $5.70.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $14.50 to $15; No. 2, $14.50; No. 3, $12.50; mixed, $12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, $9.50.

Standard recleaned screening, f.o.b., bay ports, per ton, $20.

Cheese—New, large, 21½ to 22c; twins, 22 to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23c; Stiltons, 24 to 25c. Old, large, 25 to 30c; twins, 26 to 31c; triplets 27 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 58 to 59c; fresh extras, loose, 56 to 57c; fresh firsts, 52 to 53c; extras, storage, in cartons, 46 to 47c; extras, 43 to 44c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 30 to 32c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 23c; 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, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2½-lb. tins, 13 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; backs, 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 tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c; shortening tierces, 14¾ to 14¾c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Heavy steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; butchers steers, choice, $6.25 to $7; do, good, $5.75 to 6; do, med., $4.75 to $5; do, com., $4.25 to $4.50; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, med., $4.75 to $5.25; do, com., $4.50 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.75 to $5; 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, $70 to $100; calves, choice, $12 to $13.50; do, med., $9 to $11; do, com., $5 to $7; do, grassers, $3 to $4.50; lambs, choice ewes, $12 to $13.50; do, bucks, $10.50 to $12; do, culls, $7 to $8; sheep, light ewes, $7.50 to $8; do, fat, heavy, $4 to $4.50; do, culls, $2 to $3; hogs, fed and watered, $8; do, f.o.b., $7.50; do, country points, $7.25; do, selects, $8.80.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 56¾c; do, Can. West., No. 3, 55c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; do, No. 2 local white, 52½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.80; do, 2nds, $5.80; do, strong bakers, $5.60; do, winter pats., choice, $5.65 to $5.75. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.05. Bran, $28.25; shorts, $30.25. Middlings, $36.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, $16.

Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41½ to 42c; do, No. 1 creamery, 41 to 41½c; do, seconds, 40 to 40½c. Eggs, storage extras, 42c; do, storage firsts, 36c; do, storage seconds, 30c; do, fresh extras, 60c; do, fresh firsts, 50c.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.35 to $1.40.