

CHIPPEWA-QUEENSTON HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

May Beat Estimate by 16 Months in Having Power Ready for Delivery by September First of This Year—Largest Power Development in the World Will Then be Owned by the People of Ontario.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 20.—Some time last summer the prediction was made that the Chippewa-Queenston Hydro-electric development could not be completed before January, 1923, and only by the utmost good fortune could two units of 55,000 horsepower each be installed and in operation three months prior to that date.

At the time that forecast was made there was an acute power shortage over the entire Hydro-electric system. The city of Toronto was vitally concerned, in view of the prospective acquisition of the street railway on the first of September next. To tax the Niagara system with another 40,000 horsepower customer was beyond reason, apart from meeting the steadily increasing demands for power from all districts.

It was then that the challenge was made to the engineers to beat the prophecy by 16 months, that is, to have two units each generating 55,000 horsepower installed and in operation by the first of September next. That also meant to finish the excavation of the power canal, to erect the power-house at Queenston, install generating and transformer equipment, and do a million other things. The engineering staff accepted the challenge and set about to demand from the entire organization a scheduled performance from day to day.

The open winter has been most favorable for rapid progress. Concrete is being poured daily, and altogether some 400,000 yards of this will be

used. The scene changes almost daily, and next September when the water is turned into the canal the people of Ontario will have for themselves the largest individual power development in the world, and one that, despite the handicaps of high labor and material costs, will supply electrical energy at a reasonable capital cost. The influence of this on the wealth and prosperity of the community will be measured more effectively by the maximum amount of power produced than by considering the power itself as the ultimate commodity. When the development is fully completed there will be nine units of 55,000 horsepower each, and it is hoped that these will have a combined capacity under full head of probably 550,000 horsepower.

A word about the men who are behind the project. From the inception Sir Adam Beck has never wavered in his faith that the Chippewa development would be the same success that the whole Hydro enterprise has been. The scheme is Canadian in its conception and is Canadian in its sturdiness and execution. It is interesting to observe also that the University of Toronto has supplied most of the engineering brains employed on the work. Mr. F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer of the Hydro-electric Power Commission, is a graduate of the University of Toronto; Mr. H. G. Acres, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, is another Toronto graduate. It is stated that 75 per cent. of the entire engineering staff received their training at the Provincial university.

OUGHT TO REMAIN A PROTECTORATE

British Comment on Lord Milner's Report on Egyptian Question.

London, Feb. 20.—Comment of Lord Milner's report advocating self-determination for Egypt, shows that the Imperialists are dead against such a measure of independence to Egypt on the ground that it is the key to India and ought to remain within the orb of the British Empire.

The Premier's object in publishing it is obviously an effort on his part to sound out the country.

The Morning Post cries for a "rightly administered, courageously asserted" protectorate, because to grant self-determination to Egypt must involve the gravest peril to what is the key to a strategic position for the British Empire.

New Westminster Teachers Win Their Fight

New Westminster, B.C., Feb. 20.—

The school teachers' strike here is ended, all the teachers having been reinstated by the School Board. The Teachers' Association is now recognized by the board as representing the city's teachers. Schools will reopen Monday morning, after being closed one week. Salaries will be adjusted by a joint committee of the board and the association, and in case of disagreement provisions are made for arbitration. It was agreed that a strike or lockout would be the last resort, and thirty days' notice must be given of such action.

Airplane Police For French Frontier

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government is establishing several airplane squadrons to guard the frontier.

These squadrons will be known as the "custo is police," and will aid the customs authorities in enforcing the revenue laws. They will be under the direction and command of the police authorities, however, and will be utilized whenever necessary to chase fugitives from justice.



NOW ALL TOGETHER—HEAVE HO, MY HEARTIES!

STOPPED IRISH EMIGRANTS AT DOCK

Raid in Liverpool is Alleged Work of Sinn Fein "Government."

London, Feb. 20.—Sensational development of alleged Sinn Fein activity broke out in Liverpool last night, when armed men in civilian clothes raided several boarding houses near the docks and took passports and steamship tickets from a number of Irishmen due to sail to America in a few days and ordered them to return to Ireland. The inference is that the Sinn Fein "government" is carrying on a campaign to prevent Irish emigration from weakening the potential strength of the "Irish Republican Army" in its fight against the British Government. The raiding parties numbered from twelve to twenty men, and at least in one case are said to have represented themselves to be Liverpool police. They worked so quickly and efficiently that the neighborhood was completely surprised, and by the time the police were notified the raiders had escaped. So far only one arrest on suspicion has been made. Some of the raiders wore smoked glasses.

The mystery of the motive was deepened by a remark of one raider. "I've seen you in the Black and Tans." The man denied this but admitted he had been in the British army in Ireland.

The police investigation is handicapped because nobody in the district, either through sympathy or fear, will give a description of the raiders.

To Rebuild Forts in the Valleys

A despatch from Paris says:—The General Staff of the French Army has decided in the reconstruction of its frontier forts to place them all in valleys instead, as formerly, on the summits of hills. This radical change in all preconceived ideas of military fortifications has been made as the result of their experience in the late war.

Reds Advancing on Tiflis City

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Tiflis, capital of the Republic of Georgia, is threatened by a Russo-Armenian Soviet army. The Georgian Government has fled.



Smuts the Diplomat. Premier of the Union of South Africa, who states that he intends asking General Hertzog, his Nationalist and unsuccessful rival, to the next Imperial Conference.

New Taxes Announced by Ontario Government

Two-mill tax on all real estate transfers.
One-quarter of one per cent. tax on all bank reserve funds.
Extension of amusement tax to billiard parlors and pool rooms.
Railway taxation increased from \$25 to \$40 per mile.
Increased taxes under Mining Tax Act.

Estimated Increased Revenue:
Property tax \$ 250,000
Bank reserve fund tax 450,000
Billiard Parlor tax 280,000
Railway tax 420,000
Mining Act tax 100,000

Total increase . . . \$1,500,000

Stefansson's Services Acknowledged by Dominion

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Privy Council of Canada has issued a formal vote of thanks to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, acknowledging on behalf of the Canadian Government the service which Mr. Stefansson has rendered the nation in exploring uncharted Canadian lands. The statement observes that in three expeditions in the last eleven years the explorer "has added greatly to our knowledge of lands already known to exist and has discovered lands of large area previously unknown, thereby extending the boundaries of Canada."

Mr. John Stanfield, Colchester, N.S., has been appointed to the Senatorship left vacant by the death of Senator William Dennis, of Halifax, N.S.

TWO DROWNED WHEN WATER MAIN BURSTS

Damage of Over \$100,000; 28 Persons Injured in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Two boys were drowned, damage estimated at over \$100,000 done, thirteen families were rendered homeless and 28 persons were taken to Montreal General Hospital as the result of a burst high pressure water main feeding the east end of the city, which occurred at the corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester streets early this morning. Of the 28 taken to the hospital only two were seriously enough injured to be admitted to wards.

The dead are: Issac Schachter, 3, of 215 St. Urbain Street; Abel Schachter, 2, of the same address. The injured in hospital are: Isaac Slatzky, 42, with severely cut hands; Mrs. Sarah Slatzky, 40, with severe nervous shock.

S. Fortin, assistant director of public works, said to-night that the water main which burst was a bad piece of piping which had broken frequently in the past three or four years. It carried a pressure of between eighty and eighty-five pounds to the square inch.

The water worked its way into the houses, filling the cellars and rising to the next floor, and spouted, upwards with such force that the tenements collapsed under the pressure.

London University Appoints Woman to Chair

A despatch from London says:—The London University Senate has appointed Miss Anne Louise McLroy to the University chair of obstetrics and gynaecology at the London School of Medicine for Women. Miss McLroy was educated at the Universities of Glasgow, London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris.



Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature.

William Manson who has been appointed Speaker by the Legislature. Mrs. Ralph Smith declined the appointment.

CANADA ENTERS CLAIM FOR BILLION DOLLARS AGAINST GERMANY

Reparations Do Not Include Losses Involved in Sinking of Ships Which is Included in British Claim—Largest Constituent of Claim is Amount Expended by Canada Pensions Board.

A despatch from London says:—The total amount of Canada's claim for reparations against Germany, with the exception of losses involved in the sinking of ships, which are included in the British total, has been forwarded to the Reparations Commission by the Canadian Government. When the marine losses are added, Canada's claim will amount in all to about one billion dollars. This enormous sum, however, is not regarded as a practical figure, inasmuch as it will be but one of the items in the "moral" damages due from Germany, rather than the actual amount recoverable under the peace conference settlement. Its largest constituent is the amount paid out, or to be paid out, by the Canada Pensions Board, which, as capitalized, is assessed at slightly over five hundred millions of dollars. For separation allowance another hundred million dollars has been added. A third item is the charge for the expenses of the Canadian portion of the army of occupation. This is a definite figure, but not a large one, as the Canadian troops remained on the Rhine for only a few months.

The Canadian marine losses, as already stated, are not separately mentioned in the Dominion Government's statement, being included in the British total of over seven hundred million pounds. It would appear that

a considerable difficulty may later develop over the apportionment of the sums recovered from Germany under this head.

This money is not to be paid over to the companies which owned the lost ships, since they were reimbursed by the payment of the insurance, nor to the insurance companies, since they profited from the war premiums, but will become the property of the taxpayers and to be used by the respective governments of the Mother Country and the Dominions for public expenditures. The difficulty, which promises to arise is over, the question of vessels owned in one part of the Empire and registered in another. In the case of the Canadian Pacific vessels, for instance, which are owned in Canada but registered in Great Britain, the contention advanced here is that reparation should be made to the country of registry rather than to the country of ownership, especially as so much C.P.R. stock is held in the United Kingdom. This is a view which will scarcely be popular in Canada.

How Canada and the other parts of the Empire are to share in the twenty-two per cent. of the total German payment for reparation which Great Britain is to receive has not yet been decided. This will probably be a subject for discussion and decision by the Conference of Premiers in London in June.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.91; No. 2 Northern, \$1.88; No. 3 Northern, \$1.84; No. 4 wheat, \$1.79.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49¢; No. 3 CW, 45¢; extra No. 1 feed, 45¢; No. 1 feed, 43¢; No. 2 feed, 40¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85¢; No. 4 CW, 70¢; rejected, 60¢; feed, 60¢.
All of the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—93c, nom., track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 49c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Goose wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.80, shipping points, according to freight.
Barley—80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, 95c to \$1, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.65, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—\$10.70, bulk, seaboard.
Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.
Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38.40; shorts, per ton, \$37 to \$38; good feed flour, \$2.35 to \$2.50 per bag.
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c; triplets, 31½ to 32½c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32½ to 35½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 59c; fresh, 53 to 61c.
Eggs—New laid, 48 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 52c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$8.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$8.40 to \$9.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$38.25 to \$34.00. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25c.
Honey—60 and 80-lb. tins, 22 to 24c

per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5½-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 41c; heavy, 37 to 39c; cooked, 53 to 57c; rolls, 32 to 33c; cottage rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54c; boneless, 55 to 59c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 21½ to 22c; tubs, 22½ to 23½c; pails, 22 to 23c; prints, 23 to 24c. Shortening, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 15½ to 16½c; pails, 16½ to 18c; prints, 16 to 17c.
Good heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; butcher heifers, choice \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$5 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$8; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$8; do, 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$100 to \$150; calves, choice, \$15 to \$15.50; do, med., \$12 to \$14; do, com., \$5 to \$10; lambs, \$11 to \$12; sheep, choice, \$6 to \$7.50; do, h'vy and bucks, \$4 to \$6; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75; do, off cars, \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75; do, to the farmer, \$12.50.
Montreal.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 98c; No. 3 CW, 64c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$38.25. Shorts, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.
Cheese, finest easterns, 28 to 28½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 53 to 53½c. Eggs, fresh, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 96c.
Med. cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners, \$3; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$14 to \$16; med., \$12 to \$13. Lambs, good, \$12.50; com., \$6 to \$7. Hogs, selects, \$16; sows, \$12.