

FLOAT TO SAFETY ON FLOES WHEN ICE BRIDGE BREAKS AT QUEBEC

Night of Anxious Watching Ends With Rejoicing as Marooned Folk Are Saved from Imminent Death.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Anti-climax is the only word that describes adequately the situation in Quebec and Levis following the dramatic breaking of the ice bridge and the endangering of a score of lives.

On Thursday night little hope was entertained for the people who were stranded on the great ice jam as it broke from the "battures" on either side of the river. Friday morning at least five lives were despaired of, but in the course of the day it was learned beyond a doubt that these five were safe at home, and that if any others were still missing no record of their being on the ice had been obtained, and the presumption is that what seemed an inevitable tragedy has been converted into a story of miraculous escape.

Even so, the dramatic circumstances of the rescue of the marooned people might very well have had a tragic accompaniment. Four men succeeded in making a perilous landing on the Levis side with the aid of a rope and by virtue of taking a daring plunge in the icy waters of the river. It was their only chance, as they saw it, and they took it. Four

other people, two men and two women, who were in the neighborhood at the time and forming part of the self-same group, were just too late to avail themselves of the precarious chance, and spent hours on a square of floating ice before kindly fate intervened and crashed their refuge against the shore with the returning tide, thus enabling them to effect a landing almost before they realized they were safe.

Interviews with the survivors of this group give a graphic indication of the desperate straits to which they were reduced. Mr. Coutre, a resident of Levis, frankly admitted that after being buffeted across the river several times and being jostled by other floes, and being forced at times to make a quick jump from one cake of ice to another, they joined hands and prayed to God for deliverance.

Another group of four, although in jeopardy a shorter time, had a no less harrowing experience, because in order to make a landing they were pulled through a hundred feet of the icy water on the end of a tow rope, the other of which was manned by heroic souls on the Levis shore, who stood by for the rescue.

PRINCE SUFFERS SEVERE ACCIDENT

Fractures Collar-Bone While Exercising Hunter—No Complications Arise.

A despatch from London says:—For the fourth time in the last three years the Prince of Wales was injured on Friday by a fall from his horse. While exercising one of his hunters near Leighton Buzzard he was heavily thrown and broke his collar-bone. It was the most serious of the injuries he has received, although in 1922 he had to cancel some of his public engagements and limp about on crutches to others because of a sprained ankle sustained while hunting.

It bears out the apprehensions of the British public about the danger to which this well-loved heir to the Throne exposes himself on the hunting field.

It is said that the Prince of Wales was in the beginning a very indifferent rider. Courage and sportsmanship have greatly improved his equestrian abilities, but his added skill has only led the Prince to attempt more, and it is no secret that on the hunting field in France, he keeps his staff on tenterhooks because of his daring.

The Prince was thrown when his mount bungled a five-foot jump. He drove in an automobile to the nearest surgery and proceeded by train to London, making light of his injury to all who inquired. He is now in bed, and will remain there for a time.

Inquiries regarding the Prince's progress have been made by the French Ambassador at London at the request of President Millerand and Premier Poincare.

A bulletin issued from York House says that there are no complications, and that the Prince is making satisfactory progress.

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.

JAPAN WILL PROBABLY EXPEND 20 MILLIONS OF LOAN IN CANADA

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Canadian business will benefit considerably from the large international loan which Japan is floating in New York and London. Of the total of about \$300,000,000 which is to be raised by a syndicate of financial houses, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., it is learned from outside circles that probably \$20,000,000 will be loaned by Canadian moneyed concerns, on the condition that a large part, if not all of it, be expended in the Dominion.

The central purpose of Japan's borrowing is reconstruction, and for that purpose this country is in an advantageous position to meet the Island Empire's needs. Already, it is understood, a number of lumbering firms in British Columbia and Eastern Canada have been approached on the subject

of their preparedness to make large and ready shipments of building material to Japan, and, it is known, other Canadian building industries have been invited to share in the scheme.

Immediately after the disastrous earthquake in Japan last September the Dominion Government arranged to make an advance of \$200,000 to the stricken nation, the money being used solely to purchase supplies in Canada most urgently needed at that time. These included lumber, milk products and blankets. So prompt and effective was the response of Canadians in that time of stress that the Japanese are eager to show their gratitude by arranging to expend most of the private loan to be raised in the Dominion on the purchase of Canadian goods.

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.

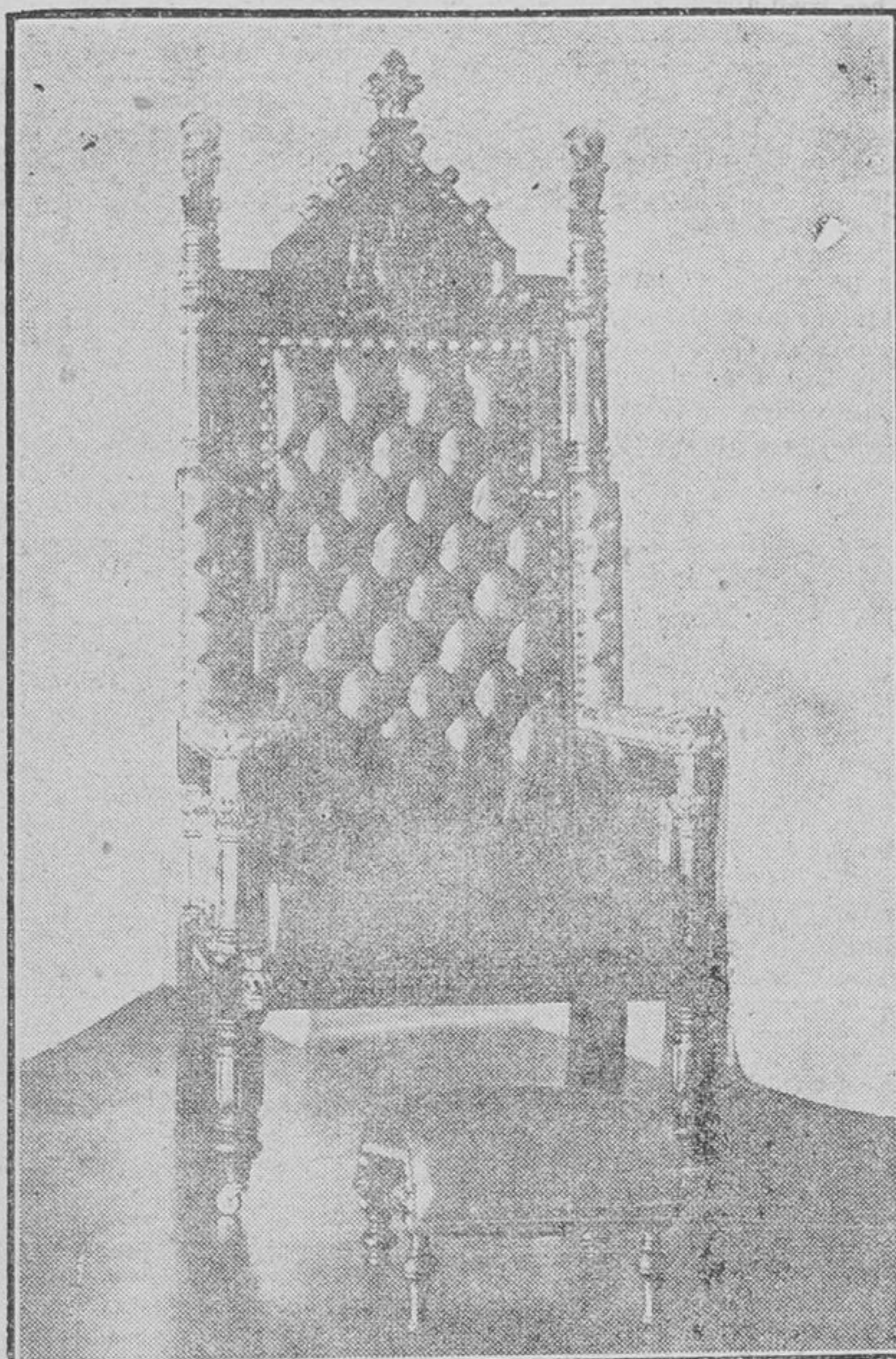
Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, representing Great Britain, replied that, although the United States was not shipping any considerable amount of arms, it was also true that all States must sign the proposed convention before any single State would consent to enforcing its terms. There was necessity for obtaining 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.

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.

Exports of pulpwood from Canada for the year 1923 amounted to 1,384,230 cords, compared with 1,011,332 for 1922, an increase of 373,000 cords, or 35 per cent. The 1923 figures are equivalent to about 900,000 tons of newsprint that could have been manufactured from this wood.



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.

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 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.

Ten huge concrete storage tanks, capable of holding 250,000 bushels of grain, are being erected by the Robin Hood Milling Co., adjacent to its mills at Calgary. This will increase the mill's storage capacity to 500,000 bushels.



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.

OTTAWA GIRL WEDS DENMARK PRINCE

Their Majesties Represented by Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Miss Lois Booth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Booth, and granddaughter of the capital's venerable citizen, Mr. John R. Booth, was united in marriage with His Royal Highness, Prince Erik of Denmark, a son of His Royal Highness, Prince Valdemar, a first cousin of His Majesty King George the Fifth of England. And this bright, happy, vivacious Ottawa daughter, who as a girl went to an Ottawa public school, is now Her Highness, Princess Erik, Countess Rosenberg.

With messages and tokens coming from the royalties of England and Denmark, with guests from near and far assembling for the ceremony, Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary were represented by Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, yet the ceremony was carried out with a dignified simplicity. Purest white lilies were the flowers chosen for the church decoration and a simply designed gown of purest white satin adorned the young bride.

The service commenced promptly at four o'clock, His Lordship Right Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa, officiating, assisted by Major the Rev. Channell G. Hepburn, M.C., rector of All Saints' Church.

His Highness Prince Erik and his bride left shortly after six o'clock for New York, whence on Saturday, the 16th, they will sail for England to spend some time in London. They will go to France to spend some time on the Riviera, and then go to Copenhagen for a lengthy visit. On their return to America, they will go to California, where they will take up residence.

German War Indemnity to China is \$100,000,000

A despatch from Shanghai says:—The North China Daily News says that Germany and China have reached an agreement under which Germany's war indemnity to China is fixed at \$100,000,000, less the claims of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank and other German firms for property confiscated by China on entering the war. The net amount payable to China will be \$45,000,000, of which Germany will pay Pekin \$13,000,000 at present banked in London and the remainder in Tsinpu and Hukuang Railway bonds.

The coal consumption of the United States annually approximates 600,000,000 tons.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW., 47¢; No. 1 feed, 46¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, bay ports.
Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2¢; 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, 21 1/2 to 22c; twins, 22 to 22 1/2¢; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23c; Stiltons, 24 to 25c. Old, large, 25 to 30c; twins, 26 to 31c; triplets 27 to 32c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 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 55c; 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, 6 1/2c.
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; 2 1/2-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 16 1/2¢; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2¢; prints, 18 to 19c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4¢; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2¢; prints, 17 to 17 1/2¢.
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, 56 1/2¢; do, Can. West., No. 3, 55c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 53 1/2¢; do, No. 2 local white, 52 1/2¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.30; 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, 41 1/2 to 42c; do, No. 1 creamery, 41 to 41 1/2¢; do, seconds, 40 to 40 1/2¢. 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.