

# DEATH COMES PEACEFULLY TO U.S. WAR PRESIDENT, WOODROW WILSON

Washington, Feb. 3.—Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, from 1913 to 1921, died today.

With the whole world watching at his bedside as for the last three days, the distinguished American, recognized as one of the great men of his country and his time, came peacefully to his end at 11.15 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wilson's life ebbed away in the sleep into which he sank yesterday. The last sentence he uttered was on Friday, when he said, addressing his physician, "I am a broken piece of machinery, Grayson. When the machine is broken—I am ready to go."

President Coolidge, after calling at the S street house, in company with Mrs. Coolidge, issued a proclamation of thirty days' official mourning for the death of Mr. Wilson, during which period the flags on all United States Government buildings throughout the world will be flown at half-mast, and official entertainment will be suspended.

In this proclamation President Coolidge paid Mr. Wilson one of the highest tributes he ever received.

"As President of the United States," said Mr. Coolidge, "he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the country as



The Late Woodrow Wilson

he conceived them. His acts were prompted by high motives, and his sincerity of purpose cannot be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the World War with a lofty idealism which never failed him. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth, and made the United States a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind."

## CANADA WINS WORLD TITLE IN HOCKEY GAME

### Brilliant Combination Sweeps Through United States Defence.

Chamonix, France, Feb. 3.—Canada won the blue ribbon event of the 1924 Olympic winter games and added ten points to her score when the Dominion hockey team today defeated the United States in the final of the hockey series by a score of 6 to 1. It was a fast and furious contest from start to finish, and when Paul Loq of Belgium, the referee, blew his whistle and the game was over the United States players were physically exhausted and stumbling from fatigue.

The smoothness and finish of the Canadian offensive combination overwhelmed the brilliant individual play of the United States. As regularly as though conducted by well-oiled machinery the puck passed from Smith to McCaffery to Watson or from Munro to Smith to Watson and into the net. Drury, who scored the tally for the United States, did so after a single-handed dash down the ice.

Munro and Ramsay made an almost impenetrable defence for the Canadian goal, and smothered the individual efforts of the United States forwards with efficiency.

There was little love lost between the two teams, rivals since the Olympic hockey commenced. The game had not proceeded more than two minutes when Watson was bleeding from the nose, and Rice was stretched out on the ice after a collision with Smith. The United States fought hard in the opening session when they were fresh, and frequently Rice, McCarthy or Drury, getting the puck in United States territory, rushed down the ice only to be blocked hard by the Canadian defence.

Then began the regular action of the Canadian combination in all its perfection, heart-breaking to the United States. The puck seemed to pass ceaselessly between the sticks of the Canadian forwards. Hard, back-checking was of little avail. The fast skating and stickhandling of Uncle Sam's representatives was futile against the relentless Canadian machine.

The thousands of spectators who filled the stands watching the hardest and swiftest hockey that Europe had ever seen were thrilled by the desperate stand made by the United States under the pressure of the better coordinated Canadian team. Time after time cheers broke from the crowd as Drury or Rice, clashed away for rushes into Canadian territory, only to be foiled as he reached Ramsay or Munro. Shots from outside the line of point were easy for Cameron. Counter-attacks rose as the popular Canadians penetrated the United States lines and drove their bullet-like shots at Lacroix.

The final team standings in the Olympic hockey tournament for the championship of the world, with goals scored for and against, is as follows:

	W.	L.	For.	Agst.
Canada	5	0	110	3
United States	4	1	73	6
Great Britain	3	2	41	38
Sweden	2	3	21	49
Czechoslovakia	1	2	14	41
France	1	2	9	42
Belgium	0	3	8	46
Switzerland	0	3	3	42

### Outlook is Brighter for British Trade

A despatch from London says:—Contracts amounting to £14,000,000 are about to be distributed by the London and Midland Railway in connection with reconstruction. This alone indicates that the country has grounds for optimism over the trade outlook. Sheffield is now making a larger output and orders are coming to Tyneide from all quarters. Both there and on the Clyde there is a distinct revival of shipbuilding.



**TRUSTEES FOR BANTING RESEARCH FOUNDATION**  
Left: Mr. John W. Rogers, of the National Insurance Agency, and right: Mr. Charles S. MacDonald, general manager of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, two of the men selected to serve as trustees of the Banting Research Foundation, an organization which will raise funds to provide financial support for the scientific research, particularly the Banting and Best Chair of medical research. Dr. J. W. E. Gallie, chief surgeon of the Sick Children's Hospital, is also a member of the board.



## RYKOFF SUCCEEDS LENIN IN SOVIET GOVT.

### Chosen Head of Council of Commissars With Four Assistants.

Moscow, Feb. 3.—Ivanovich Rykoff, the newly chosen head of the Council of Commissars, will have four assistants—Leo Kamenev, who also is chairman of the Council of Labor and Defence; M. Tsurpa, Commissar of Food Supplies, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Churbar, chairman of the Ukraine Council of Commissars, and M. Orkalavili, Premier of Georgia.

There are ten other federal commissars. In addition to the Council of Commissars, Parliament has named an executive committee of twenty-one members, seven from the Council of Nationalities, seven from the Federal Council, and seven jointly chosen. M. Kalenin, "the Russian peasant president," is retained as chairman of the executive committee, with M. Petroffky, president of the Ukraine Central Committee, and M. Tcherbiakoff, president of the White Russia Committee, as co-presidents.

By the new Federal constitution both the Council of Commissars and the executive committee are invested with executive and legislative powers between sessions of parliament. Probably never in history has a Parliament and Government been so quickly chosen. Everything moved as though manipulated by strings.

Rykoff, who is in ill health, has

been unable to attend any of the recent conferences of the Soviet leaders. His peasant origin is counted upon to win the support of the peasants. He is a strict adherent to Leninism, and has few, if any, active antagonists in the Communist party.

## Foundations Laid for Vancouver Radio Masts

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—The first step in the erection of the wireless station at Vancouver, unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force, has been completed in the laying of cement foundation for the masts. Steel for the masts, which will be 100 feet tall, has arrived from the east, and they will be erected shortly.

The new station will contain both wireless and radio sending and receiving apparatus and will be powerful enough to communicate with High River, Alta., nearly 500 miles east.

## Eskimos Need Snow for Building Igloos

A despatch from Noorvik, Alaska, says:—An unprecedented mild winter with little precipitation here has resulted in a scarcity of building material. Local Eskimo newly-weds who contemplate setting up housekeeping have been forced to journey to Kovak, where there is plenty of igloo snow. Exchanging whale and walrus blubber for the material, many shipments or sledge loads of snow have been brought here.

## CANADA TO ADOPT GROUP SETTLEMENT SCHEME OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

A despatch from London says:—A new phase in the history of colonization in which Canada will be interested was inaugurated by the departure from Plymouth on Thursday of 20 families selected by counties to participate in the group settlement scheme in Western Australia. Canada's interest is that through the enterprise of the Canadian National Railway she will shortly make a somewhat similar experiment. Thursday's party will proceed to a belt of virgin forest. This group scheme aims at breaking down the barriers of isolation besetting the pioneer worker in unpeopled parts of the Empire. The ground is surveyed and blocks pegged out by State officials before the arrival of the immigrants. Roads

through the forest are made and a water supply secured. Each group works together under the guidance of expert Australian foremen until a certain stage of development is reached. Motor traction is being employed in felling trees. In two years sufficient progress is made to allow the dissolution of the group, each member then entering into possession of 100 or 160 acres of first grade land with a bungalow and live stock, the cost of which, £1,000, he will gradually repay to the Australian State. Accession to the existing groups of a party selected by the county plan will be augmented by a regular flow of such families. Devon and Cornwall having been the first to make arrangements with Western Australia.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—According to the American Consular agent here there were 2,600 silver foxes shipped during 1923 from Prince Edward Island to American points. In addition a large number were shipped to points in Canada, as well as a shipment to Scotland and another to Germany. There was keen demand for breeding stock, buyers being here from as far west as California and British Columbia.

Windsor, N.S.—There is every prospect that gypsum exports from quarries near here will be materially increased during 1924, in view of the amalgamation between the local quarry company and the United States Gypsum Co., of Chicago. The latter company formerly brought their plaster from interior New York State points to their mills on the Atlantic seaboard, but in view of the merger it is quite logical to conclude that their wants will now be more largely supplied from Nova Scotia.

St. John, N.B.—Contract to build the frost-proof potato shed in West St. John has been awarded by the Department of Public Works to a Moncton construction company. The work will extend over six weeks.

Quebec, Que.—One of the biggest seasons in the history of hunting in the Province of Quebec, is the report of the provincial hunting bureau, in referring to the big game season, which closed at the end of last year. It is calculated by the department that the number of huntsmen who went into the Quebec hunting grounds during the past season constituted a record number.

Cobalt, Ont.—Dividends paid by gold and silver mines of Northern Ontario up to the end of 1922 amounted to \$123,243,438. Dividends paid during 1923 amounted to \$9,206,376, making total disbursements of \$132,449,815. The silver mines paid \$96,663,820 up to the end of 1923, while

the gold mines, in the same period, paid a total of \$35,790,494.

Winnipeg, Man.—Reports showing that 41,500 automobiles were licensed in Manitoba last year also show statistics that 87 per cent. of all automobiles in the Dominion are owned by farmers, with 16 per cent. owned by business men, 16 per cent. by travelers and the balance of scattered ownership.

Regina, Sask.—Production of creamery butter in Saskatchewan passed the 10,000,000 pounds mark for the first time with the returns received for 1923 up to the 30th of November. The production for that month was 444,344 pounds, making the output for the eleven months of the year 10,121,702 pounds, an increase of 1,551,795 pounds, or 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1922.

Calgary, Alta.—From October 29, when the Alberta wheat pool was organized, until the end of December, approximately 14,000,000 bushels of wheat had been received from members of that organization, according to a statement made by the provincial manager.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver has shipped and booked for shipment to date almost 50,000,000 bushels of the 1923 crop. Last year's total crop movement through this port was approximately 19,000,000 bushels. Up to the end of December the port had shipped 12,984,767 bushels of grain and additional shipments and bookings for the next few months amount to 36,400,275 bushels, giving a total of 48,385,042 bushels.

Dawson, Y.T.—That the gold output in the Yukon Territory will be greater this year than last, is the opinion of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon. The silver lead camp at Mayo and Reno Hill would contribute a total of 8,000 tons, he said.

## Weekly Market Report

**TORONTO.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46¢; No. 1 extra feed, 46¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above track, bay ports.  
Ontario barley—65 to 67¢.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 97¢.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75¢.  
Ontario Rye—No. 3, 72 to 74¢.  
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, 95 to 98¢, outside.  
Ontario, No. 2 white oats—40 to 42¢.  
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—Car lots, per ton, \$9.  
Cheese—New, large, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; twins, 22 to 22 1/2; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23; Stiltons, 24 to 25; Old, large, 25 to 30; twins, 26 to 31; triplets, 27 to 32.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47¢; No. 1 creamery, 45 to 45 1/2; No. 2, 45 to 46.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh in cartons, 58 to 59¢; fresh extras, loose, 56 to 57¢; firsts, 52 to 53¢; extras, storage, in cartons, 44¢; extras, 41 to 42¢; firsts, 36 to 37¢; seconds, 29 to 31¢.  
Beans—Canadian, handpicked, 1b, 7¢; primes, 6 1/2¢.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over 30¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32¢; geese, 22¢.  
Culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; comb honey, per dozen, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27¢; cooked hams, 37 to 39¢; smoked rolls, 19 to 21¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 26¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 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, 17 to 17 1/2¢; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18¢; pails, 18 to 18 1/2¢; prints, 19 to 20¢; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 1/2 to 18¢.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butchers steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; 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, \$7 to \$10; 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, \$12.75 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10.75 to \$12; do,

## Course Afloat for Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Six weeks' training aboard the special service squadron of the Royal Navy will be given to one officer and 20 men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve during the tour of the squadron in American waters. The members of the Canadian Reserve will be chosen from the different company headquarters of the R.C.N.V.R. throughout Canada and will be taken aboard the Hood and Repulse, or the five light cruisers which will accompany those battleships on their visit to Esquimaut, B.C., on June 21. The Canadians will take part in the training, aboard the British ships during the cruise, which ends at Halifax on August 5.

## Badges of Honor in France Increasing in Cost

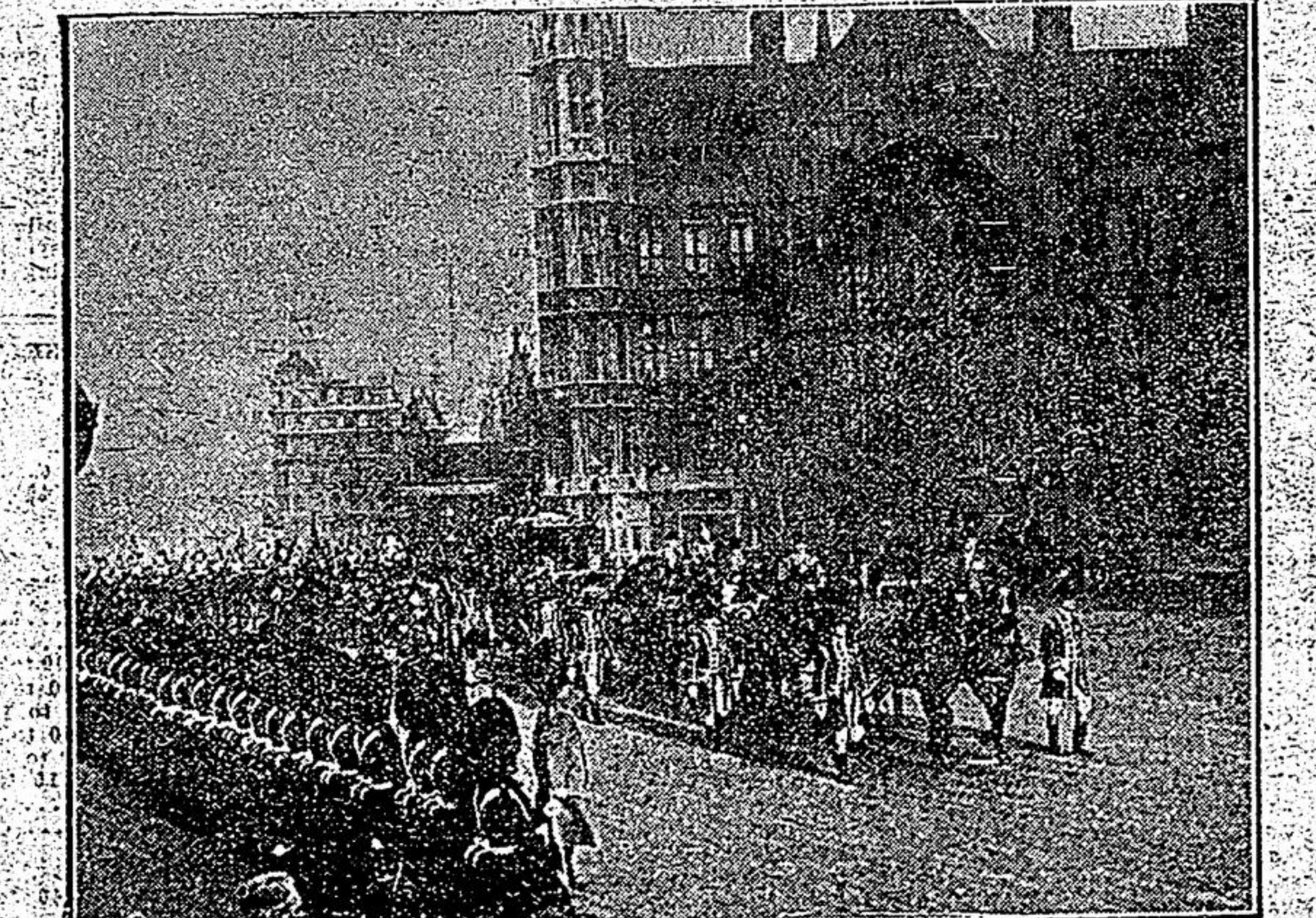
A despatch from Paris says:—Like everything else, the price of glory is going up in France. Hereafter the persons who have earned the high privilege of being included within the ranks of the Legion of Honor will have to pay more for their insignia. The next President of France will have to pay 919 francs for his Grand Cross instead of 708, as he would were he elected last week. Other prices announced in the Journal Officiel include forty-two francs instead of a mere thirty-four for the crosses of the Chevaliers; 298 francs, against 179, for Officers; the cross of the Commanders has risen from 398 francs to 520 and the medalion of the Grand Officers from 155 to 186 francs.

## Canada's Foodstuffs in Demand in Germany

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Germany is buying Canadian foodstuffs. Official advices here indicate that the introduction of stable currency conditions has resulted in an increased demand for imported foodstuffs in Germany, and a good business has been done in many lines of Canadian food products, such as flour, packing house products, evaporated milk, boxed apples, and canned salmon.

## Arab Jewish Entente Cordiale in Process of Formation

A despatch from Jerusalem says:—The first attempt at establishing what may amount to an Arab Jewish entente cordiale was made this week when representatives of Arab peoples and a Jewish delegation from Jerusalem met in Amman. The entente, it is said, would be based on a moderate interpretation of the Balfour decision and the co-operation of the world Jewry in the solution of general Arab problems.



## ROYAL PROCESSION ARRIVES AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

With pomp and ceremony the King Ramsay MacDonald, to form Britain's December, will have a long, or as a historic session of parliament, now ministry will be in the hands of reaching changes in British politics on January 15. The Conservatives the House of Commons when it re-opens the royal procession is shown were then in office. A week later assemblies on February 12. Whether arriving at the House of Commons his Majesty sent for the Socialist, the present parliament, elected in