

UNITED STATES REACHES DECISION REGARDING CHICAGO WATER DIVERSION

A despatch from Washington says—Finis as far as the United States is concerned was written to the sanitary district of Chicago, states other than Illinois bordering the Great Lakes, and Canadian lake interests. Secretary of War Weeks issued his decision with respect to withdrawal of water by Chicago from Lake Michigan, ruling that diversion for the present should be limited to 8,500 cubic feet per second and that it should be reduced to 4,167 feet by 1935. The Secretary granted a permit for an average of 8,500 feet until Dec. 31, 1929, but this is conditional on various undertakings by the sanitary district and may be revoked.

One of the attached conditions stipulates no unreasonable interference with navigation.

Other important conditions under which the sanitary district, which asked for a diversion of 10,000 cubic feet, is granted a slightly lesser amount are:

That the Chicago sanitary district shall carry out a program of sewage treatment by artificial processes before the expiration of the permit.

That the sanitary district shall pay its share of the cost of regulating or compensating works to restore the levels of the Great Lakes and shall post a bond or guarantee of \$1,000,000 as evidence of good faith in this matter.

That the sanitary district shall submit to chief army engineer of the United States and to Secretary of

War Weeks plans for controlling works to prevent the discharge of the Chicago River into Lake Michigan during storms. (These works are to be completed by July 1, 1929.)

Unless the conditions are carried out the permit may be revoked without notice at the instance of the Secretary of War and subject to such action as Congress may take. It is pointed out that compliance with the terms of the permit dealing with sewage treatment will make possible the reduction of the diversion of 7,250 cubic feet by the end of 1929.

Mr. Weeks' decision followed action of the Supreme Court upholding his right to control diversion of water from the Great Lakes under his authority to control navigable waters. Chicago's contentions to the contrary were fought by all states bordering on the Great Lakes except Illinois, which also opposed at the public hearing by the Secretary the application for permission to withdraw 10,000 feet per second. At this hearing representatives of Canadian lake interests were present.

"This department has always held and continues to hold," Mr. Weeks wrote to Mr. King, "that the taking of an excessive amount of water for sanitation at Chicago does affect navigation on the Great Lakes adversely and that this diversion of water from Lake Michigan should be reduced to reasonable limits with utmost dispatch. I appreciate that the desired reduction cannot be made instantaneously."

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE PUT INTO FORCE

Miners Down Tools and Desert Collieries on Order of Union.

Sydney, N.S., March 6.—Following a failure of negotiations that commenced last December looking toward a new contract between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its miners in Nova Scotia, and passed through many stages, including the appointment of a conciliation board, in practically every coal mine in Nova Scotia commenced at 11 o'clock to-night, involving some 14,000 men. With the exception of one or two small collieries on the mainland, privately owned, not a single ton of coal will be mined in any of the great mines, that constitute the most important single industry in the province.

The utmost good order marked the abandonment of the pits by the miners. As fast as the men were raised to the surface they dispersed to their homes, and in a few moments pit-heads that had echoed to the bustle of industry became silent and deserted.

The Glace Bay Town Council has voted \$5,000 for relief purposes among the needy families there, but forwarded a resolution to the Government declaring that they could go no further in the way of furnishing financial assistance to the strikers, and asking intervention in their behalf.

MARKET BREAKS UNDER HEAVY ORDERS

Public Not Affected by Slump at Winnipeg and Chicago.

A despatch from Winnipeg says—Battered down under a deluge of selling orders, the local wheat market broke 10½ cents from Friday's point, dropping to an extreme low point of \$1.90½, and representing a decline of 11½ cents for May delivery from Thursday's close.

Liverpool cables closing four pence lower, completely reversed sentiment in Winnipeg and Chicago markets and the bulls of Thursday were ardent sellers on Friday.

Chicago broke proportionately with the local decline. Trading was exceptionally large throughout the day. The coarse grains and flax fixtures were traded in on a fairly large scale, displaying weakness in sympathy with the action of wheat futures.

The break did not affect the public to any extent, as the outsiders have been out for the last two weeks. It was, consequently, a quiet and orderly market.

CANADA APPOINTS HER REPRESENTATIVES

Members of Economic Committee are L. C. McQuatt and J. Forsythe Smith.

A despatch from Ottawa says—Announcement is made of the appointment by the Dominion Government of L. C. McQuatt, of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, and J. Forsythe Smith, a member of the trade commissioner service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, as Canadian representatives on the recently formed Imperial Economic Committee.

This body, which will consist of four representatives from Great Britain and two from each Dominion and India, with Sir Halford Mackinder as chairman, will consider the question of improvements in the marketing of overseas food products in Great Britain.

Will Return Shield to the City of Quebec

London, March 8.—The shield which was taken from the gates of old Quebec after the capture of the city by General Wolfe, and is now in the possession of the town of Hastings, will be returned to the Canadian city.

About two months ago the members of the Hastings town council decided to keep the shield, which had been presented to it by General Wolfe Murray, a descendant of Wolfe, but now they have reversed this decision in the belief that it would be an act of grace to return the shield to Quebec.

Canada Clips Record Wool

Sheepmen of Canada clipped a wool crop of 15,111,719 pounds in 1924, according to a report by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Value of the wool was \$2,777,930, compared with \$3,160,000 the year before, an increase of more than \$600,000.

Greater demand for Canadian wool in world markets, the report declared, raised the price realized by the producer from 20 cents a pound in 1923 to 25 cents in 1924. Great Britain and the United States were the principal purchasers.

GREAT BRITAIN TO EXPEND \$5,000,000 TO IMPROVE PALESTINE PORT

New York, March 8.—Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner of Palestine, has announced officially that the port of Haifa is to be developed as the principal harbor of Palestine. It was reported here yesterday by the King Haysod, or Palestine Foundation Fund, of which Samuel Untermyer is president. Approximately \$5,000,000 will be expended in improving and enlarging the port, which will serve as Palestine's gateway to the world for tourist traffic and the greatly increased volume of foreign trade.

Activity at Haifa, according to this report, will result in other commercial developments of international significance. Among these are the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea and the development of the vast territory north and east of Palestine—Syria, Transjordan and the Iraq—for which Haifa will serve as port. Part of this hinterland is the famous Valley of Jezreel, or Arma-

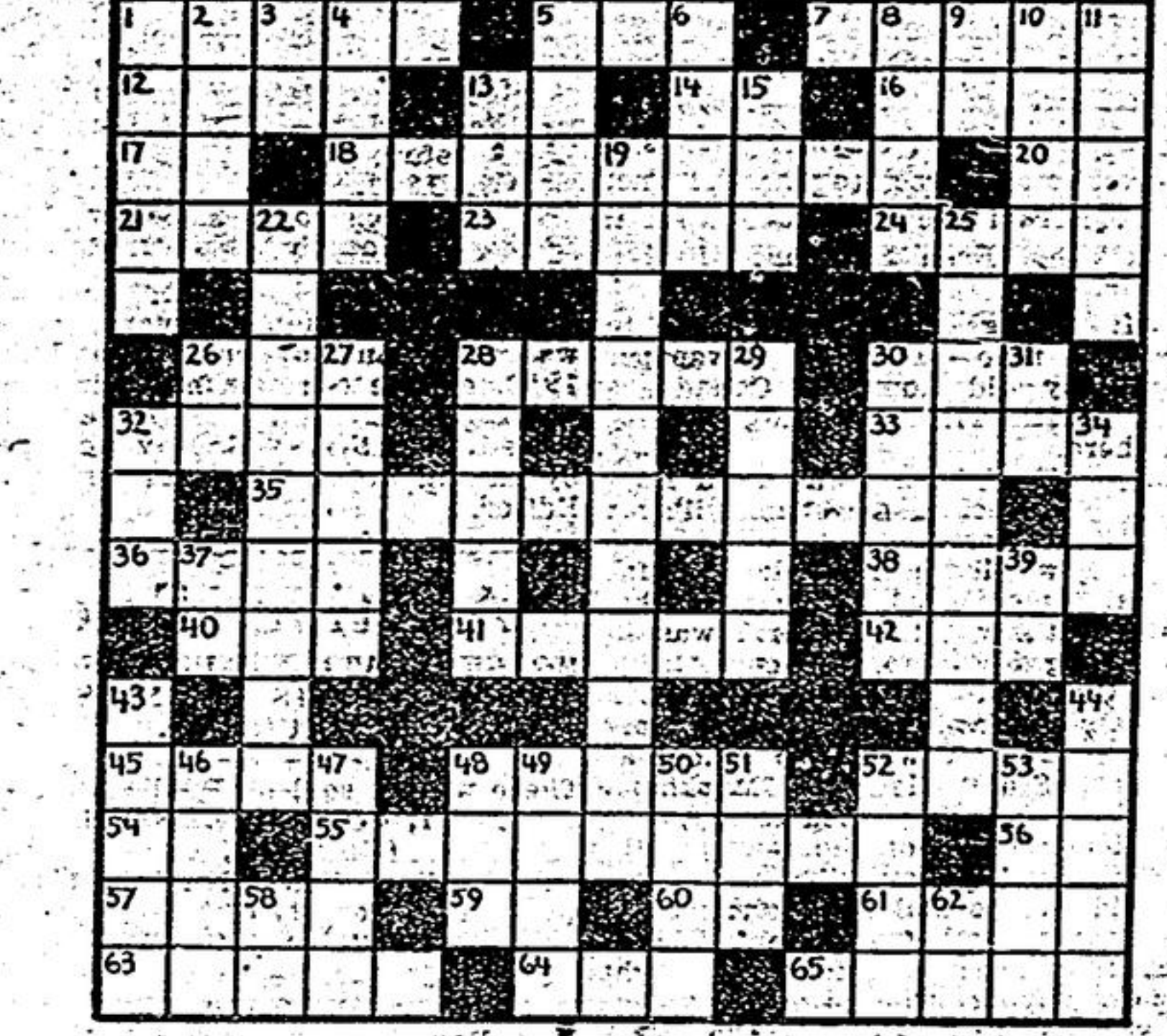
King George Continues to Improve

London, March 8.—It had been expected that King George would venture into the Palace gardens to-day, but, owing to the wintry, cold weather and snow flurries he did not take the risk. The King, however, is now sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to get up daily, and there seems to be no longer any fear of a relapse.

Vessels Leave St. John's on Annual Seal Hunt

St. John's, Nfld., March 8.—Ten steamers with 2,200 men sail at daylight to-morrow for the annual seal hunt. One will take its station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the rest will work off the east coast. The ice is bearing, seals are believed to have been carried well over the Grand Banks by the prevailing winds.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

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| <p>HORIZONTAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1—A small job 5—Pronoun (possessive) 7—Implied 12—Girl's name 13—Thus 14—Exclamation 16—Inside an apple 17—Printer's measure 18—One who bears the blame 20—Upon 21—Wealthy 23—Small Spanish horse 24—Perfect mentally 26—Nonsense (slang) 28—Very small insects 30—Consumed 32—A grain 33—Indentation 35—Understands 36—Suppose 38—An English school 40—Possesses 41—Direct 42—Put on clothes 45—A helper (abbr.) 48—Caper 52—Poisonous reptiles 64—Legal term 65—Those who put money in business 56—Island near New York (abbr.) 57—End of a dog 59—Prefix meaning "formerly" 60—Prefix meaning "in" 61—Supplied with shoes 63—Old 64—Boy's name (abbr.) 65—Last name of author of Uncle Tom's Cabin | <p>VERTICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1—White collar slave 2—Prefix meaning half 3—Upon 4—Hasty 5—Anticipate 6—Anger 8—Performs 9—Abbr. for name of a business organization 10—A metal 11—Religious belief 13—Bend 16—100 degrees in the shade 19—Battles 22—Partly burned wood (pl.) 25—Those who bear witness to 26—Leave 27—Frozen rains 28—Yawns 29—To clip 30—Summed up 31—Half an em 32—House part 34—Light brown 37—Royal Highness (abbr.) 39—Onward 43—Portions 44—Apart 46—Settle 47—Cultivate 48—Hall 49—The one following 50—Piece of news 51—Peruse 52—Abbr. for assistant 53—Farm tool 58—Western State (abbr.) 62—Exclamation |
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NEW WIRELESS TO REACH AROUND WORLD

Construction Commenced on Huge Observatory on Mountain Crest at Geneva.

A despatch from Geneva says—Construction of the world's largest wireless station and astronomical, meteorological and seismological observatory was started on Friday on the crest of Mount Saleve, overlooking Geneva. It is expected to be completed within two years, and the total cost is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The wireless station will reach around the world, keeping in constant communication with ships both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific. It is understood the League of Nations will be allowed fifteen minutes daily for broadcasting under conditions which will provide absolutely uninterrupted world communication in war time regardless of land wires or ocean cables.

The telescope for the observatory is being constructed by the American scientists, Professors Ritchie and Bauer. It will be the largest in the world, exceeding even the one at Mount Wilson. The diameter will exceed ten feet, and the instrument will make possible tabulation and exploration of hitherto unrecorded stars. It also will be used in efforts to verify the Einstein theory.

A movement is under way to make the observatory the seat of an international meteorological office in connection with the League of Nations. Mount Saleve, which is ten minutes by automobile from Geneva, is 4,000 feet high, and contains the ruins of an ancient Roman war camp.

BANK OF ENGLAND INCREASES ITS RATE

Discount is Raised to Five Per Cent. to Check U.S. Withdrawals.

A despatch from London says—The Bank of England rate was raised on Thursday to 5 per cent., with a view to checking the withdrawal of American money from London. The advance had been amply discounted both in Lombard Street and on the Stock Exchange, for, despite differences of opinion as to its expediency, in view of the probable immediate effect upon domestic business, the preponderant view in financial circles was that it was necessary to prevent the withdrawal of American money from London, with consequent depreciation of sterling.

The London Times's financial editor says he cannot accept the conclusion of J. M. Keynes that if the price level falls the higher bank rate may be harmful.

"A fall in prices," says The Times's editor, "while it may be unpleasant and actually lead to an influence in unemployment, pending an adjustment, it would, in the long run, give the much-needed stimulus to our trades and industries."

Rockefeller Foundation to Aid Irish Physicians

Under the new local government act of the Free State, it is announced that the Rockefeller Foundation is offering three traveling fellowships for the position of medical officer of health, says a Dublin despatch. Each fellowship entails a residence in the United States for about eight months, and opportunities for study will be afforded in specialized institutions. This is expected to prove a great boon to young doctors who are candidates for the appointments. The three fellows will be selected by a committee of medical experts.

PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA CALLS ON CITIZENS TO SAVE THE MINES

Halifax, N.S., March 8.—Premier Armstrong has urged the citizen's committee of Glace Bay to agree to man all the mines and power houses with maintenance men as a solution to the problem of protecting collieries from total destruction by flooding. This was the result of an exchange of telegrams between the Premier, the corporation and the committee appointed at Glace Bay to act in the interests of saving the collieries. "No answer to this suggestion had been received at midnight to-night. Another development to-day was the receipt of a telegram from J. E. McLurg, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, formally asking Premier Armstrong if he would, as Premier of Nova Scotia, provide adequate police protection for outside men in the event of the corporation bringing in a party of maintenance men from outside districts to man the pumps and power houses.

Appeals were received by wire from the Town Council of Glace Bay, for Government intervention to assure the support and maintenance of those people in that town who are in want as a result of labor conditions, and also a resolution calling upon the local Government to confer with the Federal Government with a view to an inquiry into the Cape Breton problem being instituted through joint action of the two legislative bodies, the investigation to be under oath and the corporation being forced in the mean-

time to operate the mines four days a week at the 1924 rate of wages.

With their larders replenished at the hands of their more fortunate neighbors, the miners of Cape Breton, who quit work Friday night following the refusal of the British Empire Steel Corporation to restore credit at the company's stores and operate collieries Nos. 2, 4 and 6 on a working basis of four days per week, spent perhaps the quietest Sunday in their memory. The long lines of muddy streets flanked by the dreary monotony of uniform cottages, characterizing the mining communities of Nova Scotia were unpeopled save for swarms of apparently carefree children.

Smoke belched from the smokestacks of the various bank heads where members of the company's clerical staff laboriously fired the boilers, furnished steam for the pumps and fans which must be operated, tie-up or no tie-up, in order to keep the mines in operating condition. But the din of industry was absent. In the towns knots of miners gathered about the street corners, but there was no disorder and no intemperance.

The relief of distress, the immediate problem precipitated by the tie-up, is being organized systematically, and it is extremely doubtful if anybody went hungry over the week-end. Committees had already been formed and were functioning with money locally contributed.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$2.16½; No. 2 North, \$2.11½; No. 3 North, \$2.08; No. 4 wheat, \$1.98.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 71c; No. 3 CW, 66½c; extra No. 1 feed, 67½c; No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2 feed, 61c.

All the above c.i.f. bay ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.45.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$30; shorts, per ton, \$32; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.40.

Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 55 to 58c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 3 winter, not quoted; No. 1 commercial, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malt, 85 to 90c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Man. flour, first pat., \$11.40, Toronto; do, second pat., \$10.90, Toronto.

Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., \$7.80 to \$7.90, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, bulk, seaboard, \$7.40.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$14.50; No. 3, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 24c; twins, 24½c; triplets, 25c; Stiltons, 25c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 26 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 32 to 33c. Dairy prints, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 42 to 43c; loose, 40 to 41c; fresh firsts, 37 to 38c; splits, 34c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.P., 35c; do, corn fed, 32c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 27c; turkeys, 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 15½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2½-lb. tins, 15½ to 16c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 26c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 23c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 30 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 18½ to 19½c; prints, 21 to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16 to 16½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; hologna, \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeding steers, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4.75 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; m.c.h. cows, choice, \$7 to \$9; fair cows, \$4.5 to \$6; springers, choice, \$8 to \$10; good light sheep, \$7 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$3 to \$4; good ewe lambs, \$14.50 to \$16; bucks, \$12.50 to \$14; do, med., \$10 to \$12; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$12.35; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country prints, \$11.50; do, off cars, \$12.75; select, premium, \$2.40.

CANADA'S MAPLE SUGAR CROP

Demand Awaits This Luxury When Put Up in Inviting and Attractive Condition.

The warm, sunny days and the cool nights provide ideal conditions for making maple sugar and syrup. This is one natural resource that is typically Canadian and largely local to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The sugar bush has long been a feature of the rural districts. Apart from its revenue-producing value, it is usually the rendezvous of the surrounding country at sugaring-off time. Here the young people were wont to gather, just, it was said, to see the sugar being made, but the farmer always had his suspicions that this did not constitute the sole attraction. The number of samples taken, to be cooled in the snow, and eaten, evidenced that the visitors were more concerned with the amount of sugar made available for tasting—that, with the work attached to gathering the sap and the boiling.

On many farms, however, the sugar bush is a thing of the past. The many substitutes for maple syrup and its higher production costs have materially reduced the revenue derived from this source, while the high prices prevailing for hard maple for firewood have been a temptation too strong to resist, and many of the sugar bushes have been cut down.

In some of the larger areas of eastern Ontario and the eastern townships of Quebec, however, quite elaborate plants are installed for sugar making. The sap is brought to the boiling house in pipelines, thus eliminating much of the labor of gathering. In the boiling houses improvements have been made in the equipment, resulting in a higher grade of sugar and syrup being produced. In the marketing, however, little improvement has taken place.

Maple sugar is a luxury, and as such it should be marketed. Like many another Canadian product, it is suffering from the condition in which it is exposed for sale. The manufacturer of the chocolate bar puts his product up in attractive wrappers, which largely influences its sale. Maple sugar, however, is usually exposed for sale without even a wrapper and without the slightest attempt being made to give it an attractive appearance, or even to assure the consumer that it is reaching him in the best condition. A market undoubtedly awaits Canadian maple sugar and at good prices when it is well made, and put up and marketed in an inviting and attractive manner.

Patients Discharged as Cured of Leprosy

Washington, March 8.—Four men who entered the National Home for Lepers at Carville, La., several years ago, have been discharged from the institution as cured. The United States Public Health Service announced to-night that the men have been under close observation for a year, and during the entire time the leprosy bacillus had been absent from their body tissues.

Recorder on a Mower.

A lawnmower that has been invented enables a man to record the distance covered each time he uses his mower and in an entire season.