

Estimates Tabled In Ontario House

Total of \$21,424,390 Embraces All Departments of Government

HYDRO GETS HALF

Toronto.—Supplementary estimates totalling \$21,424,390 were tabled in the Legislature during the week by Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer. They embraced every department of the Government with practically one-half being set aside for hydro development in different parts of the province.

The hydro estimates totalled \$10,410,900, and of this, \$2,000,000 was needed, the Treasurer said, for development work at Chats Falls on the Niagara system. The whole Niagara system called for expenditure of \$7,200,000 above the regular estimates. The Georgian Bay system needed \$300,000 extra and the St. Lawrence, Rideau, Ottawa and Madawaska systems the same amount. The Thunder Bay system estimates totalled \$1,200,000, practically all of which was needed for the Alexander power development. The Nipissing system estimates totalled \$50,000 and the northern systems \$1,300,000. The largest percentage of the latter figure was for development work on the Mississauga River.

These additional estimates meant that the Government was going ahead with its plan of developing power in different parts of the province. Of these, the Chats Falls site was considered the most important with the Carillon, the Alexander and the Mississauga next.

Additional estimates for the Attorney-General's Department totalled \$163,050. Practically all of this was for the administration of justice in various parts of the province, salaries of jailers and other officials.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS

The Department of Education estimates totalled \$1,952,469. Included in this was an item of \$1,308,660 for the University of Toronto and \$350,000 for Queen's University.

The Department of Lands and Forest estimate amounted to \$147,725, practically all of which was for the purchase of additional fire ranging equipment and forest research.

Included in the estimates for the Department of Mines was an item of \$48,000 for additional development work in the lignite fields on the Abitibi River.

The Department of Public Works supplementaries totalled \$2,782,042. Of this, \$213,242 was for maintenance and repairs of Government buildings, \$140,000 for public works and bridges, and \$2,428,800 for public buildings. The cost of furnishing the Ontario Government building in London, England was given as \$100,000 and the cost of the site on the Strand as \$20,000.

The Highways Department called for \$20,000 additional money, practically all of which was for salaries. The Department of Health asked for \$64,600, most of which was for sanitary investigations and distribution of biological products in epidemics.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Additional allowances of \$4,700,000 was requested by the Department of Labor under the Old Age Pension scheme. The Provincial Secretary's Department requested \$620,500 for repairs and additions to public institutions. A revote of \$5,000 was in the estimates for the construction of a building for housing the criminal insane at the Ontario Reformatory. This was due, largely, to the murder some weeks ago of one prisoner by another.

The Department of Agriculture estimates totalled \$48,775.

Chatham Town Declares War

Turns Out Police Force to Prevent Walls of Burg and Lake Erie Railway Company's Men Replacing Track—Takes Drastic Move in Long-standing War Over Cancellation of Franchise.

Chatham.—In a definite act to prevent the Chatham-Walacomburg and Lake Erie Railway Company from operating its electric locomotives over city streets, in accordance with a recent ban created by the city's cancellation of the company's franchise, the corporation Saturday ordered its workmen to tear up sections of the rails at strategic points.

The move was executed following information received at the city offices which indicated that the company contemplated operating a train.

At Third Street bridge city workmen removed rails at both approaches and it was at that point where some excitement was created in the afternoon when the company put men to work to replace the rails.

The counter move on the part of the company resulted in the city officials calling on police officers to see that there was no interference by radical workmen of the city's move. With the appearance of the men in uniform, the work stopped, and no further move was made by the company to act in opposition to the city's edict. The city posted a watchman at the bridge.

A Far-Reaching Act

Liquor Legislation at Ottawa Will Go Beyond Refusal of Clearances

Ottawa.—Legislation to stamp illicit traffic in liquor will go far beyond refusal of clearances to vessels carrying spirits to the United States. It will cut off the source at the fountain head, and will forbid release of liquor or beer from distilleries and breweries.

Early introduction of the Bill into the Commons is heralded by a notice on the order paper Saturday of a bill to be sponsored by the Prime Minister entitled "An Act to Amend the Export Act."

It was generally supposed that the prohibition of export to the United States would be accomplished by means of amendments to the Customs Act, but, as far as can be gathered, this new Act is to be the one that sounds the death knell of the rum-runner.

The refusal of clearance would be inadequate to put official stamp of disapproval on all export of liquor to the United States, it was pointed out by one of the Ministers.

Export across the border on land would still enjoy its present status.

"The Prime Minister realizes that the decision to cut off legal export of liquor to the United States is an audacious one, and that it is liable to cost the Government a lot of money and controversy before the episode is over."

He and his colleagues are understood to be taking the stand that since it is going to come high, they might as well get everything possible for their money. In other words, the whole business of liquor export to the United States is going to be stamped out.

Otherwise, after antagonizing the liquor interests and a section of Canadians who feel that too much is being done for the United States, the Government might be still under fire from the people who hoped and expected that the refusal to grant clearances would end the trade for once and all and were disappointed in results.

With liquor clearances gone, and the release of liquor or beer from the distilleries or breweries which is known to be destined for export to the United States forbidden, it is believed that the trade will largely cease.

In any case Canada's hands will be washed clean of the traffic.

But there will still be two methods of export to the United States which cannot be touched by the Federal Government under existing arrangements and the Department of National Revenue is afraid that these will give rise to further trouble.

They look for larger sales to the Ontario liquor stores and fear that much run-running will take place on a smaller scale with supplies obtained by hook or by crook from the Government dispensers.

The other plan of campaign which the run-runner has already been trying out is the export of liquor to St. Pierre Miquelon, which is being continually used as a base for smuggling past the Preventive Service of the New England Coast.

In the month of November the Canadian exports to those islands were 200 per cent. of the previous November and that proportion appears to have been maintained throughout the winter.

Ottawa Ends Ban On British Cattle

Foot and Mouth Disease Was Reason for Embargo

Ottawa.—The embargo against English and Scottish cattle has been lifted, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, announced here Sunday. The ban against Scottish cattle ended Sunday and that against English cattle on March 7.

Cattle from Great Britain may now come to Canada after a considerable period during which Old Country shippers have been out of the Canadian market. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England and Scotland was responsible for the embargo.

It has been contended for some time by British cattlemen that herds were free from the disease, but as a measure of precaution the embargo was maintained until any possibility of the disease reaching this country was removed. Officials of the department explain that a characteristic of foot and mouth disease is that it remains dormant for a time then breaks out again with renewed vigor. It is now regarded as certain that last traces of the malady have disappeared in Great Britain.

John D. Rockefeller's successful intervention in his son's Indiana fight led an oil broker to say: "Mr. Rockefeller is inimitable. Once, in the good old muck-raking days, a magazine muck-raker rushed up to Mr. Rockefeller and moaned: 'Mr. Rockefeller, this morning, sir, while I was investigating labor conditions among the preemen in your Bayonne plant a skunk of a boss named Merryweather called me a four-eyed jackass and broke one of my ribs. Me a jackass and a rib broken. Now, Mr. Rockefeller, what are you going to do about it?' 'Do?' said Mr. Rockefeller. 'Nothing. You'll have to consult a vet.'"

A Popular Mother and Daughter



ROYALTY ATTENDS BRITISH FAIR

The photograph here shows the Queen and Princess Mary as they appeared, recently, at the British Industries Fair at Olympia, London, Eng.

Detroit Killers Put to Rout

Abandon Bullet-riddled Car Near Thamesville After Eluding Police

WANTED FOR MURDER

Chatham.—Two masked murderers raced over a bullet-swept highway for 70 miles from Windsor to Thamesville late Saturday night, and abandoning their automobile after it had been disabled by police fire, ran into the darkness and escaped.

They are wanted for the slaying of a Detroit policeman, Patrolman Dayton Winegar, who tried to stop their flight from a hold-up in downtown Detroit Saturday afternoon. Crossing into Canada, they stole an automobile and headed for London.

Highway Traffic Officer Charles Heferson of Blenheim, on highway duty at Madstone, was passed by an automobile which, he says, was travelling at 70 miles a hour or more. He knew nothing of the Detroit crime, but gave chase.

Overhauling the fleeing automobile he hauled the driver to stop and then bowed low as the big automobile swerved suddenly in an evident murderous effort to force the policeman into the ditch. Heferson, unarmed, fell back rapidly as a rifleman leaned from the rear of the automobile and lead screamed past his ears.

Heferson, from a farmhouse, communicated with Constable C. Russell at Chatham. The latter, armed with an automatic, waited for the racing auto. As it passed, shots from his revolver took effect, but the gunmen kept going.

Russell commandeered a taxi and

gave chase, getting close to the fugitive car near the eastern limits of Chatham, and had a good look at the men. At close range the rifle spit fire into the pursuers, a bullet striking the radiator. Another pierced the windshield and missed the driver by inches. Others punctured the body of the pursuing machine.

Traffic Hinderer Chase Heavy road traffic forced Dussell to withhold his fire until he again got within range with his automatic. He emptied the chamber into the rear of the gunmen's car, but shielded by the darkness they succeeded in making good their escape.

Word was flashed ahead to Thamesville, and a posse was organized to intercept the car. They heard no more of the gunmen, however, until a motorist reported having seen a car swinging from the highway a short distance west of the village, where the abandoned bullet-riddled machine was later found.

No one was injured during the interchange of nearly a score of shots between the bandits and the pursuing officers.

All Sunday, western Ontario police were scouring the district in an endeavor to track down the mysterious motorists, but not a sign of them has been seen since they ditched their car after the gas had leaked from the riddled tank.

Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.—Horace Mann.

Most of the country's great men sprang from the farm—and generally far from it as possible.—Western Leader.

Battleship Holiday Announces Parley

Britain, U.S. and Japan Have Reached Agreement Regarding Building

SPEED UP SCRAPPING

George Hambleton in a Canadian Press report from London on the renewed activities of the Naval Conference which has been having a recess owing to the French situation and is now once more actively trying to solve the problems they met to consider. He says in part:

The forces of Faith and Hope put to rout the hosts of Gloom and naval reduction sceptics were dealt a crushing blow.

A battleship holiday until 1936 is in sight. Conversations between the naval delegations of Great Britain, the United States and Japan have resulted, it was announced, in an understanding that there will be no more construction of capital ships until 1936. This means an extension of five years in the Washington battleship holiday.

It was also agreed that the scrapping of ships, provided for under the Washington treaty, should be accelerated.

According to the official announcement made in British circles the understanding has not yet reached the stage of formal agreement but it is understood the agreement merely awaits the concurrence of Italy and France. The announcement was intended to show "the tendency of the three powers already concerned."

It was further intimated by a British spokesman that nothing more has been heard lately of the United States' demand for the right to build an American Rodney.

The naval conference proceeded full speed ahead. All the delegates plainly wish to stick to the grind-stone until a definite agreement has been reached. Much remains to be done but much has already been accomplished. The old controversy between limitation by category and limitation by lump tonnage—the problem which tied up the Geneva conference—is stated to be out of the way though some few points are still in reserve. A committee of the conference considered the question of exempt vessels (those not included in the global tonnage limitation). The committee considered a proposal that their speed should be increased from 18 to 20 knots an hour.

The experts discussed submarines. The French demand for the retention of certain super-submarines is still a matter at issue.

Work, and more work was the order of the day when the conference was relaunched. It was re-opened by Prime Minister MacDonald, who appeared buoyant in spirits, but obviously tired under the double strain of disarmament negotiations and Parliamentary duties.

Expect to End in April

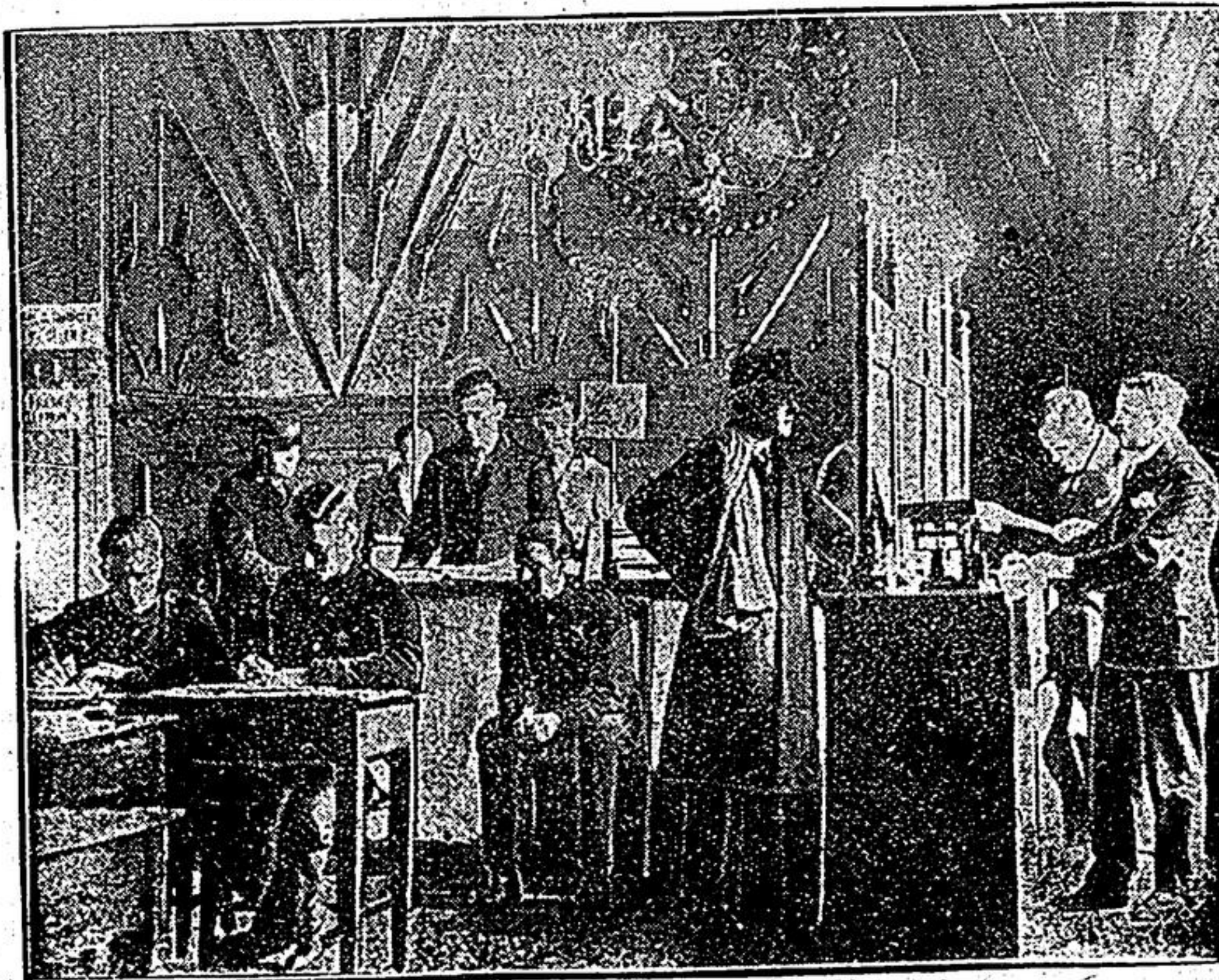
The five chief delegates—Aristide Briand, veteran of Parliament and parley, heading the French—gathered around the conference table in St. James' Palace, surveyed the work to be done, and then plunged into the tasks of their individual delegations.

It is expected now the conference will rise with its work completed about the middle of April.

Mr. MacDonald told the delegates to-day in firm and convincing manner that their labors would produce a treaty of disarmament—a definite agreement in words of accurate and legal value. He pleaded for recognition of the complicated nature of the present negotiations.

George—"What do you say to a little kiss?" Maude—"I've never spoken to one."

Immense Correspondence Necessitated Special Handling



BRITAIN IS NOT BEHIND HAND WHEN IT COMES TO DETAILS

For first time in history a royal palace has a post-office. Here is shown scene in post-office located in St. James' Palace, London, installed to handle correspondence of present naval conference. It is complete in every way and is situated near armory and guard rooms.

The Markets

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Toronto wholesale dealers are buying produce at the following prices: Eggs—Ungraded, cases returned, fresh extras, 32 to 33c; fresh firsts, 30c; seconds, 25 to 27c. Butter—No. 1 creamery, solids, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4c; No. 2, 34 to 34 1/2c. Churning cream—Special, 33 to 33c; No. 1, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 34 to 35c. Cheese—No. 1 large colored, paraffined and government graded, 20 1/2c.

PROVISION PRICES

Toronto wholesale dealers are quoting the following prices to the trade: Cured meats—Long clear-bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., 24c; 70 to 90 lbs., 23c; 90 to 110 lbs., 21c. Heavyweight rolls, 40c; lightweight rolls, 25c. Lard—Pure tins, 15 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pails, 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c. Shortening—Tins, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations for car lots: Man. wheat—No. North, \$1.14 1/4; No. 2 do, \$1.11 1/4; No. 3, \$1.08; No. 4, \$1.07 1/2; No. 5, \$1.02 1/2; No. 6, 75 1/2c; feed, 70c (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports).

Man. oats—No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2 do, 53c. Ont. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95 1/2c; No. 3 do, 92 1/2c; No. 4 do, 90 1/2c.

Milled, del., Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$33.25; shorts, per ton, \$35.25; middlings, \$40.25.

Ont. grain—Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oats, 45 to 48c; barley, 52 to 55c; rye, 73c; buckwheat, 80c.

CLOVER SEED PRICES

F. clean seed from good seed cleaning mill the following range of prices for shipping points in Ontario is being offered to growers by dealers: Red Clover, suitable for Canadian, No. 1, per bus., \$8; do, No. 2, \$7. Alsike—No. 1, export, 97-98 per cent. purity, \$5.75; No. 2, export, 95-96 per cent. purity, \$5; No. 3, export, 92-94 per cent. purity, \$4.25; No. 4, export, 90-91 per cent. purity, \$3.60; aldsike, white mixtures, \$4.80.

Sweet Clover—Can. grade, No. 1, per bus., \$2; do, No. 2, \$1.50.

HAY AND STRAW PRICES

Wholesale dealers in hay and straw are quoting shippers the following prices for carload lots, delivered on tracks, Toronto:

No. 2 Timothy, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 3 Timothy, \$13 to \$14.50; wheat straw, \$11; oat straw, \$11.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Heavy beef steers, \$9.55 to \$10.50; butcher steers, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do, fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, com., \$8.25 to \$9; butcher heifers, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do, fair to good, \$9 to \$9.75; do, com., \$8 to \$8.75; butcher cows, good to choice, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$7 to \$7.25; do, bologna, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby beef, \$9.75 to \$13.50; feeders, good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; stockers, \$9 to \$9.75; do, fair, \$8 to \$8.75; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$14.50; do, med., \$10 to \$12.75; do, grassers, \$7 to \$7.50; springers, \$100 to \$110; milks, \$75 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bucks, \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; do, hogs, bacon, w.o.c., \$13.75 to \$14; do, select, \$1 per hog premium, \$0.50; chana, 75c per hog discount; do, trucked in, 50c cwt. under w.o.c.; do, f.o.b. price, \$1.25 cwt. under w.o.c.

Here's to Kaye Don

The pluck and modesty of Kaye Don, that intrepid Britisher seeking to outdo his friend and compatriot, Major Sir Henry Segrave, in forthcoming speed trials at Daytona Beach, Fla., are thoroughly characteristic and traditional. Before sailing from Southampton he made it evident that in the "Silver Bullet," the 4,000-horsepower car he will pilot on Daytona's smooth sands, British workmen have produced a wonderful vehicle, theoretically capable of exceeding the astonishing 231 miles per hour of the monochalant Segrave. "I know the car can do it; I hope I will," Mr. Don replied to a toast to the continued pre-eminence of British workmen.

He has driven ordinary-engined motor cars at terrific speeds; frequently he has demonstrated possession of infinite courage and resource, balanced by a nice proportion of caution. Britishers the world over will hope no fortuitous circumstance will rob Mr. Don of the opportunity for a thorough test of his machine "all out"; that he has decent weather, and that "the best of luck" accompanies his gallant adventure on a foreign shore.—Montreal Star.

Skunks Defy Tear Gas And Stay in Comfort Beneath Detroit Home

Detroit.—One little skunk that has stumped members of the East Detroit police department for several months is still living happily under the house of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Gelger, 166 Nicolai Avenue, East Detroit, and now has a friend.

Saturday police received word from the Gelger family that two skunks were making things intensely miserable and that something must be done. Sergeant John Hansen tossed four tear gas shells through a hole in the kitchen floor, but the skunks still refused to move, and the family is considering migration. It is feared that the population, having increased to two, may continue to grow.

Yen retraced his steps and roused as many of his friends as he could muster. Armed with farming implements and knives, they surrounded the house. The guests barricaded the door, which was finally broken in. Three had been killed. The remaining three managed to escape.

If there are ever to be thirteen months in the year, as now agitated, let them all be like January, 1930, with five pay-days.—Detroit News.

Beatty Discusses New Empire Move

C.P.R. President Says Empire Free Trade is an Absurdity DOMINIONS' POSITION Various Units Have Too Many Problems and Difficulties

Toronto.—Empire free trade is an absurdity, but free Empire trade is of great importance, should be encouraged in every possible way and will be of the utmost value to all parts of the Empire, in the opinion of E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Anything that can be done to promote the interchange of commodities between the various units of the Empire should be promoted vigorously, Mr. Beatty declared in an interview. "But I cannot see how Empire free trade can possibly be either feasible or commendable," remarked Mr. Beatty. "The various units of the Empire have too many problems and difficulties, arising out of their particular situation or circumstances. In the first place they would not agree to it, and in the second place these difficulties put a barrier in the way of practical operation of Empire free trade."

Canada's Needs

Canada's requirements alone are a sufficient obstacle to successful consummation of the plan. We just simply have to have protection of some kind to preserve our markets against the competition of our southern neighbors. Development of our resources and of industry in general must be encouraged and protected against encroachment by either the United States or more fortunately situated sections of the Empire.

"It is a different thing to promote wider and more substantial trade within the Empire under normal conditions, each unit marketing or absorbing the products they can best offer or most need."

With a view to examining at first hand and in detail the resources and development of Ontario, Mr. Beatty said, the directors of the C.P.R. will spend several weeks in a tour of the whole company in May. Numerous trips through the west have been made annually by the directors. But this year they will start in the Maritimes, pass through Quebec, and end up with an exhaustive inspection of Ontario, new and old.

Discussing the present general business situation as it is affected by the stoppage of wheat marketing, Mr. Beatty remarked that business was in a lethargy, not sinking, and would come to life almost immediately after the wheat once started to move.

Witch Doctors Murder Woman

Identification of Clothing in Baggage of Self-Invited Guests Leads Farmer to Find Wife's Body; Three Killed as They Barricade Selves in Home

Shanghai.—Six Chinese witch doctors, operating in the country districts surrounding Hankow, are believed to have perpetrated a murder reminiscent of the legendary practices of witchcraft in the Middle Ages.

Six men representing themselves to be doctors and soothsayers had been traveling in the farming district near Hankow, preying upon the credulity of the superstitious country folk. They professed to be able to foretell future ills and to effect cures.

One evening they reached the village of Shankou, about twenty-five miles from Hankow, after nightfall. They applied for lodging at the first farmhouse that belonged to a man named Yen. Yen at first refused them shelter, saying that his wife was away and that he had no food to offer. The travellers, however, produced from their luggage a chicken and some vermicelli wrapped in a cloth.

The farmer thought the cloth in which the food was wrapped looked familiar. Later when they unpacked their baggage he recognized some clothing as belonging to his wife, who had departed in the afternoon for her mother's home. She carried a live chicken and some vermicelli wrapped in a cloth.

After serving the meal, Yen left the house while his guests were eating. On the way to the house of his mother-in-law he came upon some clothing his wife wore as she left home. On searching in the bushes nearby he discovered her body, frightfully mutilated.

Yen retraced his steps and roused as many of his friends as he could muster. Armed with farming implements and knives, they surrounded the house. The guests barricaded the door, which was finally broken in. Three had been killed. The remaining three managed to escape.

If there are ever to be thirteen months in the year, as now agitated, let them all be like January, 1930, with five pay-days.—Detroit News.

"Wives don't tell their husbands everything," says Judge Crawford. After all, there are only twenty-four hours in each day.—Punch.