

Britain to Grant Chinese Demands Not Recognition

CANTONESE NOT GOVERNMENT OF UNITED CHINA.

Chamberlain Sets Forth Specific Concessions Offered to China—No New Treaty Embodying These Changes Can be Made Until China Has a Recognized Government.

London, Jan. 30.—Foreign Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking last night in Birmingham, offered to grant all the principal Chinese Nationalist demands, while refusing to recognize the Cantonese as the Government of united China.

Although no central Government exists, he said, "the demand for treaty revision has become so insistent and is fundamentally so reasonable that we must try to negotiate this change with the contending Governments in a vortex of civil war."

Chamberlain then offered specifically:

- 1.—To permit modern Chinese courts to deal with cases involving the British.
- 2.—To apply in British courts in China "existing modern Chinese civil and commercial codes and subordinate legislation."
- 3.—To "make British subjects liable to pay regular Chinese taxation, not involving discrimination against the British. This would include taxation levied under the national tariff and, so far as we alone can effect such an object, removes the last obstacle to full autonomy."
- 4.—Regarding British concession areas, to "enter into local arrangements according to the particular circumstances of each port, either for amalgamation of the administration with that of adjacent areas under Chinese control or for some other method of handing over administration to the Chinese while assuring the British community some voice in municipal matters."

Having thus offered virtually everything demanded by Canton, Chamberlain said there can for the moment be no new treaty embodying these changes, because a treaty can be made only with a recognized Government, and no Government can be stated now to be the Government of China.

These remarkable proposals, entirely unexpected in their complete abandonment of the previous position, immediately following the despatch of British forces to Shanghai, proved, according to Chamberlain, the pacific intentions of the British and the fact that the troops were moved to Shanghai only as a precaution in view of the Hankow incident, when Chamberlain said massacre was averted only by the withdrawal of the defence force from the concession.

Chamberlain's speech may fairly be declared to be one of the most important statements of policy in the present generation. Britain has gone farther than the United States or any other power has gone, and one diplomat remarked last night that China



Charles Chase

74-year-old confidential messenger to seven Ontario premiers, who is on the job again for the session of the legislature, despite a bad fall which threatened to put him permanently out of commission.

In the future may regard the statement as the equivalent of the first foreign recognition of her independence and equality with other nations.

ONTARIO FIRE LOSS WAS \$12,535,000

Provincial Fire Marshal Reports Decrease of \$1,300,000 from 1925.

Toronto.—The toll of damages which fire exacted in Ontario during the 12 months of 1926 is placed in figures which the Provincial Fire Marshal has compiled at \$12,535,909. The total is lower by \$1,300,000 than the 1925 total of \$13,845,000. Despite this increased loss, however, the number of fires during the past year are declared to have been 497 greater in number, the comparative figures being 10,883 and 10,386.

Immigration to Canada Increased 60 Per Cent.

Ottawa.—Immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1926 amounted to 135,984, compared with 84,000 for the calendar year 1925, an increase of 60 per cent. This information is made public in an official statement by the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization. During the year just ended 48,819 British immigrants arrived in Canada. The number from the United States was 20,944, and from other countries, 66,221.

London Suffers Big Loss Main Fair Building Burned

Fire of incendiary origin Causes \$135,000 Damage to Crystal Palace—Village of Mount Brydges Loses Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 in Serious Blaze.

London, Ont., Jan. 30.—Fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, at 4 o'clock this morning totally destroyed the main building of the Western Fair, known as the Crystal Palace, in Queen's Park, Dundas Street East. The structure was erected in 1887, when the fair was removed from the grounds north of Victoria Park, and it was of frame, with stone foundations. The loss to the Fair Board is about \$125,000, with an additional loss of \$10,000, which is borne by exhibitors who had permanent exhibits in the building. Sixty thousand dollar insurance was carried by the Fair Board on the palace.

Two men residing on Florence Street saw the blaze as they were on their way home, and turned in the alarm from a box. They claim it started on the north, or Dundas street side, but that it spread with lightning rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole building. All the fire apparatus, manned by the day and night platoons, fought the fire, and good work was done in keeping the flames from spreading to the acres of frame fair buildings and houses in the vicinity. The reflection illuminated East London, and was seen ten miles away. Ten

houses were fired by sparks at different times, but were saved by the firemen with hand chemicals, a special squad having been detailed for that purpose. The gale that was blowing also carried the embers to Dundas street premises, and the firemen had a difficult time saving these.

While the fire was at its height an urgent appeal came from Mount Brydges, fifteen miles to the west, where a serious blaze had broken out. Chief Aitken, however, could not render any assistance, first, because of the fire in the city, and second, because the roads were covered with ice, and the apparatus would have skidded into the ditch before it had gone a mile.

Left to their own resources, the people of Mount Brydges, with a volunteer brigade of more than 200 men of the village and farmers, who had driven to the scene when aroused by the Mount Brydges telephone operator, successfully fought the flames and confined the damage to the general store, occupied by Stewart McCallum, whose loss is \$7,000, and which is owned by Frank Toles. The house of W. Innes, to the south, was also partially destroyed. Janet McCallum, the 14-year-old daughter of the storekeeper, discovered the fire, and the family escaped from the burning building in their night clothes. Mr. Innes is an invalid, and was carried from the house by neighbors.

It is said that for fifteen minutes an old hand pump refused to work because it had become rusty through lack of use. The total loss in all quarters is estimated at between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Secretary of Governor-General Dies of Pneumonia

Ottawa, Ont.—Within a few months of his coming to Canada as private secretary to the Governor-General, R. B. Osborne, M.V.O., M.C., died here of double pneumonia. His death came with tragic suddenness. Up till a few days ago he was at his desk, and last week he paid a business visit to Montreal.

Mr. Osborne was 40 years old. He had been associated with Lord Willingdon for some years. He was also connected with the British diplomatic service for some years in Singapore. His widow is private secretary to Lady Willingdon and is a relative of Her Excellency. It is understood that the funeral will take place in Ottawa.

Beam System Described As Non-Interfering One

London, Jan. 30.—William Marconi, describing the rapid developments of the beam system, in the course of a speech, said that the recent experiments between England and Canada proved it was possible to maintain easily a clear simultaneous telephone conversation and high-speed trans-

mitting and receiving telegraphic messages without the slightest hindrance.

This meant, he explained, that it will soon be possible to establish such simultaneous services with Australia, India, South Africa and other distant countries served by beam stations, and as both services use the same plant, communications will be cheaper.

Dumping Duty is Raised To Protect Apple Growers

Ottawa.—The Minister of Customs has issued an order which will raise the basis for the application of dumping duty 75 cents per box on all importations of apples grown west of Chicago and imported from points east thereof. The order amends a previous order in regard to the dumping duty on apples. Under the previous order, it was found, the dumping duty could be evaded in certain cases. The purpose of the amendment, it is intimated at the Department of Customs, is to prevent the evasion.

Returned Tourist (to his friend)—"Well, I liked Paris and Rome, but the best part of the whole thing was the trip over. Don't miss that, whatever you do, if you go to Europe."

HURRICANE IN BRITISH ISLES KILLS EIGHT AND INJURES HUNDRED

Glasgow Suffers All the Casualties Reported—Storm Swept Entire Length of Great Britain With Wind Velocity of 95 Miles Per Hour.

Glasgow, Scotland.—Eight persons were killed and 100 injured in Glasgow alone in a southerly hurricane, which swept Great Britain from Land's End, the southernmost of England, to John O'Groats, on the northernmost tip of Scotland.

The storm was especially severe in Scotland, and the districts north of Edinburgh as well as Ireland, and the Scilly Isles were completely cut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication with London.

The Coats Observatory at Paisley registered a record gust of 95 miles an hour.

Several old houses collapsed in Glasgow and pedestrians and vehicles were tossed about by the violent winds. Street cars were overturned and a section of the roof of the Central Railroad station was lifted.

Firemen were busy all day extricating victims from debris and ambulances were busy handling street casualties caused by the showers of wreckage. Police were forced to barricade the most dangerous points.

An express train was running from North Berwick to Newcastle when it was stopped for 40 minutes near Dunbar by violent winds, and gravel was driven through the windows of the coaches, pelting the passengers. The passengers later said that the cars rocked like ships and that they had seen hayricks from neighboring farms whirling through the air.

Outgoing troop ships on their way to China encountered rough seas. A Lloyds despatch from Port Talbot, Wales, said the destroyer Sylph was blown ashore at Aberavon, but that the crew was saved.

The Dominion Shipping Co. steamer Lord Strathcona became unman-

ageable and was placed under tow for Queenstown.

Considerable damage was reported at Belfast, where 12 persons were injured by flying debris. The collier Enniskillen is believed lost in the Irish sea.

All parts of England reported damage. Roofs were blown off houses and trees uprooted in the rural districts, where isolated casualties occurred. The damage in London was slight.

London, Jan. 30.—The death toll of the great rain and windstorm which swept Great Britain from the south of England to the northern tip of Scotland Friday and Saturday, to-night had reached 20, with 200 injured by flying debris.

Nineteen of the deaths were in Scotland, while one was in Armagh, Ireland.

Further damage has been reported while despatches from more remote towns showed the great extent of the storm area.

Early yesterday London was visited by a winter thunderstorm of unprecedented severity during which hundreds of wireless aerials, trees, fences and chimney pots were hurled through the air. Several persons were injured by falling shop signs and pieces of masonry.

Almost 150 long distance telephone lines in England and seven of the 18 Paris lines were disabled. Although torrential rain fell in London, Scotland and northern England had a regular blizzard which added to the difficulties of clearing up the debris scattered during the storm. The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews braved the weather for practice on the Thames, but found the going exceedingly hard.

Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.54½; No. 2 North, \$1.50½; No. 3 North, \$1.42.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 2 feed, nominal; Western grain quotations, in c.i.f. ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 old yellow, 8½c; No. 3, old yellow, 8c; Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$32.25; shorts, per ton, \$34.25; middlings, \$40.25.

Ontario oats, 50c, f.o.b. shipping points.
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.28 to \$1.30; f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 60 to 64c. Buckwheat—79c, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.

Man. flour—First pat., \$8.20, Toronto; do, second pat., \$7.70.

Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent. patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.60; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.60.

Cheese—New, large, 30 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 22c. Stilltons, 23c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 26c; triplets, 27c. Old Stilltons, 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46c; No. 1 creamery, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 43 to 44c. Dairy prints, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 60c to 62c; fresh extras, loose, 58 to 60c; fresh firsts, 53 to 55c; fresh seconds, 42 to 43c; fresh pullets, 48 to 50c.

Storage extras, 50c; do, firsts, 47c; seconds, 42 to 43c.

Poultry, dressed—Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 40c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; do, 2½ to 3½ lbs., 35c; do, 2 to 2½ lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 42 to 46c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35 to 38c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 5 gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; 10-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c; 2½-lb. tins, 16c.

Comb honey—\$3.40 to \$4.50 per doz. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to

30c; cooked hams, 42c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; backs, boneless, 33 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$22; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20.50; 20½ lbs. and up, \$21.34; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$41.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.54 per bbl.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 16½ to 17c; prints, 17½ to 18c; shortening tierces, 12½ to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 14 to 14½c; blacks and tans, 15½ to 16c.

Heavy export steers, \$7 to \$7.65; Leavy steers, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; do, fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; do, fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; do, canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, med., \$4 to \$4.75; do, bolognas, \$3.50 to \$3.80; baby beef, \$8 to \$10; feeders, choice, \$5.50 to \$5.80; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, fair to med., \$4 to \$4.50; milch cows, \$65 to \$80; springers, \$80 to \$100; plain to med. cows, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$13 to \$14; do, med., \$9 to \$12.50; do, com. and grassers, \$5 to \$6; lambs, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, heavies, \$4.50 to \$5; do, culls, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, thick and smooth, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, f.o.b., \$11; do, country points, \$10.75; do, off cars, \$11.90; select premium, per hog, \$2.25.

MONTREAL.
Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 75c; do, No. 3, 67c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$8.20; do, 2nds, \$7.70; do, strong bakers', \$7.50; do, winter pats., choice, \$6.10 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.65. Bran, \$3.25. Shorts, \$3.25. Middlings, \$4.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$14.50.

Cheese, finest wests, 19 to 19½c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41 to 41½c.

Eggs, storage extras, 48c; storage firsts, 45c; storage seconds, 40 to 41c; fresh extras, 58c; fresh firsts, 53c.

Com. cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; calves, sucker, ordinary quality, \$10 to \$11; hogs, thick smooths, \$12, with a \$2 per cwt. premium on selects and a 60c per cwt. cut on shops, or \$12 flat; sows, \$10.

Ontario Farmers Form Grain Pool Along West Lines

NEW ORGANIZATION IS LAUNCHED IN CHATHAM.

Province-Wide Campaign Starts to Secure Five-Year Contracts—First Contract Signed by President Gilroy.



Vice-Admiral Alexander Sinclair, Commander of the British China station. Hundreds of marines are ready to leave for China near the end of the month, it is reported from London.

Chatham.—Ontario's grain pool, modelled on the same lines as the same lines as the Prairie organizations, was launched at a meeting of 300 Kent farmers here on Thursday. The first contract—disposing of all grain grown for the next five years—was signed by President Harry Gilroy of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, while F. L. Agnew of Comber signed the second.

The Ontario pool, it was explained, will work in conjunction with the three Western pools, and when it is fully organized it is hoped that the greater portion of the grain grown from the Ottawa River to the Rocky Mountains will be marketed through one central organization in the hands of the producers themselves.

The form of contract adopted is very similar to that of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. The grower who signs up agrees to dispose of all his grain through the pool for a term of five years. Exceptions will be made in certain cases. A farmer selling pedigree seed grain can do so without permission of the pool, while a farmer who desires to sell a quantity of grain to a neighbor for the latter's own use will be able to secure permission from the local committees. It is proposed to appoint captains for each county and canvassers from each township, and a campaign will be conducted simultaneously in the various counties for contracts. In the meantime, however, those who desire to sign are privileged to do so.

As far as possible the grain will be handled through the elevators already established. A conference was held previous to the meeting between the co-operative company officials and elevator men of the district, at which the former requested that the pool grain be handled as well as that not purchased by the pool. A meeting was held subsequently by the elevator men, and it is understood that a proposition will be submitted to the company.

C. P. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U.F.O.; J. S. Jeffrey, Manager of the Grain Department of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., and Mr. Gilroy were the principal speakers.

In a short address Mr. Morrison declared that the farmers of Ontario were just turning their attention to marketing. He maintained that unless the farmers adopted co-operative marketing, not only in Ontario, but in other parts of the world, farmers will never receive their just dues.

This is the first of a series of meetings in the interests of the pool that will be held throughout the province this winter.

Maj.-Gen. MacDougall is Dead in Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 30.—Maj.-General James C. MacDougall, who commanded the Canadian Training Division at Shorncliffe, England, in 1915-16, died at the King Edward Hospital here to-day.

Maj.-General MacDougall was born in Toronto in 1863. He joined the Canadian permanent force in 1885; served in South Africa and throughout the European war.

St. Lawrence Sea Way Urged by Americans As a Great Necessity

REGIONAL CONFERENCE HEARS FAVORABLE SPEECH.

Ex-Governor of Iowa Tells 650 Delegates That Waterway Would Mean Emancipation of 40,000,000 People in Mid-West States.



The Late Henry May Boland, well-known newspaper man, who died in Montreal on Jan. 26.

Muskegon, Mich.—"The economic feasibility, soundness and necessity and the engineering practicability of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway have been proved, and the first and major duty now confronting us is an immediate treaty with Canada providing for an early opening of the connection to the sea. President William Harding, ex-Governor of Iowa, said to the 650 delegates to the Regional Conference of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, in session here.

Division of lake waters by the Chicago Sanitary District was hit by William George Bruce of the Wisconsin Tidewater Association, who said:

"The Chicago diversion is not only a menace to our national welfare, but a violation of natural law which is international in its scope. Half of the Great Lakes waters belong to Canada, and we deny that the Secretary of War, even the Congress of the United States, has any right to authorize the diversion. Canada can never fully approve the St. Lawrence waterway until the Chicago water steal is discontinued."

Canada will be unwilling to conclude a treaty with the United States to provide for a Great Lakes-to-the-sea canal via the St. Lawrence River until diversion of water from the Great Lakes by Chicago is ended, according to Mr. Bruce. He said he had been apprised of Canada's attitude by F. H. Keefer.

A telegram was received from Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, saying that authoritative economic and engineering authorities had shown the "vital need and feasibility" of the project, and applauding the work of the association in awakening the interest of Middle Westerners in the scheme.

Opposition of the New York interests favoring the all-American route via the New York barge canal was touched by two speakers. The first declared the opposition to be factional and without national support, but R. J. McLean of Detroit took a different attitude.

He said: "New Yorkers, as a rule, are not so favorable to the all-American route. The St. Lawrence waterway would give them a second ocean port, Buffalo. The completion of the project, many of them believe, would cause an eventual greater traffic on the barge canal and result in an increase of millions of dollars in their export and internal trade.

"It would be emancipation to 40,000,000 landlocked people in the Middle West," President Harding said. Mr. Reed told the delegates that it would mean the difference between bankruptcy and a reasonable prosperity to the agricultural States of the Middle West. He said also that it would mean freight saving of 12½ cents on every bushel of wheat marketed by Minnesota farmers.

Frank H. Keefer characterized as "all wrong" Premier Taschereau's utterance that development of the St. Lawrence as a seaway would mean joint control by Canada and the United States of what, after all, is a Canadian waterway.