

WORLD'S GREATEST HYDRO PLANT IS NOW GENERATING POWER

Premier Drury and Miss Marion Beck Turned Wheel Controlling the Pent-up Water of the Queenston-Chippawa Power Canal Which Will Have an Ultimate Capacity of 650,000 Horsepower.

A despatch from Queenston says:—Nearly five years of skilled engineering effort, night and day labor, and overwhelming financial anxiety were crowned with success on Wednesday when power was officially turned on at the Queenston-Chippawa development. Sir Adam Beck, on whose shoulders the tremendous weight of responsibility has rested during the entire anxious period, presided at the ceremonies, and received ovations from over 2,000 municipal representatives such as few Canadian public men have ever been accorded.

With glowing face and sparkling eyes, Sir Adam exhibited just pride in the great national accomplishment. Equally apparent in the mien of the Hydro Knight was the expression of great relief at the completion of the first of the ten units of the Chippawa power project, the greatest in the world and the subject for comment of nations. For approximately ten days the apparatus will be permitted to dry out, then mighty Niagara will commence whirling out still further

quantities of power for Ontario industry and city and farm homes.

When Premier Drury and Miss Marion Beck, Sir Adam's daughter, released the flood of water into the first installed turbine it set in motion the giant 55,000-horse-power generator. As the power Colossus picked up its revolutions in ever-increasing speed, the first of Chippawa's power gradually brought into brilliant illumination a huge banner on the wall of the power house. "Queenston-Chippawa Development. The largest Hydro-electric plant in the world. Ultimate capacity 650,000 horsepower."

From a faint glow of light to a white glare the electric square gradually mounted as the whirling generator picked up to its normal 187 revolutions per minute. From a murmur the sound of rushing water and operating machinery grew in volume to a roar which completely drowned out the enthusiastic cheers of 2,000 persons and the blasts of the plant sirens. The whole of the official opening ceremonies occupied less than fifteen minutes.

RUSSIA'S STARVING EAT THEIR OWN DEAD

Sufferers in Famine Area Have Recorted to Cannibalism.

A despatch from Riga says:—The first official report of cannibalism in the famine districts of Russia has been made to the All-Russian Soviet Congress by Delegate Ovsienko of Samara, according to a despatch to the official Rosta News Agency, dated Moscow.

"At Ramikovsky the parish people are eating the bodies of their dead," Ovsienko told the Congress. "It is dangerous to bury the famine victims in the presence of the people, and guards must be kept over them until they are in a state that makes eating impossible."

Ovsienko stated that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner of the International Committee of Russian Relief, even though a hardened explorer, returned to Moscow sickened by the scenes he witnessed in the stricken districts. The speaker said that children are being taken to the steppes and left there to die; that mothers, maddened by their experiences, cut the throats of their babes.

At the present time, continued Ovsienko, the Soviets, with all their outside aid, are able to feed only half the starving children and only one-twentieth of the adults.

Keeping the Nation Strong.

A close study of any particular rural locality would undoubtedly show a surprising set of influences flowing out to every phase of national life. The business, social and moral contribution made by the thousands of rural communities over the country to our nation has been such that under no consideration can we as a people afford to permit the source of supply to dry up.

This means that rural life must be watched with the greatest solicitude. The nation's human seed-bed ought not to be allowed in any degree to lose its richness, and the life of our farm youth should have the eye of every statesman, and of every public-spirited person upon it to the end that the full unfolding of the lives of the rising generation may be accomplished both for individual and national advantage.

Rural communities need a satisfying institutional life. There is required a something that will give the boys and girls of the farm a broad view of the interesting life in which they live. In hundreds of communities in Ontario the boys' and girls' club work is accomplishing this very thing in quite a satisfactory manner. We would that there was developed a sufficient leadership that every last farm boy and girl in the province might have brought into their lives such inspiration and information as comes from association in the most progressive of these local boys' and girls' organizations.

A University Bulletin.

There has just come from the press a bulletin entitled "Higher Education in Music." This is one of the series of bulletins issued by the provincial university to outline what that institution is doing in higher education, and the subject of Music was chosen in this instance because the university's work in that direction may be less generally familiar than is its work in other subjects of the traditional type. This bulletin tells of the establishment of the Faculty of Music, of the affiliation with the university of the Conservatory of Music, of the standards in music now being set for the whole province, of the university organ recitals, of music in Hart House and of extension work in music. The University of Toronto offers to add to its free mailing list the names and addresses of any who would like to have the whole series of publications, of which the one mentioned is the second for this academic year.



IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED

Sinn Fein men leaving Kilmainham Prison, Dublin, on their release as an immediate result of the agreement between the British Government and the Sinn Fein delegates in London.

PRINCESS MARY TO BE WEDDED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN FEBRUARY

Arrangements for the wedding of Princess Mary, which it has now been decided will take place the last week in February, are now in progress, says a London despatch. Already the order of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey has been mapped out. King George will ride with his daughter in a closed carriage to the Abbey, but an open carriage will be used on the return from the Abbey to the palace.

The Queen with other members of the royal family, will be seated in the sacristy of the Abbey during the ceremony, while the King will stand with his daughter at the rail of the high altar. Immediately after the ceremony the couple, followed by the royal family, will proceed to the chapel of Edward the Confessor and sign the register. If his health permits the Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate the wedding ceremony in person.

A reception is planned at St. James's Palace, with more than two thousand invited guests.

The young couple will pass part of their honeymoon at the beautiful Villa Medici, near Florence, which has been offered to them by Lady Sibyl Scott, a cousin of Viscount Lascelles. Also they will travel in France and Belgium and possibly in Switzerland.

The most exquisite textures will be used in the Princess's wedding dress, which already has been placed in charge of a one-time war service worker. Work has been begun on it in the little town of Braintree, Essex. The romance surrounding the details of the dress will make it truly a poem in silk. The wedding ring will be made of British gold.

The Princess is often seen nowadays driving and shopping with Viscount Lascelles. She is more popular than ever with the people.

German War Works Changed to Peace Products

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied Council of Ambassadors has decided to place in the hands of General Nollet, head of the Disarmament Commission, the task of converting the Deutsche Werke, the group of plants used during the war for the manufacturing of German armaments, into workshops for the manufacture of industrial machinery. The plan of conversion will call for the employment of 20,000 workers who were employed in the manufacture of war material.

Name of Waterloo Changed to Lonoin

A despatch from Paris says:—Possibly as a concession to French susceptibilities, the Belgians have decided to alter the name of Waterloo. Henceforth the hamlet which gave its name to the immortal battle will be known as Lonoin. Visitors to the battlefields will have more need than ever of guides to show them where British Guards formed the famous squares, against which Napoleon's cuirassiers hurled themselves in vain. The mill of St. Helene will become "Hallen," while other well-known spots will also be renamed.

PERSONNEL OF CANADA'S NEW CABINET

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The new Canadian Cabinet is as follows:

- Nova Scotia. HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, LL.D., D.C.L., Minister of Finance.
- HON. DANIEL DUNCAN MCKENZIE, Minister without portfolio and Solicitor-General.
- New Brunswick. HON. A. B. COPP, LL.B., Secretary of State.
- Prince Edward Island. HON. JOHN EWEN SINCLAIR, Minister without portfolio.
- Quebec. HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, LL.D., K.C., Minister without portfolio.
- HON. HENRI SEVERIN BELAND, B.A., M.D., Minister of Soldiers' Re-establishment, and Minister in charge of the Department of Health.
- HON. SIR LOMER GOUDIN, K.C., M.G., LL.D., Minister of Justice.
- HON. JACQUES BUREAU, LL.B., Minister of Customs and Excise.
- HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
- HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

- Ontario. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.
- HON. GEORGE PERRY GRAHAM, Minister of Militia and Defence, and Minister of the Naval Service.
- HON. CHARLES MURPHY, B.A., K.C., Postmaster-General.
- HON. THOMAS ANDREW LOW, Minister without portfolio.
- HON. WILLIAM COSTELLO KENNEDY, Minister of Railways and Canals.
- HON. JAMES MURDOCK, Minister of Labor.
- Saskatchewan. HON. WILLIAM RICHARD MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.
- Alberta. HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.
- British Columbia. HON. HEWITT BOSTOCK, M.A., Minister of Public Works.

FRANCE INSISTS UPON EQUAL FOOTING IN REGARD TO SUBMARINES

Allowance of 80,000 Tons Demanded by France, Which is Three Times Her Present Tonnage—Demands Constitute a Menace to Britain, Says Mr. Balfour.

A despatch from Washington says:—The effort to reduce and limit submarine and auxiliary naval tonnage met with complete failure on Wednesday in a session of the International Conference Committee on Armament. The session was marked by sensational interchanges between Mr. Balfour and M. Sarraut concerning the naval preparations of Great Britain and France and the possibility of war between those two nations.

France insisted on an allowance of 80,000 tons of submarines, an amount equal to the maximum Mr. Hughes originally proposed for the United States and Great Britain, and three times the present French tonnage, and asked for 330,000 tons of auxiliary craft.

Mr. Balfour in polite but grim terms immediately charged that the French contemplated using submarines illegitimately against commerce, pronounced the French naval building plan a menace to Great Britain, and declared that under the circumstances Britain could agree to no limit on the construction of cruisers, destroyers and other anti-submarine craft.

M. Sarraut denied that submarines were to be used illegitimately, protested that a large submarine tonnage was needed to protect France and her colonies, and expressed surprise that French defence plans should arouse British fears of aggression, with Britain allowed a capital ship tonnage greater than that of France and Italy combined.

Mr. Balfour retorted with the assertion that, in the event of war between Great Britain and France, Bri-

tain, having no large army, could not strike at the heart of France, but France, employing a great navy of submarines against commerce, could destroy the "very existence" of Britain.

In only slightly veiled language Mr. Balfour accused France of militaristic designs, made manifest by her refusal of the French delegation to discuss land armament.

Summarized, the developments in the two sessions of the Conference Committee were:

(1) Acceptance by France of an allowance of 175,000 tons of capital ships contingent upon agreement as to the length of the naval holiday, and upon liberty of beginning replacements in 1927 instead of 1931.

(2) Agreement to limit the calibre of capital ship guns to 16 inches.

(3) Failure to agree on limitation of submarine and auxiliary tonnage.

(4) Proposal made to limit the size of a war craft, except capital ships and aeroplane carriers, hereafter built to a displacement of 10,000 tons, with guns not exceeding 8 inches in calibre.

(5) Proposal made to allow Great Britain and the United States 80,000 tons each of aeroplane-carriers, Japan 45,000 tons, and France and Italy 25,000 tons each.

(6) Proposal made that aeroplane-carriers be limited to a displacement of 27,000 tons, with guns not exceeding 8 inches in calibre.

(7) Proposal made, and informally agreed to, that the use of submarines against commerce be barred.

Markets of the World

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.17 1/2. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 54 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 52 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 52 1/2c. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 71 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 70c; No. 4 yellow, 69 1/2c; track, Toronto. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal. Ontario wheat—Nominal. Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights overseas. Eye—No. 2, 34 to 36c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 76c. Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto. Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per barrel, \$5. Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26 to \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28 to \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80. Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12. Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Still, new, 25 to 26c. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prias, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 26 to 30c. Margarine—23 to 25c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 55 to 60c; geese, 32 to 35c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 46 to 50c; geese, 20 to 22c. Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; select, storage, 56 to 57c; new laid, straight, 80 to 82c; new laid, in cartons, 82 to 84c. Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26c; cooked ham, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c.

bacon, boneless, 32 to 36c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c. Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Shortenings, tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 15 1/2c. Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$4 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.25 to \$6; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulks, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; weeders, good, 900 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$30 to \$30; springers, choice, \$30 to \$30; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.a.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.

Montreal. Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 58 to 59c; do, No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Bran, \$26.25. Shorts, \$28.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28. Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 40 to 41c. Eggs—Selected, 52c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c. Lambs, \$8; sheep, \$3; hogs, \$11.75.

New Service to Pacific Coast of Canada

A despatch from London says:—Southampton, which will become familiar to traveling Canadians as the new base for the Canadian Pacific and Cunard steamship services, has decided to improve its port at a cost of thousands of pounds. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of the world's largest floating dock, and a dredging scheme has been approved which will allow the largest Cunard and White Star liners to approach and leave the docks without difficulty. Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, according to the London press, are inaugurating a new service to the Pacific coast of Canada.

Gene Byrnes Says:—"It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken."

