TORNADO SWEPT FIVE STATES, MAKING DEATH AND INJURY TO THOUSANDS

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee in Path of Devastating Cyclone Which Killed Almost 800 Persons and Injured Nearly Three Thousand.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Estimates made late on Thursday give the maximum number of 942 killed and at least 5,000 injured in the tornadoes which swept through Southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio late on Wednesday.

Each new despatch adds to the growing toll. The storm was the worst experienced by the country in nearly half a century, 28 cities and towns reporting death lists ranging from 1 to as high as 400.

Southern Illinois suffered the heaviest destruction. In Murphysboro alone more than 150 bodies have been counted, and the death toll is estimated as high as 400. West Frankfort reports a loss of life of from 300 to 350, and the dead in De Soto number more than 100. Parrish and Gorham were virtually levelled by the tornado, with 80 known dead in the former and 100 in the latter.

A message relayed through Cairo, Ill., from Chief Despatcher Wallace of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Murphysboro to Vice-President Irving estimated the dead at that place from 500 to 1,200, and placed the loss to the railroad there at $1,500,000.

Indiana's dead will number 200 or more, according to reports from Evansville. Princeton reports between 20 and 100 killed. At Griffin, In., 75 were reported dead; more than 40 bodies already have been counted in the streets.

Several towns in the path of the twister, which apparently came out of the Ozark Hills, due to low barometric pressure in Arkansas, and first struck at Annapolis, Mo., virtually were destroyed, while fire in many places added to the horror and havoc.

Darkness still hampered rescuers on Thursday night in a few towns, as lighting systems have not been repaired. Automobile lights, candles and flashlights are substituting for power plants. Pullman cars have arrived to house refugees in one or two sectors; villages of tents are being used elsewhere.

Those in charge speak in millions when asked to estimate material losses. The brief despatches read: "$100,000 in Southwestern Kentucky;" "$2,000,000 at Princeton"; "$5,000,000 in Southern Illinois"; "$100,000 in Missouri."

The tornado took its toll over a territory of 300 miles in five hours, and within the same period of time outside aid was covering that distance to carry help and comfort to survivors. The Red Cross rushed supplies from St. Louis. Chicago offered $500,000. The Illinois Legislature appropriated a like amount; the Missouri Legislature $25,000, and the Southern Illinois American Legion $6,000. Other contributions are expected to reach $100,000.

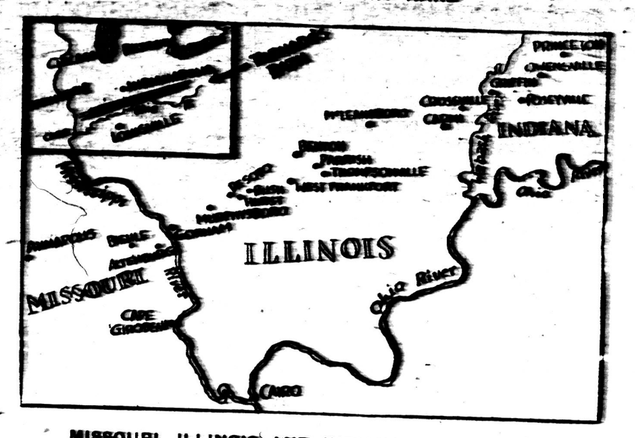
From the casualty list it appears that more than 100 children and infants were victims. Every available dwelling was a morgue in the zone of visitation. Serious operations are performed virtually outdoors. Columns of persons three and four deep, several blocks long, still waited in the darkness on Thursday night to claim their kin and friends.

Apparently arising in the Missouri, the tornado jumped and zigzagged. Its path was about a mile wide in some localities; in others it could be measured by feet. It was more merciful at its start, preferring to unload its fury in Illinois and Indiana. It swept into Kentucky and Tennessee more fancifully, it appeared.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Reports received on Thursday from towns in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee that suffered from Wednesday's tornado show the following dead and injured:—

	Dead	Injured
Illinois	682	1,960
Indiana	93	575
Missouri	26	299
Kentucky	17	25
Tennessee	27	53
Total	845	2,912

WHERE TORNADO HIT HARD



MISSOURI, ILLINOIS AND INDIANA SUFFER MOST

The terrific tornado which left a trail of devastation across parts of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana apparently first assumed dangerous proportions in Eastern Missouri shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon of March 18. It came to earth at Annapolis, Missouri, wiped out most of the town, and then tore its way across the Mississippi river into Illinois, apparently lifting its devastating force and spreading out like a river delta until the various twisters descended some 25 miles beyond the Mississippi. It was around 3 o'clock when the tornado again touched earth with its mighty swish, swinging through Murphysboro' and De Soto and laying those places waste in the twinkling of an eye. After sweeping Benton and Logan, the full force of the tornado was displayed again at Parrish, where, out of a population of 500, only three are reported to have escaped death or injury, and only one building was left undamaged. The fury of the storm continued through Thompsonville, McLeansboro'. The wind rushed on, close to earth, for 15 or 20 miles, and then apparently lifted until it came to Carmi, Illinois, near the Indiana line. After taking its toll in that region, the storm again rose, only to descend once more, 20 miles west of the state line at Princeton, Indiana. From the region of Princeton the tornado apparently died out as it went on toward Indianapolis. Inset in the above layout is a key-map showing the tornado's path in relation to Chicago, Detroit and the Great Lakes area.

LORD CURZON PASSES AWAY IN LONDON

Late Marquis Occupied Many Prominent Offices in British Government.

A despatch from London says:—Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, Lord President of the Council, died here early Friday morning.

Death came at 5.35 o'clock. His physicians had been with him throughout the night.

The Marquis Curzon (George Nathaniel Curzon) from the cradle to the tomb exemplified to perfection in every detail the type of superior personality known as the ruling aristocrat. He was bred for public life, and followed the career of politics and government with such success that he held almost every great office under the Crown except the highest of all—the post of Prime Minister.

Lord Curzon was in the war Cabinet in the Lloyd George Coalition Government, and was made leader of the House of Lords in 1916. He continued in that position throughout the war and the reconstruction period. He became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1919, and continued in that office in the Bonar Law Government after the Lloyd George rule had been smashed by the Tories.

Meanwhile he had risen two more steps in the peerage, to an Earldom and then to a Marquisate.

It was at that time that his accumulation of honors operated against Lord Curzon in his ambition to become Prime Minister. When Bonar Law retired in 1923 there was beside Lord Curzon only one other man regarded as likely for the post, Stanley Baldwin. Weighing in opposition to Curzon was the new tradition against appointing as Premier a peer who could not meet attacks on the Government in the House of Commons, hence Mr. Baldwin, a commoner, received the place.

Lord Curzon remained in the Foreign Office in the Baldwin Government. He went to Lausanne to lead the Allies in making their peace treaty with the Turks.

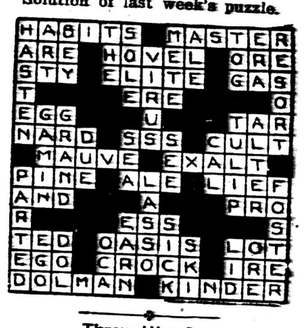
Friendship is a jewel so precious that it shines even in the humblest setting.

Swedish Royalty to Join in Festivities at Ancient Visby

A despatch from Visby, Sweden, says:—Visby, described to-day as a city of ruins and roses, will next July observe the 700th anniversary of its founding. Members of the Swedish royal family and church dignitaries will attend.

Located on the island of Gotland, in the centre of the Baltic Sea, Visby in the 13th century attained an important commercial position, and was a city of great wealth. The city wall was 10,000 feet long, with 37 towers. Recent excavations have brought to light many interesting records of life in the olden days. Scientists aver that the island of Gotland was inhabited 2,500 years before Christ.

Solution of last week's puzzle.

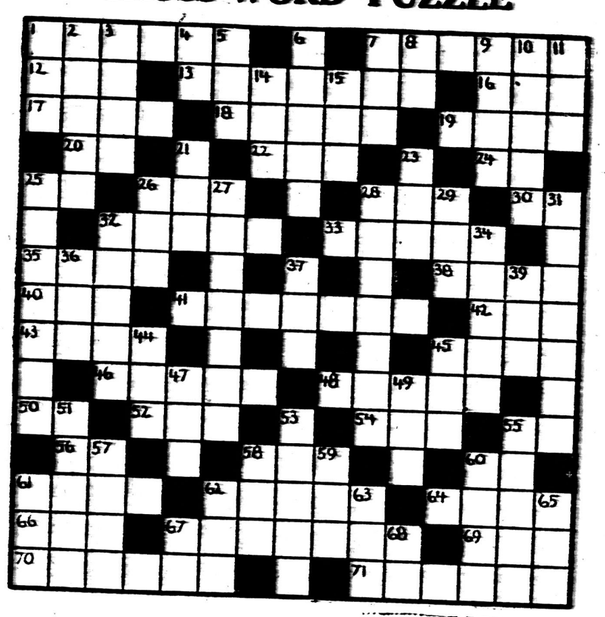


Throw Him Out!

Nurse (announcing the arrival of son and heir)—"It's a boy, sir."

Busy Professor—"Ask him what he wants. I'm busy."

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—A great island N. of Canada
7—A synagogue ruler whose daughter was raised from the dead
12—Girl's name
13—A city in Venezuela
16—Suffix, meaning "of the nature of; like"
17—A cape on the coast of Newfoundland
18—A tambourine
19—An entrance or passage (mining)
20—One of the churches (abbr.)
22—Achieved
24—Prefix meaning "from, out of"
25—Personal pronoun
26—A kitchen utensil
28—Preposition
30—Close to, by
32—A woodland deity
33—Merciless
35—A wading bird
38—An entrance way
40—Man's name (familiar)
41—Kind of ship Columbus sailed in
42—Relative pronoun
43—Fiber of a tropical American plant
45—A laborer on a Mexican estate
46—Ago (poet.)
48—Sorrow or suffering (poet.)
50—A weight (abbr.)
52—A stay-rope
54—Middle (abbr.)
55—Preposition
56—Part of verb "to be"
58—Member of a City Council (abbr.)
60—To exist
61—A country of S. E. Asia
62—An implement for separating grain by beating
64—Exclamation of regret
66—Possessive pronoun
67—A military title
69—Man's name
70—To summon and gather together
71—A province in east Canada

VERTICAL

1—To shut out
2—To conform
3—Front
4—Suffix used as an adjective termination
5—Man's name (familiar)
6—Toll
7—A container
8—Like
9—An excursion by any means of conveyance
10—A city of east-central New York
11—Fixed in opinion
14—Uncooked
15—To peruse
21—A small bed
23—Girl's name (familiar)
25—Standing at the beginning
26—A step, a dance
27—Despotism
28—Liberty
29—A color
31—A city of Ontario, Canada
32—A city in Punjab province, India
34—Reduce in value
36—A receptacle
37—A vessel for holding liquids
39—Interjection
44—Farm product
46—Seed-case
47—Possessive pronoun
48—Cover of a receptacle
51—A large group of South African tribes
53—To utter heedlessly
55—To vex
57—A lump
58—A high mountain
59—Prefix meaning "through"
60—To tell tales
61—Purpose
62—At a distance
63—Liquid (abbr.)
65—A cavity or receptacle
67—A degree (abbr.)
68—Name unknown (abbr.)

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO

Man. wheat—No. 1 North., $1.76; No. 2 North., $1.71; No. 3 North., $1.67½; No. 4 wheat, $1.57½.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 59½; No. 3 CW, 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 feed, 49½c.

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

American corn, track, Toronto—No. 3 yellow, $1.36.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.30.

Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 43c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.35 to $1.40; No. 3 winter, not quoted; No. 1 commercial, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 72 to 77c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1 to $1.04.

Man. flour, first pat., $9.80, Toronto; do, second pat., $9.30, Toronto.

Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., $6.75, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, bulk, seaboard, $6.60.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, $8.

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

Hay—No. 2, per ton, $11 to $12; No. 3, per ton, $9 to $10.50; mixed, per ton, $8 to $10.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25c; twins, 25 to 25½c; triplets, 25½ to 26c; Stiltons, 26c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 26 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 33 to 34c. Dairy prints, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 38 to 39c; loose, 36 to 37c; fresh firsts, 34 to 35c; splits, 31c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over M.F., 24c; do, corn fed, 22c; 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.F., 35c; do, corn fed, 32c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 27c; turkeys, 35c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13¼c per lb; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2½-lb. tins, 15½ to 16c.

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

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 31c; cooked hams, 44 to 45c; smoked rolls, 20 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 26 to 28c; special brand breakfast bacon, 32 to 34c; backs, boneless, 34 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., $16.50; 90 lbs. and up, $15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $44; heavyweight rolls, $40 per bbl.

Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19¼c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 22 to 22½c; shortening tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.75 to $8.50; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $4.50 to $5.25; butcher heifers, choice, $6.75 to $7; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $4.50 to $5.25; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $5.50; do, fair to good, $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.25 to $2.75; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, fair, $3.75 to $4; bologna, $2.50 to $3.25; feeding steers, good, $5.75 to $6.50; do, fair, $4.75 to $5.50; stockers, good, $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4.50 to $4.75; calves, choice, $11 to $12; do, med., $7 to $8; do, grassers, $3.50 to $4.50; milch cows, choice, $70 to $80; fair cows, $40 to $50; springers, choice, $75 to $90; good light sheep, $8 to $9; heavies and bucks, $4.50 to $6.25; good ewe lambs, $14.50 to $16; do, med., $10 to $12; do, culls, $8 to $9; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, $13.60; do, f.o.b., $13; do, country points, $12.75; do, off cars, $14; select premiums, $2.57.

MONTREAL

Oats—Can. west., No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 local white, 52c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $9.80; seconds, $9.30; strong bakers', $9.10; winter pats., choice, $7.75. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $30.25. Middlings, $36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $15.

Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 34 to 34½c; No. 1 creamery, 33 to 33½c; seconds, 32 to 32½c. Eggs—Fresh extras, 39c; fresh firsts, 36c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70 to 75c.

Cows, good fat dairy type, $5 and up; do, med., $4 and $4.75; calves, heavy, $10; do, com. and med, $7, $7.50 and $8; very com. ones, $6; hogs, selects, $14.25; mixed, $13.75.

Britons Advised to Amend Food Habits

A despatch from London says:—The food habits of the people of Great Britain have been growing steadily worse for the last 150 years and consequently undermining the beauty and physical fitness of the race, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McCarrison, of the Indian Medical Service. His contention is that people here do not get the necessary amount of vitamines in their food and without vitamines the normal chemical action of the body cannot properly proceed. He advocates the eating of wholemeal, green vegetables and fruit and the drinking of milk.

Nova Scotia Woman Passes Away at 107 Years

A despatch from Sydney Mines, N. S., says:—Mrs. Catherine Tuttey died at the home of her grandson, Angus D. Keigan, here, death coming one day in advance of her one hundred and seventh birthday.

Mrs. Tuttey, who was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1818, is survived by two daughters, 43 grandchildren, 88 great-grandchildren and 10 great-great-grandchildren.

20,000 HOMELESS WHEN FIRE SWEEPS TOKIO

Northeastern Section of Japanese Capital Falls Prey to Flames.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Twenty thousand persons were rendered homeless when a major conflagration swept Northeastern Tokio, destroying 3,000 buildings and resulting in unestimated casualties. The fire was brought under control Wednesday night.

The fire started in a factory at Nappori Junction, in Northeastern Tokio, and Wednesday night was sweeping in a southwesterly direction toward Uyeno, largest of the metropolitan parks, and site of the famous Imperial Museum and Zoological Gardens.

Troops are on the scene tearing down houses in an effort to prevent a further spread of the blaze, while thousands of residents laden with household effects are streaming toward safety.

Firemen were helpless in their attempts to check the conflagrant outburst because of the drouth that had exhausted the reservoirs.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO SUFFERS FROM WORST FLOOD AND HURRICANE IN YEARS

A despatch from Toronto says:—Swelled by the heavy rain which fell during Wednesday night and Thursday morning, the rivers and creeks throughout Southern Ontario Thursday rose in one of the worst floods in years. Roads were inundated, and in some places streets were blocked for hours by the presence of several feet of water, which flooded the cellars and ground floors of stores or dwellings, extinguished fires and ruined large stocks of merchandise.

Brampton, where the flood is said to be the worst since 1876, was under water. Damage which ran into thousands of dollars was done in the Peel County town when the Etobicoke overflowed its banks and covered the main street with from two to three feet of water. The flood started at 8.30 in the morning, and, reaching its maximum at noon, had subsided by evening. Trucks could be driven through it with difficulty, but to all other traffic except a rowboat and a few crude rafts it was closed for the day. All business was suspended and, with the hotels and restaurants out of commission, many folk went without dinner. R. Robson of the Royal Hotel lost several pigs, while the horses had to be removed from the hotel stables.

At times the street presented a weird spectacle, with telephone poles, large planks, boxes and huge chunks of ice sweeping down. One heavy piece of timber crashed through the window of Joseph Blumenthal's furnishings and shoe store, and continued on down to the main corner, where it formed a breakwater, which saved several stores on the south side of Queen St. from being flooded. James Martin, a piano dealer, is another heavy loser, his pianos floating in the water during the day. McCulloch's planing factory, Dawson & Co., the Jenning's greenhouses, Barnett's grocery, Wong's restaurant and the Capitol Theatre are other firms which suffered heavy losses by the encroachment of the water.

At Woodbridge the Humber River covered the lower end of the village with about two feet of water during the day, some of which was still on the ground at night. Large pieces of ice, trees and lumber of all sorts were carried through this section of the village by the flood, which reached up about 175 yards from the normal river banks. Besides the tannery about 20 houses were in the flooded area, and these suffered flooded cellars and warped floors.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Over one million dozen of eggs, valued at $753,971, were handled by the Prince Edward Island Egg and Poultry Association during the year 1924. The total included 926,387 dozen "Extras" and 164,072 dozen No. 1's and 2's. While the 1923 price was a fraction of a cent higher, the yield for 1924 was about 300,000 dozen greater and brought about $69,000 more than that of the previous year.

Halifax, N.S.—Apple shipments from Canada since the beginning of the season to March 5, 1925, amounted to 1,107,739 barrels, 2,791 half barrels and 492,981 boxes, according to a report of the fruit branch of the Federal Dept. of Agriculture. These shipments compare favorably with the corresponding period in 1923-24, when exports were 1,271,302 barrels, 1,171 half barrels and 565,631 boxes.

Quebec, Que.—Mineral production in the Province of Quebec during 1924 amounted in value to $18,429,872, a decrease of nearly three millions from 1923 but a slight increase over 1922, according to a report issued by the Provincial Dept. of Mines. Copper ores, zinc and lead ores, with the accompanying gold and silver showed a marked revival during the past year.

Montreal, Que.—It is expected that about seventy-five thousand automobile licenses and plates will be issued during the next few weeks by the Provincial Government. Nineteen different plates will be used this year to designate the different types of automobiles in the province.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Operations have commenced at the rail mill of the Algoma Steel Corporation plant, and will run on double turn, orders to last between four and five months being now on hand and further orders in prospect. This means that practically the whole plant is running, all the mills, including the two merchant mills being now in operation.

Ottawa, Ont.—The contract for a carillon of 53 bells, one of the largest on the continent, to be installed in the new Victory Tower of the Parliament Buildings here, has been let, it is understood, to the firm of Gillett and Johnson, of Croydon, England, who also will manufacture the great clock which will adorn the Tower.

Winnipeg, Man.—Plans for the erection of a packing plant in St. Boniface, which, according to specifications, will be of the most modern type, were announced by the president of the Harris Abattoir Co. of Toronto. Work on the plant will be started immediately and is expected to be completed early in September. Every latest device will be installed for the handling of livestock and provision will be made to accommodate daily 5,000 hogs and 600 cattle, in addition to a complementary number of calves and sheep.

Regina, Sask.—Upwards of 16,000 horses were shipped from Western Canada to Eastern Canada in 1924, the bulk of these coming from the Province of Saskatchewan, which is maintaining its lead as the greatest horse breeding province in the Dominion, with a total of 1,170,745 head, an increase of 33.44 over 1923.

Calgary, Alta.—During February approximately 1,700,000 bushels of grain were inspected in Calgary. The wheat received during the month, according to the Government inspector, graded exceptionally well.

New Westminster, B.C.—Having chosen Liverpool, on the Fraser River, as the site of its British Columbia distributing centre, the Canada Creosoting Co. will at once commence the construction of huge storage tanks and the initial units of a plant that will eventually involve the expenditure of about $250,000.