

New Meaning Given Links Uniting Empire



PRONOUNCEMENTS OF PREMIER KING AND HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE.

Huge Banquet of Ontario Liberals Hears Prime Minister Declare That Constitution of This or Any Other Dominion is Not Altered.

Toronto.—Canada received from her Premier, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the assurance that the Imperial Conference had in no way altered the Constitution of this or any other Dominion; that the rights of any citizen or any province in Canada under the British North America Act remain intact; and that no fundamental change in the intra-imperial relationship of the nations within the Commonwealth had been brought about.

"While in one sense it is true," he told the monster reception in his honor at the King Edward, "that, as respects the constitutional position of Great Britain and the Dominions, the Conference has established nothing new, it is equally true that it has given wholly new force and meaning to the established position.

"That position now carries with it the imprimatur of an Imperial Conference voicing in one note of common agreement the opinion of all parts of the British Empire as to the basic principles on which that Empire rests.

"Does it mean nothing to the future of the Empire that this unity should be made known not only to all parts of the Empire, but to the world at large; does it mean nothing that the foundations of Empire itself have been made broader, deeper, and more enduring in virtue of the clear, definite and authoritative statements of Great Britain and the Dominions, which it has been the great achievement of the Conference to bring about?"

Upward of 2,000 people, overtaking the capacity of the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward, did honor to the Liberal chieftain and his Cabinet colleagues, and heard Mr. King declare himself seriously and assuredly on the matter that he has constantly interrogated him since his return from overseas.

An ovation the like of which, it is safe to predict, has seldom been equalled in his long Parliamentary career was his reward. The acclaim of the audience that had listened to his two-and-a-half-hour oration indicated that he had succeeded in dispelling the fears for Canada's "status," which he at times was inclined to treat as "idle worries," but which he sought so painstakingly to banish.

Special Glasses for Children With Physical Handicaps.

In Toronto crippled children are given the same opportunity of acquiring an education as normal children. Hitherto a teacher has visited the children in their own homes, giving each one a few hours of instruction a week. Many of them have been so eager to learn that they made proportionately far greater progress than others who attended school every day.

A new policy with regard to these children has been decided on, since their number has so greatly increased. Instead of being taught at home they are to have special classes in a school, and are to be given free transportation in busses. These classes are to be held in Wellesley School.

When it is considered that in a rural district having 5,000 children of school age, there would not be more than five children so badly crippled as to be unable to walk to school, it is easily seen why the large cities have been the first to establish special classes. The cost and difficulty of transportation have been the great obstacle in sparsely settled communities. In Ontario during the past year a number of associations have attacked the problem of rendering practical assistance to the handicapped child.

Crimean War Officer Dead
General Sir George W. A. Higginson, who won promotion for his services in the Crimean war, died recently at his home, Gydemerecroft, Marlow-on-Thames. He celebrated his 100th birthday last June by reviewing the Grenadier Guards, which he joined 82 years ago. He held decorations from the French and Italian governments.

HAMILTON LUMBER PLANT DESTROYED

Spectacular Fire Caused Damage of \$100,000 and Threatened Whole Block.

Hamilton, Ont.—Fire did \$100,000 damage to the Aitchison Lumber Company's plant on Main street, between Park and Bay streets, and while the flames were still shooting into the sky at midnight, the blaze was under control. For a time it appeared as if the whole block must go. Residents of apartment houses were warned to prepare to get out and many of them left, scantily attired, with a few household effects, but they were able to return safely. The conflagration was the most spectacular in many years, and the reflection attracted thousands.

Officials of the company had not had a chance to enter into the ruins of the planing mill, storeroom or other buildings, but they stated that the machinery they contained would be ruined by water, even if they had escaped the flames. There were many costly pieces of apparatus contained there. The company's representatives estimated their damage at \$100,000.

The Bottling Works of Best and Bennett at the rear of the Aitchison structures, were also badly gutted with a loss of several thousand dollars in stock and machinery. The fire was controlled after it reached this building.

Carned heat drinkers are blamed for the blaze. Officials stated that the men gather in the yard at night and as many as 13 empty tins have been found in the morning. It is believed that they secreted themselves in one of the sheds, for it was in a small building to the west that the fire was discovered.

Gold from Canada is Pouring Into New York

New York.—Canadian gold has been pouring into New York since January 1 at a rate far in excess of the average for 1926. Imports in the first 28 days of January were \$27,500,000, according to the Bank of Montreal, which alone received \$11,000,000 of the consignments. This compares with \$88,000,000 total Canadian gold imports for 1926.

Production of paints, pigments and varnishes in Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, amounted in value to \$22,244,269 in 1925, an increase of 3 per cent. over the output value of \$20,200,824 in 1924.

UNITED STATES APPOINTS FIRST AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

William Phillips, Now Ambassador in Belgium, Will Officially at Ottawa—Frederick Sterling Appointed to Free State and Robert Bliss is Given Argentine Post.

Washington.—William Phillips, now ambassador in Belgium, is to be United States Minister to Ottawa. Frederick Sterling has been tendered to the Irish Free State as first diplomatic representative, and it is reported that Robert Woods Bliss, now Minister to the Netherlands, is to be given the Argentine post from which Ambassador Jay resigned recently.

The three appointments are in accordance with the policy of advancing "career men" in the service. The circumstance that the appointment is to Canada and that there is bound to be considerable diplomatic activity between this country and the United States northern neighbor, makes the

job more important than the title indicates. Mr. Phillips was assistant Secretary of State during much of the negotiations with Canada over the proposed St. Lawrence waterways, which may have something to do with his selection. In addition he has served in various capacities in Pekin, London and elsewhere, and before he went to Belgium was Minister to the Netherlands. Robert Woods Bliss succeeded to the Netherlands post when Mr. Phillips went to Brussels. He had had much the same career as did Phillips, having served as Secretary of Legation or in similar positions in Venice, Paris and Buenos Aires. He also has been third assistant Secretary of State.



GENERAL CHUNG CHI YUEN

In charge of the Fengtien troops that have taken over the control at Pakow. He is instructing his men while resting. The presence of these troops, part of the Ankuochun army, ensures against any attack from the Red army from the south.

Canada's Potential Resources of Oil

The petroleum oil fields that have so far been found and developed in Canada have produced, during a period of 65 years, some 27,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum, or less than 2 1/2 per cent. of the present annual world output.

It is evident that, in Canada, oil fields have not yet been found that may be compared in extent of output with the great oil fields of other parts of the world. Intensive prospecting is under way at the present time; the results of which, particularly those of the Turner Valley field in Alberta with its phenomenal individual well output of light oils and gas, are highly encouraging, and indicate possibilities for the future discovery of natural oils in great volume.

Canada, however, is rich in potential resources of oil which will undoubtedly be utilized when the world's petroleum fields begin to show actual serious diminution of output and approaching exhaustion.

Processes for the complete liquefaction of coal by means of high pressures and temperatures and by catalytic action were prominent in the papers and addresses presented at the recent International Conference on Bituminous Coal held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Indeed the outstanding feature of this meeting is reported to have been a practically unanimous conclusion that the solid fuels, including the bituminous and lignite coals of all kinds, will, when natural petroleum sources are exhausted, prove to be the principal sources of oil. This conclusion is of the greatest significance to Canada in view of the country's enormous coal resources.

The rapidly increasing demand for liquid fuels of all descriptions, coupled with the threatened depletion of the natural oil resources of the United States, from which Canada derives the major portion of her oil supplies, has already directed attention to the enormous bituminous sand deposits of the

province of Alberta and the oil shale areas of the Maritime Provinces. The development and perfection of cracking processes, which make it possible to recover high percentages of motor spirits and other oils from petroleum residuum, the bitumen of bituminous sand and shale oil, has brought into prominence the possibility of utilizing the bituminous sands of Alberta and the oil shales of the Maritime Provinces for the manufacture of such petroleum oil products. It has been estimated that the bituminous sands of Alberta can supply raw material for manufacturing motor spirits and other oils sufficient to supply the demands of the world for many years. The oil shale resources of the Maritime Provinces, though they have not been examined in sufficient detail to permit of even a rough estimate of their total oil content, are believed to be of enormous extent. These great resources in coal, bitumen and oil shale thus constitute most valuable assets as potential resources of oil.

King George's Spring Cruise Hinges on Events in China

London.—The King's proposed spring cruise in the Mediterranean hinges on the turn of events in China. The King's health has been good this winter, but he has been longing for a bit more sunshine.

If the situation does not become more acute, the King plans to leave England in March for a month or so. The present plan is that the King and Queen, as they did in 1925, will cross the Channel and travel overland via Paris, joining the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Genoa or some other Mediterranean port.

Five Ships to be Used on West Indies Route

Ottawa.—Five steamships will be used on the Canada-West Indies route to implement the trade treaty between these two parts of the Empire. It is understood three of these will be built in Great Britain and two in Canada.

British Opinion Favors Diversion Chinese Forces

DEFENCE TROOPS OF SHANGHAI MOBILIZED.

Great Battle About to be Fought by Chinese War Lord for Possession of Shanghai.

London.—British opinion is growing in favor of the proposal to hold the Shanghai defence force at Hong Kong, thus placing Great Britain in the same position as Japan, being able quickly to move troops to Shanghai in case of need. It is believed that such a decision would facilitate resumption of negotiations at Hankow, now practically deadlocked, and give the Cantonese Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, time to win over support from some of the extremists who are opposing his policy of conciliation.

Premier Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, received deputations from the Trade Union Congress and the Labor party, with whom they discussed the Chinese difficulty. In view of the close association between Eugene Chen and the British Labor bodies, it may be supposed that Sir Austen desires, as far as is practically possible, to carry the Opposition with him in his Chinese policy.

The latest Hankow advices report calm and the absence of the usual New Year celebrations.

Shanghai.—A great battle that may determine the possession of Shanghai is about to be fought in Central Chekiang Province between Cantonese forces and those of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, striving to prevent their penetrating farther northward into the eastern war lord's territory.

Thrust back to Yenchow by 30,000 picked troops of the Cantonese, Sun's army dug in along the Ysien-tang River. Reinforcements are pouring into their camp from Northern Chekiang and Kiangsu Province, of which Shanghai is the chief city.

The Cantonese followed the foe northward, but halted to bring up heavy forces to their best troops for

the attempt to break through toward Shanghai, a main objective in their campaign, which began last spring for the domination of all China. Foreign experts believe the Cantonese will make the most strenuous efforts to capture Shanghai from Sun Chuan-fang before the arrival late this month of the large British force being sent to protect British interests.

That the Cantonese can defeat the Sun forces and push on to Shanghai is doubted by those familiar with the situation. They point to previous attempts of the Cantonese to break through on this line, in which they were thrust back after penetrating farther north than the present battleground.

CHILDREN SAVED BY PLUCKY GIRL

Led Five Other Children Out of Burning House and Goes Back to Save Another.

Wallaceburg, Ont.—Fire, believed to have originated from a defective chimney, totally destroyed the home with contents of Mr. and Mrs. John King, some four or five miles from Wallaceburg. The loss will be considerable.

Mr. and Mrs. King were both absent from home at the time, Mr. King being engaged at his duties in the glass works here, while his wife was in town doing some shopping.

Alone in the house were seven children, the eldest of whom was a thirteen-year-old girl. She led five of the other children from the downstairs portion of the building, and then pluckily made her way upstairs to where a three-year-old girl was asleep at the time. When her elder sister rescued her from the burning dwelling the flames had almost crept to the bed in which she was lying.

It has taken fifty years to provide a telephone exchange for every county in Great Britain and Ireland, but with the provision of exchanges in County Mayo and Sutherlandshire the chain is now complete.

Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.55; No. 2 North, \$1.51; 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.l.f. ports, 29 to 29 1/4c.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 old yellow, 90c; No. 3 old yellow, 88c.
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—\$1.23 to \$1.39, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Maltng, 60 to 64c.
Buckwheat—79c, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.
Man. flour—First pat., \$8.10, Toronto; do, second pat., \$7.60.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent. patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.60; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.60.
Cheese—New, large, 29 to 29 1/4c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; tri-lets, 22c. Skiltons, 23c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 25c; triplets, 27c. Old Skiltons, 28c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46c; No. 1 creamery, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c. Dairy prints, 34 to 35c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 60 to 62c; fresh extras, loose, 53 to 55c; fresh firsts, 52 to 53c; fresh seconds, 42 to 43c; fresh pullets, 48 to 50c. Storage extras, 49c; do, firsts, 46c; seconds, 42 to 43c.
Poultry, dressed—Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 40c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 38c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 36c; do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 35c; do, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 46 to 47c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 36 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, 12 1/2 to 13c; 10-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c.
Comb honey—\$3.40 to \$4.50 per doz.
Smoked meats—Hams, nos., 28 to 30c; cooked hams, 42c; smoked rolls, 15c; 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; 20 1/2 lbs. and up, \$21.34; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$41.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.50 per barrel.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15 to 15 1/4c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c; shortening tierces, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 to 14 1/2c; blacks and tans, 15 1/2 to 16c.
Heavy export steers, \$7 to \$7.65; heavy 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; butcher cows, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, com. to med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; 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, bologna, \$3.50 to \$3.90; baby beef, \$8 to \$10; feeders, choice, \$5.50 to \$5.90; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do, 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, \$12 to \$12.25; 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 to \$11.75; do, f.o.b., \$11 to \$11.25; do, country points, \$10.75 to \$11; do, off cars, \$11.90 to \$12.15; select premium, per hog, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 75c; do, No. 3, 67c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c.
Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$8.10; do, 2nds, \$7.60; do, strong bakers, \$7.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.10 to \$6.15. Rolled pats., bag 90 lbs., \$3.65. Bran—\$32.25. Shorts—\$34.25. Middlings, \$40.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.
Cheese—Finest wests., 19 1/4 to 19 1/2c; finest Easts., 19 1/2c.
Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 41 to 41 1/2c.
Eggs, storage extras, 48c; storage firsts, 45c; fresh extras, 52 to 54c; fresh firsts, 50c.
Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40.
Med. quality dairy type cows, \$4.50 and \$4.75; common ones, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, com., \$4 and \$4.50; calves, \$11 to \$11.50; hogs, \$12 to \$12.25; mackerel's price for hogs, \$12, with a \$2 per head bonus on selects.



Shanghai, China, showing the residents of the foreign quarter prepared to repulse any assaults by incited Chinese Nationalists, whose activities against foreigners have become more pronounced as the situation in China has grown worse. The photograph shows the volunteer corps bivouacking on the Bund, the principal thoroughfare in Shanghai.