

PARTIAL LIST OF DEAD IN NORTHERN ONTARIO; SIX TOWNS BURNED

Property Valued at \$4,000,000 is Reported Destroyed and it is Feared the Death Toll May Reach Sixty—Present Disaster is Regarded as Greater Than the Calamities of 1911 and of 1916.

At Haileybury.
Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Divisional Court Clerk.
Mrs. Doon.
Felix Des Jardines.
F. Rochon.
Unidentified child.
Aileen, a boy.
Three months' old baby, unidentified.

Two bodies so badly burned that sex cannot be determined.
H. Elphick, aged 45, single, brother-in-law of the late Col. Hay, president of the McIntyre Mine.
Four unidentified men.
Mrs. G. St. George, reported dead by husband.
Mrs. Samuel Boone.
Missing at Haileybury.
A Seguin.
Jas. Authier.

At Hearlup.
Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children; his wife's brother, John Marshall.
Amos Heaslip, his wife, and their two sons, and James Fleming and his son.

A despatch from Cobalt says:—Rain, which began to fall about six o'clock Thursday evening, has definitely checked the spread of the forest fires in the district, and with the danger of further loss of life at an end, organized efforts are being directed toward recovering the bodies of victims and providing relief for the living. It is estimated that the property loss will be at least four million dollars.

While it will be days before any thing like an accurate estimate of the death toll can be arrived at, the consensus of opinion in the town is that at least 60 lives were lost. Already about 35 bodies have been recovered in the neighborhood of Haileybury, Hearlup, about 28 miles farther north on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario line, and at Charlton, some twelve miles beyond Hearlup. A number of the bodies are so terribly burned that identification is impossible.

Now that a clearer idea of the extent of the fire can be gained it is learned that several small centres which were earlier reported to have been burned were not in the path of the flames. Notable among these are Earleton, Elk Lake and Gowganda. On the other hand, the village of North Timiskaming, not previously mentioned as having suffered, is now known to have been burned out, and also several smaller settlements north and west of the town. North Timiskaming is on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec at the head of Lake Timiskaming. Whether there was loss of life there is not established at the present time.

It is estimated that about 1,000 refugees have left here for North Bay in two special T. and N.O. trains.

People here estimate the property losses at \$4,000,000, which is divided, Haileybury \$2,000,000; North Cobalt \$500,000; and other points \$1,500,000. The number homeless is estimated at 5,000, of whom 2,500 lived in Haileybury, and the other half elsewhere. The areas burned over extends from Mileage 104, near here to near Englehart, a distance of 38 miles.

Two of the heroines of the fire at Haileybury were telephone operators, Miss Marjorie McGee and Miss Addie. They remained at their posts until the back stairs of the building were on fire. The last message they got out was one to North Bay asking that a relief train be sent as soon as possible. The two girls put out on Lake Timiskaming in a small boat and landed on a small island where they spent the night. They arrived here suffering considerably from exposure.

Doubt is expressed whether Haileybury will be rebuilt, and it is said by prominent residents that the town will be unable to redeem its \$250,000 outstanding bonds and that it is the duty of the Drury Government to stand behind these bonds with its guarantee. On every side the opinion is expressed that the disaster is worse than the calamities of 1911 and of 1916.

Tragic Incidents.
A most tragic incident occurred at Hearlup. Here Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children, and Bond's wife's brother, John Marshall, had taken refuge in a root house as the flames approached. Searchers to-day found all eleven suffocated. Other residents of Hearlup or vicinity who perished were Amos Heaslip, his wife and two sons, and two other men, a father and son, named Fleming. The Heaslip family had also taken refuge in a root house on the farm adjoining that of the Bonds and were stifled by the dense smoke.

At Haileybury Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Division Court Clerk, met her death while trying to rescue her ninety-year-old uncle who lived with them. The uncle was taken to safety by rescuers, but Mrs. Cobbold could not be reached and perished in the ruins of the home. Cobbold was himself severely burned. Other victims in the town were: Mrs. Doon, an elderly man named Felix Des Jardines, a

At Charlton.
Mrs. O'Hara.
James Ryan and son.
Lyman McConnell.
Three unidentified men and unidentified baby.
Norman Clarke.
Kathleen Nelson.
Mrs. Watts.
Jimmy Ryan, a boy.
Hillier Township.
Walter Stevenson, wife and son.
Three unidentified bodies.
Casey and Berthou Townships.
Four known dead, no names.
Towns and Villages Burned.
Haileybury, North Cobalt, Hearlup, Charlton, North Timiskaming, Thornloe.

Also several settlements along the White River. New Liskeard and Englehart partly burned.
Towns and villages which escaped: Cobalt, Latchford, Earleton, Elk Lake, Gowganda.
The fire zone does not extend north of Englehart.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE FIRE SUFFERERS

Loans to be Extended and Help in Establishing Insurance Claims.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Practical aid towards re-establishment is now actively augmenting the works of compassionate relief amongst the Northern fire sufferers. A representative from the Provincial Agricultural Development Board is now in the devastated area endeavoring to work out a scheme for Government loans to the dispossessed farmers who may wish to start anew, and two representatives of the Provincial Insurance Department left in order to open an office in the centre of the burned district and to afford free assistance to the victims of the disaster in the adjustment of their claims.

The Ontario Government, it was pointed out, at the Agricultural department at the Parliament Buildings, was financially interested in the burned regions to the extent of \$80,000, which represents the total of loans made to the settlers for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and the removal of encumbrances. The conditions of these loans, the department stated, had been indeed fortunate for the settlers concerned, inasmuch as the Government had required that all farms upon which advances were made should be fully insured.

Mr. A. G. Farrow, Chairman of the Agricultural Development Board, is the Department's representative in the North. He will assist the settlers in the adjustment of their insurance policies, endeavor to aid them in starting their rebuilding operations, and will report back to the Department upon the extent to which he believes financial co-operation by the Government will be feasible to re-establish those farmers who may have lost their all and who may be left without insurance.

Premier Drury is still in the North and has now penetrated beyond the reach of communication by wire or telephone. It was reported to his office at the Parliament Buildings Friday that the train service throughout the devastated country has been restored and that the Premier had left Cobalt to go further North. The wire communication, however, was said to have been repaired only from North Bay to Englehart.

Hon. J. A. Stewart Passes Away at Montreal

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Hon. James Alexander Stewart, K.C., of Perth, Ontario, Minister of Canals and Railways in the reconstructed Meighen administration of 1921, died in the Ross Memorial Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital here Saturday afternoon after a lingering illness. He was taken ill on June 16 and on July 19 came to Montreal. Death was due to anaemia. He was 55 years of age.

The late Mr. Stewart was a native of Perth, Ontario, and was educated there and at Ottawa College and Osgoode Hall, where he took his LL.B. degree. He was a King's Counsel and head of the legal firm of Stewart, Hope and O'Donnell, Perth.

Some people can get more music out of a tin horn than others can out of gold-plated instruments.



AIRMEN LEAVING FOR THE EAST
Members of the British air forces leaving for service in the Near East. They were originally destined for Mesopotamia, but rush orders deflected them to the new scene of activity.

GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSE OF CONFLAGRATION

Relief Trains Carry Supplies to Sufferers—Weather Conditions Improve—Homeless Families Eagerly Awaiting Arrival of Timber for Building Shacks.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 8.—The Ontario Government to-day ordered an investigation into the cause of the fire which swept the Northern Ontario territory between Cobalt and Dane, on both sides of the T. and N.O. Ry. The inquiry is prompted largely by charges leveled against the fire-ranger branch of the Lands and Forests Department because of the withdrawal of 800 fire rangers on Sept. 15. Officials of the Department claim that these fire-rangers were not located in the areas laid waste by the fire.

Members of the Provincial Police reported to-day that they had handled 48 bodies, and that practically all had been identified.

The relief train in charge of A. J. Young, of North Bay, arrived here Saturday afternoon, carrying 2,500 loaves of bread, hundreds of cooking stoves, mattresses, blankets, rubber sheets, clothing, etc. for distribution among the refugees. The train went along the line to-day handing out stoves, tents, mattresses, blankets. There was a big trainload, but not enough to supply all the needs, although it greatly relieved the situation.

The train went up to Englehart, and returning to Earleton Junction, started out on the Elk Lake line. They proceeded to Kenabek, where a large trestle had been burned out. This will mean that the final fourteen miles of the Elk Lake district will be cut off for ten days yet until a new trestle can be constructed.

Seven more carloads of supplies reached here from Toronto this morning and will be held until the Commission returns from the north. These cars will be taken over the devastated area to-morrow.

The officials of the Red Cross here wired to Toronto for four more nurses to assist in distributing the supplies and give aid to persons suffering from injuries and exposure.

A total of 18,250 pupils attended elementary and secondary schools, exclusive of Indian schools, which were not under the control of the Department of Education in the different provinces of the Dominion in 1921, according to a report of the Bureau of Statistics. Of this number 335 pupils were in Prince Edward Island, 1,635 in Nova Scotia, 645 in New Brunswick, 7,530 in Ontario, 1,148 in Manitoba, 3,386 in Saskatchewan, 2,274 in Alberta, and 1,291 in British Columbia.

The progress of rural hydro electric systems in Ontario under the 60 per cent. bonus legislation is shown in the fact that the government has sanctioned 508 miles of construction and that approximately one-half of this work is completed. At present the rural hydro lines are serving a total of 8,000 customers in 70 townships. The government's share of the capital cost has already reached a total of \$300,000.

Premier Bracken Wins By-Election
A despatch from The Pas, Man., says:—Premier John Bracken was elected for this constituency in the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday by an overwhelming majority. The election was deferred when the general election was held on July 18 last.

IF WINTER COMES!



GREEKS MUST EVACUATE THRACE BEFORE ALLIES SURRENDER IT TO TURKS

Great Britain and France Send Joint Note to Kemalists—Allies Will Occupy Thrace for Period of 60 Days—Demand That Neutral Zones be Respected.

London, Oct. 8.—Mudania again became the chief scene of action in the Near Eastern crisis when to-day, on instructions from their respective Governments, the Allied generals resumed negotiations with the Turks.

As a result of the Lord Curzon-Poincare agreement reached at Paris yesterday, the Greek troops evacuate Eastern Thrace immediately if the Allies guarantee protection to Christian minorities for thirty days after the evacuation of the Greeks, the Allies are now in a position to advance a counter-proposal to Turkish demands to occupy Thrace at once, while it is hopefully believed here that the Turks will agree.

It was pointed out in official quarters here to-night that the Allied offer to the Turks for the Greek evacuation of Eastern Thrace is contingent upon the Turks agreeing to respect the integrity of neutral zones. It is also understood that General Sir Charles Harrington has power to make an agreement with the Turks in respect to their positions in the Chanak area, which will not force them to evacuate entirely that zone if in his judgement the Turkish forces occupy positions which do not jeopardize the British positions there.

Armistice Negotiations Again at Standstill.
Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Again there has been a halt in the armistice negotiations at Mudania. Two of the three members of each of the Allied

delegations returned to Constantinople this evening. General Harrington, Colonel Vitell and Colonel Chatelet remained at Mudania. In explanation of their return, one of the delegates informed the Associated Press: "We have returned to consult with the High Commissioners because the final Paris instructions have not yet reached Mudania. We shall return to Mudania to-night."

At to-day's conference the Turks refused to specify the number of gendarmes they desired to send to Thrace. The British delegation had instructions to insist on limitation of the number permitted.

In the course of the afternoon session, General Harrington demanded of Ismet Pasha that the Turks withdraw their forces from the neutral zone near Ismid. Unless this was done, he declared, he might be obliged to make a demonstration on both flanks of the Turkish forces.

Immediate suspension of the ferry boats on the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora has been ordered by the British.

With reference to the non-arrival of instructions, it was stated that the British had received all their instructions from London, but the French and Italians were awaiting completion of certain necessary despatches from their Governments. The principal reason for to-night's conference with the High Commissioners was, it is believed, Ismet's refusal to limit the gendarmerie.

NOTED WORK OF SIR HENRY THORNTON
New Head of Canadian National Railways Achieved Success in England.

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of Sir Henry Thornton as chief of the Canadian National Railways has created a big sensation in railroad circles here, where Thornton has occupied a foremost position, especially since the war, when he rendered services that won high recognition not only from the British but also the Allied Governments.

Sir Henry's original appointment as general manager of the Great Eastern railway in 1912 was a big surprise to the railroad world. President Lord Claud Hamilton's justification of it at the time on the ground that it was impossible to find a British railroad man to fill the position excited keen hostile comment.

Sir Henry made good, however, and came to be recognized as one of the commanding personalities in the British railroad world. He completely revolutionized the Great Eastern system of management and control, making it a model line in many important respects.

The rate of assessment for hail insurance for Alberta for 1922, was fixed at five per cent. by members of the Hail Insurance Board. This is a reduction of 100 per cent. from the 1921 assessment.

Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1/2.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports, 35c to 38c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 84c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55c to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 62c to 67c.
Milled—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; good feed grade, \$17.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 88c to 93c, according to freights outside; No. 3, 85c to 90c.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—35c to 37c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.45 to \$4.50; bulk seaboard, \$4.30 to \$4.35.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$6.80 per ton; 2nd pats, \$6.20 to \$6.40.
Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; clover, \$13.50 to \$14; straw, \$9, car lots.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 21 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 21 1/4 to 22c; Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24 1/2c; Stiltons, 25c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 36c; No. 2 candled, 35 to 37c; select, 39 to 41c; cartons, 48 to 50c. \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes—New Ontario, 80 to 90c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med, 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c; smoked ribs, 26 to 28c; cottage ribs, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$49.
Lard—Pure, lard, 15 1/2c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16 1/4c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c; pails 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.75; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair, \$4.25 to \$4.75; stockers, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, fair, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, \$70 to \$90; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10.50 to \$11; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50 to \$12; do, f.o.b., \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, country points, \$10.50 to \$11.
Montreal.
Oats—No. 2 CW, 60c; No. 3 CW, 52c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$6.90. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$20. Shorts, \$22. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18.
Cheese, finest easterns, 17c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34c. Eggs, selected, 40c.
Good cows, \$4, do, med., \$3.40; good quality cutters, \$2.25; com. light bulls, \$2 to \$2.25; calves, suckers, \$3 to \$3.75; grass calves, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, good lots, \$10 to \$10.50; med. lambs, \$8 up; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4; do, high grade, \$3.50; hogs, selects, \$12 to \$12.25; sows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Canada From Coast to Coast.

Summerside, P.E.I.—Machinery has been ordered for a modern cold storage plant to serve this town as well as the surrounding country. The numerous fox ranches in this locality who are very large users of meat and abattoir by-products will now be able to purchase the meat in large quantities at a time and place in cold storage for use in the warm weather.

Sydney, N.S.—The largest cargo of steel products ever shipped to the Antipodes cleared from here on Sept. 20 for Australia and New Zealand, with 2,200 tons of the output of the Dominion Steel plant on board.

St. John, N.B.—Final approval has been given by the International Board of Health for the grant of \$27,000 per year for two years from the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of a health program in New Brunswick. The money will be devoted to extending the system of medical inspection and clinical work throughout the entire school system of the province, and was available when the schools re-opened.

Montreal, Que.—Flour shipments from the port of Montreal to Europe are considerably heavier than last season and give indications at present of keeping up to the new level. Up to the end of last month and including Sept. 2, the total shipments of Canadian flour reached 1,732,948 bags, as compared with 1,582,038 bags for the same period last year. Not a liner has left this port without carrying a consignment of flour.

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario is to have a great poultry community, similar to that at Petaluma, California. The City of Petaluma, with a population of over 6,000 people, was organized and built entirely on the product of the White Leghorn. There are more than 6,000,000 hens in the district, and annually over 400 cars of eggs are shipped therefrom. The Ontario community will be started on a tract of 500 acres north of Toronto, which is to be subdivided into approximately 75 poultry plants, each owned independently, but working on a semi-cooperative basis. Upward of 100,000 layers will be accommodated and it is estimated that 100 cases or more of eggs a day will be produced when the community is fully developed. This product will be graded in accordance with the government standard, and sold under the community trade mark direct to the consumers.

Arborg, Man.—The first annual sheep fair and fat lamb sale held here, combining the interests of sheep breeders, livestock exchanges and agricultural colleges, was a great success. More than 700 animals were shown and sixty prizes donated bringing money to over 300 head. At the conclusion of the sale, 689 of the animals shown were purchased by outside parties. An important feature of the sale was the distribution of a carload of purebred rams of special quality, to encourage breeding in the district.

Edmonton, Alta.—Coal production in the Drumheller fields has mounted to 6,825 tons daily and will shortly be increased to between 8,000 and 9,000 tons. All the coal camps in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia are now working, and much of the product is being shipped to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is expected ample coal will be mined to meet the requirements of Western Canada.

Vancouver, B.C.—Refrigerator space for carrying approximately 600,000 boxes of apples from British Columbia orchards to Great Britain and Europe will be provided this season by steamers sailing from this port. Last year the services carried nearly 500,000 boxes of apples to the other side of the Atlantic, via the Panama Canal.

Perhaps His Teeth Hurt.

Many of us remember the story of the boy who would not cut his crusts. Possibly as a punishment he was changed into the bird in this anecdote, which Bird Lore prints. A Philadelphia lad keeps a pan of fresh clean water in her garden for the birds. One day one of her visitors happened to be a fine, sleek blackbird. He moved about, occasionally perching himself on the edge of the pan and dipping his bill into the water. Suddenly he cocked his head on one side and then flew a few feet away to where a crust of bread was lying. Pecking away for a moment, he drew with the crust to the edge of the pan and dropped it into the water. When he had stood guard for a short while he quickly took up the softened crust and, swallowing it, flitted away. From a hard dry crust he had made a palatable morsel.

The Young in Heart.

The little girl was crossing the ocean with her mother. One day she had been playing merrily at shuffleboard with a middle-aged gentleman who had made her acquaintance, and who took a great deal of pleasure in teaching her the game.

Her mother, coming in search of her, found her just as she had stopped playing. "What have you been doing, my dear?" asked the mother.

"I've been playing with that young man over there," the little girl replied.

The mother looked across at the middle-aged gentleman, and smiled. "How do you know when people are young?" she asked.

"Oh," replied the little girl confidently, "young people are those that have a good time!"