POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

The Evening Times ★ Star

VOL. XVII., No. 15 | PAGES ONE TO EIGHT | ST. JOHN, N.B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1920 | SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT

BAPTIST CHURCH FIGURES GIVEN

Reports Concerning the Maritime Provinces

Greater Team Work Is Urged at Convention in Yarmouth — Inadequate Number of Pastors, Says Home Mission Report.

(Special to The Times.)

Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 19—The first business of the United Baptist convention yesterday was the consideration of the state of the denomination. Rev. R. Osgood Morse reported for the committee on the state of the denomination. This report called attention to the need of greater team work in connection with the enterprises of the denomination. Only a fraction of the churches were represented by delegates at the annual gatherings of the associations and of the convention. Unrepresented churches lost the inspiration of these gatherings. The necessity of continuing the canvass for the financial objective of the forward movement campaign over several months and the fact that the churches were still unrepresented in the contributions he gave as further evidence of the need of greater team work.

The number of additions to the churches by Baptists during all the years since 1907 was given, these ranging from 1,391 to 2,849, showing that an average of from twenty-five to forty-five reported members was necessary to bring one convert into the churches by baptism each year.

Reviewing the work of the year just closed, the report showed 586 churches within the convention. Two new churches were added, Little Tancook and Barkdale, Maplewood, in Lunenburg county, N. S. One hundred and sixty-eight churches reported additions by baptism, and 152 churches reported net gains in their membership. There were 1,424 additions by baptism.

The total number of members reported is 61,221. In equipment and finances there was decided advance during the year. There are 764 houses of worship, worth fully $4,000,000. Parsonages were valued at $585,000. Improvements to church property were $184,288; total monies raised $728,480, an average of $16 per resident member.

Western Missions.

Rev. J. H. Crandall reported on western missions. This report referred to information disseminated during the year. In western Canada there were 250 churches with 19,000 members. Work was done in English, German, Scandinavian, Slavic and Lettish. The report indicated that the controlling power in Canada was moving westward. If the west were not evangelized, Canada would be controlled by non-Christians. This task was not for the west alone, it was a national problem, calling for team work on the part of all Christians in Canada.

Rev. Abner McNintch conducted a devotional half hour on "What is Conversion?"

Home Missions.

The report of the home mission board was presented by Secretary E. H. Mason. Officers for 1919-20 were R. B. Wallace, chairman; Rev. F. C. Hartley, vice-chairman; Rev. E. P. Cochrane, secretary; Samuel Freeman, treasurer; Rev. E. S. Mason, superintendent; Rev. J. B. Ganong, assistant superintendent. The general workers already under appointment by the separate boards were appointed to corresponding offices under the new board, Rev. M. Anderson, Rev. Mr. Addison and Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Wallace as evangelists, and Rev. L. J. Tingley as pastor evangelist. Later on there were appointed as pastor evangelists Rev. W. A. Robbins and Rev. A. H. Saunders, who began their work on March 1 and May 1, respectively. At the end of July Rev. M. Addison returned to the pastorate and Rev. B. E. Hatt has been asked to fill the vacancy thus created.

Of pastors, says the report, there is an utterly inadequate number. There have been thirty-six engaged all the year continuously in the same fields, eight who have assumed charge of new pastorates, twenty who have closed their work on their fields before the end of the year, and twenty-one students who have given their summers to this work. In addition Rev. Messrs. L. J. Tingley, W. A. Robbins, A. H. Saunders, L. F. Wallace and wife were engaged in purely evangelistic services

Home mission churches pledged $32,000 to the forward movement of which three on P. E. Island gave $5,169 while asked for $3,470. Some churches and individuals have rendered voluntary service in ministering to pastorless churches. Some of the pastorates of the African Association have become self-supporting, Dartmouth, Preston, Tracadie and Guysboro. This has relieved the board of about $1,000, an excellent showing. The total expense of maintaining the staff of workers was about $55,000, of which $18,690.62 was borne by the board.

Last evening Dr. E. D. King spoke, advocating participation in the work of the Maritime Home for Girls. Dr. H. R. Grant spoke concerning the prohibition referendum. Dr. H. T. DeWolfe spoke on revival, which he said was the great need of the church. Rev. A. J. Archibald spoke on the survey and evangelism, the aim being to use the results of the survy in definite evangelism effort.

Rev. F. W. Patterson, D. D., secretary of the Baptist Union for Western Canada, urged the people to bury John Barleycorn deep, face down, so that the more he scratched to get out the deeper he would get in. Dr. Patterson also spoke of western missions. Western Canada, he said, offered the challenge of tremendous need because of the great numbers of unevangelized. In northern Manitoba 216 school districts were without a church service, Protestant or Catholic. In Saskatchewan 350 school districts were without religious services, 300 people were going into the west each month. The great mass of non-

(Continued on Page 9, column 3.)

Election Talk In England In Connection With The Great Coal Strike

Also Rumor of Renewed Negotiations With the Coal Miners—Other Unions Keeping Out of the Trouble, at Least for Present—Some Window Smashing.

London, Oct. 19—The eyes of all Britain were centered today upon the first session of parliament after the summer recess, the entire nation looking anxiously to the legislators for action which might open a way to end the coal strike. The interest in the Irish question waned in the presence of a situation menacing the prosperity of the whole country.

Rumors in political quarters dealt mainly with two suggestions—one that, as the result of certain private discussions of political leaders and prominent labor men, the government and the miners' federation would soon get into negotiations again, the other, but the government was contemplating a dissolution of parliament to test the opinion of the nation.

In the latter case the government, it is said, would appeal to the country with the declaration that the demands of the miners had been resisted to protect the community. Another version of the government's possible course in such a contingency would be to challenge the judgment of the people whether "the supremacy of the parliament was to be overthrown and be replaced by the ascendancy of one class of the community."

All rumors of intervention by other unions in the controversy between the miners and the government have ceased for the present, and the spokesmen declare no union or any combination of unions, is likely to interfere without an invitation from the miners, which they say will certainly not be given at present. Similarly, reports that other bodies of workers are intending to join the strike likewise have ceased, for the time being at any rate. Meanwhile the government is receiving great numbers of offers of help from the general public. Thousands of men and many women have registered their names as helpers with the food ministry and the ministry of transport. It was necessary yesterday to line up the applicants in long queues and admit them to enroll a dozen at a time.

It is understood, however, that none of the applicants was definitely engaged to serve, the necessity of employing volunteers not having yet been reached. Such a necessity, it is believed, will not present itself unless the railwaymen eventually join the strike.

London, Oct. 19—Premier Lloyd George was expected to make declarations today at the opening of the session of the British parliament relative to the situation resulting from the strike of coal miners which began on Saturday, and measures taken by the miners' federation and other great labor organizations, and London was hopeful that they had reached some decision which would tend to bring about a solution of questions that brought about the walkout of the coal diggers.

Great Britain's coal mining industry has been almost completely paralyzed by the strike. Reports of idle pits came from all coal fields in England, Scotland and Wales. Sharp autumn weather prevails over the British Isles, and belief was expressed today that this would have an important bearing on efforts to end the strike. No announcement so far has been made by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Union relative to joining the miners strike.

Yesterday serious rioting near the official residence of the premier, in Downing street, brought the problem of unemployment sharply to the attention of the people.

The first untoward incident directly connected with the coal strike, occurred at Ton-Y-Randy in South Wales, at midnight, when some young colliers collected and started to sing the "Red Flag," causing the police to intervene. Some stone throwing occurred, but the crowd dispersed upon appeals by the police, although later windows in police stations were smashed.

NOT INCIDENT OF COAL STRIKE.

London, Oct. 19—(Canadian Associated Press)—Yesterday's riot in Whitehall had no direct connection with the coal strike. The riot, in fact, was the work of comparatively few hooligans, the great majority of unemployed demonstrators who marched along Downing street being perfectly peaceable. The mining districts are absolutely tranquil, nevertheless, unemployment among skilled workers is bound to increase daily. This week's racing has been postponed, and the lord mayor's procession has been postponed until Nov. 9, but football will carry on as usual.

Hopes are based on this afternoon's discussion in parliament clearing the air in the coal dispute, but reliable commentators hesitate at believing a solution will be found suddenly. The premier's statement to the unemployed that work must be found for them in house building trades, despite trades union restrictions, was very emphatic, and reinforces the belief that the government is fully determined to alter the present position.

This afternoon the crowd in Whitehall opposite Downing street increased. There was an unusually big gathering also at the houses of parliament, awaiting the opening of the session, while Trafalgar Square at the opposite end of Whitehall was jammed with people pushing about rather aimlessly. Many of those in the various crowds were apparently unemployed. No demonstrations occurred, but increased forces of police were stationed at all points to cope with any possible trouble. Near the main centers of congestion the police were moving in squads. The side streets also were well policed.

The incident, while a small one, has been taken by many as indicating the temper of the miners in this section, which observers of conditions report is a hotbed of extremists who are determined to fight to a finish. Ton-Y-Randy was the scene of desperate rioting during the coal strike of 1912.

A considerable number of idlers visited Whitehall, the scene of yesterday's rioting, this morning, seeking signs of the damage done to the public buildings. The traces, however, had been largely obliterated. The usual police patrons were somewhat strengthened, but did not interfere with the crowds which sauntered through Downing street and other thoroughfares in the neighborhood.

Is Threatening in French Fields.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Members of the National Council of the French Miners' Federation will meet here on October 22, to consider demands for an immediate advance in wages. The rate is as yet unknown, but it is understood to vary between four and five francs a day. It is indicated the companies will be given a very brief time in which to answer, and that in case of refusal, a strike will be called.

PREMIER DECLARES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, who has begun a short but intense campaign throughout Great Britain touching on questions affecting his cabinet.

SHOOTS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF

She Had Obtained Separation from Him and He Followed Her About.

Hornell, N. Y., Oct. 19.—George Martin, crazed by jealousy, lay in ambush last night and fired three shots into his wife's back and then turned the revolver upon himself. Martin died in the city hospital this morning and his wife is dying.

Martin was thirty-four years of age and a painter. His wife obtained a legal separation from him several weeks ago and since had complained that Martin followed her about night and day, pleading and threatening. She appealed to the police last night for protection saying he was shadowing her. The police told her to go home and not worry. She was just entering her home when Martin fired from ambush.

POLICE COURT.

Even though a period of three days has elapsed since the police court held its last session the gleanings of the police amount to only twelve arrests, while two men went to central station for protection. Oskar Sage Anderson, of Norway, was charged with lying and lurking in the Union Station on Saturday night. C. N. R. Policeman Ross gave evidence.

John Lane was up on suspicion of stealing $30 from Mike Sigck, who is detained as a witness. Lane was remanded.

Joseph Carr and William Fletcher, protectionists, were allowed to go.

Eight men charged with drunkenness pleaded guilty and were fined $8 each or two months in jail, while two who were arrested for drunkenness and put up deposits, did not appear and the deposits were forfeited.

IN WALL STREET

New York, Oct. 19.—(10.30 a.m.)—The foreign situation was again responsible for further pressure against leading stocks at the opening of today's stock market. British industrial disturbances continued to weigh upon international remittances, quotations on London sustaining another sharp reverse. Losses extending from liberal fractions to 2 points, attended the first offerings of steels, equipments, oils, coppers and various specialties, notably leathers and tobaccos, but rails denoted moderate support.

Dealings during the morning were on the smallest scale of any recent period but it required only moderate offerings to effect additional declines. Selling centered in specialties, notably American Tobacco, Hide and Leather preferred and Virginia Carolina Chemical, the latter falling four points. Buying of oils, sugars and local tractions resulted in recoveries of 1 to 2 points, a few rails such as New York Central, Reading and Nickle Plate also strengthening. There was little demand for representative steels and equipments, which reflected prevailing trade uncertainties. Call money opened at 7 per cent and exchange on London recovered half its early decline.

As Hiram Sees It

"Mrs. Hornbeam," said the Times reporter, "that sunset with its myriad hues on cloud and sky, is but the dying splendor of a perfect day. I would not have missed it for a king's ransom."

"I don't think I ever saw such lovely weather at this time of year as we had for the last three weeks," said Mrs. Hornbeam. "I set out on the verandah every day to enjoy it."

"And what a picture," said the reporter. "When mid-October spreads her banners of green and gold, brown, crimson and royal purple, there is nothing in the world to equal that deep gorge beside the brook. Note the old pine in the foreground, with the clump of green cherry at its base. Observe the deep purple of the oak to the right and the deep crimson of the maple to the left. See the rich brown among the green of the leaves of that older oak—the yellow of the birches, with their silver stems—and that great yellow birch whose bright green leaves show not a tint of autumn—the dark green of the spruce—and every conceivable tint and shade the artist of the seasons can spread upon nature's canvas. When the snows of winter drive against the window-pane, I shall be able to close my eyes and see again the October glory of the hills and hear again the tinkle of the pasture bells. I hate the thought of paved streets and brick walls when all this pageantry of autumn is marching over the fields and woods, and the apples gleam red and white in the sunshine of such a day.

"An' in the pantry," said Hiram, "is one o' them deep punkin pies."

"Surely," said the reporter, "this is a foretaste of paradise."

"With two hungry men around," said Mrs. Hornbeam, "I guess I better go in and stir up the fire."

MEXICO, TOO, HAS A COAL STRIKE

May Mean Loss of Work for 100,000 in Other Industries.

Mexico City, Oct. 19—A strike of 12,000 coal miners in the state of Coahuila has assumed grave aspects. Provisional President Huerta will meet a delegation of miners here today to lay the groundwork for negotiations with the mine workers.

Unless an agreement is reached by tomorrow, it is reported many smelters and other industries will close down. This would throw more than 100,000 men out of work.

SURPRISE PARTIES.

Last evening several friends of Miss Sadie Burke gathered at her home in King street, West St. John, and gave her a pleasant surprise on her return from the Range, Queens county. The evening was pleasantly spent in music and games, after which dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Madeline Ervin, of 77 Ludlow street, west, received a delightful surprise on Friday evening, when friends called to honor her thirteenth birthday. On behalf of those present Miss Lillian Bosence presented a handsome signet ring to her and she also received a gold pendant from her father and mother. Music and games were enjoyed. All joined in wishing Miss Ervine many more happy birthdays.

Harding Seven to One.

A despatch to J. M. Robinson & Sons from New York says that Harding was a seven to one favorite in Wall street on Monday in the U. S. presidential contest, with small wagers placed.

Owing to the holiday the inauguration of the Navy League campaign in Montreal, originally fixed for yesterday, was put off until Wednesday.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service.

Synopsis—Pressure is higher over the greater portion of the eastern half of the continent and low over most of the western half. Rain has fallen heavily in many places in the western provinces with snow locally in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Much fog has occurred over the Great Lakes.

Fair.

Maritime—Moderate west and southwest winds, fair today and on Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Gulf and North Shore—Moderate winds, mostly southwest and south; generally fair today and tomorrow.

New England—Cloudy tonight. Wednesday fair, little change in temperature. Moderate to fresh west winds.

Toronto, Oct. 19—Temperatures:

	8 a.m.	Highest during yesterday	Lowest night
Prince Rupert	36	52	36
Victoria	44	48	42
Calgary	24	88	24
Edmonton	18	42	16
Prince Albert	..	50	..
Winnipeg	..	54	..
White River	54	60	52
Toronto	50	58	50
Kingston	54	60	54
Ottawa	..	58	..
Montreal	54	60	50
Quebec	..	62	..
St. John, N. B.	52	64	46
Halifax	48	62	38
St. John, Nfld	42	44	38
Detroit	60	72	60
New York	60	64	56

BONAR LAW ON IRISH PROGRAMME

Will Proceed With Bill in Commons

Matter of Reprisals and "Policy of Murder" — Statement by Chief Secretary — Condition of Cork's Lord Mayor.

London, Oct. 19—The government intends to proceed with the government of Ireland bill ,so it was declared by Andrew Bonar Law, government leader, in answering a question in the house of commons today. The announcement was greeted with cheers from the coalition benches.

Colonel Malone, Liberal member for the east division of Leyton, Essex, demanded to know whether the government intended meantime to continue the "police murder reprisals." This brought cries of "shame" from the floor.

Bonar Law replied: "It is the intention of the government meantime to put down the policy of murder."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, said that since Jan. 1 policemen to the number of 100, with eighteen of the military, had been killed in Ireland, and 160 of the police and sixty-six of the military had been wounded. Police barracks to the number of 667 had been attacked and most of them destroyed. There had also been an organized attempt to boycott the police and their relatives.

Sir Hamar said he could not detail the steps being taken to deal with "this campaign of murder and outrage," but he assured the house that the means of dealing with the situation were rapidly improving.

Home Secretary Shortt, when questioned with regard to the possible release of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, declared the government had not altered its policy that convicted men, or those awaiting trial for serious offences, would not be released because of hunger strikes. He said all the men now striking came within this category. Michael Fitzgerald, who died in Cork jail, added Mr. Shortt, was charged with murder, and there was decisive evidence against him. The home secretary asserted that none of the prison authorities had fed Lord Mayor MacSwiney.

Other Long Fasts.

Paris, Oct. 19—The long hunger strike of Mayor MacSwiney of Cork has caused much discussion her as to how long it is possible for a man to fast. Dr. Socquet has told the Paris Midi that the record is sixty-three days without food, set by William Grenier, in 1881.

"Grenier had been sentenced to death and was confined in the prison of Toulose,' said Dr. Socquet. "He had a horror of the guillitoine and to save himself from death by that instrument determined to starve, which he did after sixty-three days.

"Many hunger strikers have lived longer than could have been expected," he went on. "There are the cases of Tapner, Succi and Merlatti, the latter of whom starved for forty-eight days while he lost one-quarter of his weight. Taylor tells of the case of a worker who was imprisoned in a mine for sixty days without food. He lived three days after his rescue, and died as a result of being excessively fed. Many lunatics have refused to take food for twenty, thirty or even forty days."

The Lord Mayor.

London, Oct. 19—Lord Mayor MacSwiney in Brixton prison yesterday, dictated the following telegram to the hunger strikers in Cork:

"No tears, but joy for our comrade who was ready to meet his God and die for his country. He has joined the immortals and will be remembered forever. We do not know who is to be the second to step in the path of immortality, but by offering unreserved sacrifice we are safeguarding the destinies of Ireland."

The Evening News yesterday said that it understood that MacSwiney has reached a point where a critical collapse is likely to occur. The newspaper quotes a prison official as saying: "Stimulants cannot do him much good, and should he collapse it would be difficult to apply restoratives as in the case of a normally healthy person. I think this week will see a great change for the worse in his condition."

Ennis, County Clare, Oct. 9—One constable was killed and two were wounded during a battle with raiders who attacked the Ruan police barracks. The other constables are missing. The raiders seized all the arms and burned the barracks.

Dublin, Oct. 19—Two men were fatally shot on Sunday evening during a military raid on a hall in Rutland square. The two men wer shot as they were endeavoring to escape from the soldiers.

London, Oct. 19—The condition of Lord Mayor MacSwiney was generally unchanged today, the 68th day of his hunger strike, said the bulletin issued by the Irish Self-Determination League this afternoon.

Several Sinking.

Cork, Oct. 19.—The condition of the Irish hunger strikers in the Cork jail has become worse on the whole as the result of depression among the men caused by the death of Michael Fitzgerald. Joseph Murphy, who was very low on Monday, has rallied as the result of medical treatment, but his case is still regarded as the most critical. Sever collapses were suffered by two of the strikers, Donovan and Kenny early this morning. Sean Hennessy, Reilly and Upton are also in a critical state.

POLICE SCANDALS IN DETROIT ARE OUTLOOK.

Chicago, Oct. 19—Chief of Police Garrity summoned all police department heads to a meeting today, saying he would make disclosure bearing upon the liquor investigations which "will tear the department wide open."

"I have learned," he said, "that certain captains assigned detectives and policemen to guard whiskey shipments."

SERVES NOTICE ON THE BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of Curzon, British foreign secretary, who has informed M. Tchitcherin, Russian foreign minister, that any Russian submarines encountered on the high seas will be attacked on sight by the British naval forces.

IRISH MEETING IN OTTAWA ENDED

Lindsay Crawford Self-Determination President

Some Tomatoes and Eggs Thrown by Crowd Outside and There Is Demonstration at Mayor's Home — Some Arrests.

Ottawa, Oct. 19—Resolutions of sympathy for the French minority in their fight to maintain the status of their language in Canada, and of support to Ireland in its struggle for freedom and self-determination, were passed at the two day conference of the Self-Determination for Ireland League, which was concluded here on Sunday night.

There was little in the way of organized counter demonstration, though a large crowd gathered in front of the hall where the meetings were being held on Saturday night, and hurled a few eggs and tomatoes as a greeting to the delegates. Another crowd of about 100 men marched to the home of Mayor Fisher and demanded that he come out and kiss the flag. The mayor had previously refused to take any action toward preventing the holding of the convention. Twelve arrests were made, five in front of the mayor's house, but the men were all freed later.

Armand Lavergne, Quebec Nationalist; Lindsay Crawford of Toronto, and C. J. Foy of Perth, were prominent among the speakers. The struggle of Ireland was represented as a fight for freedom against the domination of England, and every reference to the hunger strikers or Brixton prison brought forth rounds of applause from the 500 or more delegates who attended the conference.

Armand Levergne and Lindsay Crawford were the chief speakers at the evening meeting. There was expectation of a clash between the delegates and antis, but almost the entire city police force, including the traffic cops and mounted squad, had been recalled to duty, and uniformed and plain-clothes police lined the sidewalk to keep the crowd in hand. As a consequence, while there was much crowding about the doors during the early hours, there was no disturbance.

The resolutions were passed amid wild cheers. Some of these extended thanks to the Mayor of Hull, who had offered a hall for the holding of the convention there; to the Mayor and city council of Ottawa for allowing the convention here, and the main resolutions setting forth support for the French language and for the Irish freedom cause. Sinn Fein colors were prominently displayed during the convention, many of the delegates also wearing the "Irish Republic" button or one with the words "Sinn Fein" printed across it.

John Meany, St. John's, Nfld., said Newfoundland believers in self-determination would keep on the fight as long as there was a man working in Canada. The speaker had had his only son killed in the war. Today he, the speaker, would not have permitted his son to fight for the British flag because of what had been perpetrated under its aegis.

At the Saturday afternoon session Frank Cahill, M. P. for Pontiac county, Quebec, was unanimously elected chairman. T. R. Donovan, provisional president of the local branch of the league, welcomed the delegates.

Lindsay Crawford outlined the reasons for the calling of the convention.

What Ireland Wants.

C. J. Foy, K. C., of Perth, said that self-determination meant taking England and the Allies at their word, and giving to Ireland the God given right which every nation under God's sun should enjoy, the right to have a voice in the manner in which she shall be governed (applause).

"If this right had been denied to Canada, do you suppose we should have submitted?" (Cries of no, no, never.)

"Yet out of all the galaxy of nations which comprise the world, Ireland is the only one which is being denied this right."

Mr. O'Hagan, of Toronto, that in his opinion that convention constituted the most momentous gathering ever held in Canada, because it dealt with a vital problem, which was not confined alone to a struggle with England but to the

(Continued on Page 9, column 3.)

POLES FALL BACK IN MINSK AREA

Three More Red Divisions Annihilated

Wrangel Fails to Take Bridgehead and Losses Are Heavy — Trotzky Said to Be in Command in Dnieper Campaign.

Warsaw, Oct. 19—A falling back by the Poles on the Minsk area on a line agreed on ,is reported in yesterday's war office communication. Bolshevik detachments, adds the communication, occupied Stropol for a short time, and destroyed the city.

In Polesia Polish occupation of Domonowicze, Zytkowicze and Pererow is recorded. The northern cavalry, from Oct. 11 to 14, according to the communication, annihilated three divisions and took 1,500 Bolshevist prisoners.

Sebastopol, Oct. 19—The efforts of General Baron Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, to take the Kakhovka bridgehead, have resulted in failure, with heavy losses to his forces in killed and wounded, and in material captured by the Bolsheviki. The killed included the general commanding the Barbovitch cavalry corps. General Wrangel's troops have been thrown back into the Taurida area, behind the Dnieper, which they still control. Leon Trotzky, Russian Soviet war minister, is said to be personally directing the Dnieper campaign from Orel.

Genral Wrangel's army has repulsed a Soviet attack at Orickov, seventy-five miles southeast of Ekaterinoslav, and has captured 8,000 prisoners, according to other reports.

The Bolsheviki are reported to be resorting to reprisals against uprisings in southern Russia. There are fourteen committees operating in Odessa, and it is said hundreds are being executed daily.

General Wrangel has signed a law creating local zemstovos, which will exercise far-reaching powers. He said he hoped civil war would soon end, and that the zemstovos would send capable delegates to the national assembly which will determine the future character of new Russia.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19—A special despatch to the National Tidende from Helsingfors says the entire Bolsheviki press confirms the denial of the report that the Soviet government had sent peace proposals to General Wrangel.

FRESH SETBACKS IN WHEAT TODAY

Chicago, Oct. 19—General selling, due largely to disturbed industrial conditions in Great Britain, led to fresh setbacks today for wheat values. Assertions by a prominent banker here that lowering of commodity prices must continue, tended also to emphasize bearish sentiment. Besides, it was reported that Kansas bankers had been warned by the state banking commissioner's office that farmers should be urged to sell their wheat. Opening prices, which ranged from one and a quarter to three and three-quarters cents lower, with December $2.07½ to $2.09 and March $1.98½ to $2.00½, were followed by decided additional drops.

Corn fell with wheat. After opening three-eighths to three-quarters cent lower, with December 85 8-8 to 85½, the market underwent a material sag.

Oats, depressed by the weakness of other grains, started one-eighth to one-half down, with December 55 1-4 to 55 3-4, and continued to decline.

Lower quotations on hogs and cereals forced provisions to tumble.

SCHOONER STUCK

Not Enough Water for Launching — Captain Mulcahy Called in for Advice.

Captain A. J. Mulcahy returned a few days ago from Port Daniel, on the Gaspe coast, where he was called in connection with the launching of the schooner Mina Nadau, built by Charles H. Nadau, of Port Daniel. The schooner, a vessel of 317 tons, was launched without consulting the depth of the water, with the result that it stuck in the mud about half way down the runway. She is still stuck in the sand and in rather a serious predicament.

Captain Mulcahy succeeded by jacking in getting the schooner off the ways so that her whole bottom is now resting in the mud. The vessel was launched on October 3, and Captain Mulcahy has decided that the only way out of the difficulty is to wait until the spring tides on Oct. 28, when with the aid of pontoons, it is hoped that the schooner will be floated. The drawback with this plan is that the longer the schooner rests on the bottom the more she will settle. The only other solution is that government tugs in the neighborhood may be brought to her assistance.

FRANCIS J. RAFFERTY DEAD.

Francis J. Rafferty, a highly respected resident of Rothesay avenue, passed away last night after a brief illness. Besides his wife he is survived by two brothers, James of Calais, Me., and William of this city; and one sister, Mrs. F. L. Pedersen of New York. Mr. Rafferty was one of the best known residents of the parish of Simonds. He always took a great interest in the public affairs of the parish, and was a member of the Great Marsh Commission, as well as being a commisisoner of roads for Simonds. He was ill only about two months and the news of his death will come as a great shock to his numerous friends. The sympathy of the entire community will be extended to the bereaved family.

EXCHANGE TODAY.

New York, Oct. 19—Sterling exchange heavy. Demand 3.41 3-8; cables, 3.42 1-8; Canadian dollars, 9 3-8 per cent discount.