G. T. P. GOES INTO HANDS OF RECEIVER, GOVT. TO OPERATE

Railroad Could Not Make Profits With Increased Expenses.

HON. J. D. REID NAMED

Receiver of Railway Following Announcement of Vice-President.

[Canadian Press Dispatch.]

OTTAWA, March 9.—Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System. The appointment follows an official notification which Sir Thomas White received on Thursday from the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. A notification that in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it would not be possible for the company, owing to lack of funds, to continue its operations beyond March 10.

In view of this notice it became necessary that the Government should, in the public interest, immediately take steps to insure the continued operation of the system. Under existing legislation this can be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of receiver.

Takes in Whole System.

The war measures act, however, was found to provide adequate authority for action by the Government, and consequently an order-in-council was passed appointing the minister of railways receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, which includes the branch lines, telegraph, steamships, hotel, and other companies.

W. P. Hinton, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific System, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order, and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the minister as receiver. The immediate object of the order is to prevent interruption in the operations and management of the system.

An important feature of the order-in-council is that which preserves to the Government any other and ultimate remedies which it possesses under the provisions of trust mortgages securing issues, which it has guaranteed or otherwise, as creditors of the system. Similarly the rights and remedies of other parties are not interfered with by the order.

Will Explain It Today.

The acting premier will, on Monday, make a full statement to the House of Commons respecting the matter. He will lay upon the table a copy of the order-in-council and read the correspondence leading up to and connected with the action taken by the Government. Legislation will be at once introduced for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of parliament to what has been done.

In February the Government informed the officials of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies that it was not the intention of the Government to ask parliament to provide a further vote for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Company "remain in their present unsatisfactory condition."

GRAND TRUNK MAY BE ABSORBED INTO NATIONAL SYSTEM

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, March 9.—The intimation of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Government that it could no longer continue to operate, coming, as it did, upon the announcement from London that the company had paid interest promptly on the 1st of the month, was received in Ottawa, where it was made public today, with considerable surprise. Prior to the 1st of the month speculation had been rife as to the ability of the company to meet the interest charges, but when they had been met it was believed that the system would carry on at least for the present. Just what motives the company had in meeting its liability, and then confessing inability to proceed further with operation, it is hard on the face of it to understand.

No Technical Default.

It is pointed out, however, that while the company pleads inability to continue operations, it has not technically defaulted.

"Under existing legislation," the Government says, "continued operation of the system could not be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver." The impression here is that the company, by the payment of interest, expected to avert a receivership, to which the Government itself on various other occasions had refrained from having recourse to, and hoped that as on former occasions further financial assistance would be given.

Under War Measures Act.

But the Government had the war measures act to fall back upon, and a receivership, which could not legally have been secured otherwise, was provided for under that act.

To all intents and purposes there will be, for the immediate present, no substantial change in the situation, saving that the Government will provide for the operation of the road, which will ultimately be added to the national railway system, lock, stock and barrel. The liabilities of the Government and the G. T. R. Company, who are the joint guarantors of the G. T. P., have changed in no whit. But the situation will bring to a head sooner or later the whole matter of the G. T. R. which has been under negotiation for over a year past. It is firmly believed here that in a very short time not only the G. T. P., but the Grand Trunk, will be absorbed into the national railway system.

Neither Has Defaulted.

There has so far been no default on the part of the G. T. P. or the G. T. R. But the G. T. R. Company stands guarantor of outstanding debentures, bond issues and loans made to the G. T. P. Railway Company to the amount of over a hundred million dollars. In the Drayton-Acworth report the following observation appears:

"We estimate the present annual liability of the G. T. R. Company in connection with the G. T. P. System to be considerably over five million dollars per annum, and after January, 1923, it will increase to over seven millions."

Since that report was made the Government averted default by making to the company three loans, one of eight millions in 1916, another of seven and a half millions in 1917, and another of same amount in 1918.

Liability $200,000,000.

Up-to-date figures place the total liability of the G. T. P. at $200,000,000. This liability is divided as follows: First mortgage, $60,000,000, guaranteed by the Government; second mortgage, $23,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk; third mortgage, $25,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk; fourth mortgage, $50,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk; fifth mortgage, $35,000,000, representing Government's loan, in respect of which there is no guarantee.

In the past three years the operation of the road just about broke even, though last year the company on operation was about a million in the hole.

The Grand Trunk has long desired to be rid of the "burden" of the Grand Trunk Pacific. In the first place, it repudiated obligation in connection with the leasing of the national transcontinental; later it leased to the Government the Lake Superior branch of the G. T. P. Now that portion of the system from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert has gone into the hands of a receiver, in the person of Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of railways.

Liabilities Still Stick.

The Grand Trunk has now got rid of the G. T. P. but not of the liabilities involved through its guarantees, and that liability has been computed at from five to seven millions a year. If the Grand Trunk continues to keep out of default by meeting this charge, it will itself avert receivership; if it does not then it will meet the fate of the Grand Trunk Pacific. And not only will it have to meet interest charges, but it would appear that the principal of a ten million-dollar issue comes due in April next. The cessation of operation in the present case does not, it is believed here, involve immediate payment of principal.

The Grand Trunk has never paid a dividend. It would, therefore, appear that only hopes for the future of the system would induce the shareholders and directors to continue to meet the interest charges on the G. T. P. and accruing principal without Government assistance. That assistance, it is almost certain, it will not receive.

As a matter of fact yesterday's transition by the Government cannot, it is believed here, fail to result in the ultimate absorbtion of the whole Grand Trunk and Grand Grand Pacific system into the National Railways.

MAN WHO TRIED TO START BOLSHEVISM IN CAMP WAS SHOT

General Colquohoun, Commander at Rhyl Camp, Makes Statement.

OFFICERS NOT ATTACKED

Manchester Guardian Declares Men Not Entirely To Blame.

London, March 8.—Gen. Colquhoun, in the course of a statement on the rioting of Canadian soldiers at Kinmel, said that no attack was made on the officers, who were treated with courtesy.

"I myself went in and out among the men freely," he added, "and some of them actually put down loot in order to salute me—then they picked up the loot again.

"The reports of the damage to the camp are greatly exaggerated. Some fifty or sixty men got out of hand and attacked some canteens. The men in one camp, anticipating danger, armed themselves, and, contrary to express orders, fired. That was on Wednesday, when the fatalities occurred.

"The girls' camp was not attacked. As a matter of fact the girls were treated with the utmost chivalry. No man entered the girls rooms while they were occupied.

"One man raised the red flag in an attempt to introduce Bolshevism. He was shot."

Gen. M. A. Colquhoun, who is in command at Camp Rhyl, is from Brantford, Ont., Canada. He has the D. S. O. decoration.

INQUEST IS OPENED; NAMES OF VICTIMS AND ADDRESSES GIVEN

London, March 8—(Canadian Associated Press).—The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Canadian outbreak at Kinmel Park was formally opened today and adjourned until Thursday next, the coroner for Flintshire merely taking evidence of identification. Lieut. Ed. Small, 5th Battalion, identified the bodies as Pte. David Gillan, aged 20, 85th Battalion, home at Florence, N. S.; Gunner Jack Hickman, artillery, who came from France as a casualty, having served in the 50th Howitzer Battery, and belonged to Dorchester, N. B.; Corp. Joseph Young, aged 38, 52nd Battalion, next of kin, sister living at Pacific avenue, Rhode Island; William Haney, aged 22, artillery, of Talbot, Alberta, and William Taraslawich, nationality unknown, real name believed to be Taranko. No other evidence was taken.

MEN NOT ENTIRELY TO BLAME, SAYS MANCHESTER PAPER

LONDON, March 9.—Canadian Associated Press.—The Times, in an editorial yesterday, refers to the Kinmel camp riot as the worst that has happened in this country, and adds that the discipline of the Canadian troops is normally so good that this lapse from a splendid record is naturally a subject of the gravest concern and deep regret of Canadian officials, and their anxiety to give the affair the right perspective is evident in every line of the statement they have issued.

"Some correspondents have written as though the riot were a Bolshevist demonstration," says the Times, "but the real motives are to be found not in any body of political doctrine, but in discontent at purely executive action. "In spite of the extreme gravity of their offence, it is to be hoped that the case of the men will be stated fully at the court of inquiry and given publicity."

Over 400 Arrested.

The Daily Mail claims that it is only fair to the Canadians at Rhyl and to the Dominion that an open inquiry should be held, and that there should be no hushing up. The outbreak is said to have started in the Montreal camp and then spread to the others. A correspondent says that three of the killed were rioters and two loyalists. One was killed by a stray bullet while writing a letter in his hut, and the other, Pte. Gillan, was shot through the head while defending a Montreal officer who was lying on the ground and being threatened. In all over four hundred soldiers have been arrested and conveyed out of the district.

Questioning the woman camp helpers they agreed that they had been well treated.

Conditions Were Bad.

The Manchester Guardian says: "The ascription of the Kinmel riots entirely to a few Russian Bolshevists among 15,000 Canadian soldiers, will not do. It is obvious that the conditions of the camp were unusually bad, and the fact that the food stores were first plundered is proof. Probably demobilization grievances, real or fancied, were a more potent cause, and finally it would seem that the rioters were not wholly to blame for the bloodshed."

U. S. STEEL CORPORATAION.

New York, March 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on February 28 were 6,010,817 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement, issued today. This is a decrease of 673,481 tons, compared with the orders on January 31, and is the fourth successive monthly decrease since October.

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TO ST. THOMAS—†5:00, †*6:20, 7:20, *8:20, 9:20, 11:20 a.m., 1:45, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, 7:25, *†8:20, 9:20, 11:35 p.m.

TO PORT STANLEY—†*6:20, *8:20, 11:20 a.m., *3:20, *5:20, 9:20 p.m.

*Limited. London to St. Thomas. †Daily except Sunday.

CALLS JOHN KNOX AND MARTIN LUTHER BREAKERS OF UNITY

Bishop Fallon Preaches On Task Given Apostles.

One challenge that Jesus Christ gave to the world was that he chose common men, namely, the twelve apostles to carry out his great work on earth instead of choosing the wisest, wealthiest and most influential men that he could find, Bishop M. F. Fallon declared at St. Peter's Cathedral last night. "Those men were common beings, who accomplished such a task as had never been accomplished before. Man to be saved must save himself." He declared that if a man was to come into the congregation and pick out twelve of the most common people in it and tell them to start tomorrow to accomplish such a task, it would be thought that he had either lost his reason or had some great power. Just because the same thing had been done 2,000 years ago was no reason why it should be overshadowed.

"There never was in all the world such a task as Christ gave to the apostles," he declared. "There was never such a task so perfectly fulfilled. For 1,500 years the great Catholic Church had carried out that commission in fair and foul weather, with the approval and disapproval of the people.

Nothing To Be Proud Of.

Less than 400 years ago there arose in Europe a body of disunited men with a diabolical plan to break the bonds of Christianity. They were united in a belief. That religious unity had been broken was nothing of which anyone should be proud, rather it should be a condemnation. Before this unity was broken, there was a better distribution of wealth, there were fewer poor people. "Martin Luther broke the Catholic unity, and he was no model for anyone to set up," said the speaker. "There was danger and devilry 400 years ago."

Scotland was the scene of the labors of another, John Knox, to break the unity of the Catholic church. Each broke the sacred bonds of the Catholic church. Henry VIII, whom he said was "a name so bad that I apologize for using it in the pulpit of a Catholic church," was another who broke the unity of the Catholic church.

In regard to the doctrine of the Catholic church, he said that it was only referred to by Catholics when they spoke out in defence of the Catholic church. The Catholic church did not want privileges, but only fair freedom. If given this there would be no doubt as to what would happen to the Catholic church.

Origin of Bible.

In regard to the Bible, he declared that Christ did not write any scriptures himself, and did not give directions to any person to write any. If the Bible was intended to be a series of writings, would he not have inspired the apostles to write, and to do so without error? Of the twelve apostles, only five wrote anything. None of these wrote to the universal church, but to special churches, and in some cases to individuals. There was no proof that they ever thought that they were writing books. The Bible was not a book, but a series of books. In the revised King James edition there were 30,000 changes, and there might be in the future 130,000 changes made.

Martin Luther, he said, had rejected nine books of the Bible and John Calvin had rejected eleven books. "They rejected any that did not agree with their proposed doctrine," said the speaker.

There was not a man in Western Ontario but had his own interpretation of the Scriptures. In the daily press, people quoted from the Scriptures to prove their arguments on commercial, political and religious subjects. These writings he termed "trash" and "nonsense." Mennonites and Socialists used the Bible to justify their beliefs.

There was not one person here who kept holy the Sabbath Day because it was on Saturday.

Catholics in Majority.

In England the Bible had been left to the tender mercy of the people of England. There recently two Anglican bishops, one of whom was the Bishop of Lincoln, gave a sermon from the same text and both gave interpretations that were exactly opposite. Bishop Fallon declared that he cited an instance away from this continent because he did not wish "to tread on anyone's corns." He didn't mean what he said as an attack but merely as an illustration.

There were, he said, more Catholics in the world than there were people of any other Christian Church. There were 160,000,000 Christians other than Catholics in the world, and they were made up of 700 denominations.

There were over 300,000,000 Catholics in the world. "By their fruits shall they know them," said the bishop. "Logic is with them. Truth is with them alone."

SOLDIERS IN RUSSIA HAVING GOOD TIME

Two Christmases Celebrated and Excellent Dinners Eaten.

After the long silence of the autumn and early winter months, breezy cheery letters are coming through with gratifying regularity to anxious relatives and friends, from the half dozen London boys still engaged in warfare in the north of Russia.

Apparently the boys are getting a good deal of fun out of life in the war zone of the frozen north. Apparently also, warfare doesn't loom very large in their scheme of things. Christmas evidently made more impression, judging from descriptions sent home of both Christmas, December 25, as celebrated by their units, and Christmas, January 6, of the Russian people with whom they have been billeted.

Letters and parcels from home are reasons for rejoicing. Special effort was made to get mail down before Christmas, and as a result one of the London men, Signaller E. Harrison, received a package of good things that had been mailed to him in May, 1918, in the meantime it acquired fourteen or fifteen postmarks. The cake was spoiled, but the cigarettes and chocolate were real comforts.

Fine Dinner.

Christmas dinner was better than the previous year in France. There was wild turkey, partridge, plum pudding, pies and all manner of good things, he said.

Next in the list of social events came the Russian Christmas. About the chief thing the people did during the day was to dress up in their "glad rags," all the colors of the rainbow, and some the rainbow never dreamed about, according to Signaller Harrison. There was a dance at night, but it was difficult to make out the invitations. "It might have been to discuss Bolo propoganda," says Harrison in his latest letter home, "anyway I didn't think I would cut much figure dancing in Shackleton dancing pumps. My size is No. 10."

Just a Scene.

A scene witnessed the day before writing is described:

"A bunch of Yanks were trying out their skiis near our observation post, and it was funnier than any Charlie Chaplin show. They had their skiis strapped right on, instead of just the toe strap, and when they wrestled with a snowdrift they had a peach of a time getting up again."

One thing the boys are impressing upon the home folks is that they are in no danger of being frozen up, living as they are with the "Ruskis," and having adequate equipment.

MEN USED TO MAKE PROFIT, INSTEAD OF WEALTH TO MAKE MEN, SAYS CLERIC

Rev. Mr. McIntosh Declares Present Industrial System Is Unjust.

"There is an unfair distribution of the products of industry and wealth; the present industrial system is unjust," declared Rev. W. R. McIntosh in King Street Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, speaking on the subject of high cost of wrong living. "Men are being used to make profits instead of wealth being used to make men," he continued. "Why should we not dare to be Christians all the way through, our industrial life included? Let our money be expended in the making of men rather than seek to use the men to increase our wealth. Our lives should be based on the infallible truth of God, and we should seek not only to be just but to be generous as well."

"Canada will have to pay her price one of these days if she refuses to seek right and justice," said he, referring to Russia as an example of national wrong-living being punished. "For ages the Russian landlords and aristocrats have ground the peasants down. But God was sitting on His throne, and He said that some day the oppressors would pay in blood. That time has arrived. Russia has to pay the price for living wrong, and so will Canada if she does not live right."

Uphold the Truth.

Referring to the labor movement, the speaker intimated that he has been accused of wanting to be popular. This he characterized as silly. "The only thing to uphold is truth," said he. "If the labor movement is not based on principles of right and truth it will not stand."

Referring to the fact that some people have intimated that the business of the church is saving souls, and that the church should not mingle in labor movements, Mr. McIntosh asserted that he fully recognized that the duty of the church was to the unsaved souls. "But," said he, "if we see a house on fire we do not hesitate to assist in putting out the conflagration. Now when the whole structure of civilization is rocking to its base I take it that it is the duty of the Christian church to do something to make just and generous bases for a new generation."

While he believes that the industrial system is wrong, he stated that no system would work correctly with men who have selfish natures. On the other hand there are many men in the industrial world today who, despite the system, are seeking to live right and are treating their employees justly and generously.

World Is Changing.

Taking for his text the words, "He made Himself of no reputation," or "He Emptied Himself," as it is in the revised version, the speaker pictured how much Christ sacrificed in order to follow the right course. He took poverty upon Himself in order that He might help the poor. Referring to the act of the Duchess of Marlborough in taking working girls home in her carriage, the speaker intimated that she would have to go further if she wanted to reach the girls and do them good. She could never reach them so long as she went to them in her coach, attended by a coachman and outrider in liveries. That she took them in her coach at all was taken as a sign that the world is changing.

Referring to the teaching of Christ, that there is no value in social distinction, the speaker instanced the life of Florence Nightingale, who went among the "common soldiers" to nurse them back to life. "We do not call them common soldiers today, but how many noble women have offered their services in the war following the example of Florence Nightingale."

While the speaker intimated that it costs heavily to live wrong he admitted that right living also called for a heavy cost. As present day examples he cited the case of Belgium, whose brave citizens refused to barter their honor to Germany.

HOLDING OF TIMBER LANDS FOR PROFIT NOT EARNING MONEY

Rev. W. R. McIntosh Replies to Criticism.

Replying to an editorial in a Sarnia paper regarding the honestly made millions, which instanced J. R. Booth as one of those men who had made his money honestly, Rev. W. R. McIntosh in King Street Presbyterian Church last evening said that in his opinion J. R. Booth was one of the greatest inducers of Bolshevism in the country. The editorial referred to a former sermon in which Mr. McIntosh said that no man could honestly gain a million dollars by his own efforts. It pointed out that J. R. Booth had bought timber limits when the demand was small and held them for a greater demand which brought increased worth.

Not Highwaymen.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh pointed out that he did not intend to convey the impression that the millionaires stooped to the tactics of a highwayman. "I do say that J. R. Booth had no business to have those timber limits. God gave them for the benefit of all of us. Further, the unearned increment came as a result of the settlement of the country and he is not entitled to all of this. I will guarantee to prove that he has not paid his men a fair share of the profits who worked for him all through this time of development."

Reference was also made to a communication which accused him of preaching Bolshevism instead of preaching Christ. The letter also intimated that he was pandering to popularity.

Blames Stand-Patters.

Answering this, the speaker said that the people mostly responsible for Bolshevism are the stand-patters rather than the agitators. He does not agree with the statement made recently by one of London's citizens that all agitators should be in jail. While he admits that some agitators may be responsible for a certain amount of bloodshed, he expressed the opinion that the stand-patters who cling to a system now outworn, and who will not allow their men a fair share of the results of their labor are causing more Bolshevism and bloodshed today than all of the agitators combined.

Referring to the accusation that he did not preach Christ, he asserted that was what he was preaching in these services.

862 Members to Date!

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DOLLAR?

The London Horticultural Society

G. L. SPRY, Treasurer, care Huron & Erie. b

LOCAL COMMAND OF G. W. V. A. HAS OVER 1,000 MEMBERS NOW

Association Claims To Have Done Much for Veterans.

The G. W. V. A. London command has now over 1,000 members. In Ontario there are 82 different branches. Some of the latest branches to be formed are in Wingham, Strathroy, and shortly a branch will be formed in Clinton.

The G. W. V. A. has been responsible for obtaining more than two million dollars in settlement of claims advanced on account of widows, orphans, soldiers' dependents and veterans of the great war.

It claims to have led in the agitation which resulted in the military service act and was largely responsible for the increase of pensions, separation allowance, post discharge pay and war bonus, the extension of vocational training facilities and improvement in the treatment given comrades returned to Canada.

No organization, it is claimed, had more to do with the Ontario and Dominion Government setting aside $27,000,000 for town planning and housing during the period of reconstruction.

The Ontario convention of the G. W. V. A. is to be held in Windsor on May 14, 15 and 16. The Dominion convention will be held in Vancouver, B. C., in the first part of June. At next month's meeting of the local branch of the association, delegates likely will be appointed to attend these conventions.

The local branch is staging a band concert at the Star Theatre, St. Thomas, next Sunday evening, with its own band.

DISPERSAL SCHEME NOT YET IN EFFECT

Likely To Commence With the Next Arrivals.

The dispersal scheme of dealing with returned soldiers has not yet been put into effect at the district depot, but it is altogether probable that the next party of men to reach the city will come under its workings. Lieut.-Col. Nelson, the officer commanding the district depot, pointed out this morning that the question of putting the new plan into operation depends only on the degree of completeness with which returning men have been documented before their arrival here.

All troops leaving England on or after March 1 are supposed to have been medically examined before they leave England, and their documents should be completed before they arrive here, so that the work of discharging them, except in individual cases where for special reasons their documents are not quite complete, should be a matter of only a few hours at the most.

They Did Not See Real "Queer Dope" Which They Wanted

Youths Disappointed at Lady Jean Hooper's Meeting.

Half a dozen or so boys about to be grown up were disappointed on Sunday night by Rev. Lady Jean Hooper, pastor of the Church of Psychic Religious Research. After the sermon and regular service, which lasted two peas to another church service, even to taking up the collection, it is the custom of Lady Jean to give "spirit messages" to members of the congregation, for whom such messages are entrusted to her to deliver. About 10 o'clock, just as this phase of the service was getting under way, and messages had been delivered to a couple of people present, the door in the rear of the hall opened, and a head was poked in. The coast was clear, and a little procession of lads filed in, decorously enough, and took seats near the front. But, as soon as that door opened, the lady pastor gave a signal to the organist and, before the boys were fairly in their seats, the rest of the congregation was standing to sing the national anthem. Then Lady Jean pronounced the benediction, and the boys, looking astonished and crestfallen, walked right out again, without witnessing any of the "queer dope" they apparently anticipated.

COUNTY ENGINEER IS GIVEN POWER TO ACT

Will Have Suburban Area Roads Mended—Land May Be Bought.

"That the county engineer be, and is hereby, authorized to make such repairs and perform such work on the suburban area roads as he considers necessary to maintain the present condition, and further, that he employ such foremen, workmen, teamsters, mechanics, etc., and purchase such supplies and material as he may require for the work, and that the work done be paid for on the order of the said engineer," was a motion passed at a meeting of the Suburban Area Commission which was held in the county building on Saturday. It was moved by B. C. Brooks and seconded by A. J. Blakie.

May Widen Road.

One commissioner reported that Robert Millard, a farmer living at the western end of Mount Pleasant avenue, was willing to sell a corner lot of his farm so that the sharp turn at the corner where Mount Pleasant avenue strikes the first county road running at right angles to it, could be eliminated. The commissioner was instructed to ascertain the cost of enough property to widen the road at this point to a width of 60 feet.

That three members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the commission was a motion of B. C. Brooks, seconded by A. J. Blakie, that carried.

J. L. Robson was elected chairman of the commission. Those present were: J. L. Robson, B. C. Brooks and A. J. Blakie. E. S. Little, owing to illness, was unable to attend, and the fifth member, John M. Moore, was not present.

More than a year ago the commission was formed Messrs. Brooks and Blakie were chosen from the county, and Messrs. Little and Moore from the city. These four elected J. L. Robson as the fifth member.

HAASE NOMINATED CHAIRMAN OF IND. SOCIALIST PARTY

Berlin, Friday, March 7.—Hugo Haase has been nominated chairman of the Independent Socialist party at its conference here. He declined a previous election because Herr Daeumig, a Communist, was elected vice-chairman. On the ballot by which Haase was elected chairman, Herr Crispien, the South German leader of the Independent Socialists, was elected vice-chairman.

The fact that Haase prevented the convention from swinging to the extreme left is interpreted as a sign that the way is being paved for an amalgamation of the Majority Socialists and the Independent Socialists.

MONEY.

New York, March 10.—Bar silver, $1.01⅛.

London, March 10.—Bar silver, 47¾d. Money, 3½ per cent. Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 3 17-32 per cent.

Will Transfer Registered Bonds Into Coupon Bearer at Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 8.—For the convenience of holders of fully registered bonds of the Victory Loan of 1918 the department of finance is prepared from the 10th to the 31st of March, 1919, to make transfers of fully registered bonds into coupon-bearer bonds.

On account of the necessary work to complete the issue of the loan the department will not be in a position until the 1st of May, 1919, to make transfers of fully registered bonds from one holder to another or to transfer coupon-bearer bonds to fully registered bonds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

Only one load of hay was brought to the local market this morning, and that was sold for $19.50 per ton. There will be a good demand on the market tomorrow for hay. The buyers have many orders for good clover hay which they are unable to fill. The general price is $16 to $18.25 per ton. Straw is slow. Oats are firm. The price quoted is $1.87 to $1.92 per cwt. The ruling price is $1.90 per cwt. Apples are firm. Spy apples are selling at $5 per barrel and $2.25 per bag. Other apples are selling at $3.50 per barrel, and $1.50 per bag. Eggs on Saturday's market were selling at 41c to 42c per dozen, wholesale, and 45c per dozen, retail. Butter was fairly plentiful, but there was no change in price. Live hogs are expected to be a little easier in price this week, according to the buyers, possibly about $17 per cwt. Dressed hogs are scarce, and are selling at $23 per cwt. for light and $22 per cwt. for heavy.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt	$1 87	to	$1 92
Wheat, per cwt	3 33	to	3 33
Barley, per cwt	1 70	to	1 75
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu	63 9-10	to	64 9-10
Wheat, per bu	2 00	to	2 00
Barley, per bu	1 08	to	1 10 4-5
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per doz., Wholesale	60	to	80
Cabbage, each, retail	5	to	12
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 15	to	1 25
Potatoes, load, bag	1 00	to	1 15
Potatoes, retail, peck	35	to	40
Beans, per cwt	3 60	to	3 75
Lettuce, per doz	75	to	75
Beets, per bu	50	to	50
Sage, savory, doz	40	to	40
Dry onions, bag	2 25	to	2 50
Dry onions, bu	1 50	to	1 75
Parsley, per doz	40	to	40
Carrots, per peck	20	to	25
Turnips, per bu	25	to	35
Parsnips, per bu	50	to	65
Rhubarb, per doz	1 00	to	1 00
Fruit—			
Apples, per bbl	3 50	to	3 50
Spies, per bbl	5 00	to	5 00
Apples, per box	1 50	to	1 50
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	16 00	to	18 25
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	57	to	58
Butter, dairy, lb	53	to	55
Butter, crocks, lb	53	to	53
Eggs, retail, doz	45	to	45
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	53	to	54
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	50	to	52
Butter, crocks, lb	50	to	50
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	41	to	42
Eggs, basket lots	41	to	42
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Spring chickens, each	1 00	to	1 50
Chicken, per lb	30	to	35
Spring ducks, dressed	1 10	to	1 50
Ducks, per lb	26	to	30
Geese, per lb	30	to	32
Geese, each	2 50	to	3 50
Turkeys, per lb	42	to	42
Live Stock—			
Hogs, dressed, cwt	22 00	to	23 00
Fat sows, cwt	14 00	to	14 00
Live hogs, cwt	17 00	to	17 00
Small pigs, pair	14 00	to	15 00
Pork, hindquarters	26	to	27
Pork, forequarters	25	to	26
Beef, per cwt	18 00	to	22 00
Veal, per cwt	20 00	to	22 00
Heifer beef, cwt	20 00	to	22 00
Lamb, per cwt	24 00	to	26 00
Hides and Wool—			
Calfskins, per lb	25	to	35
Country hides, lb	15	to	16
City hides, lb	17	to	17
Sheepskins, each	1 50	to	2 00

GRAIN.

Chicago, March 10.—Opening: Corn—March $1.42, May $1.33½.

Oats—March 61⅝c, May 62⅝c.

Winnipeg, March 10.—Oats opened ¾c to 1¼c higher for May at 71¼c to ¾c and 1½c higher for Jul yat 71; barlay, 1¾c higher for May at 91¼c; flax opened ½cs lower for May at $3.41, and 2c lower for July at $3.25½. Inspections on Saturday totaled 88 cars for all grades. The contract grades of wheat were 29 cars.

Chicago, March 10.—Corn jumped in price today mainly as a result of a statement by Director-General Hoover of the inter-Allied relief organization that there was a possibility of the cost of wheat reaching as high as $3.50 per bushel. Besides, the big snowfall and the warm temperatures prevailing were said to have put country roads into bad shape, and to have made deliveries from farms extremely difficult. Buying was on a large scale, and offerings limited. Opening prices, which ranged from ⅝c to 3c higher, were followed by decided further gains. Oats advanced sharply with corn. After opening ¼c to 1⅜c higher the market continued to ascend. Provisions, like grain, went skyward. Maximum upturns came quickly.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, March 10.—Export cattle, choice, $15 to $16; do., medium, $13 to $14; do., bulls, $10.25 to $11; butcher cattle, choice, $10.25 to $11.25; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.50; do., canners, $5 to $5.50; do., bulls, $9 to $10.25; feeding steers, $9 to $10; stockers, choice, $8 to $9; do., light, $7 to $8; springers, choice, $90 to $130; springers, choice, $95 to $140.

Sheep—Ewes, $10.50 to $11.50; bucks and culls, $5 to $10.50; lambs, $17.75 to $18.65.

Hogs—Fed and watered, $17.50 to $18; hogs, f.o.b., $16.75 to $17.

Calves—$17.75 to $19.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; heavy, steady; light, higher; prime steers, $17.50 to $1.850; shipping steers, $16 to $17; butchers, $10 to $16; yearlings, $10 to $17; heifers, $10 to $13.75; cows, $5 to $12; bulls, $7.50 to $12; stockers and feeders, $5 to $11; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 2,200; strong, $5 to $22.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; pigs, 25c higher; heavy mixed and yorkers, $19.75; a few at $20; light yorkers and pigs, $19.25 to $19.50; roughs, $16.50 to $17; stags, $10 to $11; Canadians, $19.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 9,000; strong; lambs, $12 to $20; yearlings, $11 to $18; wether, $15 to $16; ewes, $5 to $14; mixed sheep, $14 to 14.50.

Toronto, March 10.—Trade in cattle was easier at the Union stockyards this morning and prices were lower. Small meats were firm. Hogs were steady, but the outlook for this class of live stock is extremely unsettled.

Receipts—1,050 cattle, 315 calves, 1,247 hogs and 359 sheep.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 10.—Closing prices today were:

Consols for money	58¼
British 5 per cent loan	95
British 4½ per cent loan	99¾
Atchison	97
Baltimore and Ohio	51
Canadian Pacific	175
Chesapeake and Ohio	61
Chicago and Great Western	8
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	46
De Beers	19¼
Denver and Rio Grande	7½
Erie	21
Erie, 1st pfd.	34
Grand Trunk	10⅝
Illinois Central	103
Louisville and Nashville	120
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	7½
New York Central	79
Norfolk and Western	110
Ontario and Western	23
Pennsylvania	48
Rand Miles	3
Reading	88
Southern Railway	32
Southern Pacific	108
Union Pacific	137
United States Steel	101

Dorchester Farmers' Club Gets $17.10 For Hogs

Dorchester, March 9. — The Farmers' Club shipped 160 hogs on Thursday to Toronto, the price being $17.10.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.—Cotton futures closed quiet. March 15.95d, April 15.05d, May 13.65d, June 13.47d, July 13.28d, August 13.12d, September 12.96d.

OILS.

London, March 10.—Calcutta Linseed—£23 15s.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 58s.

Sperm Oil—£54.

Petroeum—American refined, 14s 4½d.

Spirits—1s 5½d.

Turpentine Spirits—95s; French, 105s; Spanish, 104s.

Rosin—American strained, 40s. Type G, 40s 6d.

ROOFING

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer. Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

SLATE ROOFING—OUR SPECIALTY is slate blackboards. J. Whittaker, 551 King street.

CHIROPRACTIC.

A. W. MACFIE-B. KNIGHT—DOMINION Savings Building, corner King and Richmond. Chiropractic, electrical treatment, etc. Strictly drugless. Phones: Office. 4710; residence, 5710.

CLARA KILBOURNE, UNIVERSAL College of Chiropractic graduate. Office, 321 Queen's avenue. Telephone 3353.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, terms to suit. T. W. Scandrett, 98 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rates—Thomas C. Knott, real estate agency, 117 Dominion Savings Building (first floor up).

$80,000 LEND—6—CITY. FARMS.—Reynolds, 77 Victoria, Toronto.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, Talbot and Carling.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. G. R. Bartram, 59 Dundas.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

DRS. MARIE H. HARKINS, REBECCA Harkins, St. George Apartments, Wellington. Phone 1560. Rebecca Harkins, specialist catarrhal deafness.

E. S. DETWILER, D. O., HAS REMOVED to 444 Waterloo, corner Queen's. Phone 3373.

Opportunity

FOR YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE.

A man, not under 20, who likes to write, who has a sound knowledge of English and a Collegiate or University education, will will be given an opportunity to join our staff and receive a valuable training.

As this position calls for clear thinking, steady and close application to the work, it will be useless for any but clean-cut, ambitious and manly young men to apply.

Write at length, telling what you have done, what and where you have studied, and what