

REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPALITIES HEAR FUEL CONTROL PLANS

Controller Ellis Outlined Policy Regarding Allotment and Conservation—Suggested Removal of Duty on Welsh Coal and Reduced Transportation Rates.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Provided that immediate action is taken on the part of Ontario municipalities, in co-operation with each other and with the coal dealers of the province, there will be no real coal famine during the coming winter. Such is the view of J. A. Ellis, Provincial Fuel Controller, as expressed before a conference of some one hundred and twenty representatives of Ontario municipalities held at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday afternoon. Purchase of Welsh bituminous coal, either admiralty or smokeless, was the measure advised by the Fuel Controller.

The gist of the Controller's advice was as follows: Do not rely on American anthracite. If you can get American bituminous coal, get it, but you will be well advised to look elsewhere for a substitute. Anticipate that you will have to find some substitute for hard coal, at least until well on into December, and if buying soft coal, buy from 15 to 20 per cent. of your normal year's supply.

Although no concrete action grew out of the conference, those present learned a good deal about the situation as it affects the province generally, and the individual consumer in particular. From one source came the suggestion that the Dominion Government should take the duty off Welsh soft coal as was done in 1902. The Fuel Controller approved and suggested that the Federal authorities be

memorialized to that end. From Northern Ontario representatives came the suggestion that the Government should be asked to take steps to reduce the freight rates on hard wood. This also met with general approval, it being pointed out that large supplies of hard wood were available for distribution throughout the central portions of Ontario, if the freight rates could be lowered to a point where such action would be economically possible.

C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee, and F. McCourt, another member of the same body, outlined the steps taken by the Dominion authorities, and stated that should Ontario decide to purchase large amounts of Welsh coal, the committee would undertake to facilitate transshipment at Montreal.

W. C. Cox, of Toronto, declared that there was actually at the present time a surplus of American bituminous coal in Ontario, and that no difficulty was being experienced in getting orders from American firms filled for further large amounts. The better grades were not obtainable, he said, but every day offers were being received for delivery of soft coal of a standard almost identical with that of the Welsh fuel. The Toronto dealer prophesied that the price of American anthracite, following the close of the strike, would be somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty dollars per ton, laid down in Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES FLOOD; MINERS FIRM

Owners Prefer Ruin to Yielding, While Strikers Declare They Will Starve First.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—Interviews with the heads of the disputing factions of the Nova Scotia coal strike on Thursday yielded a mass of conflicting testimony. District Secretary J. B. McLachlan of the United Mine Workers definitely stated that the miners would stick to their decision even if it meant starving, while H. J. McCann, Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company, gave a no less firm statement that the company could not yield to the demands of the strikers, even though refusal meant destruction to all the collieries.

No general outbreak of disorders had occurred at an early hour Thursday evening. According to Secretary McLachlan there is not likely to be any. "It takes two to make a quarrel," he said, "and unless the company brings in strikebreakers there will be no trouble."

On Thursday afternoon thousands of striking miners and members of the Great War Veterans' Association paraded from the United Mine Workers' headquarters at Glace Bay to No. 2 colliery at New Aberdeen, where the soldiers from Halifax are encamped. There they met a new Waterford contingent of veterans, the majority of whom were United Mine Workers, and to the music of four bands the two bodies marched back to South Atholville Field, where a mass meeting was held.

Meanwhile water is pouring steadily into the pits of all the mines in the Glace Bay area, while officials at the Scotia Colliery are being allowed to operate maintenance machinery there. One company official stated that if the present state of affairs continued for three more days every mine would be rendered unproductive for six months or more.

Asked what the miners intended to do if the operators held out until the mines had been hopelessly destroyed, Mr. McLachlan said they would not be destroyed. "Only those men who had been marched by referring to the Great War Veterans' miner parade—can prevent their destruction though; nobody else will do it."

Pressed for a definite reply in view of the fact that Number 10 had al-



Lord Northcliffe, the great British newspaper magnate, who succumbed to the illness which brought him back to England from Switzerland a short time ago.

ready been abandoned finally, the Secretary said:

"We can make just as much money unwatering mines as digging coal."

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Under the authority of the Militia Act, and in response to a further requisition from the officer commanding the district, the Department of Militia is sending 500 additional troops to the disturbed mining areas in Nova Scotia. This will make approximately 1,000 members of the permanent militia which have been sent to the strike area in addition to the non-permanent militia, which are available at the orders of the district officer.

Autumn Conference to Discuss Reparations

London, Aug. 20.—Sir James Allen, negotiations conference will take place in the Fall, probably after the debt funding negotiations in Washington are over. It is believed in political and financial circles here. Despite alarmist reports in the French press, it is thought the Poincare Government is sparing for time. France is expected to sound out the London Government as to the possibilities of modification of its debt cancellation stand. It is understood that a part of the British Cabinet favors modification.

BIG INCREASE IN FEDERAL REVENUES UNDER OPERATION OF NEW STAMP TAXES

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Indications of returning prosperity are furnished by increasing Federal revenues, and the success of the new stamp taxes as money makers is being demonstrated early. Although the tax has been in operation only a fortnight, revenue from this source has gone as high as \$1,500,000 in a day. This figure is inordinate and is attributable to firms or companies paying in one day for the embossing of their cheques for a month, thus obviating the necessity of affixing stamps. An ordinary day's receipts from the stamp tax, however, are around half a million.

How it works out is exemplified by comparing a single day in July with one in August. On July 15, before the new levy came into effect, the receipts were around \$280,000. On the corresponding day of August they amounted to \$590,000. It will not be surprising if the month's revenue from this source aggregates \$15,000,000,

with prospects of further increases, because August is a dull month commercially and the operation of the law has not yet acquired its "swing." Simultaneously customs receipts are going up. Those for July showed an increase of over \$3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month, while the August increase promises to be more marked again. The estimate will be exceeded.

Likewise, in regard to income and business profits revenue it is apparent that the estimate of \$50,000,000 is well within the mark. From this source \$51,000,000 has already been collected in four months, the proportion being \$45,000,000 from income and \$6,000,000 from business profits. The latter tax has expired and collections are in the nature of old taxes.

If things keep up at the present rate the financial showing at the end of the year will be exceedingly favorable, especially if expenditures are kept in check and the railway shortage within bounds.



"Another Wile-less Wonder!"

—Passing Show, London

TWENTY WEEKS' STRIKE CAUSES LOSS OF 32,000,000 TONS OF COAL

New York, Aug. 20.—Suspension of work in the anthracite mines in the twenty weeks since April 1 has cost the country 32,000,000 tons of coal, or 1,600,000 tons a week; the 15,000 miners \$124,738,400 in wages based on the old rate, and the operators in lost profits, money expended to keep the mines reasonably safe and from damages consequent to the strike, \$100,000,000.

In addition there will be additional losses to miners and to operators from inability to work the mines to capacity when work is resumed, and a consequent loss of tonnage to the public.

On the basis of the scale proposed by the operators in the New York negotiations, which has now been abandoned to all intents and purposes, as have the demands of the men for a twenty per cent. increase, the loss in wages figured on the assumption that mines would have

operated as fully this year as last, totals \$93,920,000 or \$866,000 a day, the daily average last year having been \$1,047,820 a day, according to the figures of the anthracite information bureau maintained by the operators.

That the mines have been seriously damaged in certain sections will be news to most readers who, noting that the union has left maintenance men at work, have assumed that no damage was resulting from the enforced idleness. These men, however, have looked out for such work as pump running and what might be called running repairs, but have done little of the timbering that is constantly being done when a mine is working.

On some properties hundreds of men are engaged in timbering or shoring up shafts and other openings when the mines are working. When they are not working the most that is done is to prevent actual cave-ins.

46 Persons Hurt on Niagara Trolley

A despatch from Buffalo says:—The International Railway Company offered a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who dynamited the high-speed line of the company north of the city shortly after midnight Friday, and caused the wreck of a three-car train, resulting in the slight injury of more than a score of persons and injuries to eleven others seriously enough to require hospital treatment.

Six of the injured passengers were brought to Buffalo hospitals; four were treated at a Tonawanda hospital, and one was taken to Niagara Falls. Most of the others returned to Buffalo after receiving attention from doctors called to the scene of the wreck. The International has a list of 46 persons claiming to have suffered injuries.

Troop Train Hits Truck; Two Dead

A despatch from North Sydney, N.S., says:—Jacob Anthony of Sydney Mines and John Andrea of North Sydney were instantly killed and Harold McQueen of Sydney Mines was seriously injured when a motor truck driven by Anthony and carrying the three men and a load of empty bottles was struck at Leitch's Creek level crossing on the Canadian National Railway near here by a troop train carrying the 22nd Quebec Regiment to Sydney.

The troop train struck the truck fair on, throwing it on a concrete culvert, from which a large piece was broken by the impact. The men were thrown about 100 feet and the truck smashed to bits.

MOTORLESS PLANE TWO HOURS IN AIR

German Aeronaut Breaks All Previous Records in Gliding Flight.

Gersfeld, Germany, Aug. 20.—Germans have again smashed all records for gliding flights. While the motorless plane competitions in France have considered a five-minute flight excellent and a ten-minute one unusual, two aviation students from Hanover, Heuten and Martens, have demonstrated their ability to remain in the air for an almost unlimited time if weather conditions are favorable.

To-day Heuten, utilizing every air current, maintained an altitude of about 200 meters, circling back and forth over the field for more than two hours. Only when it was dark did he descend.

This flight beats Martens' 65-minute stay in the air, and Martens had already broken all world's records. And both these flights were only the elimination tests preliminary to the real competition. But they have been such a success that the 100,000 mark prize offered by aircraft manufacturers was won before the preliminaries were finished.

Finishes Threshing; Gets 34 Bushels to Acre

A despatch from Brandon says:—J. Black of Douglas, who was the first to report threshing in that district, has finished a 20-acre field which yielded 34 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 hard.

The Chinese use shark fins for making a thick, gelatinous soup.

CAPE BRETON MINES PROTECTED AGAINST FLOODING PENDING AGREEMENT

Sydney, N.S., Aug. 20.—All pump men, engineers and maintenance employees in the mines of South Cape Breton County returned to work last night. It was in this district that the collieries have been falling victims of inflowing water since the beginning of the Nova Scotia coal strike at midnight, Monday. Wage negotiations between the Dominion Coal Company and the strikers will be resumed Tuesday.

These decisions were made at a meeting of United Mine Workers at Dominion No. 1, on Saturday afternoon and evening. Two hundred delegates were present and there was only one vote against the decision.

The pump men were sent back to work after Premier G. H. Murray and Hon. D. A. Cameron of the Nova Scotia Government guaranteed that the wage negotiations with the company would be resumed Tuesday and on the understanding that the agreement would be binding only while the negotiations continued. Premier Murray

made the offer of the re-opening of negotiations at a conference Friday night and the miners then countered that they would put the pump men back if the troops were withdrawn.

Mayor Morrison, M.P.P., of Glace Bay, himself a striker, appealed to Saturday's meeting not to disavow the stand he had taken at the last session of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. He had opposed a bill which would make it a punishable offence for maintenance men to desert their posts in time of a strike, using as his chief argument the policy of the United Mine Workers to protect the mines after the actual coal producers had stopped work.

The conference also decided to allow the freight handlers on the company owned Sydney and Louisburg Railway, to go back to work if the local to which they belonged were willing. It was pointed out that the walkout of the freight handlers caused considerable inconvenience to the people of the colliery towns.

Manitoba Needs 5,000 Harvesters

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Complaints are continuous from numerous points throughout the Province that insufficient men for harvesting are arriving, and the blame for this is attached to the railways by J. A. Bowman, Provincial Superintendent of the Employment Services of Canada.

Mr. Bowman states that 5,000 harvesters still are needed to fill Manitoba's requirements. Hundreds of harvesters, he says, have been desirous of assisting in the grain fields of the province, and, after completing the work, wanted the privilege of going further West as the crop matured.

This was refused by the railway companies, who declined to permit the excursionists to "stop over," insisting that the men travel directly to their destinations.

Trinity Sunday was definitely established in 1334.



Arthur Griffith, Head of the Dail Eireann and founder of the Sinn Fein, died at his residence near Dublin of influenza. He was described as the Father of the Sinn Fein and was regarded as the principal intellectual force in it.

Retaliation Against Canada Revoked by U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—Retaliatory provisions in the paragraph that provides for free wood pulp and newsprint were eliminated by the United States Senate during the tariff debate on Thursday.

These proposed that, where a country or Province imposed any restrictions on the exportation of such materials to the United States, a duty of 10 per cent. should be imposed upon importations from such country or Province.

These retaliatory provisions were aimed directly at importations from Canada.

New Zealanders Grateful to British Seamen

London, Aug. 20.—Sir James Allen, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, announces that the New Zealand sheep owners are setting aside £200,000 for the relief of distress among families of men who have been connected with the British Mercantile Marine. "They felt that their profits were paid," he says, "because the sea was kept open for them," the High Commissioner says, "and their anxiety about the position of the Pacific during the war helped them to realize their responsibility to the Mother Country regarding the command of the seas."

The surplus potatoes grown in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, will be utilized by a new company, the Pacific Starch Products, Ltd., which is establishing a plant in South Westminster. The products of the company will be potato flour, potato starch and dextrine, and it expects to be ready for operations by October 1st, employing a force of twenty men.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.27; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21; No. 3 Northern, \$1.15.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above truck, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: bran, per ton \$22 to \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Truck, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, truck Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1, at outside points.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—New, 34 to 35c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—1st pat., in bulk sacks, 90's, \$6.80 to \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., in bulk, \$6.30 to \$6.50. Straights in bulk, seaboard, \$4.30; Toronto basis, \$4.20.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in bulk sacks, \$7.50 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$7.00.
Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 19c; twins, 19 to 19 1/2c; triplets, 20 to 20 1/2c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24 1/2c. Stilltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stilltons, 24c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 39c; ordinary creamery prints, 34 to 36c; No. 2 creamery, 32 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1, candied, 29 to 30c; select, 33 to 34c; curried, 35 to 37c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$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, 13 to 13 1/2c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. \$4 to \$4.50.
Potatoes—New Ontarios, \$1 to \$1.15.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 34 to 35c; cook ham, 38 to 42c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweights, rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.
Lard—Pure, lard, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tins, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15 1/2c; prints, 17c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do. med., \$5 to \$5.75; do. com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. med., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do. com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$6; do. med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do. com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do. fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do. fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, \$30 to \$35; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do. med., \$7 to \$8; do. com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11.50 to \$12; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do. good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do. com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do. com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do. f.o.b., \$12.75 to \$13; do. country points, \$12.30 to \$12.75.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58c; do. No. 3, 51 1/2c. Flour—Manitoba, spring wheat, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.30. Bran—\$23.25. Shorts, \$25.50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$20.
Cheese, finest easterns, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 35c.
Canners, \$1 per cwt.; good veal calves, \$8; med. calves, \$7; grassers, \$4.50 and up; good lambs, \$9 to \$9.50; choice lots, \$10; com. lambs, \$8.50; straight lots of culls, \$7; sheep, fairly good lots, \$4; com., \$3; hogs, \$13.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

St. John's, Nfld.—Three-quarters of a million tons of ore are to be delivered to Rotterdam from Wabana for trans-shipment via canal into Germany. Twelve steamers of 11,000 tons of ore a month are to sail to Rotterdam between now and December. Overseas shipments of iron ore from Wabana have been practically nil since 1914. The new contracts with German agencies will bring about a revival of pre-war prosperity in the Wabana district.

Halifax, N.S.—Several thousand harvesters have left the Maritime Provinces for the western grain fields. Included in the excursions leaving from Maritime points are a number of new arrivals from England making their way straight to the West in time for the harvest season.

St. John, N.B.—The July customs receipts at the port of St. John were the largest ever collected in the history of the port, according to a statement issued by the local customs house. In the month just passed \$820,004 was collected, an increase of \$85,469 over July, 1921. According to one of the customs officials business of every kind is brightening and collections in every sphere of business activity are good.

Quebec, Que.—The establishment of American branch factories in Canada continues this year to a greater extent than ever. Among the American industries to locate in Canada within the past few months have been a copper and brass concern at Toronto, cutlery manufacturers at Hamilton and Welland, electric bulbs at Oshawa, hosiery at Guelph, automobile plants at Sarnia and Windsor, silk mills at Covansville, auto tire plant at Hamilton, silk dyeing and finishing at Drummondville, and textile dyeing at St. Johns.

Woodstock, Ont.—Operations have commenced at the plant of the Oxford Milk Producers, Limited. They have an all modern sanitary equipment, including mechanical refrigeration and storage. It is the intention of the company at first to manufacture whole milk powder and skim milk powder, and have sweet cream for sale. Later they will make buttermilk powder, cream powder and ice cream mix powder. The plant can handle about 60,000 pounds of milk for making powder and there is a large creamery equipment to handle churning cream.

Winnipeg, Man.—Complete with all modern conveniences Manitoba's new \$1,000,000 school for the deaf will be formally opened in September. A theatre for moving pictures and pantomime teaching is also a feature of the school. For boy pupils there is a printing shop, while girls are taught dress-making and other household arts. Stand mirrors for "lip" and "speech" reading are also installed.

Regina, Sask.—There are very large increases in the acreage sown to rye at some points in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a government report. The 1921 acreage seeded to rye in the Maryfield district has been quadrupled this year, and three times last year's acreage is seeded to rye in the Swift Current district. At Moose Jaw, Vidua and Dodsland the 1921 figures for rye are being doubled and at many other points increases of 5 to 10 per cent. are shown. Not a single point in the province has reported any reduction in the rye acreage this year.

Calgary, Alta.—Seven bird sanctuaries have been established in the Province of Alberta by the Federal Government in co-operation with the provincial authorities, and regulations drawn up for their control. The final completion of the Saskatchewan sanctuaries is pending, and a survey is to be made to locate suitable areas for bird sanctuary purposes in the Province of Manitoba.

Victoria, B.C.—So prosperous have become the Doukhobors settled around Nelson, B.C., that they have paid up in cash \$700,000 of \$1,000,000 capital of the company they formed on June 24 last to carry on their buying and selling, returns furnished to the Provincial Government here show. The Doukhobor co-operation is registered as the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd., capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Disastrous Fire Sweeps North-West Minnesota

A despatch from Duluth says:—Six known dead, hundreds homeless, at least two towns wiped out and a dozen others in imminent danger, was the apparent toll of a series of forest fires which swept North-Western Minnesota on Thursday, causing the worst conflagration since 1918, when four hundred persons lost their lives.

Drought conditions have increased the menace to alarming proportions, and on Thursday night more than 2,000 were fighting the fires in various sections.

Great Relief.
Lady (engaging a maid)—"Was your last mistress satisfied with you?"
Maid—"Well, mum, the said she was very pleased when I left."