

HIGH COST OF LIVING APPEARS ON DOWN GRADE IN UNITED STATES

Two of Largest Mail Order Firms in the World Announce Reduction—Authorities Believe Peak of Prices Has Been Passed.

A despatch from New York says:—Business men are wondering if Henry Ford started something to bring down prices, or whether he made his celebrated "flashing" announcement at the most dramatic time. Reports gathered here indicate that a good many more articles besides Ford motor cars are coming down.

General belief that the peak of high prices has been passed and that the direction of the curve is now downward was expressed by businessmen in many cities of this country.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., makers of the Franklin automobile, was the first of Mr. Ford's competitors to follow his lead, and announced cuts in the price of its cars from 17 to 21 per cent.

Two of the largest mail order houses in the world, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery, Ward & Co., both of Chicago, announced substantial reductions in many lines of merchandise. The list included men's and women's clothing, shoes, furniture and a few staple foodstuffs.

How soon the consumer might expect to benefit directly and the high cost of living cut to the average citizen was a matter of speculation. There was a general agreement that the consumer would benefit eventually, but could not expect to get the full advantage of the wholesale reductions at once.

The consumer was expected to benefit first in lower prices for clothing and other manufactures of textiles, as the reductions in the textile trades have been more marked than in any other. Lower clothing prices are not looked for until next spring. In other manufactured textile goods further retail reductions may be looked for earlier.

Despatches from the larger cities of the country showed that substantial retail price reductions had taken place or were expected, the tendency toward lower prices having been in effect in some cities for several months, because of an increasing tendency on the part of the public to refuse to buy anything but necessities.

SIX CONSTABLES KILLED IN MOTOR CAR

Houses Fired and Civilians Shot Dead Near Lahinch.

A despatch from Dublin says:—An official report issued at Dublin Castle on Thursday evening shows that the attack Wednesday on a motor lorry containing six policemen near Lahinch was more serious than previously announced. Six constables were killed, while soldiers who fired on their assailants assert that they saw four of them drop. The police allege that their assailants used dum-dum bullets, and that the wounded were fired upon and killed.

A despatch from London says:—As a reprisal for the shooting of policemen near Lahinch, says a despatch to the Central News from Lahinch, a party of uniformed men during the night set fire to eighteen houses in Milltown, Malbay, Lahinch and Ennistown. Three civilians were shot dead. Castle Mary, the seat of Col. Longfield, dating from the reign of King John, was set on fire and destroyed by raiders Thursday night. The raiders gave the occupants of the castle ten minutes in which to leave the building.

CANADIAN WHEAT BEING SHIPPED

Western Farmers Are Rushing Grain to Lakes Before Navigation Closes.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—So far as officials of the Department of Railways have been informed, the movement of grain over the railway lines on the prairies is progressing satisfactorily. There is known to be an immense demand for wheat cars now that thrashing is well under way, this demand arising from the fact that all the farmers who have finished their thrashing are attempting to get their grain down to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. However, every effort was made before the opening of the grain movement to marshal a supply of grain cars at Western points, and there are, it is thought, still considerable cars on hand. It is pointed out, however, that complaints of car shortage on any of the various lines serving the wheat-growing districts would be handled by the Canadian Railway Association, and these matters would not come before the Railway Department to any extent.

Canadian Demand For Shoes Satisfied

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Canadian demand for shoes has been satisfied, and the warehouses are filled up with all styles and grades which will not sell at present prices, an authority declared here. He said there was no prospect for finding a market overseas.

LUXURY TAXES COLLECTED BY STAMPS

\$6,000,000 Revenue Collected Last Month by the Government.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Stamps will be used after Nov. 1 in the collection of the excise taxes imposed on sales of luxuries by the budget legislation of the last session of the Dominion Parliament. Arrangements for the introduction of the new method of collection are being completed by the Customs and Inland Revenue Department. Stamps are being printed and perforating machines for their cancellation are being prepared for distribution free of charge to merchants dealing in taxable commodities.

From the luxury taxes the Dominion derived a revenue of \$6,000,000 last month. Still larger returns are expected in months to come. Investigations by Inland Revenue officers have disclosed cases of deliberate evasion of the tax law and cases of non-compliance due to ignorance of the provisions of the statute. In a score of cases of deliberate evasion, it is understood, prosecutions are being initiated. Thirty auditors were recently appointed to check returns of tax collections in various sections of the country.



New President of France
Premier Alexandre Millerand, who succeeds M. Deschanel as President of the French Republic.

Canadian Flax Seed Appreciated in Ireland

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—J. Vernon McKenzie, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, who is making a tour in Ireland, writes to the Department of Trade and Commerce that Canadian flax seed has within the past few years gained many friends among the merchants, growers and technical Government authorities in Dublin. Irish growers have come to appreciate the particular qualities found in Canadian flax seed. Canadian flax seed, other than Government-inspected and graded No. 1, are to be exported.



DELEGATES TO THE NINTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE IN TORONTO
Group of the British delegates taken on lawn at Queen's Hotel, Toronto. From left to right: Mr. Chas. F. Seife, Aldershot; Mr. Chas. E. Musgrave, London, Honorary Secretary and Convenor of the Congress; Mr. Stanley Machin, J.P., London; Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., London; Mr. Albert J. Hobson, J.P., L.L.D., Sheffield, Vice-Chairman of the Congress; Mr. E. J. Bruce, J.P., Huddersfield; Mr. Arthur H. Smith, President of the Aldershot Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. A. Darracont, Aldershot.

PREMIER'S APPEAL REJECTED BY MINERS

Government Proposals for Independent Tribunal Are Turned Down.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George made another appeal on Thursday to the miners to accept the Government's proposal and refer the question of an increase in wages to an independent tribunal, or, as an alternative, to meet the owners and agree upon a scheme increasing the output, which the Government believes would give the miners more wages than they are demanding.

But the Premier's appeal was futile. The miners insisted that their demands for a two shillings increase should be granted immediately, and passed a resolution refusing to withdraw the strike notices, which expire Saturday.

Thus, unless the Government recants within the next forty-eight hours the miners will, after the last shift on Saturday, lay down their tools, and the mines will be idle Monday.

At a meeting of the miners' representatives during the day, Robert Smillie reported on the position taken up by the Premier and his offer. He said the committee could not recommend the acceptance of either of the Government's proposals. A lengthy discussion ensued as to whether the Government's proposal to submit the question of wages to an impartial tribunal should be referred back to the districts and a vote taken.

Mr. Smillie, as president, submitted a resolution to do this, but on a card vote it was decided that nothing had happened that required such reference back. Telegrams were sent to the various districts, calling on all workers necessary for the maintenance of the pumping and coking plants and other machinery and the care of the horses to continue working until further notice.

A despatch from London says:—The British coal miners agreed on Friday afternoon to suspend their strike for one week and to meet the coal owners in an endeavor to arrange with them a system of payment by the results of which they will simultaneously increase their earnings and output of coal. Their decision was reached after a conference with Premier Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Sir Robert Horne in Downing street, and is believed in official circles to amount to a practical abandonment of the strike. The coal owners, it is known, are anxious to have an agreement with the miners, and there is so much difference between the recent output of coal and the amount mined in normal times that it is considered there should be little difficulty in agreeing on a scale that will enable the miners to get the increase they desire.

Live Hog Industry Suffers Decline

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The live hog industry of Canada sustained a loss approximately of \$11,000,000 during the seven months ending July 31. The sum represents the deficit in hog markets during that period as compared with the same period of 1919. The loss in revenue is attributed to the liquidation of breeding stock during 1919.

WHEAT BREAKS ON WINNIPEG EXCHANGE

Drop of 5 to 7 Cents Comes in Last Half-Hour, Due to Various Causes.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Wheat broke 5 cents to 7 cents a bushel on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Friday, following a drop of 10 to 11 cents on the Chicago market.

The close for October delivery at Winnipeg was \$2.54 1/2; for November \$2.49 1/2, and for December \$2.35 1/2. Although coarse grains declined on the American market they held their own at Winnipeg. The break in wheat came in the last half hour at Winnipeg, and was said to be due to a variety of causes. Slacking of export booking, due to the threatened strike in Britain, and favorable reports on the Argentine crops were said to be the two main causes, but one wheat dealer on Friday night declared that he believed the falling in prices of commodities in the United States had a good deal to do with it. "If prices of commodities are to come down wheat must come down," he said.

The drop is of tremendous consequence to Western farmers, as the marketing of the wheat of the prairies is just well under way. Inspections at Winnipeg on Friday tallied 1,004 cars, as compared with 583 a year ago.

The Canadian price of wheat is still higher than the American. December wheat closed here to-day at \$2.35 1/2. At Chicago the price was \$2.16.

Amber is found black, green, brown, and white in color, as well as the usual yellow.

Cork Prisoners on Hunger Strike Suspected of Murder

A despatch from Dublin says:—Sir Nevill MacReady, Commander in Ireland, said on Thursday that the Cork prisoners were among twenty or twenty-five suspects, the others having been weeded out when an investigation showed there was no chance of successfully prosecuting them. But against the eleven hunger strikers the Government considered it had a strong case in each instance, and every case involved the taking of life.

Amber is found black, green, brown, and white in color, as well as the usual yellow.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.73 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.70 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.65 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.49 1/2, in store for William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 77%; No. 3 CW, 76%; extra No. 1 feed, 76%; No. 1 feed, 75%; No. 2 feed, 69%; in store for William.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.14; No. 4 CW, \$1.07; rejected, 99c; feed, 97c, in store for William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow \$2; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 70 to 75c. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—\$1.30 to \$1.35, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal, according to freight outside.

Man. flour—\$13.25, new crop.

Ontario flour—\$10.40 to \$10.50, bulk sea-board.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75.

Eggs, select, 65 to 67c; No. 1, 61 to 63c; Butter, creamery prints, 60 to 63c; choice dairy prints, 49 to 51c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers', 35 to 40c; oleomargarine, best grade, 34 to 38c. Cheese, new, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; Stilton, old, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c; old twins, 34c.

Maple Syrup, 1 gal. tin, \$3.40; 5 gal. tin, per gal. \$3.25; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Honey, comb, new, finest quality, cases of 15 sections, 16 ounces to section, per case, \$8; do, No. 2, \$5 to \$6. Honey, extracted, New Zealand, in 50-lb. tins, per lb., 26 to 27c; Ontario, No. 1, in 2 1/2 and 5-lb. tins, 27 to 29c. Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 61 to 62c per pound fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 60c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 56 to 60c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tallow, 27 1/2 to 28c; tubs, 29 to 29 1/2c; pails, 29 to 30c; prints, 30 to 30 1/2c. Compound tallow, 21 1/2 to 22c; tubs, 22 to 23c; pails, 23 1/2 to 24c; prints, 25 to 27c.

Montreal Markets. Montreal, Sept. 28.—Oats, Can. western, No. 2, \$1.02; do, No. 3, \$1.01; flour, new standard grade, \$14.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.75 to \$4.90. Bran, \$54.75. Shorts, \$59.75. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$32. Cheese, finest eastern, 24 1/2c. Butter, choice, eastern, 60 to 61c. Eggs, fresh, 66c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Live Stock Markets. Toronto, Sept. 28.—Good heavy steers, \$14 to \$15; butchers' steers, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.75; do, good, \$11 to \$13; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, \$5 to \$7; butcher heifers, choice, \$12 to \$14; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, \$4 to \$6; do, \$7 to \$8; do, \$5 to \$6; do, \$4 to \$5; do, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$5.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$7.50; ewes, \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, good, \$13; com., \$10 to \$12. Hogs, off car weights, select, \$20.50 to \$20.75; sows, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

FEW NEW SETTLERS UNTIL NEXT YEAR

No Immediate Rush of British Immigration to Canada, Says Calder.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Probably a year, or slightly more than a year, will elapse before the movement from Great Britain to Canada reaches a really large number, in the opinion of Hon. Jas. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Mr. Calder, who has just returned to Ottawa, after an official trip to England and Scotland, finds that shipping conditions are at present operating to restrict the movement. Moreover, Canadian immigration agents overseas have instructions to take every precaution to see that no more people migrate to the Dominion than can at present be absorbed.

They advise persons not likely to find employment within a reasonable time of their arrival in Canada to defer their departure from England. Shipping agents, too, in view of the penalties to which they are liable for bringing unsuitable persons to the Dominion, are careful to scrutinize applicants for passages. In consequence, Mr. Calder asserts that Canada is securing a better and more suitable class of new citizens than ever before.

The shipping situation, however, prevents an immediate increase in the volume of immigration. Mr. Calder interviewed officials of the North Atlantic shipping conferences, and was informed that accommodation on vessels coming to Canada was booked for about a year. In so far as the outlook for immigration in the future is concerned, it will depend a good deal upon economic conditions in Great Britain. For instance, Mr. Calder states that there is at present almost as great a shortage of domestic servants in England as in Canada. Women, who were trained for domestic service, found employment in industry during the war. They are only gradually leaving that field and returning to domestic service. The Minister of Immigration, however, found in Great Britain a feeling that a fairly serious unemployment situation might develop there in the near future. Such a condition would tend to drive people to seek homes and livelihoods in other countries. It has been variously estimated, moreover, Mr. Calder points out, that Great Britain has a surplus population over pre-war days of from 600,000 to 1,200,000. Before the war 250,000 people left Britain every year. At the same time, having regard to the shipping situation, Mr. Calder was inclined to the view that immigration would not reach really large numbers for probably a year, or until the Spring of 1922.

GERMANS SEND INFERIOR COAL

France Charges Them With Evading Spa Agreement in This Way.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Although Germany is now sending to France each month the quantity of coal stipulated in the Spa agreement, it is said the coal will not burn. The French are charging the Germans with trying deliberately in this way to evade the treaty. Complaints have been pouring in from factories to which the German coal was allotted that much of it is useless. It arrives in the form of briquettes of coal dust. The complaints allege that the bricks easily dissolve, and the supposed coal dust proves to consist largely of earth and sweepings. Imminence of a coal strike in Great Britain, coupled with alleged spurious deliveries from Germany will, it is feared, seriously handicap French industries in the coming winter, for France depends upon these two sources for coal. Predictions are heard that many factories may be forced to shut down.

The French Government will probably send a strong protest to Germany against the class of coal deliveries made so far.

War With Bulgaria Officially Ended

A despatch from Ottawa says:—War with Bulgaria is officially at an end. A proclamation published in this week's issue of The Canada Gazette orders that August 9 shall be treated as the date of the termination of war between his Majesty and Bulgaria.

GERMANY INTERNS 51,000 BOLSHIEVIKI

Are Clad in Filthy Rags, Haggard, Long-Haired and Barefoot.

London, Sept. 26.—Bolshevik soldiers, to the number of 51,000, have been removed from East Prussia and distributed among internment camps in various parts of Germany, according to a Berlin despatch to the Daily Telegraph. The correspondent writes: "From an absolutely trustworthy witness who had just returned from East Prussia and was caught at Arys by the full flood of defeated Russian troops, I have received interesting details of what he saw. At time of his arrival at Arys more than 44,000 Russians were swarming over the little town. A great majority of them were bivouacking in open fields, as in the internment camp there had been made for only 5,000."

"They were haggard, long-haired, dirty, and clad in every imaginable kind of uniform: Russian, German, French, American and Polish tunics could be identified among them. In most cases the uniforms were incredibly ragged and filthy. The foreigners was in even more lamentable condition. In a column of 1,000 men my informant counted 21 who were marching barefooted and 250 who were shod with mere fragments of boots held together by strings, rags and whips of straw."

"Serious infectious diseases were strangely rare, with only 10 or 15 cases of typhus. On the other hand, nearly every man in camp was alive with vermin, an affliction with which the Germans dealt promptly and effectively. Before any Russian was forwarded on from camp he was stripped of his clothing and drenched with a hot shower. His clothing was thrown through the window of the bath house to a steam disinfecting van outside. About 1,500 Russians were cleansed of their parasites daily by this means. The Germans seem on the whole to have grasped the fugitive problem vigorously and tactfully."

"WHY IT IS GOOD TO BE BRITISH."

Navy League Essay Competition.

1st prize, \$50.00, for pupils of the High Schools and of Upper Schools in Colleges and Private Schools in Ontario, also to boys and girls who are educating themselves through home lessons.

2nd prize, \$25.00; 3rd prize, \$15.00; 4th prize, \$10.00. For pupils below the High School Grades in Public and Private Schools.

Read carefully the last paragraph of Archdeacon Cady's address to the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Division of the Navy League, May 12th, 1920. This appears on page 10 of the printed report, a copy of which you may have upon request. Study carefully Chapter 21 of "Flag and Fleet" (Wood), a book published by Messrs. MacMillan & Company, Toronto, endorsed for school reading by the Ontario Department of Education, and other Provinces.

Now write a short story of not less than 200, and not more than 500 words, telling in your own way what event in the "Flag and Fleet" chapter you think best explains "Why It Is Good To Be British." That will be the title of your essay.

Remember, it is not the boys and girls who say the most, nor who tell their story in the nicest way, who are sure to win the prizes. The prize winners will be those whom the judges consider feel most strongly what they write, and who take the most pains to express themselves clearly and accurately.

Address: The Navy League of Canada, 34 King St. West, Toronto.

AUSTRALIA HAS BIG WHEAT PROSPECTS

Area Sown 11,552,000 Acres—Favorable Outlook for Coming Season.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—According to official advice it is estimated that the total area under wheat in the four principal states of Australia this year is 11,552,000 acres, which approaches very nearly the record. Only on one occasion previously has there been a greater area under wheat. That was in 1915-16, with a total of 12,484,812 acres.

Owing to the drought last year the yield was a very poor one, but the prospects for the coming season are considered to be exceedingly favorable. There is every possibility of a satisfactory yield, the rainfall for the last few months having been ample.

America Expected to Make Up German Crop Shortage

A despatch from Berlin says:—Two million tons of breadstuffs must be imported by Germany, chiefly from America, as the 1920 crop will be considerably short of the country's requirements, says an announcement by the president of the Imperial Grain Department.

The rye crop has been a disappointment and this year's harvest of breadstuffs is calculated to yield only 7,000,000 tons, while land devoted to breadstuff production has diminished more than 7 per cent.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes