

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20.

Canada's Great New Oil Field.

We believe from the statement in today's World, made by Mr. Stillman of the Imperial Oil Company of Toronto, that the explorers of the Mackenzie district have made a successful strike for oil on the Mackenzie River near Fort Norman, in our own Northwest Territories, and that it is only the first strike into a great new field of petroleum in Canada.

If the field proves to be extensive—and all the signs that suggested boring near Fort Norman occur in many other directions in the Mackenzie district—Canada may be about to put great stores of oil on the list of her most valuable resources.

It will be a source of wealth to those who develop the wells, and we hope it may be an enormous source of revenue to the Dominion.

The Mackenzie district is in the Northwest Territories, not in any organized province, and therefore absolutely owned and controlled by the federal authorities. Nor will any franchises or leases be granted or be allowed to be granted except on a royalty basis on the output, and that the people of Canada are allowed to buy the output at a fair price.

Never again must so valuable a deposit of an essential staple be allowed to pass into private ownership. Premier McPherson has a full knowledge of the situation, and has for years, as minister of the interior, been preparing for such a public policy as above indicated.

But let all the world rush in to locate and work these oil fields, but only on the nation's terms. No alienation of the property like what has happened in many other oil fields in the rest of the world.

The news of this discovery will attract widespread interest in the United States, where a further and sure supply of petroleum is the first requirement of the day. Two-thirds of the annual total output of petroleum of the entire world is consumed in the United States, and as their total home supply is about in sight, and likely from now on to be steadily exhausted, the government and people of the States, are, like the British, but with less ability, bent on getting a hand in the control of the oil reserves of other countries, notably Mexico. But even here England is ahead of her, as she is in many other fields.

Let Canada be first and last in her own fields from now on. But we will treat our neighbors fair with our oil, as they have been handsome to us with their stores of coal.

The British Strike Affects All Business Adversely.

To some of us the strike of the British miners is but a passing incident in the industrial after-the-war disturbance. It is, however, of vital importance to Canada and every other country in the world trading with Britain. The British markets are the great centre for the grains and raw materials of the world, sent there either for consumption or for manufacture. The dislocation brought about in Britain by the strike, especially if prolonged, means that international trade will be seriously interfered with, and in this connection is involved the exchange rate between London and New York on this continent. Since the announcement of the strike sterling exchange has fallen nearly ten cents, the pound being down yesterday to near \$3.40. This is the lowest price since early in the year, the actual low made since the international arrangement for the stabilizing of exchange was taken off being \$3.19.

This fall in exchange means that to get the British market commodities in Canada and the United States have to meet this drop; and on the Winnipeg and Chicago exchanges yesterday grain futures declined materially. The fall in the rate of sterling exchange also has its influence on securities which are held in the old country and which are marketed either in Canada or in the United States. These securities are necessarily lowered as the price in London is lowered by the drop in the exchange. Consequently there has been a decline in such stocks as C.P.R., Canadian National, and many of the American securities which have been held for years in England as investments. The whole matter goes to show how closely related in the matter of finance and business is every section of the world, and that disturbances of any moment at any one point are quickly reflected in every section of the civilized world.

Remark in Passing.

As the price of women's skirts is growing lower the skirts themselves seem to be getting higher.

"Keep cool and save coal" is a news-

paper slogan in Britain. The people are probably more concerned about keeping warm.

Somewhat the grain grower is moved to denounce the speculators in grain only when these hardy adventurers are bearing the market.

The former soldiers, A. C. Lewis and W. H. Kippen, each received a majority in the war. The question is who will get one in Northeast Toronto.

The city man's idea of a mean farmer is one who is not thankful for his own good crops unless the other fellow's crops are small enough to ensure higher prices.

C.P.R. earnings for the second week of October jumped \$1,440,000, or about 40 per cent., corresponding pretty closely with the rate advance. The figures will be more gratifying to the company's shareholders than to the public that pays the freight.

GREAT OIL STRIKE IN THE FAR NORTH

(Continued From Page 1).

reloading on barges again. This precludes bringing oil up the river in any quantities until more adequate transportation facilities are provided.

Pipe Line Costly.

"The modern scientific method of transporting oil from remote oil fields to the nearest railroad points is by pipe line. It would be necessary to demonstrate by actual drilling and production that there was a sufficient quantity of oil to justify the laying of a pipe line, which, in itself, would probably cost \$50,000,000.

Extreme Cold Handicap.

"There is another important element which militates very much against the commercializing of any oil found in this territory, that is, the extreme cold, which makes the rivers navigable for only three or four months of the year. The extreme cold in this Arctic region also militates very largely against the handling of this oil in the winter time.

"With these facts in mind, it must be realized that, to render the oil from this Arctic region commercially accessible, would require costly and elaborate means, and that the people of Canada are allowed to buy the output at a fair price.

"Biggest in World."

The Canadian Press yesterday carried the following despatch from Edmonton: "A program of big oil development in the north country is likely to be the result of information sent from the Edmonton office of the Imperial Oil Company to the head office of the company in Toronto, confirming the news that a real strike had been made at Fort Norman in the last part of August.

T. A. Link, geologist, in charge of the experimental work in the far north this summer, has reached the city, bringing with him the first inside official news of the big strike made by the drillers at Fort Norman in the last part of August.

The biggest oil field in the world is what has now been opened in the north according to Mr. Link's story. It stretches all the way from Port Norman to the Arctic coast, and the explorer, Stefansson, was camped on the far end of the same oil vein when he was on Victoria Island. The season's experimentation has absolutely proven the existence of an enormous body of oil-bearing rock in the Mackenzie River territory, compared to which Mexico and Persia are in the miniature class.

The oil is said to be of a high grade, with a particularly high content of gasoline. The strike was made at a depth of about 500 feet in the same hole from which the seepage oil, reported earlier in the summer, was taken at some sixty to seventy feet. The well is forty miles north of Fort Norman, and 200 yards from the river bank.

Other Finds Likely.

It will be seen in connection with these various statements, and especially that of Mr. Stillman, that the strike has all the indications of a very big deposit of petroleum in a distant portion of the Dominion, but one which is likely to be made accessible in a very short time by a pipe line or railway perhaps, or by an ocean port on the Arctic as the circumstances may suggest. There is also very fair reason for the opinion that if there is a great big deposit at Fort Norman many other finds will be made in the Mackenzie district, and explorers and quite a number of boring outfits will, no doubt, start for this new field at the opening of the next season's navigation.

The World was told yesterday that the Imperial Oil Company or its associate, the Standard Oil Company, would be quite willing to build a pipe line or even a railway from Peace River to Fort Norman where the great oil basin is located. This line could be built in a short time, or it could be partly built and the navigation of certain rivers linked therewith, making a line between Edmonton and Fort Norman.

It is also known that a syndicate of Toronto men have had several prospecting parties out during the past summer more or less on the trail of the Imperial Oil Co.'s operations, and that encouraging reports have been received by the syndicate from these men. A Toronto man identified with this syndicate said yesterday that their explorers had already reported indications of oil seen at many points on the banks of the Mackenzie River and other streams in the territory. Another man connected with the Imperial Oil Company said they would be only too glad to hear from anyone confirmation of the story of the immense size of the oil pools in the Fort Norman district.

NEAR BEER IS TOO STRONG—SPENCE

(Continued From Page 1).

greatly fallen off, the business of the government vendors was flourishing, until now it netted a profit of a million dollars a year. He also admitted that liquor seized from bootleggers and others, was sold to the medical men of the province. Such a practice, Dr. Godfrey thought, was reprehensible, there was always a doubt about the quality of confiscated liquor no matter what steps were taken to be sure of its purity and genuineness.

Chairman Flavelle told the commit-

Lumbago

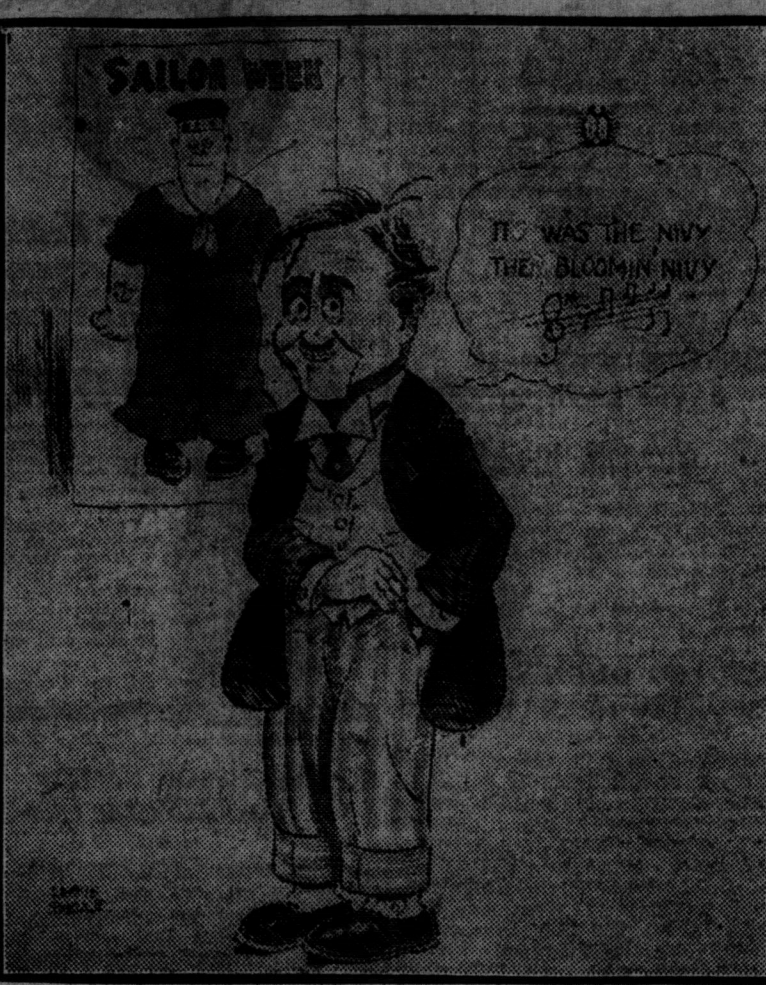
like rheumatism is caused by poisons left in the blood by defective kidney action. Correct this condition by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25c a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

As the price of women's skirts is growing lower the skirts themselves seem to be getting higher.

"Keep cool and save coal" is a news-

GO SOUTH, YOUNG MAN, GO SOUTH!



tee that W. E. Dunlop, manager of the Dundas street dispensary, had been dismissed for ineffectiveness and he had been warned that he must act according to the instructions of his superior officers and had not done so.

A returned man, Captain Coulthard, had been appointed to succeed him. Dr. Godfrey—This is all very strange. At the public accounts committee last session, Mr. Cleland, general manager of the dispensaries, told me he was satisfied with Mr. Dunlop. Mr. Dunlop will be called to give evidence.

Bear Bad Reputations.

The license inspectors at Windsor, or rather some of them, were said to bear reputations that were anything but enviable. Mr. Flavelle said that he regarded it as a deliberate conspiracy of perjury on the part of certain bootleggers, who swore to bribing officers of the law. Of the seventeen affidavits made to this effect, Mr. Flavelle had only heard of three signed ones and two unsigned.

Rev. Ben Spence, at his request, was given a hearing by the committee. The O.T.A. was in need of strengthening; it was a most imperfect act, and a joke, particularly in the way it allowed the issuing of prescriptions. A quart was too much. Eight ounces should be the actual limit. The Ontario Medical Association recommended this.

Dr. Godfrey—That association only represents itself. Mr. Spence—It represents the progressive medical thought of the province.

Dr. Godfrey—Who do you represent?

Mr. Spence—Myself.

Continuing, Mr. Spence maintained that if it was right to give prescriptions it was right to charge for them, to which Dr. Godfrey took strong objection.

"I consider it dead wrong from a medical standpoint to issue a prescription for a quart of whiskey," declared Mr. Spence.

Dr. Godfrey—Where did you study medicine? (laughter).

Seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the prescriptions now issued were bogus. They had no medical justification. The chairman of the board admitted this.

Dr. Godfrey—That's not true. It's just rumor.

Was Not Doctor. Mr. Spence was asked if, in his opinion, alcohol was really necessary, but he declined to answer. He was not a doctor. However, the way the province was making hundreds of thousands of dollars profit out of alcohol, was disgraceful.

C. F. Swayze, M.L.A.—If seventy-five per cent. of the prescriptions issued are bogus, then you say the doctors of this province are violating the law?

Mr. Spence—The spirit of the law. Dr. Godfrey—You are charging the doctors of the province with the issue of seventy-five per cent. with being crooks.

Mr. Spence hastened to deny the accusation. As for native wines, Mr. Spence said it ran from 16 to 38 per cent proof spirits, and should not be allowed to be sold for beverage purposes, even under the present restrictions regarding its sale.

Rev. Edgar Wilson, M.L.A.—N never heard anything about drunkenness from drinking wine.

Mr. Swayze had lived for 25 years in the heart of the grape growing district of Niagara and had also not seen any drunkenness from drinking native wine.

J. Walter Curry, M.L.A., had also never known a man to come up for drunkenness from native wine.

Peter Heenan, M.L.A.: "If we loosened up and made it easier to get liquor, and thus rendered drunkenness less prevalent, would that advance the cause of temperance?"

Mr. Spence would not admit that this might be the case.

Two Per Cent. Too Strong. Two and a half per cent. proof spirits, Mr. Spence gave it as his mature judgment, was much too high. (Laughter.)

"I am as strong a temperance man as Mr. Spence, but I object to throttling the people," said Dr. Godfrey. "The people should be educated by degrees in the evil of drunkenness."

The licensing of the individual to drink had been proved an utter failure, Mr. Spence asserted, and to allow hotels to sell beer was to degrade them. He would close all bars now selling beer if he had his way. Then, too, conditions in bars were not what they should be.

Dr. Godfrey observed that he had never seen anything wrong with the way bars were being conducted. There was a natural tendency for good fellows to get together—they

WILL NOT GIVE UP THE IRISH BILL

Bonar Law Declares That the Government Will Carry It Out.

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

Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that since January 1, policemen to the number of one hundred, 18 of the military, had been killed in Ireland, and 100 of the police and 66 of the military had been wounded. Police barracks to the number of 167 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.

FRENCH MINERS WILL DEMAND MORE WAGES

Paris, Oct. 19.—Members of the National Council of the French Miners' Federation will meet here Oct. 22 to consider demands for an immediate advance in wages. The rate to be demanded is as yet unknown, but it is understood to vary between four and five francs per 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.

Sylvia Pankhurst Arrested For Publishing Seditious

London, Oct. 19.—Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, was arrested today, charged with publishing seditious literature.

BAD FIRE IN GRACEFIELD

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—A fire which took place at Gracefield, Que., last week, has just been reported. The general store belonging to F. W. Ferras and a residence owned by Mrs. T. Menard were completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

IS SHOT FOR BEAR

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 19.—Woodford Close of Devon, while hunting in the woods near Stanley yesterday, was shot and killed by Joseph Owen, who thought Close was a bear.

WILL REPRESENT U.F.O.

At a meeting held at the U.F.O. headquarters yesterday it was decided to send Melville Staples to represent the association at the sugar appeal at Ottawa today.

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THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

By GORDON HOLMES

CHAPTER XI (Continued).

The older man told the journalist that Lady Hutton was giving a special prize for honey at the next agricultural show; that had been a bumper crop in the district; and that Mangel wurzel was distinctly falling out of favor, items of an interest to Nuttonby readers that far transcended the clash of empires in the Balkans. Banks was going, when the son said quietly:

"By the way, you might like to mention that a Mr. Robert Armathwaite, a relative of the former occupants, has rented the Grange, Elmdale, probably for a period of twelve months."

"A relative of the Garths, Jim—I didn't know that!" exclaimed his father.

"It's right enough. Meg Garth herself told me."

"Meg Garth! Is she here?"

"She's at the Grange. Tom Bland told me she was there, so, after calling about those cattle at Bellerby today, I drove on to Elmdale and saw her."

"Well, of all the surprising things! Then, Mr. Armathwaite must have known about the house when he came in yesterday."

"Yesterday! While the three men were gazing at each other in the 'Walkers' office, Armathwaite and Marguerite Ogilvie were escorting Percy Whitaker down the moor road, and even Jimmy James Walker, junior, little guessed what a whirlwind had enveloped the new tenant of the Grange since, as the older Walker had put it, 'he came in yesterday.'"

"No, I'm jiggered if he did," cried the younger man viciously. "Armthwaite had never heard the name of the place before we mentioned it. I'll swear that in any court of law in the land."

"And I'd bear you out," agreed his father. "Not that I can see any reason why it should come into court. He paid up promptly, and we have nothing to bother about until the next quarter is due."

"I'm not so sure of that," was the well-calculated answer.

"What are you driving at, Jim?"

"This. He's no more Meg Garth's cousin than I am. There's some queer game being played, and I'm a Dutchman if there isn't a row about it. I tell you, Meg Garth is there, alone, and when I met her, she calmly informed me that her father was alive."

She nearly jumped down my throat because I said he wasn't, and that fellow, Armthwaite, took her part. The Jacksons, too, mother and daughter, are mixed up in it somehow. If Stephen Garth is living, who is the man that was found hanged in the Grange two years ago, and why is he

buried in Bellerby churchyard in Stephen Garth's name?"

"I say, Jim, you should be careful what you're saying."

Walker, senior, was troubled. He, like Dobb, fancied that strong liquor was inducing this fantasy, yet his son seldom erred in that respect; today his manner and appearance gave no other signs of intemperance.

"I'm telling you just what took place. Who should know Meg Garth if I didn't? She called Armthwaite 'Bob,' and he called her 'Meg,' and they were as thick as thieves; but they left me in no doubt as to old Garth being still on the map. In fact, we had a regular row about it."

"By Jove!" cried Banks, moistening his thin lips with his tongue. "This fellow cleared him up like an oyster. Don't you see what it means? If Stephen Garth is living now, some unknown man was murdered in the Grange. He could neither have killed himself nor died from natural causes, since no one in their senses would have tried to conceal his death by letting it appear that they themselves were dead."

Mr. Banks expressed himself awkwardly, but his deduction was not at fault, and left his hearers under no doubt as to its significance. His eyes glistened. He could see the circulation of the Nuttonby Gazette rising by the thousands during the next few weeks, and at a time, too, when people were generally too busy to read newspapers, or buy extra copies for despatch to friends in other parts of the country. What a thrice happy chance that this thing should have come to light on a Thursday evening! There was nothing in it yet that he dared telegraph to the morning newspapers in York and Leeds, but, by skilful manipulation, he could make plenty of it for his own sheet.

"I don't simply can't be true!" blurted Walker, senior, in a voice that quavered with sheer distress.

"What isn't true?" demanded his son.

"You don't doubt what I'm telling you, do you? Ask Tom Bland if Meg Garth isn't in Elmdale. He saw her, and she nodded at him through a window, but, when he asked about her, that pup, Armthwaite, swore she wasn't there, and that Bland had seen some other young lady. He couldn't take that line with me, because he was out when I called, and Meg and I were at it, hammer and tongs, when he came in."

Continued Tomorrow Morning.



Isn't It Good?

It surely is. Children love the tender brown crust, with its sweet, nutty flavor. Give them a slice when they come home from school.

Lawrence's Famous Home-made Bread

13c Per Loaf—10 Tickets for \$1.20 Telephone Coll. 821.

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