

# BOMB IN WALL STREET KILLS 31 AND WRECKS BUILDINGS

### Explosive Placed in Street Opposite Offices of J. P. Morgan & Co.—200 Injured and Two Million Dollars' Damage Done to Offices and Other Buildings.

A despatch from New York says:—In broad daylight, and in the most prominent spot of America's great financial centre, a red-handed blow was struck at noon last Thursday at the heart of the country's banking interests.

It missed its aim—the house of Morgan—in that no member of that great firm was seriously injured, but claimed as victims many hapless passers-by.

Thirty-one persons are known to be killed, and more than two hundred were injured.

The explosion of a time bomb two minutes after twelve o'clock on the Wall Street side of the J. P. Morgan & Co. office at Wall and Broad streets, killed between twenty and thirty persons, and sent over two hundred men, women and boys and girls to hospitals with injuries, some serious, but in the main superficial. Cuts from flying glass furnished the greater part of the minor injuries.

A couple of million dollars' worth of damage was done to the buildings in the financial district. The Assay and Treasury buildings, near the scene, were wrecked and shot through with hurdling iron fragments from the giant bomb. Showers of broken plate glass fell to the streets and to the floors in the interior of buildings. Fortunately, the horror of a great fire was not added to the other fearsome occurrences.

On Thursday night, twelve hours later, investigating authorities were almost certain the disaster was due to an infernal machine left on an uncovered one-horse truck in Wall street directly in front of the new United States Assay Office, next door to the Sub-Treasury, and directly across the

street from the J. P. Morgan building. Throughout the nation—horror-struck at tidings of the catastrophe—the same interpretation was placed upon it, and public buildings and great storerooms of wealth, as well as conspicuous men, were placed under vigilant guard.

The explosion which turned Wall street into a shambles at noon today was the result of a deliberate and well-prepared plot, according to Federal and city officials, after an extensive investigation at the scene of the tragedy. They based their conclusions on the following facts:

First: Investigation shows that no wagon carrying explosives from authorized sources was in Lower Manhattan on Thursday.

Second: The effect of the explosion was far greater than any that could be produced by an ordinary explosive-carrying wagon.

Third: Iron missiles made from broken-up window weights unlike any in the Wall street district caused all the damages to the building and were responsible for the loss of life.

Fourth: The coincidence of time and location of the explosion.

Fifth: The fact that three men were observed running east on Wall street about two minutes before the explosion. These men are reported to have fled in a waiting automobile.

Sixth: The discovery of a peculiarly wired box containing electric batteries, that was placed by unknown persons in the automobile of Henry Babb, two blocks from the scene of the explosion.

Seventh: Only four sites in Lower Manhattan are using explosives in construction work and not one of them received or expected explosives on Thursday.



FEATURE OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION Detachment of Canada's famed Mounted Police who entertained vast crowds at the Grand Stand performance by smart drill work and musical rides.

## Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—The American Nitrogen Products Company, a Seattle concern, who have a plant at La Grande, Wash., have been experimenting in the extraction of nitrogen from the air and have erected a plant at Lake Buntzen on the north arm of Burrard Inlet.

The Indian Government has ordered four million feet of creosoted British Columbia ties. The order will go forward on the first Canadian Government Merchant Marine ship on the new British Columbia India service, which will be in operation this fall.

A four-year-old Ayrshire cow owned by the University of British Columbia has just completed a year's milk production test and established a Canadian record. She is the first of her class to produce in excess of 16,000 lbs. of milk in a year, her production being 16,205 lbs. A stable mate of this cow has just established the Ayrshire four-year-old record for butter fat production.

Cowichan, B.C.—Development work on the manganese deposits at Hill 60 indicate that a large tonnage is now available. The aerial tramway, which has been under erection, is now ready for service.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association had a large attendance, including the provincial Minister of Agriculture, professors from Western agricultural colleges, and directors of experimental farms. The

attitude of the average farmer towards irrigation was noticeable for its enthusiasm when compared with that of some years ago when the Association was first formed.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan agricultural societies now have a membership of over 20,000. Half a million dollars is to be spent this year in raising the standard of production and promoting greater interest in pure bred stock.

Timmins, Ont.—English interests are financing diamond drilling on the sand planes on the township of Mount Joy. Work to date has brought forth portions of porphyry and schist rock, and has given rise to the belief that the Kirkland Lake gold area rock formations may be duplicated here. The theory that gold bearing rock exists beneath the sand is now being much discussed here. Two diamond drill machines are being operated by the English interests. There seem to be good prospects of finding commercial deposits of very promising ore.

Montreal, P.Q.—At the opening of the Empire Timber Exhibition at London, England, promoted by the Department of Overseas Trade with the object of bringing into more universal use the timber grown in the Empire, the promoters gave a special word of praise to Canadian Forestry Laboratories at Montreal. Canada has a fairly extensive and well staged exhibit, some few Canadian firms being individually represented.

## A Letter From London

The King and Queen had a most enjoyable trip to Scotland and Wales and were received with immense enthusiasm in both places, an enthusiasm which extended to the Princess Mary, who is becoming more and more popular every day. All the royal children are the admiration of the public, and their popularity has considerably added to that of the queen, who has brought them up with such care and superintended their education to the smallest detail with zeal and attention.

The assertion that King George is a direct descendant of King David may find some confirmation in a wonderful genealogical chart preserved at Hatfield House, wherein the ancestry of Queen Elizabeth is traced back not merely to the Psalmist but to Adam. As far as the nobility of England have concern in the family tree the coat of arms in given in every case, but is necessarily abandoned long before Methuselah is reached. The chart measures forty-five feet, and is believed to be the largest genealogical tree in existence.

The King made history by taking part in the regatta of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. This was the first occasion on which a reigning monarch has raced his own yacht in a regatta on the Clyde. His Majesty is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and as Prince of Wales was a much more frequent visitor to racing in different parts of the country than his heavier duties of State now permit.

Holyrood is perhaps the most uncomfortable of all the royal residences. Hence it is that since the time of James I. few of our monarchs have cared to live in it. Queen Victoria cordially disliked the place, and declared, after her first visit, that she would have preferred to have stayed at the Calton Jail, just opposite, which is a modern imitation of a mediaeval castle.

The Duke of York, I am told, is left-handed, but this does not in any way interfere with efficiency. He can write equally well with either hand, and is an excellent shot. Ambidexterity rather than left-handedness is the correct description of our newest Duke.

When you next read the headline, "Premier sees the King," you might like to recall this little story of the

first time King George ever met a Premier. It was in his nursery days—it is just as well to begin young—and Queen Victoria, Mr. Gladstone, and a party of distinguished guests were sitting round a table in the drawing-room, discussing weighty matters. All went smoothly till Mr. Gladstone suddenly felt something brush against his foot.

"Heavens above us, madam," exclaimed Gladstone, "there is something under the table overhearing our conversation!"

He bent down and dragged out the miscreant, who proved to be a small boy, trying to hide his face in his hands.

The Queen burst out laughing, and said, "It's of no consequence, Mr. Gladstone—he is only my graceless grandson, George!"

The future King had been up to some mischief in the drawing-room when he had heard the party approaching, and in order to escape punishment had hidden under the table. He has listened to many Prime Ministers since, but never under similar conditions.

Somebody who has known Mr. Lloyd George "intimately for over forty years" has been writing about his meals. "His diet," we are told, "is simplicity itself. He dislikes anything new-fangled in the way of food. He just loves the plain dishes to which he has always been accustomed. A boiled egg, a milk-pudding, are always acceptable. He has a moderate appetite, is always ready for his meals but refrains from dinner when he is going to make a speech."

L64, the Zeppelin which had a somewhat stormy trip to Pulham recently, had a narrow escape during the war. She was attacked after raiding this country, by Captain Cadbury, D.F.C. and the rear car set on fire by incendiary bullets. After a tough struggle the crew succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they spread to the gas-bags, and she got home all right. BIG BEN.

## October 18 Will be Thanksgiving Day

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Thanksgiving will this year be celebrated on Monday, October 18th.



Likely to Represent Canada at Geneva Hon. Charles Murphy, Minister of Justice, who is almost certain to be one of the Dominion's representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

## Alberta Wheat Worth Two Hundred Millions

A despatch from Calgary says:—The Calgary Herald says: "Alberta's wheat crop in 1915 was sixty million bushels, valued at \$50,000,000. In 1919 the yield was valued at \$63,349,000, being 34,575,000 bushels. The largest Federal official estimate of this year's crops is \$2,972,000, which, taken at \$2.60 a bushel, will bring Alberta farmers the huge sum of \$215,727,200. This means, in other words, that the bumper yield of 1915 will this year be increased over four-fold in monetary value, assuming that approximately the present price of wheat holds."

## Austria Allowed Credit by Inter-Allied Commission

Vienna, Sept. 15.—Consent for Austria to spend without restriction the present credit of 5,000,000 pesos given her by Argentina has been accorded by the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission.

## British Wool Stocks.

A statement by the director of raw wool stocks of Great Britain shows a total of 2,905,554 bales of government-owned wool on hand. The quantity of combing merino wool which is still available for sale is 796,579 bales. This stands out in strong contrast to what has been generally supposed as being the stock of combing wool, clothing and carbonizing stocks being sensibly less than half the quantity of combing wools still unsold. The statement shows some very significant totals, and the merino combing wool available far outweighs both the clothing and carbonizing stocks.

Some very significant figures come under New Zealand wool. The stocks in the United Kingdom ports are 217,688 and the stocks in New Zealand amount to 341,937 bales, all these being New Zealand wools. These totals represent 559,625 bales, virtually a whole New Zealand year's clip. These are all crossbreds, there being no merino New Zealand wool returned at all in the stocks held by the government. The stocks of unshipped Australian crossbred wool are very considerable, amounting to 657,352 bales, and if the New Zealand unshipped stocks are also added, we have 999,289 bales of Colonial crossbred wool which remained unshipped in Australia and New Zealand last June 30.

## Artificial Silk to be Made in Vancouver

A despatch from Vancouver says:—An organization has been undertaken here having in view the erection of a plant for the manufacture of artificial silk. This enterprise has its basis in the fact that practically 75 per cent. of the raw material used in the manufacture of artificial silk by the Japanese is a British Columbia product, viz., sulphite pulp.

The organizers claim that instead of shipping this pulp to Japan and having it returned as a costly material, they could manufacture the artificial silk here much cheaper. They recognize that the rhea and rahmi grasses of Uganda, Africa, make a better product, but the fibres of the B.C. forest timbers are already making a satisfactory silk.

## Securities Lost in New York Disaster

A despatch from New York says:—As a result of the explosion in the financial district many thousands of dollars' worth of securities have been lost.

Brokerage houses reported that some messengers sent out with securities dropped them and ran as soon as they heard the explosion. Other messengers disappeared in the confusion and have not been heard from since.

A messenger employed by Block, Maloney & Co. found near the scene of the explosion \$42,000 in negotiable bonds and three one-dollar bills. The latter were scorched.

## British Mine Strike Nearing Settlement

A despatch from London says:—The conference of the Coal Miners' Executive with Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, adjourned late on Thursday afternoon without an agreement having been reached in settlement of the controversy between the miners and the Government. Sir Robert Horne declared, however, that new proposals made by the miners constituted an advance toward a peaceful solution of the trouble.

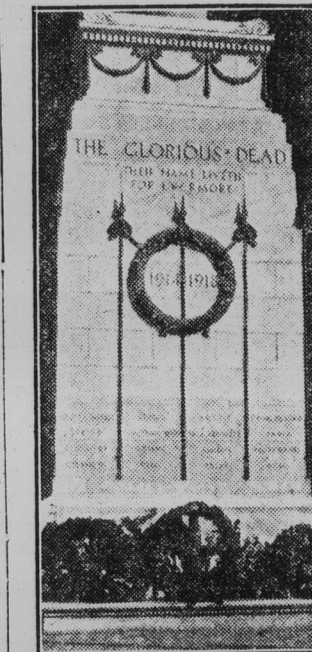
Sir Robert Horne refused to recommend that the miners should have two shillings advance under the present circumstances, but added that if an increased output were assured an advance in wages could be given.

## Quite Right.

Teacher—"What is it fine feathers make, Tommy?" Tommy—"I don't know, ma'am." "Oh, yes, you do know. Now think. Fine feathers make fine—"  
"I really don't know, ma'am."  
"Yes, you do, Tommy. It begins with the letter 'b.'"  
"Oh, yes; beds, ma'am!"

## United States Receiving German Immigrants

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—For the first time since America entered the war, German immigrants are being allowed to enter the United States, it was learned at the Department of Labor. So far, however, this immigration is restricted to Germans who had applied for American citizenship before the war and were detained in Germany at the outbreak of hostilities, and to those who can show "compelling necessity."



Honor Canadian Dead. Cenotaph erected by the I.O.E. at the corner of Portage and Main Streets, Winnipeg, in memory of the men who fell in the Great War.

## Weekly Market Report

### Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, 2.82½; No. 2 Northern, 2.79½; No. 3 Northern, 2.75½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.59½, in store Fort William.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 80c; No. 3 CW, 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 2 feed, 72c, in store Fort William.

Barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.23; No. 4 CW, \$1.16; rejected, \$1.09; feed, \$1.09, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 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 freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal. Barley—\$1.30 to \$1.35, according to freights outside.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba flour—\$13.25, new crop. Ontario flour—\$10.40 to \$10.50, bulk sea-board.

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Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$62; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75.

### Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, selects, 65 to 67c; No. 1, 61 to 63c; butter, creamery prints, 60 to 62c; 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, 28½ to 29½c; twins, 29½ to 30½c; Sultana, old, 35½ to 36½c; 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 oz. to section, per case, \$8. Honey, extracted, New Zealand, in 60 lb. tins, per lb., 26 to 27c. Churning cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 59 to 61c per pound fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to

68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 62 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c, clear bellies, 26 to 27c. Lard—Pure, tierces, 25½ to 26½c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27½ to 28c; prints, 26 to 28½c. Compound tierces, 21½ to 22½c; tubs, 22 to 23c; pails, 23½ to 24c; prints, 26½ to 27c.

## "REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes

