

WORST STORM IN YEARS PLAYS HAVOC WITH SHIPPING ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST

Many Boats Missing in Gale Which Sweeps Maritimes—Passengers of Aspy Endure Hardships After Perilous Rescue.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—With sections of the Nova Scotia coast strewn with wreckage; with vessels failing to reach their destinations; with no hope that the crew, six all told, of the three-masted schooner Anna MacDonald, of which have come ashore on the lonely Prospect Ledges, near here, were alive; with the American cruising yacht Shanghai wrecked off White Point Bluff, Canoe, but her company heroically and miraculously saved; with the coastal steamer Aspy, wrecked at 15 women and children, had a perilous passage over the boiling surf to a ledge at the foot of the cliffs. With the aid of the Aspy's searchlight, a cove was discovered, and entering this the party clambered to the top of the cliff, where they spent the night far from human habitation. With daylight the seamen in the party found a road, by which all made their way to Neil's Harbor.

The first boat lowered was smashed by seas against the ship's side and a reef. The others met with more success. The passengers, including 15 women and children, had a perilous passage over the boiling surf to a ledge at the foot of the cliffs. With the aid of the Aspy's searchlight, a cove was discovered, and entering this the party clambered to the top of the cliff, where they spent the night far from human habitation. With daylight the seamen in the party found a road, by which all made their way to Neil's Harbor.

Captain York and the mate are still aboard the Aspy awaiting the arrival of other boats of the same fleet, which will attempt to salvage the baggage and some of the cargo. The vessel is split open, her stern is gone, and although there are 15 fathoms of water at her bows the middle of the ship is stuck fast among the rocks.

A despatch from Gloucester, Mass., says:—The fishing schooner Dorcas was reported swept aground on the coast near here on Thursday night. Her captain was reported to be dead as a result of the accident. Details of the reported wreck were not available.

The coastal schooner Lady Thor-

not for years has such surf piled up along the ledges and shoals and headlands of the Province, dashing its victims to destruction.

The schooner Julia F. C., Captain Devons, which was reported abandoned and about to become a total wreck near the Bird Rocks, sailed into port just as several craft were about to be despatched in search of her.

The captain stated his crew were dead tired with fighting the storm and were sound asleep in their bunks when hailed by the vessel that brought the news of their peril to Sydney and did not hear either bells or whistles.

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Three leading Germans who helped to consummate the Dawes agreement were (left to right): Chancellor Marx, Finance Minister Luther and Ministerial Director Herr von Schubert.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.41½; No. 2 North, \$1.36½; No. 3 North, \$1.34.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 6½c; No. 3 CW, 6½c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c; No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 2 feed, 53½c.

All the above, c.i.f., any ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 3 yellow, \$1.35.

Milled—Do. Montreal freight, 10c; bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Lags included: Bran, per ton, \$20; shorts, per ton, \$21; middlings, \$21.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.10.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 52c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 winter, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Barley—Malting, 75 to 78c.

Buckwheat—87 to 88c.

Ont. flour—New, 90 per cent. pat., 10c; extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$29.

Man. flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$7.90 per 100 lb.; 2nd pat., \$7.40.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, \$29; Toronto, \$27.50; No. 2, \$27; No. 3, \$25; mixed, \$23; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Eyes—No. 2, 87 to 88c.

Straw—Carrots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screenings—Standard, cleaned, 1c.

Cheese—New, large, 50c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c.

Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 39c; No. 1 creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 45c; extra, loose, 43c; extras, 37c; seconds, 30c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; Roosters, 12c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c.

Hens—Can. handpicked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12½c; 5-lb. tins, 13½c; 2½-lb. tins, 14c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 42 to 43c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; hocks, loaves, 36 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 55 lbs., \$17 to 18 lbs., \$16.50; 50 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, 32½.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 18½c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6 to \$6.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bologna, \$2 to \$3; canners and cut-

DAWES PLAN SET IN OPERATION BY THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION

Paris, September 1.—The Reparations Commission today officially declared the Dawes plan in operation. The plan became effective at noon.

The decision to proclaim the plan in effect was reached by the Commission in a plenary session presided over by Louis Barthou, president of the Commission, and attended by Jacques A. Logan, the United States representative with the Commission. Official cognizance of the texts of the laws voted by the German Reichstag to put the plan in effect, was taken by the Commission, which approved the laws as in conformity with the terms of the Dawes report declared that the office of Agent-General Young was now officially opened and ready to function, and that the de-

lays granted by the terms of the London pact for fulfillment by both the Allies and Germany should begin being counted from today.

The Commission officially recognized Owen D. Young as Agent-General for payments. Mr. Young and his associates, the other officials appointed by the Reparations Commission—M. Delacroix, of Belgium; Signor Nogara, of Italy, and Andrew MacFadyen, of England—will leave for Berlin on Wednesday evening to receive the first payment of 20,000,000 gold marks.

The Railway and Bank Commissions will be appointed during the coming week. They are to be elected by majority votes of the Boards of Directors of the railways and banking committees, respectively.

Some disappointment was manifested here when the Secretariat distributed a letter from Hugh S. Gibson, the United States Minister to Switzerland, announcing that the United States Government had declined the invitation to send a representative to the Third Commission when it considers the draft convention on international control of the traffic in arms.

The letter explained that the United States had adequately set forth its views in the previous discussions before the permanent League Commission on Disarmament, and points out that the chief object, now, of the discussions was the convocation of an international conference to adopt the convention. Such a conference the United States would be glad to attend.

The Hall of the Reformation, which symbolizes the work of John Calvin, never held a bigger crowd than today. Visitors from many lands early besieged the doors, and many were turned away. Two notable addresses constituted a feature of the opening session, and served to create a background for the Assembly's work.

Most successes are won by doing ordinary things extraordinarily well.

Over and above this principle of attraction modern manufacturers treat their paper with certain chemicals which have the property of absorbing moisture. The result is our blotting paper which absorbs till it can hold no more—and then literally "blots."

The first principle of blotting paper rests on this attraction, for while ordinary paper is sized over, so filling up every crevice, blotting paper is left unsized, with millions of minute roughnesses up which capillary attraction leads the ink, till at last every separate particle of the paper is so covered that it can absorb no more.

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Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—Fox farming continues to be the chief branch of fur farming in Canada, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics. According to the report there were 1,179 fox ranches in operation in 1923, of which number 448 were situated in Prince Edward Island, 123 in Nova Scotia, 89 in New Brunswick, 198 in Quebec, 201 in Ontario, 22 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 44 in Alberta, 29 in Saskatchewan, and 21 in the Yukon. The revenue derived from the sale of live foxes and pelts totalled \$2,159,898 in 1923, compared with \$1,536,822 in the preceding year.

Halifax, N.S.—Owing to the continued dry weather the apple crop has been quite heavy, and as a result of the total yield for the Annapolis Valley is now estimated at 1,274,744 barrels, which is approximately 70 per cent. of last year's yield. There is practically no injury from insect pests, but there is some scab developing, even in some of the well sprayed orchards.

St. John, N.B.—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island report light hay yields, while Nova Scotia harvests an average crop. Potatoes continue to make satisfactory progress.

Quebec, Que.—Price Bros. Co. will start work shortly on the erection of a new pulp and paper mill at St. Joseph d'Alma. The work will not be completed until January of 1926, by which time it is expected that the mill will be ready to produce 200 tons of paper a day, and this amount will gradually be increased until in 1929, the daily production will amount to 600 tons.

Timmins, Ont.—Production of gold from the mines of Northern Ontario during July was maintained at a rate of over \$25,000,000 annually. Nine mines figured in the output of approximately \$2,125,000. Hollinger was the chief producer, being responsible for over \$1,000,000 of the total.

Winnipeg, Man.—Approximately 60 per cent. of 1,252,604 of the population of western Canada lived on occupied farms. Of the balance, 474,516 live in its twenty cities and towns of over 2,500 and 228,962 live in 3,309 small towns and villages of 2,500 or under.

Edmonton, Alta.—More than 400 miles of new roads are now under construction in the province under the direction of the Provincial Public Works Dept. Several contracts have recently been awarded for roadwork in various parts of the province.

Trail, B.C.—About 10,000 tons of ore concentrates and bar metals, roughly valued at more than \$220,000, have been shipped to Antwerp, Belgium, by the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. since the beginning of the present year.

How Blotting Paper Absorbs Ink.

To the ordinary principle that a liquid will find its own level there is the exception that we may see if we dip a very narrow glass tube into a basin. Inside the tube the water will be seen slightly higher round the edges than outside.

This is due to what we call "capillary attraction"—the liquid is slightly "attracted" to the body in it.

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PRINCE OF WALES PLAYS POLO IN UNITED STATES

H.R.H. Seeks Word from Air Officer Whom He Met During War.

New York, Sept. 1.—Major Lascelles, secretary to the Prince of Wales, to-night requested newspapers to notify Lieutenant A. E. James, M. C., formerly of the Royal Air Force, that the Prince would be delighted to hear from him. Lieutenant James is believed to be living in New York City, but his address is unknown.

The Prince and Lieut. James became acquainted in France, Major Lascelles said, and immediately upon his arrival here, His Royal Highness unsuccessfully sought the lieutenant.

A polo game, in which he played No. 1 on the winning team, and a garden party—in which he met about 300 representatives of Long Island society. Lunch-

was served at small tables on the terrace overlooking the Sound, with the Prince and his party seated under a large, green and white awning.

This, the first formal affair in the Prince's honor since his arrival in America was attended by his entire personal staff and about 300 representatives