

The Freeman, Evening Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919

SIXTEEN PAGES

VICTORIA MINE AT SYDNEY HAS BEEN RE-OPENED

At One Time it Could Produce 1800 Tons of Coal a Day

Dominion Coal Company May Work The Gardner Seam Again—A Bit of Labor Trouble At Glace Bay Colliery

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 12.—The new Victoria mine owned by the Dominion Coal Company has been reopened. This mine was closed down in 1902 and then reopened in 1918 only again to discontinue operations when the war broke out in 1914. On Monday the mine was again started and the company has sent out a call for more men.

At the present time twenty hands are employed. In 1912 the new Victoria mine had a producing capacity of 1,800 tons a day and employed about 400 miners. It is said that the company will eventually have the mine running at a normal capacity. This plant is one of the largest owned by the Dominion Coal Company.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 12.—The Dominion Coal Company contemplates opening up the Gardner seam. An inspection is being made and if all proves satisfactory, development work will be proceeded with at once. The Gardner seam is the oldest known to local mining men and many years ago it was developed to a small extent. On the incorporation of the Dominion Coal Company it was closed down. The mine will be equipped with electrical power.

Glacé Bay, N. S., Sept. 12.—No. 1 colliery was idle yesterday as a result of the dismissal of Neil Cowell, who is alleged by the management to have refused to do certain work to which he was assigned. Difficulty in adjusting the matter may arise because of the absence of all the executive officers of the U. M. W.

LOCAL NEWS

Gibbon & Co. have pea coal almost as good as chestnut for ranges and furnaces. A special rate. Phone 2636. 9-13.

AN INSTANT OPPORTUNITY The attention of ladies is directed to an advertisement referring to Mackinaw coats which are being sold at a special price. A large volume of business is being done, as customers and friends appreciate the opportunity of receiving the full benefit of a substantial drop in the price of shirts. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 all will be sold at one price, \$1.46 each. See window display. Oak Hall, Men's Shop, ground floor.

Fountain pens, cigarette cases, bill folds, etc., free with Louis Green's coupons.

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES. Oak Hall's shirt sale will be continued all day Friday. A large volume of business is being done, as customers and friends appreciate the opportunity of receiving the full benefit of a substantial drop in the price of shirts. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 all will be sold at one price, \$1.46 each. See window display. Oak Hall, Men's Shop, ground floor.

The unanimous verdict of the visiting milliners to the wholesale opening this week, was that the Speck Millinery Company, although retail only, had the choicest collection of imported modish and tailored hats of any establishment in St. John. Be curious, visit our parlors, 106 King street and store 177 Union St. 9-10

VERY SPECIAL OFFER FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY. Mens suits and raincoats, extra good values; suits \$15 to \$25, regular \$20 to \$45; raincoats \$8.75 to \$18, regular \$12 to \$25. Also large assortment of men's and boys sweaters. Competing our prices with those in the high rent districts. Union Clothing & Furnishing Co., 200 Union street; Hazen B. Brown, Mgr. 17080-9-10

Dance Saturday night, Greenacres Pavilion, Belyea's Point.

PIANOS. If you are looking for bargains call and see two slightly used pianos at the show room of the Amherst Pianos, Ltd., No. 7 Market square. 17141-9-15

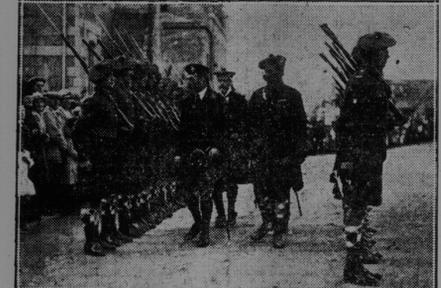
NOTICE. No. 888 Marine Freight Handlers Union will hold special meeting in their hall, West St. John, Sunday afternoon 2 o'clock, old time. All members requested to attend. By order of president, 17180-9-15

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an examination for the registration of nurses in the province of New Brunswick will be held at the Natural History Society's rooms, 72 Union street, St. John, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1919, 10 a. m. Application for registration is to be made to the secretary of the board of examiners. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 and be in the hands of the secretary not later than Oct. 1.

MAUDE E. RETALLICK, Secretary Board of Examiners, N. B. Association of Graduate Nurses. 9-16

A meeting of the Blacksmiths' Union will be held in Painters' hall, Charlotte street, on Friday evening, 7.30, old time. All blacksmiths and helpers are requested to attend.

THE KING IN SCOTLAND



His Majesty, wearing Highland costume, inspecting the guard of honor of the Seaforth Highlanders at Ballater, Lord Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, is seen walking behind the king.

SAYS DEATH FOUND A. Z. RATNER POOR

Brother States That Reputed Millionaire, Head of Large Enterprises, Died in Debt.

New York, Sept. 12.—Allegations that Abraham Z. Ratner, for many years head of large enterprises in Mexico, and recently in business in New York, who died Aug. 14 last at Hastings, did not leave an estate of many millions, as his wife believes, but died \$500,000 in debt, are made in an application filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by his brother, Jose B. Ratner, to set aside the appointment of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix of the estate of her husband.

Soon after Mr. Ratner's death his wife, Mrs. Florence Ratner, offered for probate a will made in Mexico in 1914, which left \$25,000 to his brother and the remainder of the estate to his wife and six children. The brother was named as executor, but Mrs. Ratner objected to his appointment. The brother later filed another will recently made by the decedent, cutting off his wife and children. The brother, Jose B. Ratner, in his petition for the removal of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix, stated that she had received the bulk of her share in business reverses in Spain the year following, and the remainder was also lost in stock transactions.

Concerning allegations by Mrs. Ratner that the decedent was rich through his ownership of stock in the Overseas Export and Import Company, the Transcontinental Exploration Company, and the Ratner Realty Corporation, with \$1,000,000 capital, of which he was president, Jose Ratner says these corporations never issued stock and that his brother lost money exploiting them. He denies that he had anything to do with the reported estrangement between his brother and the latter's wife.

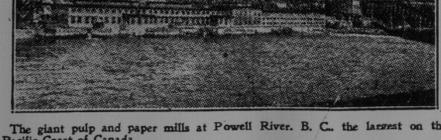
ST. JOHN BOY ADVANCES IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

A former young resident of St. John, LeRoy A. Mullin, is meeting with success in the United States and has passed the examinations for rating as a first-class wireless operator. Relatives here have received copies of Cape Elizabeth newspapers containing his picture and an account of his success. The article says that through his dabblings in wireless with his own apparatus and his knowledge of the work he has cut much time from the regular course of instruction.

Ordered to the Harvard Radio School of Training, Mr. Mullin took the prescribed examinations without having to pass the usual period in training. He was one of thirty-three successful candidates in a class of 135. He has had considerable service and is now aboard the United States naval vessel Pennsylvania.

Dirigible Home Again. London, Sept. 11.—The dirigible R-38 which left Pullman last night for a flight to the continent, returned this evening after a tour over Holland and the French and Belgian battlefields.

WESTERN INDUSTRY



The giant pulp and paper mills at Powell River, B. C., the largest on the Pacific Coast of Canada.

LEAVES \$500,000 TO CHILDREN'S HOME

Will of Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson Provides for Vacation Place at Rhinebeck

Later to Get Real Estate — Divides Large Collection of Jewelry Between Her Father and Mother.

New York, Sept. 12.—The will of Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson, divorced wife of Josiah W. Thompson, of Uniontown, Penn., known as the "Pennsylvania Oil King," leaves her residuary estate, estimated at \$500,000, to found a vacation home to be known as "Friendship Hall" at Rhinebeck, N. Y., "for white Protestant children between the ages of nine and sixteen years, who shall have been residents in this state for at least five years."

Mrs. Thompson also left real estate at Rhinebeck to be used for the purpose of the home, after the death of her mother. Mrs. Thompson died on Aug. 16 last, at her summer home, Islip, L. I., leaving an estate of more than \$1,000,000, a large part of which consisted of her collection of jewelry, chiefly pearls. She divided the bulk of her jewels between her father and mother and some of them she left to May Frances Garrett, described as "my friend and companion," who also got \$50,000 in cash.

Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Alexander W. Gardner, now living at Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gardner, who makes her home at Nice, France. She married Frank Hawes, a prominent lawyer, who owned a string of race horses and was known as "Honey" Hawes. After Mr. Hawes' death she married Mr. Thompson. Her will was made in San Francisco in 1916, ex-Mayor Alfred Suto being one of the witnesses.

MR. FIELDING SEES MUCH OF HUMBBUG IN GOVERNMENT CLAIMS RE TREATY

Secret Trials for Mysterious Two-Man Craft.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.—Utmost secrecy is being observed in trials being held in Narragansett Bay with a so-called two-man torpedo boat which secretly departed from the Newport shipyard today to certain parts of the bay for trials conducted by a board of naval officers.

All that could be learned of the craft is that her armament is one large torpedo, looks to be about forty feet long, is of great speed with gasoline engines and resembles a torpedo boat.

The inventor, W. B. Shearer, of New York city, is conducting the trials. His appearance recalls the invention here some years since of a one-man submarine by a former chief machinist of the torpedo station, named Moriarty, which was taken to New York soon afterwards and is now being used by a foreign naval power.

ANNA HELD JEWELS SOLD. Diamond Casket Brings \$12,000—Cost the Actress \$40,000.

Interest in the Anna Held jewelry sale at the Waldorf yesterday centered on the diamond casket, consisting of 297 stones ranging from 2 1/2 karats to 100 karats, which was bought by Jacob Schoen of 37 Maiden Lane and E. Bruckheimer of 37 Maiden Lane for \$19,500.

Charles F. Hankin of San Francisco, executor of the estate, said that the casket was one of the finest pieces of jewelry in the collection. It was originally purchased by Miss Held for \$40,000 at the time she was playing in "Mlle. Nanette."

The bidders, of whom there were seventeen, representing some of the largest firms in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, made their offers under seal.

In regard to Article 10, whereby the members of the league undertook to stand by each other in the event of a practical non-representation on the council which decided how the obligations were to be fulfilled, and would be subject to the will of a council on which she would have no representative. It simply impaired our present status. If this treaty was ratified without reservation, we were going to lose the power now vested in the Canadian parliament of deciding whether we should go to war or not. Whether his friends across the way would agree with him in this or not, it was at least a debatable question and he was going to ask them to join with him in protecting the autonomy of Canada in the amendment which he would move; not an amendment to the treaty, but a declaration that approving of the treaty we had no intention of abandoning Canadian autonomy.

THE NEW HALIFAX



Here are two of the houses which have been built by the Halifax Reconstruction Commission in the area devastated by the great explosion. Most of the houses are half concrete.—British and Colonial Press photograph.

COMMISSION SAVES MONEY ON HOUSES

Same House Would Rent For \$35 to \$40, Says Vice-Chairman—Figures Are Given

(Toronto Mail and Empire) The remarkable saving which a great many would-be home owners have been able to make under the housing scheme was pointed out yesterday afternoon by Allan Ross, the vice-chairman of the local housing commission. The commission, he said, was selling houses at prices ranging from \$3,500 to \$3,800 each, depending upon the district and the location of the dwelling. The price of the average house was \$3,600. This included the cost of the lot on which it was erected.

The purchase of such a house would be able to pay both principal and interest with a monthly instalment of \$26.25 for 20 years, where it is desired to have the loan extended over that period. However, he is not required to take the loan for the full 20 years if a shorter term would be more satisfactory, and he could pay it off as quickly as he wished.

Mr. Ross said that the same type of house, if available, would bring a rental of somewhere between \$35 and \$40 per month. They were six-roomed dwellings complete in every way and most were erected on twenty-five foot lots with the style of architecture sufficiently varied to avoid any objectionable sameness. However, the renter at the end of twenty years would have nothing, while the man who bought under the housing plan would own the home by making his payments of \$26.25 per month plus a comparatively small item for taxes and insurance.

He mentioned an instance which came to his notice a short time ago, in the east end twelve houses almost identical with the bungalow type built by the commission, were sold by the renter at \$4,300 each. The buyer was now selling these houses at an average price of about \$5,000 each.

without a special session which would disorganize the change made in the fiscal year some time ago and cost the country a million dollars extra.

He was not worried about the political future of Canada and was satisfied with what is now being put in its place. "I have not even a change of government," he continued.

"I have no grievance as to the present state of negotiations with the mother country and I do not see any reason why we should manufacture bogus reasons to create a shadowy and uncertain future."

The president of the council (Mr. Rowell), who has a fine capacity for making a hoghead of later out of an ounce of sense, went with a great number of force upon a certain resolution of the colonial conference which he said made an important change in our constitutional status.

All this amounted to, said Mr. Fielding, was that whereas the postman used to leave our letters at the colonial office, now he walked a few steps farther and handed them in to No. 10 Downing street. If our position is anomalous, what is there to put in its place? He had no sympathy with the idea of independence; but he could understand what those who advocated it were driving at. He could not understand those who were constantly worrying about our present status and could not tell what they were used to tell delegates who went from Canada to the conference were nothing new; they had been received by Canadian representatives for thirty years past whenever they were required. For forty years or more no step had been taken by the British government in regard to any question without consulting with us and giving her an opportunity to express her views and be represented at the negotiations. He had faith that we should gradually come to have stronger powers in our relations with the mother country and there would be no differences arise now we could not overcome.

Article 10. In regard to Article 10, whereby the members of the league undertook to stand by each other in the event of a practical non-representation on the council which decided how the obligations were to be fulfilled, and would be subject to the will of a council on which she would have no representative. It simply impaired our present status. If this treaty was ratified without reservation, we were going to lose the power now vested in the Canadian parliament of deciding whether we should go to war or not. Whether his friends across the way would agree with him in this or not, it was at least a debatable question and he was going to ask them to join with him in protecting the autonomy of Canada in the amendment which he would move; not an amendment to the treaty, but a declaration that approving of the treaty we had no intention of abandoning Canadian autonomy.

URGES PASSING "BLUE SKY" LAW

Federal Trade Commission of U. S. Tell of New Octopus in Business—Strangling Competition

Washington, Sept. 12.—Measures recommended by President Wilson to curb combinations controlling food and necessities are now before the House Judiciary Committee, which heard further testimony from members of the Federal Trade Commission. Amendments of the Clayton anti-trust law and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission as well as a drastic Federal "blue sky" law were urged by William R. Colver, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and S. M. Thompson, Jr., another member of the commission.

Mr. Colver elaborated upon what he termed the new octopus in business the formidable alleged food trust of the country. He said that big business had grown faster than the laws to control it, until today there had arisen in this country a combination of the most packers which was most powerful through control not only of meat and other articles of food, but control by the same interests of commodities which compete with the products handled by the meat packers. For instance, he said, the meat packers controlled not only oil-margarine but butter.

This new form of a trust not reached by the present laws, Mr. Colver characterized as the "1920 model trust" which he insisted was strangling the actual competition by controlling the competing commodities. This he said, was one of the reasons why the high living costs were maintained. The consuming public was unable to buy a substitute article any cheaper than the original article.

BORDEN ERRED IN CURT REFUSAL OF VETS' REQUEST

Authoritative Support for Commission for Which Soldiers Asked

Resent Manner of Turn Down More Than Actual Refusal of \$2,000 Gratiuity—Whole Matter Likely to Be Threshed Out in House

(Special to Times.) Ottawa, Sept. 12.—It begins to look as though Sir Robert Borden's reply to the G. W. V. A. has been rather hasty and ill-considered.

From different parts of Canada come voices of authority supporting the request of the veterans that a commission be appointed to look into their claims. The general reason upon which the reconsideration is based may not be a very sound one. It is that if the war had continued for another year Canada's expenditure would have been as great as the amount required to give the returned men a gratuity of \$2,000 each. This of course is not the case. Our war expenditure was at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a day while the war on, and at this rate a year's expenditure would have amounted to only about one-third of what it was in fact.

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It is to be feared that political capital is being made of the soldiers' request, particularly in the case of Ontario, where the premier and other members of the government are openly supporting the claim at the same time as they are preparing for an election in a position where the government in refusing further gratuity is strong enough when based on the well known fact that Canada would not be in a position to pay it because of her present financial embarrassment, having no visible means of meeting her present commitments.

If the commission asked for had been granted and this fact brought out plainly to the soldiers' representatives, they would probably have been reasonable enough to have recognized the difficulty, if not the impossibility of paying further gratuities at the present time; but they were summarily and curtly turned down.

They resent the manner in which their request was dealt with more than the actual refusal of a \$2,000 gratuity which many of them recognize was impracticable. Some of the government's own supporters are the most prominent in asking for a reconsideration of the question, and the whole matter will likely be threshed out in the House on the proposition of Colonel John Currie, who has given notice that he will move the adjournment of the House for this purpose.

THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS COMPROMISE. It is understood that the government is trying to arrive at a compromise which will satisfy the men and still save the premier's face. What is proposed is that there shall be appointed a parliamentary committee to look into the matter and the G. W. V. A. men spoken to tonight seem inclined to accept this.

CANADA'S WAR COST STILL AMOUNTS TO HALF MILLION DAILY

Debt Increased \$14,454,000 During August Though Revenue is Showing Increase.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Canada's war expenditure, exclusive of pensions, still totals roughly half a million dollars a day. For the month of August, it was \$14,454,000, a reduction of four and a half millions as compared with August last year. Since the end of March, the beginning of the present financial year, capital expenditure on war account has totalled no less than \$21,487,189, almost double what it was for the same period last year. It is pointed out, however, that the figures, which are taken from the monthly balance sheet of the finance departments, represent only receipts and payments which passed through the books of the department during the month. The five months' expenditure for this year would include payments referring to a previous date.

Current revenue for the month was \$22,764,000, compared with \$20,495,000 in August, 1918. Current expenditure for the same months was: August, 1919, \$21,968,000; August, 1918, \$19,986,000. The net debt increased during August by \$14,454,000, compared with an increase of \$28,915,000 in the net debt registered in 1918. The total net debt of the dominion now stands at \$1,654,717,000.

BORDEN NOT ABLE TO BE IN COMMONS FOR PEACE TREATY VOTE

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Sir Robert Borden, who has been confined to his house by indisposition, was unable to be present in the House of Commons last night to vote for the endorsement of the peace treaty.