

The Evening Times 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 1902 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 goes 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.

Glace 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

Gibson & Co. have pen 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 Mackintosh coats which are coming so popular now with the ladies as well as gentlemen for Fall outdoor wear, as well as for all kinds of sporting purposes, and can be seen at 35 1/2 St. John street. Regular it would be well to come in and see these at once as unfortunately the mills are unable to supply the demand for them. 9-12.

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 today. 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 values all will be sold at one price, \$1.46 each. See window display. Oak Hall, Men's Shop, corner 9-10.

The enormous verdict of the visiting milliners to the wholesale opening this week, was that The Spex Millinery Company, although retail only, had the choicest collection of imported models and tailored hats of any establishment in St. John. Be curious, visit our parlors, 106 King street and store 177 Union St. 9-15.

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. Companies with those in the high rent districts. Union Clothing & Furnishing Co., 200 Union street; Hazen B. Brown, Mgr. 17080-9-16.

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. 17130-9-15.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an examination for the registration of nurses in the province of New Brunswick will be held in the Natural History Society's rooms, 72 Union street, St. John, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 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, Joseph 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 children. The brother objected to the will, and the Surrogate's Court yesterday set aside the appointment of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix. The brother later filed another will recently made by the deceased, cutting off his wife and children. The brother, Joseph B. Ratner, in his petition for the removal of Mrs. Ratner as administratrix, states that he is at the Spring Hill Sanitarium for a nervous breakdown. He denies a statement by Mrs. Ratner that his brother owned The Tampico News, worth several million dollars, but said he was one of a number of stockholders, and that the concern went into liquidation in 1914, when he and his brother came here. He says he and his brother had \$500,000 between them when they came. His brother lost part of his 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 deceased was rich through ownership of stock in the Mexican Export and Import Company, the Transcontinental Exploration Company, and the Ratner Realty Corporation, with \$5,000,000 capital, of which he was president, Joseph 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 the 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, Lillip, L. I., leaving an estate of more than \$1,000,000, a large part of which consisted of her collection of jewelry, chiefly diamonds. 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 famous jockey, who owned a string of race horses and was known as "Honey" Hawes. After Mr. Hawes' death she married Mr. Josiah W. Thompson, who made a \$1,000,000 home for her at Uniontown. Because of her interest in racing he built a half-mile track in the rear of their residence. Her will was made in San Francisco in 1916, ex-Mayor Alfred Sutro being one of the witnesses.

When she divorced Mr. Thompson in 1918 he settled \$700,000 on her from which she drew the interest and had power to dispose of the principal in her will. Mrs. Thompson gives \$250,000 of the trust fund to her mother, with \$40,000 cash. Her father gets \$150,000 of the fund and \$40,000 in cash. Her city home was at 70 East Seventy-seventh street, where she came to live after her divorce. Her will was made in San Francisco in 1916, ex-Mayor Alfred Sutro being one of the witnesses.

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

(Continued from page 1)

So far as what was done on the labor question was concerned he thought that the labor resolution for which the premier had been given so much credit was nothing more than a pious opinion of what ought to be done. There were men at the conference such as Mr. Barnes or Mr. Gompers who were better representatives of labor than the prime minister of Canada and who would have looked after the matter if he had not been present at all.

He was also vice-chairman of a committee on Greek questions and Hon. Mr. Sifton was dealing with ports, waterways and railways, but there was nothing in any way in the matters considered which affected Canada. There was no question of the Canadian labor movement now he walked a few steps farther and handed them in to No. 10 Downing street. If our position is anomalous, that is the time to put it in its place. He did not want any change "not even a change of government."

He was not worried about the political future of Canada and was satisfied with the status quo. He did not want any change "not even a change of government."

"I have no grievance as to the present status of our relations with the mother country and I do not see any reason why we should manufacture bogus reasons to create a shadowy movement which has no reality. The president of the council (Mr. Rowell), who has a fine capacity for making a hoghead of later out of one's own intellect, with a great deal 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, that is the time to put it in its place. He did not want any change "not even a change of government."

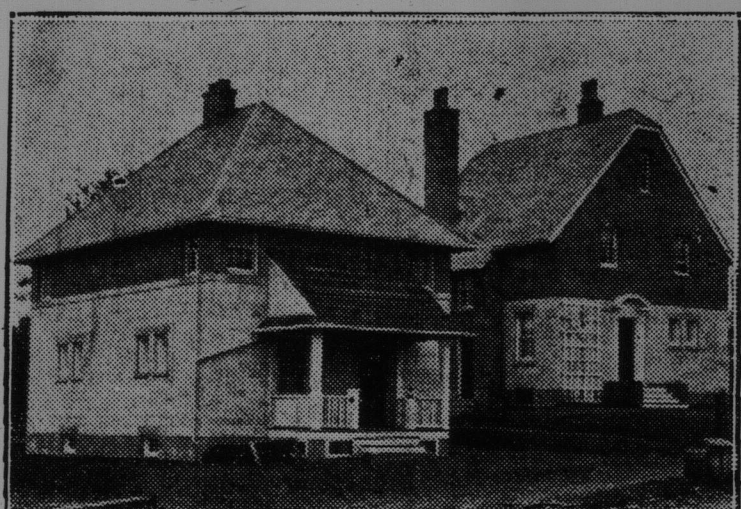
While the members of the government were absent serious matters were prevailing in Canada, strikes and unrest which needed the attention of ministers of the crown; the budget was delayed; the business of Canada was seriously disturbed; the civil service was on the verge of revolt; but the ministers were busy with the affairs of Czechoslovakia and the skill of the Sultan of Mikawana.

He considered the Canadian claim for a separate place in the league of nations as unwise and unwarranted. Canada was not a nation. She was a dependency of Great Britain and subject to international questions to the British government. There could be no two parliamentary governments of equal authority in any community and work out the system. The claim had already caused trouble in the United States and might cause further trouble, though he was assured that whatever place in the league might have in the league of nations she would have no unfriendliness to the great republic.

For all purposes of constitutional discussion, Newfoundland was in exactly the same position as Canada, but the premier of that country had the good sense to come home early and attend to his business, while our ministers were content to stay there and go through the tomfoolery of attending to business that was not Canada's.

Approval of the treaty could be had

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 price 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 purchaser of such a house would be able to pay both principal and interest with a monthly instalment of \$26.35 for 20 years, over 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 suitable 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 his own home by making his payments of \$26.35 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 private owner who erected them, en bloc for \$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. The cost of the houses was a million dollars extra.

He was not worried about the political future of Canada and was satisfied with the status quo. He did not want any change "not even a change of government."

"I have no grievance as to the present status of our relations with the mother country and I do not see any reason why we should manufacture bogus reasons to create a shadowy movement which has no reality. The president of the council (Mr. Rowell), who has a fine capacity for making a hoghead of later out of one's own intellect, with a great deal 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, that is the time to put it in its place. He did not want any change "not even a change of government."

While the members of the government were absent serious matters were prevailing in Canada, strikes and unrest which needed the attention of ministers of the crown; the budget was delayed; the business of Canada was seriously disturbed; the civil service was on the verge of revolt; but the ministers were busy with the affairs of Czechoslovakia and the skill of the Sultan of Mikawana.

He considered the Canadian claim for a separate place in the league of nations as unwise and unwarranted. Canada was not a nation. She was a dependency of Great Britain and subject to international questions to the British government. There could be no two parliamentary governments of equal authority in any community and work out the system. The claim had already caused trouble in the United States and might cause further trouble, though he was assured that whatever place in the league might have in the league of nations she would have no unfriendliness to the great republic.

For all purposes of constitutional discussion, Newfoundland was in exactly the same position as Canada, but the premier of that country had the good sense to come home early and attend to his business, while our ministers were content to stay there and go through the tomfoolery of attending to business that was not Canada's.

Approval of the treaty could be had

PARIS DRESS PRICES WERE NEVER SO HIGH

But Filmy Gowns Are Cut Short at Both Ends.

(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 is involved in the Veterans' request. Moreover, the claim for a further gratuity would rest on the further supposition that the war might have extended for more than a year.

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. The position of the government in refusing a 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 ready 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 \$121,487,189, 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 department, represents 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 \$20,405,000 in August, 1918. Current expenditure for the same months was: August, 1919, \$21,063,000; August, 1918, \$19,066,000. The net debt increased during August by \$14,454,000, compared with an increase of \$23,915,000 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.

This new form of a trust, not reached by the present laws, Mr. Clover characterized as the "1920 model trust," which he insisted was straining all 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.

In regard to Article 10, whereby the members of the league undertook to stand by each other, Canada had practically no 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 in approving of the treaty we had no intention of abandoning Canadian autonomy.