

## HOT SHOT IN U. S. SENATE

Calder and Walsh Assert the  
Government Must  
Now Act

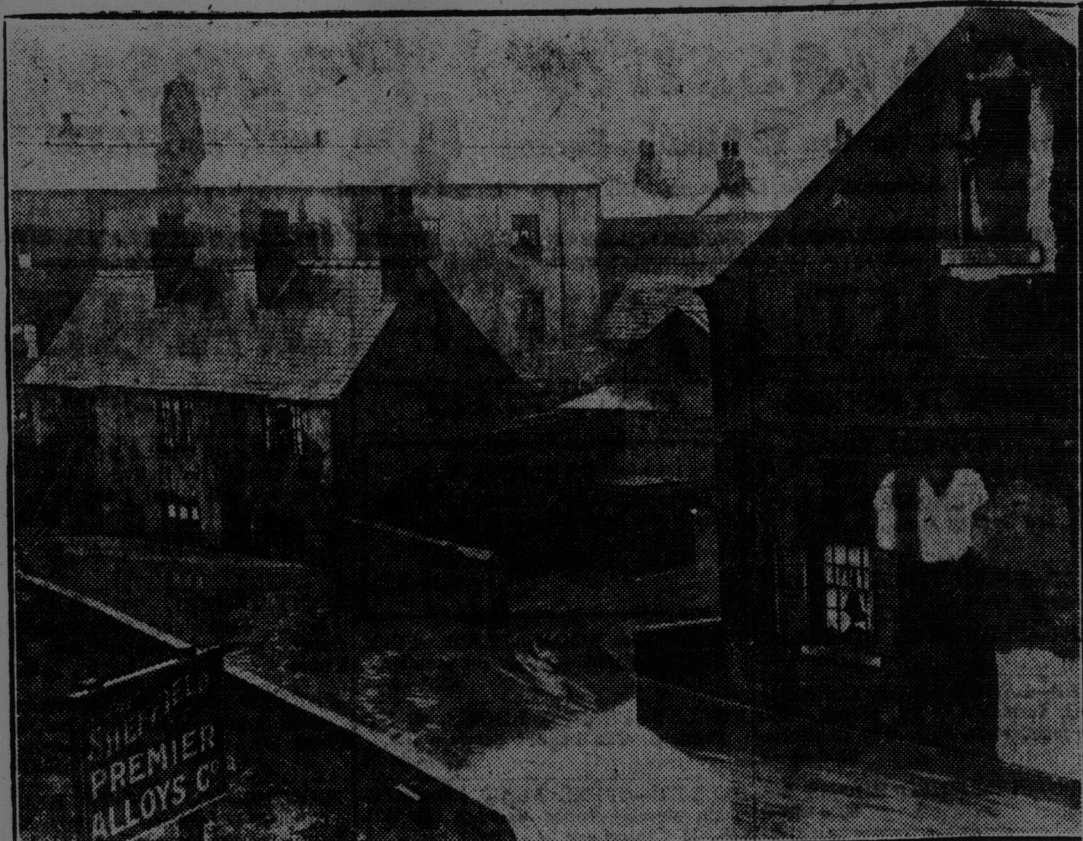
### WOULD WORK MINES

People May Freeze Next  
Winter if Congress Fails to  
Do Its Duty—Too Much  
Talk.

In the United States senate last week Senator Walsh of Massachusetts moved a resolution authorizing the government to take over and operate coal mines, and appropriating a million dollars to begin the operations. The resolution was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

In the course of the discussion Senator Calder read a letter from the New York State Coal Commission urging passage of a bill giving the president authority to control the distribution and price of coal and saying that New York faced a greater coal shortage than in 1917-18. If action were not taken there would be intense suffering throughout the state next month. Senator Calder said:—

"In the cities of the northern and eastern part of the country practically all



Owing to heavy rains, whole sections of the east end of Sheffield were flooded. People were rescued from their bedroom windows by boats and swimming took place in the streets. The picture shows one of the flooded streets.

our people burn anthracite coal. They have no facilities in their homes to use any other kind of fuel, for their stoves,

ranges and furnaces are constructed for the use of anthracite.

"For five months the anthracite mines have been closed. While some bituminous coal has been mined, the situation is that for the period I have indicated not a single ton of hard coal has been taken from the earth. Senators know that anthracite coal is produced in the state of Pennsylvania, and that state has laws which require men in this industry being licensed by the state before they are allowed to work, and a miner must have served as helper or apprentice for several years before he can be licensed. The anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania are completely unlicensed.

"Stop for a moment to realize just what these conditions really are. For five of the first eight months of this year there has been no hard coal produced, and not more than ten per cent. of the families of the north and east have coal in their bins for the winter. By this time of the year one-half of these people should have their winter supply. The strike still goes on. At most we are sixty days from the frost period, and during that time coal must be obtained or else people will freeze to death this winter.

"I am not exaggerating the situation when I state that, in my judgment, unless this situation is relieved within a short period there will be bloodshed in the larger cities. A desperate situation confronts us. I know there are differences between the men who mine the coal and the men who own the coal mines which during the past five months have failed in adjustment; but beyond all these differences are the rights of the people. Is this government helpless in an emergency of this kind? Do we lack the capacity or power to adjust the situation? Shall we stand idly by while disease and death threaten us?

"Members of congress have during all of these months refrained from interfering in the situation; it has been a delicate subject; the president has repeatedly tried to bring together the mine workers and the mine owners in an effort to have them adjust their differences. Those of us who have followed these conferences have been hopeful from day to day that these differences might be adjusted, but as the days and weeks and months go on we see no signs of a settlement, while the hardships of the winter are facing us.

"The time to act has arrived. These men must settle their differences; they should be told they must agree upon an adjustment forthwith. Forty-eight hours is sufficient notice to them, and if they fail, after receiving such notice, to open up the mines and furnish coal to the people. It will be the duty of the president to give to the president full and complete authority to take over the mines and to operate them to their full capacity for the benefit of the American people."

#### Walsh's Plain Talk.

"What the senator from New York says is true," said Senator Walsh. "The coalbins of the people of New York and of New England, and of the northwest, are empty and our people are facing a situation during the coming winter which will be worse than that which confronted them during the World War. It is a situation that has arisen in this country by reason of the inability of the public authority to settle this strike. It is pitiful and deplorable.

"Some one is to blame. The men and women and children who will be shivering next winter, the men and women and children without fires to keep their homes warm, are not going to blame the operators or the strikers, but they are going to blame their government for failing to find the solution and a way to settle this strike and to give them what they must have in order to enjoy health and the decent, ordinary comforts of life.

"Nothing has been done to restrict profiteering; nothing has been done to supply the people with the very essential necessity of life. We have sat here with folded arms allowing this thing to go from bad to worse.

"It is time for action. It was time for action weeks ago and months ago. The government could have acted. It should not have hesitated to have taken over all of the mines which were necessary to supply our people with coal and to have given notice to the mine owners that their profits would be restricted, and to the striking miners that they would not be the beneficiaries of any action by the government during the time the government might be operating the mines, that the government, solely interested in supplying our people with coal, would see that that was the first object in mind."

"The government now, if it means business, can get through this congress within a very reasonable time and legislation which may be necessary to settle this strike. I should like to see the public men who would stand upon this floor and refuse to vote for reasonable legislation to give our people what they need to protect them against disease and death itself.

"What I am asking for is action. If there is any one thing more than another that is causing unrest in this country it is the growing belief upon the part of our people that in emergencies like this they will be allowed to starve and to die without being able to get aid from their own government to protect them and to assist them, the growing belief in the incapacity of the government to

grasp a situation and to give relief immediately and quickly to the people when they need it in their hour of distress, in their hour of trouble. That is the thing about which I am concerned—that we can show the people of this country that congress has the power to act, to supply to the people that which they must have in order to live.

"All I am asking for is action. I am asking the government, the representatives of the people here, to protect their health, to protect their strength, to protect them against wrong doing upon the part of operators and miners alike, if you please, because it is a crime and an outrage to have this condition and situation continue."

"Are we to confess to the people that a great industry can conduct itself in such a manner and in such a way that our people will stand by and suffer because their government cannot find any way of helping them? I tell you that you are not alive to the unrest in this country if you do not appreciate the cry for action upon the part of congress. I say that all the unrest in this country today is due to a feeling that here we dilly-dally. Here we make objections, here we protest, here we delay, here we filibuster and never act.

"I tell you we stand on this floor and denounce profiteering, condemn it, unable to find language strong enough to condemn it, and then sit with folded arms and say, 'What of it? The constitution prevents us from acting. It is unconstitutional. There is no remedy. Let it go on. Let it go on.' Simply talk, talk!

"You say I criticized the president, and criticized congress as much as the president. Then I say to you the people will criticize us both on election day, because they will have a chance next November, when they have found out that they have empty coal bins, that they have no coal to burn, and are asked to exercise their privilege as American citizens. You will find out we will all find out, that they will register then and there their protest against the conditions that have been allowed to go on without any remedy being suggested or any solution adopted."

#### CANADIANS IN CHARGE.

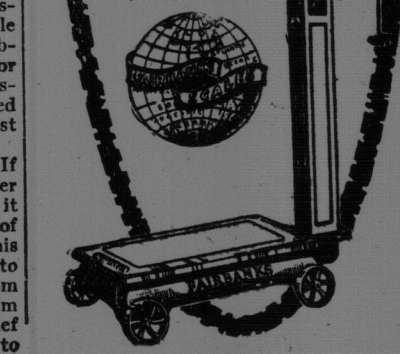
Halifax Echo: The well-known Church of the Advent, in Boston, the rector of which is Dr. William Harman Van Allen, is this summer in charge of two popular members of the Advent staff, both Canadians by birth, Rev. George Nattress, B. D., a native of Toronto, and Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton, B. D., of St. John, N. B., our Nova Scotia author. Dr. Van Allen, who always spends part of his summers in Nova Scotia, is now in Alaska.

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## RUSHED TO AID WRECKED FRANCE

Canadian Transporter Figures  
in Story from Auckland,  
New Zealand.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Special correspondence to the Toronto Mail and Empire from Auckland, N. Z., gives the following story:—

"Save our lives" came a message through the night from the largest sailing ship in the world, the France, wrecked on a reef off the coast of New Caledonia, the French colony in the South Pacific. There was not a vessel within hundreds of miles save the Canadian government steamer, Canadian Transporter. She heard and promptly telegraphed back: "We are 20 miles from you, keep up a stout heart."

The Canadian Transporter reeled off the next hundred miles at a speed that she was never intended to travel. Again came the call: "We are praying for daylight," it said. And the Canadian Transporter answered through the ether: "We are coming. Our stokers are doing their damndest."

On the reef big seas were breaking over the doomed France. The men had stuck to her until daylight and then by great good luck managed to take to the boats, wretches, the Transporter of the ether. By skilful management they reached the shore through a bitter surf, not a man being lost.

Meanwhile, the Transporter kept up her mad race across the boiling seas. Then came a message which brought relief to the aching stokers. The Brisbane wireless station had got in touch with New Caledonia and learned what the Transporter had not known, that the crew's attempt to land in the boats had been successful.

Grateful thanks from out the ether followed the Canadian Transporter as she turned back on her course to resume her interrupted voyage. She was then 100 miles from the scene of the wreck.

The France was a steel sailing ship fitted with electric lights and modern electrical equipment. Built in 1922 she was owned in France. She is a total wreck on the reef and attempts at salvage are believed futile.

## EUROPE WILL HAVE TO IMPORT MORE WHEAT

Crops This Year will be 582,000,000 Bushels Short of Needs.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Europe will have to import 582,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, or 27,000,000 bushels more than last year, because of the decline in this year's production, the Commerce Department was advised by Alfred P. Dennis, its special representative in Berlin.

Exclusive of Russia this year's European wheat crop is estimated, Mr. Dennis said, at 1,037,000,000 bushels. The total represents a decline of 186,800,000 bushels, as compared with last year's phenomenal yield.

This falling off in yield was accounted for by Mr. Dennis by a reduction of 1,000,000 acres in the area sown in Europe, by unfavorable growing conditions in the winter and early spring, and, in the case of Germany and Austria, by the lack of fertilizers. The bulk of the decline, he added, was accounted for in the losses in three countries, as follows: France, 46,000,000 bushels; Italy, 38,000,000 bushels, and Germany, 22,800,000 bushels; while the percentage of loss in the minor producing countries was as follows: Sweden, forty per cent.; Switzerland, thirty-five per cent.; Holland, twenty-five per cent.; Austria, twenty per cent.; Hungary, twenty per cent., and Spain, sixteen per cent. Production in Great Britain, he re-

ported, shows a decrease of nine per cent., indicating a production in home-grown milling wheat of 10,000,000 bushels, compared to last year's production. The only important gains in wheat production over last year, he declared, are in Roumania and Poland, where the yields are estimated at 12,750,000 and 9,000,000 bushels, respectively.

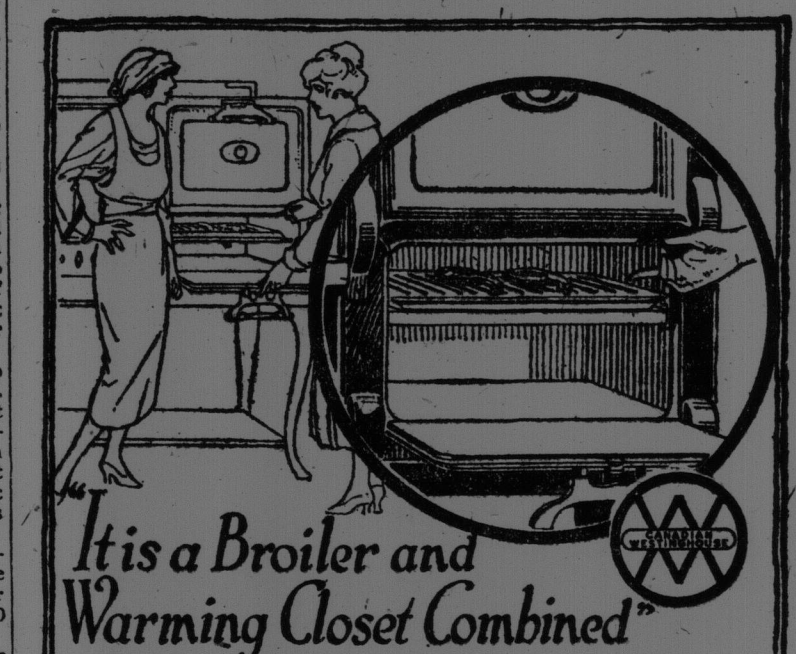
"Continental traders are holding off," Mr. Dennis said, "or buying from hand to mouth, in view of unsettled political conditions and difficulties of finance. Due to reports of heavy North American crops, wheat is expected to go lower in the face of slack buying, and the probability of heavy pressure in the selling of the new American crop. American producers should be advised that if Europeans prefer to postpone buying until their own harvests have been eaten, strong imperative buying may be anticipated later in the year. Wheat bread is the one thing that the dense population of Western Europe will not go without."

#### RIOT IN REFORMATORY.

Ionia, Mich., Aug. 29.—State police are stationed at the state reformatory here this morning as the result of an outbreak among the inmates late last night that was suppressed only when tear gas was poured into one of the dormitories where the rioting centered.



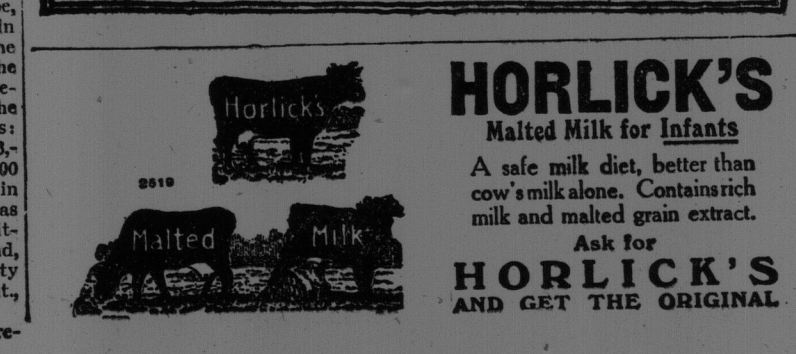
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