

BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN WORLD OIL BLUFF

Washington Discredits Report
U. S. Will Be Barred in
Mesopotamia.

EMBARGO LIKELY REPLY

As Two-Thirds of World Sup-
ply Is Here, Such Action
Would Have Effect.

Washington, Aug. 20.—British and French officials are indulging in the subtle art of bluffing, in the opinion of officials here, in connection with the report of a combination to control the oil development of the world. Representatives to Great Britain and France now are being made on this theory.

"The United States now is producing more than two-thirds of the world's supply of oil," said Chief Geologist White of the Bureau of Mines. "It is inconceivable that Great Britain and France should refuse to allow America a share in the development of oil fields believed to exist in Mesopotamia, Persia and other countries which they control."

The United States, it was said, is in a position to cut off present supplies of oil from Great Britain and France by an embargo on all exports of oil and products thereof, including gasoline. For instance, the British navy would be in sore need if lubricating oils alone were shut off by the United States.

Approximately 375,000,000 barrels of oil were produced in the United States in 1919. At the rate of production maintained so far this year production in the United States in 1920 will reach approximately 400,000,000 barrels. Rumania, concerning which oil wells much has been written in the last few weeks, produced 2,000,000 barrels last year. That amount is produced in the United States every three days at the present rate.

Mesopotamia and Persia are what American drillers call "wildcat" territories—that is, supposed to hold immense oil deposits; but drilling for oil there is a gamble.

Together with Mexico, the United States now is producing approximately 50 per cent of the world's total oil supply. Representations made to Great Britain on the oil question are intended merely to persuade that country to grant American citizens the same rights as British subjects to prospect for oil.

Cecil Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs, mentioned the subject in the House of Commons Thursday. He said the United States had asked equal rights for American citizens in territory held by England under mandate.

Before making representations to the United States Shipping Board and other departments having data on the subject. The plan for an embargo on oil exports was suggested in one report to be used only as a last resort.

Oil now being produced in the United States and Mexico is sufficient for the world's needs. The controversy that has arisen, however, has to do entirely with the future, when production in the United States is bound to be reduced. Oil is becoming more and more necessary to the world commerce. Coal is being given up as fuel for ships and oil is coming to take its place almost exclusively. Aside from fuel, there is the lubrication for ships and machines in factories. Demand for oil products is increasing all over the world.

Without a supply of oil that can be depended on to last 100 years the United States might as well give up its hope of establishing a merchant marine. Admiral Benson, chairman of the shipping board, stated publicly recently.

Benson said the United States should go into the business of developing oil producing territories in all parts of the world, so ships could always be near a supply of oil. The shipping board, it is believed, are working along this line in their present admitted agreement.

The British Government during the war is said to have purchased two-thirds of the stock of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The company now is fighting to obtain control of the vast oil fields of Persia north of the Caspian Sea. Mesopotamia, regarded as a probable oil territory well worth developing. English prospectors recently were reported at work on South America.

Government officials here say England's oil plans explain why her government officials are dickering for time in which they must pay the \$4,000,000,000 loaned to the empire during the war. Part of this money went into plans to develop oil territories, it is believed. France, another large war borrower of the United States, is believed to have used part of her loans on oil projects.

CHICAGO DRYING UP
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Chicago is threatened with a "liquor famine."

Illegal whiskey is now reported by saloon men to be scarce at \$130 a case. Many saloons have been unable to procure bonded liquor at all and have been compelled to fall back on preparations consisting chiefly of grain alcohol and coloring matter.

It's been harder to get hooch this week than at any time since the prohibition amendment went into effect, said a Loop saloon man who was consulted on the subject. "It isn't a question of price; you simply cannot get bonded goods for love or money."

SKIRTS HER BADGE OF DISTINCTION.
The more skirts a woman wears in the La Paz district of Bolivia the greater her social distinction. In Africa the social distinction is marked by an umbrella. An umbrella is not used when it rains, however; instead a native will take off what little clothing he has on and wrap it around his umbrella when it rains.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

THE VALUE OF LIME STONE ON EASTERN SOILS.
[Experimental Farms Note.]
Few crops thrive well on acid soils. Especially is this true of clover, which is one of the most important crops considered, both from the standpoint of food value and as an improver of soil fertility. Hence, if we expect to increase the yield and at the same time improve fertility, we must first study our soils and be reasonably sure that they have been treated in such a manner as will facilitate a maximum growth.

Examinations show that the soil of many comparatively large areas in Eastern Canada is acid. To determine the most economical and effective method for the correction of this soil acidity an experiment was started at the Experimental Farm, Nap-pan, N. S., using ground limestone at different rates per acre. This soil has been tested and found to be distinctly acid.

The field used for this test was cleared during the fall of 1915 and the spring of 1916. The land was plowed and given an even dressing of barnyard manure. The rate of twelve tons per acre. In the spring of 1917 the 13-acre field was divided into acre lots. The first five plots received an application of ground limestone ranging from one to five tons per acre, respectively. The next five plots received a check, while the last seven to eleven inclusive were duplicated of one and five, and plots twelve and thirteen were checks.

All plots were sown to grain the spring of 1917 and seeded down with the spring of 1918. The yield of timothy and clover was 12.5 tons per acre in 1918 it was in clover and in 1919 timothy. Calculating the returns from the average of two plots, over a period of three years, charging the cost of the limestone at \$1.50 per ton, grain, straw and hay at 75c per bushel, \$5 and \$12 per ton respectively, the following results were obtained:

Where one ton was used the loss over the cost of limestone was 35c per acre. Two tons gave a profit of \$3.55 per acre. Three tons gave a profit of \$2.71 per acre. Four tons a loss of \$2.86 per acre, and five gave a profit of \$1.69 per acre.

The returns from the first three-acre plots are about as would expect to see, but members four and five are just the reverse. This can be accounted for by plots eleven and twelve being more fertile than any other plots in the field, consequently, the yields were heavier.

The first six-acre plots were very uniform in fertility throughout, and in comparing results obtained from these plots each year for three consecutive years, the beneficial effect of the ground limestone was most marked, especially between the limed and unlimed plots.

Very little difference in yield was noted between the plots where three, four and five tons of lime had been applied. One of the most outstanding differences between the limed and unlimed plots was the amount of clover in evidence. On the former the first year was two-thirds clover and the balance good timothy, while on the latter there was not much more than one-half of it good timothy. The balance brown-top and no clover.

The average yield for two years on the limed area was 14,602 pounds of hay and on the unlimed area 10,000 pounds.

APPLE AND PEAR BLIGHT.
[Experimental Farms Note.]
Blight of apple and pear is a specific and contagious disease. Pear trees are more susceptible to this disease than are apples. There are three places on a tree where blight commonly occurs, the blossoms, twigs and larger limbs or trunk. The names blossom-blight, twig-blight and body-blight or canker are commonly used, but it should be remembered that they are different manifestations of the same disease. The bacteria which cause blight grow as long as the tree is in leaf and kill it. The individual bacteria are too small to be seen by the unaided eye. When warm weather comes in the spring they multiply to the extent that they ooze out in small drops from the edges of the canker. It is at this point that the new season's destruction begins.

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area 3,180 pounds per acre, a difference of 1,422 pounds per acre in favor of the limed area. Similar results were obtained from the grain and straw, for example on the limed area the average yield for the five plots was 19.4 bushels grain, 2,336 pounds of straw, on the unlimed area it was 16 bushels of grain and 1,006 pounds of straw, a difference of 3.4 bushels of grain and 1,330 pounds of straw in favor of the limed area.

There is satisfactory evidence from these results that from two to five and one-half tons of ground limestone could be advantageously used on soils showing marked acidity as the case shown in the acidity shown by a soil, the greater the need of liming.

INSECT CARRY BACTERIA.
Bees and other insects are attracted by the ooze and after their bodies have become smeared with it they carry the bacteria from place to place. In this way, bees deposit bacteria in the blossoms that they visit and, a few days later the blossoms wilt and turn black. In a similar manner other insects in their roaming, inoculate a few bacteria into the bark here and there, and twig blight results. All this could be avoided by the grower of apples and pears if the cankers from which the ooze comes were eradicated during the winter. The cankers are irregular and slightly sunken areas of bark usually separated from healthy bark by definite cracks. By cutting into the canker it will be found that the bark is dry and brown. To remove the canker make a spindly shaped cut with a sharp-pointed knife, always keeping the outline of the cut at least a half inch outside the edge of the canker. The ends of the cut are brought to sharp points and the edges are smoothed. After this outline cut has been made just deep enough to cut through to the wood, the wood should be scraped. It is advisable to use a wooden scraper. To remove the canker make a spindly shaped cut with a sharp-pointed knife, always keeping the outline of the cut at least a half inch outside the edge of the canker. The ends of the cut are brought to sharp points and the edges are smoothed. After this outline cut has been made just deep enough to cut through to the wood, the wood should be scraped. It is advisable to use a wooden scraper.

A NEW GRAND PIANO.
Orders are reaching Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 242 Dundas street, London, from all sections of the Dominion for their new semi-grand. The high quality of the grand pianos of this 70 years established Canadian firm is bringing them calls from leading citizens in all sections of Canada, who will be satisfied with nothing less than the best. The beautiful tone of the Heintzman & Co. pianos places it in premier favor everywhere.

**COSTUMING A PLAY
REQUIRES MUCH STUDY**
New York, Aug. 20.—We are apt to be impressed with the importance to the production of the bizarre costumes of such plays as "Chu Chin Chow" or costumes of a risqué character like those of the Winter Garden or fantastic and beautiful creations like those of "Leon Bakst for the Russian Ballet, or the period dressing in the "Jost," "Hamlet" and "Ruslan and Lyudmila." But we give scant consideration to the fact that any particular costume or thought has been expended in the costuming of such a simple comedy as "Rachael Crothers' clever characterization in her play "39 East," which sketches an appealing story of youthful love against a humorous background of boarding-house life.

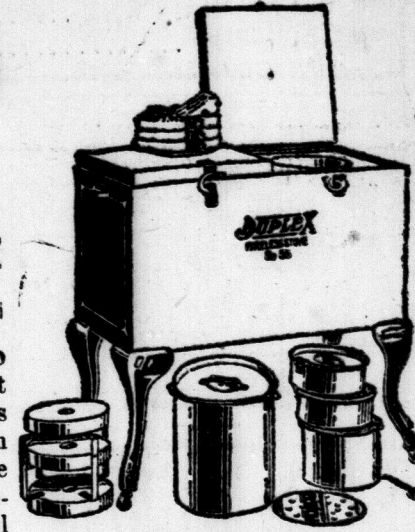
The experienced costumer, however, will tell you that in just such a play as this, the producer faces the grave danger of over-accentuation, of losing the author's subtle characterization, in

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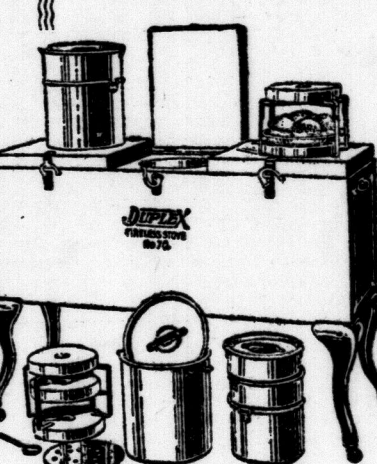


Demonstration Next Week

Duplex Fireless Stove, that cooks without fire. Demonstration in basement of these stoves next week, beginning Monday. We have arranged for a practical demonstration of these fireless stoves.

Duplex Fireless Stove, \$21.00

9-Quart size, 14 1/4 inches long, 13 1/2 inches wide, 18 inches high; equipment, two aluminum vessels, 6-quart and 3-quart; two large baking and roasting disks, automatic steam vent in lid, disk lifter, folding baking rack, duplex aluminum mat and cook book. Price \$21.00



Duplex Fireless Stove, \$25.00

12-quart size. This stove has two aluminum vessels, an 8-quart and a 4-quart; two large baking disks, steam vent in lid, disk lifter, folding baking rack, duplex aluminum mat and cook book. Price \$25.00

Duplex Fireless Stove, \$35.00

18-quart size, 28 inches long, 12 1/2 inches wide, 18 inches high, large and small well, aluminum linings; equipment, three aluminum vessels, one 10-quart and two 4-quart; three large baking and roasting disks, folding baking rack, duplex aluminum mat and cook book. Price \$35.00

Duplex Fireless Stove, \$35.00

14-quart size, two large wells each 10 1/2 inches deep and 10 1/2 inches in diameter. This stove has four aluminum cooking vessels, one 8-quart and three one-third round vessels 2 quarts each; three roasting disks, baking rack and duplex cook book. Price \$35.00

Duplex Fireless Stove, \$50.00

24-quart size, two large wells, automatic steam vents and lids, aluminum linings, five aluminum cooking vessels, one 12-quart, three one-third round and one 4-quart shallow pan, roasting disks, folding baking rack, duplex aluminum mat and cook book. Price \$50.00

Duplex Fireless Stove, \$42.00

Capacity 20 quarts, 30 inches long, 15 inches wide, 18 inches high; equipment, four aluminum cooking vessels, one 12-quart, one 4-quart (deep) and two 2-quart; three large baking disks, folding baking rack, duplex aluminum mat and cook book. Price \$42.00

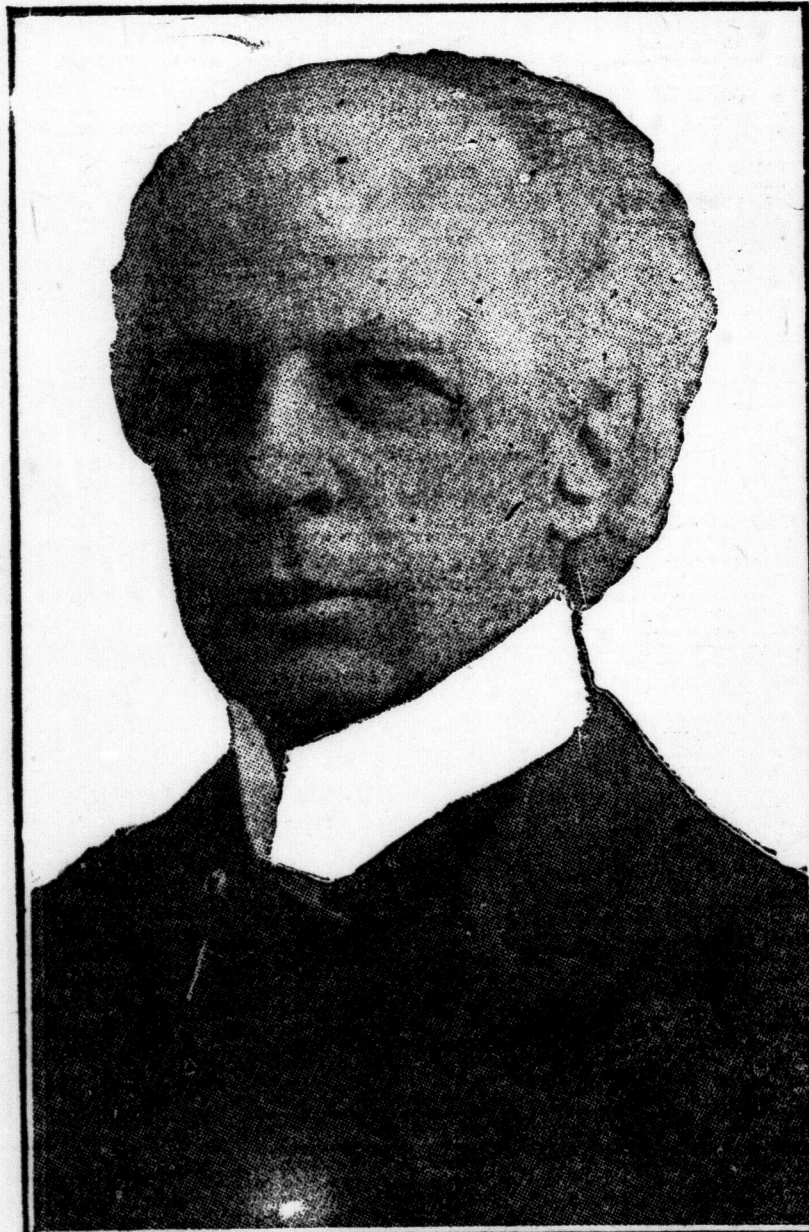
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BUSINESS SHORTHAND

Announces Its Fall Opening
Monday, August 30

Mr. W. Floyd Marshall, the new manager, comes from Sarnia, where he has managed Sarnia Business College for the past eleven years. For the past five years he has also operated Port Huron Business College, Port Huron, Michigan, and last year he opened London Business College. The last mentioned college has been moved to Westervelt School, and in future will be conducted with it.

Another change is that the Western Business College, which has been in the Coo Block on Dundas and Talbot streets for so many years, has been moved to Westervelt School, and becomes the Pitman Department of the school, still under the management of Miss N. M. McCoy.

Mr. J. W. Westervelt, Sen., and J. W. Westervelt, C.A., still remain on the staff of teachers, and will take classes daily. Mrs. Harris of the Commercial Department and Miss MacArthur of the Shorthand Department also continue on the staff. Miss Selman, who has had several years' teaching and business college experience, will be the manager of the Typewriting Department.

Policies which have kept Westervelt School a leading educational institution in Western Ontario for the past 35 years will be continued. All the factors which have made Westervelt School "A School of Strength and Character" will be continued.

The college office at the corner of Fullarton and Richmond streets is open daily, giving all information to prospective students.

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better to reflect her type than stiff black, large figured velvet, or a pretentious wine-colored velvet. All these clothes must in color as well as type be a foil for the heroine's charming and unique little figure, which must be shown in a trim and tidy fashion, which in spite of its inexperience simplicity must be chic and possess individuality, and so we have the bright pink chambray, the simple blue chiffon and the becoming tan jersey of Penelope Penn. The fachu is a simple dress that touches to emphasize the desired quaintness. In costuming a play, taste, imagination and observation are usually the main requirements; even the simplest production has its atmosphere and moods, and it remains true, that while some society plays and musical comedies are not difficult many plays that look the simplest are, as a matter of fact, the hardest to correctly dress.