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MORTON & HERITY, PROPRIETORS

MANY FREE TRADERS ARE STILL WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Twenty-One Imperial Delegates Vote Against a Preferential Tariff—Empire Band Urged.

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—That a goodly number of free traders still exist in the British empire was fully manifested at yesterday's session of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. When a vote was taken on Sir James Woods' motion, on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade, favoring a preferential tariff with the empire, 21 delegates were found to vote against the principle, while 35 were distinctly in its favor.

The discussion on Monday produced a volume of speech in favor of the idea, but, on the resumption of the debate yesterday, Frank L. Moorehouse of Huddersfield, England, shot the first shell in favor of free trade. He declared that Great Britain owed her proud commercial position to free trade, and that if she gave the dominions a preferential tariff she would be compelled to tax foreign imports.

Taking Canadian wheat as an example, Mr. Moorehouse pointed out that if Great Britain gave Canada a preference she would be compelled to put a tax on foreign countries growing the same article, and the ultimate result would be that bread would increase in price. Mr. Moorehouse thought any kind of preference would mean an increase in the cost of living. "We have had," he said, "a long experience in Great Britain of the result that it has brought the vested interests and made the cost of living almost unendurable high."

The speaker declared that Canada, with a tariff, had not lowered the cost of living. He had been to the shops and had eaten in Toronto, and his conclusion was that it cost twice as much to live here as it did in Great Britain.

Mr. Moorehouse found supporters to his viewpoint in Alfred Lambert, of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, and other delegates.

Sir George Foster Speaks.

Sir George Foster, who commenced his speech with the remark: "Don't let us be altogether too optimistic," declared that traditions and customs were all very well, but the world changed every five minutes, and the conditions existing fifty years ago may not obtain now. "Changes come," he said, "and other countries react on us as we react on ourselves."

"Neither free trade nor protection came down from heaven," said Sir George. "Canada's policy in the future will be to get what is practically best for her in the matter of trade and commerce." He said it was not to be expected that Great Britain would be forever wedded to free trade. Britain could not tell now the conditions it must face in future years. Canada had held to protection since 1878, but there would of necessity be changes in the grade of protection from time to time.

Each of the Dominions should try to get what it needed, ever mindful not to injure its sister nations in the empire fold. "We must undrag ourselves of our sectional differences and divisions," Sir George said. "There is a spirit of self-sacrifice as well as to other lines of activity. No nation or empire if it builds a sort of a Chinese wall around it and shuts itself off from the other nations of the world. We in this world are a brotherhood of nations, and the empire dominions are a brotherhood of nations, bound together by common ties and interests."

After further brief discussion the resolution was put, with the result stated above.

Inter-Empire Exchange.

The subject for which many delegates had waited anxiously—the establishment of an inter-empire exchange—was introduced as an extra item and undoubtedly produced some of the best arguments put before the conference up to the present time from the standpoint of the man in

the street, the subject is a very dry one, but the results that may come from the plan formulated by John P. Darling, an English banker, may be so great that the ordinary everyday man may eventually become interested.

Mr. Darling introduced his subject by proposing the following resolution: "That the home government be asked to call an imperial conference for the establishment of our inter-empire exchanges by the co-operation of the home government with the governments of the dominions and India."

Mr. Darling said his scheme was one to bridge the gap by the pooling of empire resources to meet depression of the British pound against certain other countries. He proposed to base currency on inter-empire bills of exchange for the time being, with an imperial clearing bank for the empire, with branches in each colony capable of making cable transfers at par. The machinery of the Bank of England could be used, said Mr. Darling, if its capital was increased to \$100,000,000, and each colony should have a representative on the board. "Such an empire bank," declared Mr. Darling, "would make London again the centre of the world's finances and clearing. The bank would be based on bills of exchange as currency basis. Cable transfers within the empire at par would soon make the rest of the world fall in line. From an imperial point of view, Mr. Darling contended that his plan would mean that the empire would stabilize exchange within the empire."

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a review of 8,000 public school casts, a chorus of 600 school children who were accompanied by the Royal Grenadier's Band, folk-dancing by school children and a lacrosse match between Toronto and Brampton for a cup presented by Lord Desborough.

The Stadium was filled to overflowing by people anxious to welcome the delegates. The boys drilled in excellent manner, winning high praise from the delegates. The children's chorus rendered some excellent songs in a manner which showed they had been trained. The dancing was excellent, and if the enthusiasm shown over the lacrosse match may be taken as any indication, the sport is on a good upward grade.

The delegates expressed their satisfaction with the entire performance and those who organized it are to be congratulated on the smoothness with which the whole affair was carried out.

No Treaty Violation by the Chillicothe

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United States coast guard cutter "Chillicothe," which is cruising on the St. Lawrence River, carries no armament which would violate the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain concerning armed vessels on the waters between the United States and Canada. It was stated today by Commodore W. E. Reynolds, commandant of the coast guard service.

Kingston, Sept. 22.—The Ontario Branch of the Army and Navy Veterans protested yesterday to the Canadian Government that the "Chillicothe" carried mounted guns in direct violation of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Polish Forces Have Opened New Offensive

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Polish forces have commenced an offensive in the region of Grodno, on the northeast front, according to an official statement issued yesterday in Moscow. It declares the Poles have advanced along a line three miles long, capturing large numbers of troops. Fighting is proceeding, it is said.

Reports Vary as to MacSweeney's Condition

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The mid-day bulletin regarding the condition of Lord Mayor MacSweeney said the "Lord Mayor" has suffered a setback. His sister, Mary, who has just visited him, says he is very weak. "Almost as prostrate as he was yesterday," earlier statements said the Lord Mayor's condition showed no change from yesterday. He had slept well during the night, and as a consequence was somewhat refreshed this morning.

Mr. Fredericks and the Shipping Problem

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—Shipping problems were discussed by the Congress of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce at this morning's session here. Ernest P. Fredericks, of Belleville, moved that the British Merchant Marine be maintained at its commanding position and that every colony possessing facilities be encouraged to maintain shipyards and construct all ships possible, thus retaining for the empire skilled mechanics, who are being sought by other countries. He said that he was not an alarmist, but he thought British supremacy on seas was not as secure as it might be. Two years ago, 7,500 British ships cleared from Canadian ports, last year only 6,000 cleared. Records of clearances through the Panama Canal also showed that thousands of British ship builders had been going to the United States.

Morning Dispatches

TORY CONVENTION DEC. 1 OR 2

Toronto, Sept. 22.—A provincial Conservative convention has been called for December First and second.

POLICE IN RUNNING FIGHT WITH BANDITS

Regina, Sept. 22.—The police engaged in a running fight with bandits, who had robbed the Red Deer Lumber Co. at Barrow, Man. Members of the police force were wounded.

RESTAURANT ORDERED BACK TO 1910 PRICES

Buffalo, Sept. 22.—City officials have ordered Childs' restaurant back to 1910 prices.

RAILWAYMEN TRYING TO AVERT STRIKE

London, Sept. 22.—Railwaymen are to intervene in an effort to avert a miners' strike.

NUMEROUS CLASHES IN IRISH CITIES

London, Sept. 22.—Numerous clashes are taking place in Irish cities. A policeman was shot down from a balcony at Newcastle and at Athlone a sergeant was slain.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

Warsaw, Sept. 22.—Negotiations between Poland and Lithuania have been broken off.

Changed Conditions Being Greater Opportunities

Even before the law required them to make correct returns of their affairs annually to the Income Tax Department of the Dominion Government, most business men knew the value of correct bookkeeping. They realized that to be without the assistance of thoroughly trained and skilful bookkeepers was like navigating without pilot and chart and compass. But there were some who launched out without keeping any business records, or employed rough rule-of-thumb methods that are now found entirely inadequate to provide the information that must be given in the Income Tax returns.

Good bookkeeping has saved many men from insolvency, and bad bookkeeping has caused many overconfident, injudicious acts leading to bankruptcy.

The new Dominion insolvency law that went into effect on July 1st, this year, is an incentive to better bookkeeping. It compels all persons carrying on business to keep books showing the record of all their transactions.

This year the Principal of Ontario Business College has received requests for bookkeepers far beyond the available supply, especially during June, July and August, when there was an unprecedented demand. There never was so opportune a time as the present to prepare for good positions by getting the thorough O. B. C. training.

Full information regarding the service that O. B. C. provides will be given on request.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

Manitoba Sale of Liquor

Amendments to Go Into Force at Once if Referendum Carries

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—Amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be proclaimed at once if the liquor referendum, to be taken Oct. 25, condemns inter-provincial trade. It is announced by the Provincial Government.

The amendment, roughly, provides that liquor trading shall be taken from the wholesale druggists and handled by the Provincial Government.

IN MEMORIAM

ELMY.—In loving memory of John Elmy, who died at Shannonville, Sept. 22nd, 1919. Not dead, just gone before. Not lost, just gone before. He lives with us in memory still And will forever more. Nellie.

Aerial Survey of South Labrador

Major Daniel Owen Gives Some Details of Work of Expedition

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Some details of the aerial survey of southern Labrador, made by an expeditionary party about a year ago, were given recently by Major Daniel Owen, who was a member of the expedition and who is now in Montreal at the Ritz-Carlton. The steamer which was commissioned for the expedition was equipped with airplanes and a hydroplane, and manned by men experienced in land survey and timber lore, aerial photography and other requirements of the work in hand.

In reviewing some of the work of the party Major Owen stated that they took 15,000 photographs, and elaborated estimates, based on checks and measurements made on the earth, over 2,500 square miles of territory around the basins of the Alexis, Gilbert and St. Mary's rivers. They found that the rugged and barren coast line was but a fringe of some twenty miles in extent and that beyond it there lay one of the most generously forested countries in Canada.

Sufficient faith had been previously given, Major Owen observed, to lead to a project, backed by European capital, and countenanced by the Royal Bank of Scotland, to suggest practical development of the timber areas within these regions. The scheme, however, was overtaken by the financial discouragement of the war and went into abandonment.

New Company Formed

Following the evidence brought forth by the aerial survey—the first of its kind ever undertaken—a new company has been organized, known as the Southern Labrador Pulp & Paper Co., in which American capital has been enlisted, with the idea of installing a 400-ton pulp mill with four saw mill units of 50,000 feet per day capacity, to exploit this great Labrador timber preserve, and bring its productivity into the markets of the world. Major Owen said that there is assurance in his statements that operations will be begun there next year. The scheme provides for the location of the pulp mill on the Alexis river, with power developed from the falls of the Gilbert river, which also flows through the territory. Mr. James Munroe, president of the Canadian Cordage Co. and director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., of Newfoundland, is a member of the new company, which has been promoted by W. F. O'Connor, formerly chairman of the Board of Commerce.

Major Owen, in speaking of the Labrador timber area, involved in this project, said that the old superstition of barren lands had been dispelled by the aerial expedition, which he accompanied. Once beyond the rocky belt of the shore line, the area is all virgin timber, without a barren spot. It is estimated that there is sufficient forest to keep the proposed pulp mill going in perpetuity. Ninety per cent of the timber is spruce, which grows to natural heights, and yields more pulp in the ton. He says that every conceivable test has been applied to determine the quality of the timber, as well as its quality, and that American analysts have pronounced the Labrador spruce equal to producing the finest pulp in the world.

Another point elucidated by the aerial expedition was as to the adaptability of the soil of Labrador to agricultural pursuits, the fact being more generally promulgated that the soil and climate of these comparatively unknown regions are capable of producing vegetables in variety and of yielding a very fruitful return for labor expended in cultivation. The Alexis, St. Mary's and Gilbert rivers, Major Owen says, are navigable for steamers for thirty-five miles from the coast.

STILL LACK CLUE TO EXPLOSION MYSTERY OFFICIALS CONFESS

Hundreds of "Leads," Many Contradictory, are Being Investigated—Warning is a Hoax.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Department of Justice and police officials admitted tonight that fire and one-half days' investigation has failed to solve the mystery of the explosion in Wall Street last Thursday, which cost thirty-five lives and property damage running into the millions.

Officials generally agree that the explosion was carried into the triangular district on a ramshackle wagon left standing at the curb in front of the assay office, just before noon. Hundreds of "clues" have been obtained as to the identity of the driver and his wagon, but many of them are contradictory, and officials have begun the long and arduous task of tracing all of them down and trying to draw correct conclusions therefrom.

A warning that the customs house was to be destroyed at 2 p.m. today which was received in the mail yesterday by William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue, brought thousands of the curious to the scene at the appointed hour, and resulted in a half-holiday for many clerks and other employees left the building. The bomb threat, however, failed to develop and confirmed the belief of officials at the time it was received, that it was either a hoax or the work of some letter-writing "crank."

Department of justice agents, headed by William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigations, still contend the explosion was planned and carried into execution by a band of anarchists. Trained investigators are at work on this theory in all parts of the United States, but Chief Flynn said tonight he was not yet in a position to make known the result of these investigations. "Police and fire department investigators, together with the September grand jury, are concentrating their efforts on trying to establish the identity of the driver of the "death wagon" who, they believe, holds the key to the solution of the mystery.

Report No Progress

Out of regard for the strained nerves of the financial district, hours of blasting in the building excavation near the office of J. P. Morgan and Co. were today restricted to before 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Investigators working on the Wall

street explosion tonight reported no progress.

Experts today examined fragments of tin found in the wreckage, arriving at the conclusion that the pieces were from five cans, three of five-gallon and two of three-gallon capacity. These cans might have contained picric acid and been arranged about a bomb in the "death wagon" it was stated.

The tin is being scraped preparatory to chemical analysis to determine the probable contents of the cans before they were blown to bits. Eye-witnesses already have asserted that they saw a sheet of flame of about 75 square feet immediately following the explosion. Peculiar stains on Wall street buildings which might have been made by liquid flame were examined by the police.

The September grand jury continued its inquiry but apparently without results, for its foreman appealed to any witnesses of the explosion or anyone with knowledge of the cause to communicate with him.

Miraculous Escape

Cornelius Borasman, a 15-year-old messenger, testified today before the jury that the force of the blast ripped the figure of Christ from a crucifix he was carrying in his trousers pocket. The boy was not hurt.

Miss Rebecca Epstein, a 23-year-old stenographer, who has been summoned to appear before the jury, told Acting District Attorney Talley, that she had seen the "death wagon" before the explosion, and also its driver. The only description of him she could furnish was that he was of medium height, between 35 and 40, and wore a straggly beard of a few days' growth. She said he was dressed in brown overalls.

Horsehoes Not Identified

Members of the Journeymen Horse shoers' Union, Local No. 1, at a meeting tonight, failed to identify the shoes of the horse found in the debris of the explosion. Detectives have already visited 91 blacksmith shops in New York city, but without success.

Union officials say there are 500 blacksmith shops in New York and nearby towns in New Jersey, and detectives plan to visit them all as soon as possible. Meetings of other horsehoes' unions will be held soon and the police will be present in an effort to develop a clue to the identification of the horse.

Prominent Limerick Man Shot Dead

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—An informed man entered the Royal Exchange Hotel in Dublin at three o'clock this morning and going straight to the room of County Councilor Lynch, a prominent Limerick manufacturer, shot him dead, according to a Dublin dispatch.

Government Refuses Guarantee to Reds

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—Agents of the Soviet government of Russia have made requests that Russian gold, shipped to Canada to pay for goods, will be guaranteed from other claims against the Russian government. They wish to secure a guarantee of the Dominion Government that the gold will be used only for the payment of goods bought for Soviet Russia. It is understood that the government is declining to give any such guarantee or to be involved in any way with the shipment of Russian gold. Opening up of trade relations between two countries are therefore at an impasse.

Further Hearings in Two Big Cities

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

TORONTO, Sept. 22.—During the course of resumed hearing of the Bell Telephone Company's application for increased rates by the Railway Board this morning Chief Commissioner Carvell made a promise that the Board will hold sittings in Montreal and Toronto for the hearing of local evidence. City Solicitor Waddell of Hamilton put in a plea for that city but did not get a definite promise from the chairman. Mr. Carvell stated that he was of the opinion that sittings held outside the capital were only wasted time but he knew the feeling prevailing and would bow to it.

Millerand Chosen Presidential Candidate

(Special 4 p.m. Dispatch from Canadian Press Ltd.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Premier Millerand was chosen as the candidate for Presidency to succeed former president Doumergue, who resigned as chief executive of the Republic because of ill-health, by a joint caucus of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in the Senate chamber this afternoon.

(smack, smack!) "are you going to close down?"

Simeon lifted up his voice in a long, melancholy howl. He struggled feebly to his feet, and instantly went down again under a terrific blow across the right ear (movement 22A).

"Is your soul better, Simeon?" asked Father Lucien.

Simeon blinked up into the ring of faces about him. It was an extraordinary thing, but though everybody seemed very much interested in his predicament, nobody showed any signs of interfering to help him. Public opinion was very quiet in St. Marie.

"Now you may get up, Simeon," said the cure, and Simeon hastened to obey. His eyes traveled quickly in the direction of an empty brandy bottle upon the counter. If he could get it into his hand.

Smack! went the singstick, and Simeon was down again with a roar like a poleaxed bull.

"What did you do that for?" he whimpered.

"I'm helping you the best way I know, Simeon," answered the cure mildly. "Are you going to close down?"

"I'll have you arrested," Simeon yelled. "I'll write to the bishop about you."

Crash went the singstick. "Are you going to have me arrested?" inquired Father Lucien.

"No," muttered Simeon, covering his head with his hands.

Crash! Simeon's hands flew apart as if they were attached to springs.

"Are you going to write to the bishop?" asked the cure.

"No. For God's sake let me go, you 4—butter!"

Simeon smashed at the knob on the end of the singstick nearest him, but movement 4 provides for that, and the crack of a broken finger was distinctly audible to the intensely interested spectators.

"When are you going to close down, Simeon?" demanded the cure, standing over the prostrate liquor-seller.

"At once!" yelled Simeon, bursting into tears. "For God's sake don't hit me again!"

Simeon looked so abject that the cure had not the heart to continue his punishment. He looked at him, a singstick describes a circle having a radius of several feet. Exercise 2 cleared the counter in a flash, leaving a wreck of rocking spindles and broken glass.

When the cure turned upon the enthusiastic shouting throng, the crust died off their faces.

"Get out of here, my children!" he shouted. And, twirling his singstick with indescribable velocity, he brought it down on one head after another, much as one might strike a row of fence posts. The terrible implement seemed to fly in all directions at the same time. Father Lucien cracked the back of one of the shoulders and sent him flying into the street.

"For God's sake don't leave me alone here with him!" moaned Simeon from the floor.

Father Lucien came back and stood over him, twisting his singstick meditatively. At last he laid it down upon the counter.

"It's all right, Simeon, my son," he said gently. "I think I've cured you now. I'm going to hear your confession. A man never knows when he's going to be sick, Simeon. Let me hear you say your Act of Contrition, if you haven't forgotten it."

"Wait a minute," pleaded Simeon. "Are you going to see my brother Louis afterward?"

"I've seen him," answered the cure. "And Jean Foulot, and Albert Deonin, and George Maisan, and—"

"I'm going to," replied the cure grimly. So Simeon, with a new expression of gratification, came back into the church.

When, fifteen minutes later, Father Lucien emerged from the shanty, Ste. Marie was an extraordinary sight. Every drinkshop had locked up, their owners had fled, and the streets were packed with crowds which, at the sight of the priest, set up a yell of delight. The women pressed about him, submitting their gratitude. It was with difficulty that he could make his way through the feminine bodyguards that accompanied him along his way, and after he had persuaded them to go home the distant cheering still rang in his ears.

"I shall come back every week," was Father Lucien's last promise to Ste. Marie. "I shall break the head of every man who has brandy in his house."

"God bless you, father," came back from a hundred throats.

And, being at last satisfied that Ste. Marie was closed as tightly as it was ever likely to be, Father Lucien took the homeward road to St. Boniface again.

He went through the limits instead of along the shore, and was nearing the village when he encountered Lafa.

"Hello, Father Lucy! Where do you come from?" asked the latter.

"I've just been paying a pastoral visit to Ste. Marie," said the cure demurely.

Lafa stared at him. "What do you call that?" he demanded.

"That is a singstick," said Father Lucien. "It is a good exercise for old men like you and me, Lafa."

"Sort of light double club," said Lafa. "What's that hair on the end of that?" "Say, that looks like blood, don't it?"

"That is Simeon Duval's" the cure answered. "You see, Mr. Lafa—"

Lafa stopped short. "Father Lucy, you mean to tell me you've knocked out Simeon?"

To be Continued