FOUR THOUSAND INJURED AND 1,100 KILLED AT OPPAN, GERMANY

Series of Explosions in the Badische Anilinfabrik Chemical Plant in the Rhine Palatinate Lays Flourishing Town in Ruins—French Army Corps to the Rescue.

A despatch from Mannheim, Germany, says:—Desolation and ruins alone remain of what was once the flourishing town of Oppau. The town had 6,500 residents, of which a majority of the men engaged in the chemical works were killed or wounded by a series of explosions in the Badische Anilinfabrik chemical plant at Oppau, in the Rhine palatinate, 40 miles from here. Soldiers in French uniforms are clearing away the wreckage, picking up the dead and injured as after a big battle.

Eleven hundred dead and four thousand injured is the latest estimate of the disaster, which caused a greater number of casualties in the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen district that the four years of war. The desolation around Oppau equals anything seen at Verdun or in Flanders over a similar area. Hundreds of persons are digging in the ruins for the bodies of relatives or friends, nearly a thousand of which have been recovered thus far.

Thirty-six hours after the explosion, from the gaping, funnel-like hole where the Badische works formerly stood, there are still to be heard moaning and cries of the wounded, while the soldiers search for possible survivors.

Twenty-five hundred of the injured are reported to have passed through the hospitals of the surrounding cities.

The vast crater is slowly filling with water, and it may never be known how many victims found a grave there. All mutilated but still living animals crawling amidst the twisted girders and blocks of concrete are being put out of their misery. The firemen and relief workers have not yet been able to discard their gas masks.

The Thirty-Second Army Corps of the French Army is in complete charge of the area and every available French medical officer had arrived early Thursday morning to co-operate with the German physicians and surgeons. The French and German Red Cross are co-operating and a big German sanitary train has brought large quantities of medical supplies. The German officials thanked General Degoutte for the prompt manner in which the French Army came to the assistance of the victims.

The French High Commissioner on the Rhine, M. Tyrard, and his entire staff, took charge of the relief work. The members of his staff were sent to all the surrounding towns to enlist the the mayors and people in the relief plan, in which the labor unions are uniting. Several of the funds have already assumed large proportions.

Several French soldiers were killed and many wounded when the force of the Oppau explosion wrecked the French barracks at Eisenheim. A train which had just left that station was blown off the tracks, plowing through the wooden sheds where French soldiers of occupation were quartered.

General Degoutte personally decorated a Moroccan soldier who rescued eleven wounded from the wreckage, the African being severly burned about the hands and neck.

Primarily, it is reported, the disaster was caused by the explosion of fifteen tons of ammonium sulphate in the preparation of a new gas, in which the pressure of 300 atmospheres and a temperature of between 500 and 700 degrees Centrigrade were needed.

A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER

D. Lloyd George, at Inverness, signing a message boy's book after receiving a parcel from London. He is using the gold pen which he used to sign the peace treaty.

SINN FEIN CHIEF MUST EXPLAIN STAND

British Cabinet Ask De Valera to Make Definite Statement of His Position.

A despatch from Gairloch, Scotland, says:—A copy of the draft of the British Cabinet's reply to de Valera will be sent to every member of the Irish Cabinet. This means that all will be held responsible for the final draft of de Valera's answer. It is expected that this will delay the Irish reply for a week or more.

It is learned that the present draft is likely to be the Government's final letter. The ministers are debating the capacity in which the Irish representatives will attend the conference, as well as the "basis" for the conference.

It is felt by the members of the British Cabinet that de Valera's letter admits of more than one interpretation on these points, and de Valera will be asked to make a plain and definite statement as to the basis on which he is willing to confer.

The attitude of the Government is that the only possible basis is the continuance of Ireland as a part of the British Empire. Those hoping for peace gather little consolation from the Gairloch meeting, as a strong section of the Cabinet wishes to sternly insist upon the abandonment of de Valera's sovereignty claims as an essential preliminary to any conference. They are pressing the view that the Government cannot bandy words indefinitely. They complain that de Valera is making no concessions whatever, and profess alarm that he will bring up the question of sovereignty as soon as the conference meets, and nullify everything.

On the other hand appeals to the Cabinet not to break off the negotiations do not fall on deaf ears. The present time is, therefore, a period of suspense, and things are not nearly so hopeful after the Gairloch meeting as they were before.

Apparatus Ensures Noiseless Rifle

A despatch from Geneva says:—Lieutenant Weber, of Lucerne, claims to have discovered an apparatus which suppresses all noise when a rifle is fired.

Swiss experts have tested the invention, according to Weber, and have found it to work successfully. He declares that he expects to develop it so that it can be applied to cannons.

Reaching the record height of 33,000 feet in an aeroplane, a Frenchman said he seemed to be flying through a rose-colored atmosphere when at that altitude.

ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS IN PREMIER MEIGHEN'S CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Railways and Canals—Hon. J. A. Stewart, Lanark (new).

Trade and Commerce—H. H. Stevens, Vancouver (new).

Justice—R. B. Bennett, Calgary (new).

Postmaster-General—L. deG. Belley, K. C., Quebec (new).

Secretary of State — Rodolphe Monty, Montreal (new).

Health, Immigration and Colonization—Dr. J. W. Edwards, Frontenac (new).

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—R. J. Manion, Fort William (new).

Customs and Excise—J. B. M. Baxter, St. John, N.B. (new).

Public Works—Hon. F. B. McCurdy (no change).

Finance—Sir Henry Drayton (no change).

President of the Privy Council—Dr. L. P. Normand, Three Rivers (new).

Agriculture—Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. (no change).

Labor—Hon. G. D. Robertson (no change).

Marine and Naval—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne (no change).

Interior—Sir James Lougheed (no change).

Militia and Defence—Hon. Hugh Guthrie (no change).

Without portfolio—E. K. Spinney (no change); Sir Edward Kemp (no change); James Wilson, Saskatoon (new), and Edmund Bristol, K.C., Toronto (new).

The portfolio of Solicitor-General remains to be filled.

The Destination of Canada's Crop.

During the seven years 1915 to 1921, the total exports of grain from Canada amounted to 1,222,664,772 bushels. Only fifteen per cent. of this went to the United States, the balance of 85 per cent. going to other countries. Of the total exportation of grain during this period, 415,950,748 bushels, or 37 per cent., left Canada by Canadian sea ports, whilst 541,900,167 bushels were exported via the United States. Grain, however, exported through the customs ports of Abercorn, Coaticook and St. John's, P.Q., has to be hauled for long distances on Canadian lines. The quantity of grain destined for other countries than the United States and exported through these three ports during the seven years amounts to 137,449,846 bushels, which for practical purposes may be regarded as an addition to the quantity exported through Canadian seaports, viz., 415,50,748 bushels and making the total to be 553,400,594.

In the period under review, the heaviest export shipments of wheat were made in the three war years, 1916, 1917 and 1918, the largest quantity being 189,643,846 bushels for the year ended March 31st, 1917. For 1919 the quantity fell to 41,808,897 bushels, the smallest of the series. The total wheat exported for the seven years was 818,696,828 bushels. Of this quantity 713,522,796 bushels, or 87 per cent., was destined for countries other than the United States, 451,691,743 bushels or 63 per cent. going through United States ports and 261,831,053, or 37 per cent., going through Canadian seaports.

The latest returns of Canadian export trade show that more than one-third of Canada's exported wheat and one-quarter of its flour in the season just elapsed, went to the United States. From September 1st, 1920 to May 31st, 1921, wheat exports amounted to 122,549,528 bushels, valued at $268,262,638, of which 47,656,963 bushels valued at $100,689,425 went to the United States, 28,171,956 bushels valued at $60,079,445 to the United Kingdom and 46,720,609 bushels valued at $107,493,768 to other countries. Of the wheat shipments to countries other than the United States, 52,373,194 bushels valued at $109,238,164 went by way of United States ports, and 22,519,371 bushels valued at $58,335,049 by way of Canadian seaports.

Exports of Canadian wheat flour for the nine months ending May 31st, 1921, reached a total of 5,432,405 barrels valued at $56,713,745, of which 2,617,963 barrels vallued at $26,149,756 went to the United Kingdom, 1,245,611 barrels valued at $12,193,107 to the United States and 1,568,930 barrels valued at $18,370,895 to other countries. Of the exports of Canadian wheat flour to other countries than the United States, 1,801,964 barrels valued at $17,329,860 were shipped by way of the United States ports and 2,384,929 barrels valued at $27,190,791 by way of Canadian seaports.

New Zealand has 4,391 registered apiaries, representing more than 50,000 colonies of bees.

Although blind, a Canadian ex-soldier recently passed the Canadian Civil Service examination for employment as a shorthand clerk.

State Education.

A political speaker remarked the other day, "Is it not just as reasonable that the province should maintain a school for blacksmiths as that it should pay for the education of doctors who charge high fees for their services?" He had not reasoned far enough. One learns a trade in less time and at less expense than one learns a profession. Besides, the apprentice is paid while he is learning, whereas the student is under great expense during his whole university course. No one is deterred from becoming a blacksmith solely because of the cost of learning the trade, but many a boy would have to give up his ambition to be a doctor if the province bore no part of the cost of his medical education. And what a price in human lives would be paid if some youth with a natural talent for surgery were prevented by poverty from becoming a surgeon!

The education of its leaders in medicine, in law, in theology, in teaching, in engineering, and in other walks of life costs the country a great deal of money, but it is money well spent. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Where there are no leaders, the state retrogrades. Civilization itself cannot exist without education.

Canadians will require to become accustomed to greater expenditures on university education. For railways, for water power, for roads, there is abundance of money but, to provide for these, the universities must struggle along on pitifully inadequate revenues. On the part of the general public there is needed some clear thinking on the relative value of education.

Major-General Griesbach

M.P. for West Edmonton, who has been appointed to the Senate.

Estimate of Canada's 1921 Crops

Wheat	288,493,000
Oats	457,544,000
Barley	58,027,000
Rye	11,707,100
Flax Seed	6,930,000
Potatoes	99,937,000

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—A shipment of 2,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock is being prepared for San Pedro by the Whalen Pulp and Paper plant on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Spruce is selling well in the south as its lightness is appealing to the builders.

Kamloops, B.C.—The Crocklehurst Orchard of the British Columbia Fruitlands, has shipped over seventeen thousand boxes of crabapples to the east this summer, consignments going to Winnipeg, Brandon, Port Arthur, Minneapolis and Chicago. It is estimated that the harvest of Wealthy and Mackintosh Reds will reach fourteen thousand boxes, making a total production of thirty thousand boxes from the orchard of fourteen thousand trees.

Edmonton, Alta.—In less than one week twenty carloads of Alberta white fish from Lesser Slave and Lac La Biche passed through Edmonton en route to the Chicago market. It is estimated that there are still eighty carloads before this season's catch in Lesser Slave Lake will all be marketed.

Regina, Sask.—An indication of the value and extent of Saskatchewan's crop this year is the number of steam boiler and engineers' licenses taken out in the province which is almost double that of last year. Already more than 3,500 of the former and 1,500 of the latter have been granted by the provincial authorities.

Winnipeg, Man.—Recent statistics issued on the railway mileage of Canada give the total for all railways at 38,288, of which total Ontario's share amounted to 11,000, population per mile 260; Quebec, 4,792, 420; Manitoba 4,168, 133; Saskatchewan 6,162, 105; Alberta 4,273, 116; British Columbia 4,227, 106; New Brunswick 1,959, 180; Nova Scotia, 1,428, 367; and Prince Edward Island 279, 336.

Ottawa, Ont.—Announcement has been made that the Canadian Government will open a trade commissioner's office in New York city. Frederic Hudd, at present acting director, Dominion Bureau of Information, New York, has been appointed to the post. The government also intends to open a trade commissioner's office in Jamaica.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Large quantities of pears are being shipped to the United Kingdom from the Niagara district. The pear crop is a good one, being about the best in fruits this year, with the exception of grapes, which are also heavy.

Montreal, Que.—Amongst those in the cabin of the S.S. Corsican which arrived here recently was a party of 130 Canadian school teachers, who have been touring Great Britain and the continent for the past two months. Some 35 more, who were with the party when it left Canada, are still in England but will sail shortly. The school teachers, who came from all parts of the Dominion, and represent all grades, were sent on an educational tour by the various provincial governments, who made grants for the purpose. The trip was organized under the supervision of the Federal Department of Education.

Halifax, N.S.—More than 2,000,000 barrels of apples, probably the greatest yield in its history, will come from the Annapolis Valley this year, according to F. J. G. Comeau, freight traffic manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. The great yield, stated Mr. Comeau, has resulted in inquiries reaching the Valley from every province in the Dominion and nearly every state of the United States. Indications are that 1,000 cars of apples will be shipped to the United States.

St. John, N.B.—A contract has been let to Kane and Parker, of this city, for the erection on Partridge Island of a brick and concrete building to be used as a power-house, bath and disinfecting centre in the handling of immigrants. The cost of the structure will be $100,000. Work will be started immediately and the building, it is expected, will be completed in seven months.

St. Johns, Nfld.—What is believed to be one of the most promising copper deposits ever discovered in this country has recently been unearthed on the west coast of Newfoundland. The full extent of the lode is said to be of a very high percentage. Development work has already commenced.

CANADA'S CENSUS LESS THAN EXPECTED

Wonderful Advance Made if Figure Reaches Eight and Half Million.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—If Canada gets a population of 8,500,000 it will be considered to have made a wonderful advance in population in the past ten years.

In the 10 years from 1901 to 1911, the increase was about 30 per cent., but in the previous ten years the percentage of increase was only about 10 per cent. In 1911 the population was about 7,200,000, and if it were 8,500,000 now, that would be a gain of 18 per cent., which is considered too high in view of the stoppage of immigration on account of the war and the exodus of many people of foreign birth after it.

It is not expected that the preliminary estimate of the census of the Dominion will be given before November 1.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.55, nominal; No. 2 Northern, $1.51, nominal; No. 3, $1.47, nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55c; No. 3 CW, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 feed, 49½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77½c, nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c, nominal, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per lots, $1.25 to $1.30; No. 3 Winter, $1.22 to $1.27; No. 1 commercial, $1.17 to $1.22; No. 2 Spring, $1.20 to $1.25; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.00.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $9.85; second pats., $9.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$6, old crop.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $28; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, $24; No. 2, $22; mixed, $18.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21½c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 23 to 23½c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c; triplets, 29½ to 30c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens 20 to 25c roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 44 to 45c; selects, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4 to $4.25; primes, $3.50 to $3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

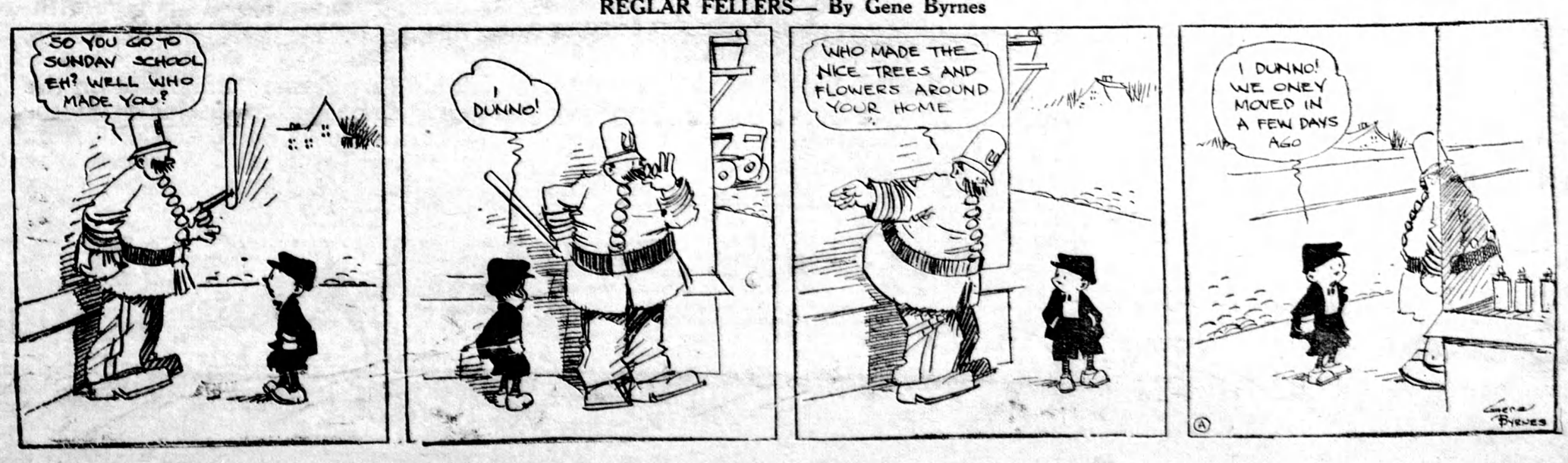
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $7; do. good, $5 to $5.50; do, med., $4 25 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $4 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5; do, med., $2.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4; do, com., $2 to $3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $4.50; milkers, $75 to $95; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $12 to $13; do, med., $9 to $10; do, com., $3 to $5; lambs, good, $8.50 to $9; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $3.50 to $4; do, good, $2 to $3.50; do, heavy and bucks, $1 to $2; hogs, fed and watered, $9.50 to $9.75; do, off cars, $9.75 to $10; do, f.o.b., $8.75 to $9; do, country points, 8.50 to $8.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. western., No. 2, 60½ to 61c; do, No. 3, 59½ to 60c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $9.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, $27. Shorts, $29. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $29.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36c. Eggs, selected, 45c.

Good butcher steers, $6.50 to $7; good fat cows of dairy type, $5 to $5.50; light thin heifers, $3; green calves, $3 up; good veal calves, $10 to $12; lambs, $8; sheep, $2 to $4; hogs, $10.

REGLAR FELLERS— By Gene Byrnes