PARTIAL LIST OF DEAD IN NORTHERN ONTARIO; SIX TOWNS BURNED

Property Valued at $4,000,000 is Reported Destroyed and it is Feared the Death Toll May Reach Sixty — Present Disaster is Regarded as Greater Than the Calamities of 1911 and of 1916.

At Haileybury—16.

Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Divisional Court Clerk.
Mrs. Doon.
Felix Des Jardines.
F. Rochon.
Unidentified child.
Ailoreen, a boy.
Three months' old baby, unidentified.
Two bodies so badly burned that sex cannot be determined.
H. Elphick, aged 45, single, brother-in-law of the late Col. Hay, president of the McIntyre Mine, also reported dead, but unconfirmed.

At Heaslip—17.

Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children; his wife's brother, John Marshall.
Amos Heaslip, his wife, and their two sons, and James Fleming and his son.

At Charlton—3.

Mrs. O'Hara.
Elderly unidentified man.
Unidentified baby.

Towns and Villages Burned.

Haileybury, North Cobalt, Heaslip, Charlton, North Timiskaming, Thornloe.

Also several settlements along the White River. New Liskeard and Englehart partly burned.

Towns and villages which escaped: Cobalt, Latchford, Earlton, Elk Lake, Gowganda.

The fire zone does not extend north of Englehart.

A despatch from Cobalt says:—Rain, which began to fall about six o'clock Thursday evening, has definitely checked the spread of the forest fires in the district, and with the danger of further loss of life at an end, organized efforts are being directed toward recovering the bodies of victims and providing relief for the living. It is estimated that the property loss will be at least four million dollars.

While it will be days before anything like an accurate estimate of the death toll can be arrived at, the consensus of opinion in the town is that at least 60 lives were lost. Already about 35 bodies have been recovered in the neighborhood of Haileybury, Heaslip, about 28 miles farther north on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario line, and at Charlton, some twelve miles beyond Heaslip. A number of the bodies are so terribly burned that identification is impossible.

Now that a clearer idea of the extent of the fire can be gained it is learned that several small centres which were earlier reported to have been burned were not in the path of the flames. Notable among these are Earlton, Elk Lake and Gowganda. On the other hand, the village of North Timiskaming, not previously mentioned as having suffered, is now known to have been burned out, and also several smaller settlements north and west of the town. North Timiskaming is on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec at the head of Lake Timiskaming. Whether there was loss of life there is not established at the present time.

It is estimated that about 1,000 refugees have left here for North Bay in two special T. and N.O. trains.

People here estimate the property losses at $4,000,000, which is divided, Haileybury $2,000,000; North Cobalt $500,000; and other points $1,500,000. The number homeless is estimated at 5,000, of whom 2,500 lived in Haileybury, and the other half elsewhere. The areas burned over extends from Mileage 104, near here, to near Englehart, a distance of 38 miles.

Two of the heroines of the fire at Haileybury were telephone operators, Miss Marjorie McGee and Miss Addie. They remained at their posts until the back stairs of the building were on fire. The last message they got out was one to North Bay asking that a relief train be sent as soon as possible. The two girls put out on Lake Timiskaming in a small boat and landed on a small island where they spent the night. They arrived here suffering considerably from exposure.

Doubt is expressed whether Haileybury will be rebuilt, and it is said by prominent residents that the town will be unable to redeem its $250,000 outstanding bonds and that it is the duty of the Drury Government to stand behind these bonds with its guarantee. On every side the opinion is expressed that the disaster is worse than the calamities of 1911 and of 1916.

Tragic Incidents.

A most tragic incident occurred at Heaslip. Here Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children, and Bond's wife's brother, John Marshall, had taken refuge in a root house as the flames approached. Searchers to-day found all eleven suffocated. Other residents of Heaslip or vicinity who perished were Amos Heaslip, his wife and two sons, and two other men, a father and son, named Fleming. The Heaslip family had also taken refuge in a root house on the farm adjoining that of the Bonds and were stifled by the dense smoke.

At Haileybury Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Division Court Clerk, met her death while trying to rescue her ninety-year-old uncle who lived with them. The uncle was taken to safety by rescuers, but Mrs. Cobbold could not be reached and perished in the ruins of the home. Cobbold was himself severely burned. Other victims in the town were: Mrs. Doon, an elderly man named Felix Des Jardines, a paralytic, a patient in the hospital who could not be carried to safety; a young man named Rochon; a child not identified, a lad named Aillotean, son of the late Jack Aillotean; a three months' old baby, whose body was found in Lake Timiskaming, the parents being unknown; four unidentified men! two unidentified women; and two persons whose bodies were so badly burned that it was not possible to determine the sex.

NOTED WORK OF SIR HENRY THORNTON

New Head of Canadian National Railways Achieved Success in England.

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of Sir Henry Thornton as chief of the Canadian National Railways has created a big sensation in railroad circles here, where Thornton has occupied a foremost position, especially since the war, when he rendered services that won high recognition not only from the British but also the Allied Governmnts.

Sir Henry's original appointment as general manager of the Great Eastern railway in 1912 was a big surprise to the railroad world. President Lord Claud Hamilton's justification of it at the time on the ground that it was impossible to find a British railroad man to fill the position excited keen hostile comment.

Sir Henry made good, however, and came to be recognized as one of the commanding personalities in the British railroad world. He completely revolutionized the Great Eastern system of managemnt and control, making it a model line in many important respects.

Heads National Railways.

Major-General Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E., the newly appointed head of the Canadian National Railways system, who commanded the British Army transportation during the war. He arrived in Ottawa quietly this week and accepted the position after conferring with the Prime Minister. He receives $50,000 a year. He returns immediately to England to resign his post with the Great Eastern Railway.

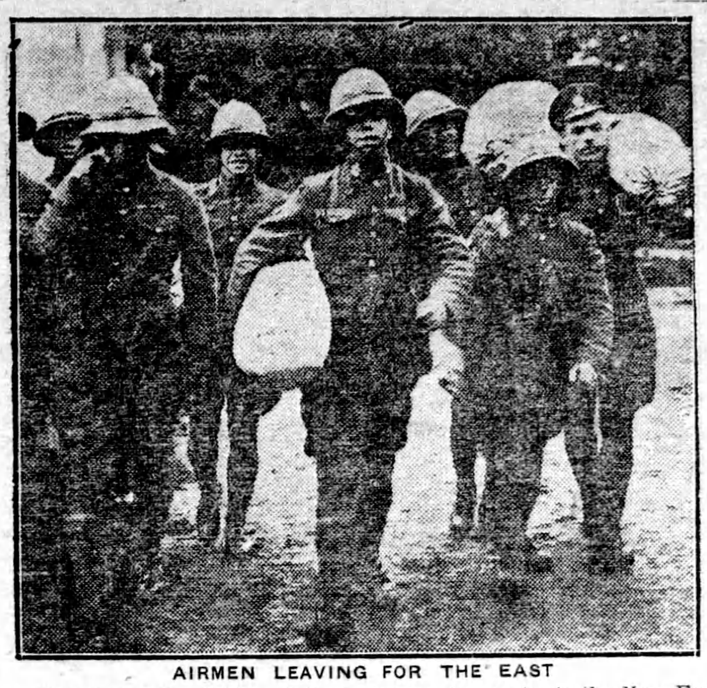
Premier Bracken Wins By-Election

A despatch from The Pas, Man., says:—Premier John Bracken was elected for this constituency in the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday by an overwhelming majority. The election was deferred when the general election was held on July 18 last.

Perhaps His Teeth Hurt.

Many of us remember the story of the boy who would not eat his crusts. Possibly as a punishment he was changed into the bird in this anecdote, which Bird Lore prints: A Philadelphia lady keeps a pan of fresh, clean water in her garden for the birds. One day one of her visitors happened to be a fine, slick blackbird. He moved about, occasionally perching himself on the edge of the pan and dipping his bill into the water. Suddenly he cocked his head on one side and then flew a few feet away to where a crust of bread was lying. Pecking away for a moment, he flew with the crust to the edge of the pan and dropped it into the water. When he had stood guard for a short while he quickly took up the softened crust and, swallowing it, flitted away. From a hard dry cruse he had made a palatable morsel.

Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.—Emerson.



AIRMEN LEAVING FOR THE EAST

Members of the British air forces leaving for service in the Near East. They were originally destined for Mesopotamia, but rush orders deflected them to the new scene of activity.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—Machinery has been ordered for a modern cold storage plant to serve this town as well as the surrounding country. The numerous fox ranches in this locality who are very large users of meat and abattoir by-products will now be able to purchase the meat in large quantities at a time and place in cold storage for use in the warm weather.

Sydney, N.S.—The largest cargo of steel products ever shipped to the Antipodes cleared from here on Sept. 20 for Australia and New Zealand, with 2,200 tons of the output of the Dominion Steel plant on board.

St. John, N.B.—Final approval has been given by the International Board of Health for the grant of $27,000 per year for two years from the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of a health program in New Brunswick. The money will be devoted to extending the system of medical inspection and clinical work throughout the entire school system of the province, and was available when the schools re-opened.

Montreal, Que.—Flour shipments from the port of Montreal to Europe are considerably heavier than last season and give indications at present of keeping up to the new level. Up to the end of last month and including Sept. 2, the total shipments of Canadian flour reached 1,732,949 bags, as compared with 1,582,038 bags for the same period last year. Not a liner has left this port without carrying a consignment of flour.

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario is to have a great poultry community, similar to that at Petaluma, California. The City of Petaluma, with a population of over 6,000 people, was organized and built entirely on the product of the White Leghorn. There are more than 6,000,000 hens in the district, and annually over 400 cars of eggs are shipped therefrom. The Ontario community will be started on a tract of 500 acres north of Toronto, which is to be subdivided into approximately 75 poultry plants, each owned independently, but working on a semi-co-operative basis. Upward of 100,000 layers will be accommodated and it is estimated that 100 cases or more of eggs a day will be produced when the community is fully developed. This product will be graded in accordance with the government standard, and sold under the community trade mark direct to the consumers.

Arborg, Man.—The first annual sheep fair and fat lamb sale held here, combining the interests of sheep breeders, livestock exchanges and agricultural colleges, was a great success. More than 700 animals were shown and sixty prizes donated bringing money to over 300 head. At the conclusion of the sale, 689 of the animals shown were purchased by outside parties. An important feature of the sale was the distribution of a carload of purebred rams of special quality, to encourage breeding in the district.

Edmonton, Alta.—Coal production in the Drumheller fields has mounted to 6,825 tons daily and will shortly be increased to between 8,000 and 9,000 tons. All the coal camps in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia are now working, and much of the product is being shipped to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is expected ample coal will be mined to meet at the requirements of Western Canada.

Vancouver, B. C. — Refrigerator space for carrying approximately 600,000 boxes of apples from British Columbia orchards to Great Britain and Europe will be provided this season by steamers sailing from this port. Last year the services carried nearly 500,000 boxes of apples to the other side of the Atlantic, via the Panama Canal.

Jesting in the Face of Death.

During the stormy night of March 2, 1922, the steamship Esthonia, which then was perhaps seven hundred miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland, picked up an S O S call from the Norwegian freighter Grontoft. The storm was severe, and the injured Grontoft was settling rapidly; but as the Esthonia labored toward her the wireless operator of the stricken vessel—a man whose name is unknown—passed his last moments in sending out a succession of messages that recorded a singular mocking indifference to the fate that menaced.

Following the first S O S came the words, "God pity the boys at sea such a night as this. The old man thinks it might breeze up by night." At eleven o'clock came another S O S call, accompanied by the remark, "Well, the steward is making sandwiches for the lifeboats. Looks like we were going on a picnic." Toward midnight the wireless operator of the Esthonia caught the words. "The old wagon has a list like a run-down reel. This is no weather to be out in without an umbrella."

At ten minutes past midnight the captain of the Grontoft dictated, "We are sinking astern first. The decks are awash. The boats are smashed. Can't hold out any longer." But the redoubtable operator apparently disapproved the tone of the message. "The skipper dictated that," he added; "he ought to know." On his own account he continued, "Where did I put my hat? Sorry we couldn't wait for you. Pressing business elsewhere. Skoal!"

Thus ended the mesage with the acclaim of the old Viking toast. When the Esthonia reached the spot where the Grontoft had been she had sunk without trace.

IF WINTER COMES!

—New York World.

TURK DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF THRACE HALT ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Abruptly, though not unexpectedly, the Mudania conference came to a halt on Thursday afternoon. When it will be resumed is a matter of conjecture.

The question of the evacuation of Thrace was the cause of the rupture, it was announced at a late hour Thursday night. The attitude of the Turks and Greeks was very bellicose, threatening the success of the conference.

Ismet Pasha, in a fiery mood, upset the conference on Thursday. He declared that the Turkish army must enter Thrace immediately, and his tone was determined and defiant.

General Harington, attempted to reason with him after the fashion which had proved so effective with minor preliminaries, but Ismet was adamant. France was with Ismet.

Brigadier-General Harington, Commander of the Allied forces and head of the Allied delegation, returned Thursday evening on the Battleship Iron Duke, and the Italian delegation also came to Constantinople. It is understood that the Allied Generals will go into conference with the High Commissioners on certain serious difficulties which have arisen at Mudania.

According to unofficial information, Ismet Pasha, the Nationalist Representative, suddenly raised the question of the evacuation of Thrace. General Harington replied that that would come after the conclusion of the peace treaty, as set forth in the joint Allied note. Ismet insisted heatedly on an earlier evacuation, and it was found impossible to reach an agreement for the present on this important point.

General Mombelli, of Italy, supported General Harington, but the French delegate, General Charpy, was noncommittal.

At this juncture M. Franklin-Bouillon, the special French envoy, intervened, declaring that he had been instructed by the French Government to support the Turkish demand. The discussion grew very warm and the Allied Generals adjourned to confer with the commissioners at Constantinople.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

One hundred and three bushels of oats to the acre was the yield of a 20-acre field of irrigated land on the Raymond Agricultural School demonstration farm. Other districts in Alberta report large yields.

Radio--telephony was used by an aeroplane to direct artillery fire for the first time in Canada at Camp Sarcee, Alta. An aeroplane from the High River Government air station co-operated with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and assisted the firing by means of radio-telephony. Officers of the artillery state that the directions of the pilot in the air were heard distinctly on the ground and enabled them to direct the firing of the battery with great accuracy.

Gold production in Ontario for the first half of 1922 shows a marked increase over a similar period last year, and gives promise of an output exceeding $20,000,000 for the full year, as compared with $14,624,085 in 1921, according to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines. Silver production also shows a corresponding increase over the corresponding period in 1921.

Within the past two years Manitoba has developed practically a new industry in bee-keeping, which this year will bring to the province a revenue of $400,000, according to the provincial apiarist Floyd. Next year, declares this official, if the present development continues, this figure will be doubled. Approximately 1,000 bee-keepers in Manitoba have produced 2,000,000 pounds of honey this year.

Indications that grain shipments through the port of Vancouver this year will exceed all previous records are contained in the announcement of the Merchants' Exchange that more than sixteen thousand tons of grain have already been booked for the United Kingdom. Total grain shipments last year were 7,500,000 bushels, a record.

An influx of experienced agriculturists from Holland to Canada is likely, according to J. C. C. Sandberg, who is visiting Ottawa representing the Government of Holland, which proposes a scheme of assisted emigration of farmers and agricultural laborers and their families. Sandberg is making a tour of Canada to investigate the possibility of settling the surplus of Dutch farmers.

A one-week medical post-graduate study course with clinics at various local hospitals will commence shortly under the auspices of Dalhousie University. It is thought that the course will become annual and assume wide proportions if favorably received this year. The present year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first graduation in medicine from Halifax.

A Good Friend Passes

Rev. Byron H. Stauffer, journalist, preacher, lecturer and all-round friend of humanity, who died suddenly in Toronto. He was widely known throughout Canada.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.07½.
Manitoba oats—Nominal
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 63 to 67c.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $21; shorts, per ton, $23; good feed flour, $1.70.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 88 to 93c, according to freights outside; No. 3, 85 to 90c.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—35 to 37c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.50 to $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.45 to $4.50; bulk seaboard, $4.30 to $4.35.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.20
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $10; mixed, $13.50 to $14; clover, $13.50 to $14; straw, $9, car lots.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c, smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.
Lard—Pure, itrces, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c; prints, 18c. Shortening,
Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c; Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24½c; Stiltons, 25c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 36c; selects, 38 to 39c; cartons, 45 to 46c
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb; Ontario comb honey, per doz. $3.75 to $4.50.
Potatoes—New Ontarios, 80 to 90c. tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13¼ to 13¾c; pails 14 to 14½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.
Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows choice, $4 to $5; do, med., $3 to $3.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4.75; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, $5 to $5.75; do, fair, $4.25 to $4.75; stockers, good, $4.25 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4.50; milkers, $70 to $90; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $10 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $7; spring lambs, $10.50 to $11; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $7 to $8; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $11.50 to $12; do, f.o.b., $10.75 to $11.25; do, country points, $10.50 to $11.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 52c; No. 3 CW, 60c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.90. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, $2.90 to $3. Bran, $20. Shorts, $22. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33c. Eggs, selected, 35c.

Good cows, $4; do, med., $3.40; good quality cutters, $2.25; com. light bulls, $2 to $2.25; calves, suckers, $8 to $8.75; grass calves, $3 to $3.50; lambs, good lots, $10 to $10.50; med. lambs, $8 up; sheep, $2.50 to $4; do, high grade, $3.50; hogs, selects, $12 to $12.25; sows, choice, $9.50 to $10.50.