INDIAN SEARCHERS FIND MISSING DOCTOR NEAR DEER LAKE

Dr. Chambers, of Toronto, Became Separated from His Companion and Wandered in North Bush for Thirteen Days Without Food.

A despatch from Fort William says:—That he had fasted from Sept. 29, the day he was lost in the bush at Clearwater Lake, near Atikokan, until Oct. 13, because he could not eat raw partridge, was the statement made by Dr. Graham Chambers, Toronto physician, missing for 13 days.

He was found late on Wednesday afternoon by two Indians belonging to the search party, and brought in a motor launch to Atikokan at 3.30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. C. P. Fitzpatrick and Dr. Chambers' nephew were surprised at the splendid physical condition he was in, considering that he had had no food for 13 days. Dr. Chambers was cheerful, only complaining of the pain in his feet, which were terribly blistered. He likened the trouble to trench feet.

The trip from Deer Lake was over some of the roughest country in the North. The party left Deer Lake at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The distance from Deer Lake to Atikokan is nearly 18 miles, and four and three-quarter miles had to be portaged. Dr. Chambers was carried on the stretcher on the portages and restretched to the motor launch for the water journey.

John and Joe Kapatai, father and son, who found Dr. Chambers, are from the Wild Potato Reserve of Indians.

On his arrival at Fort Frances Dr. Chambers was met by his wife. They will stay at Fort Frances until the doctor is recovered sufficiently to undertake the train journey to their Toronto home.

Dr. Chambers stated that when he was out near the Elizabeth Mine he became separated from his nephew, and saw two trails, one leading from the mine and the other to an old sawmill and which he had travelled before. He thought they both led to the same end, but they did not. He thought he would finally emerge on a familiar road, but realized he was lost and so stayed there all the rest of the time.

After the first night he did not move much and did no tramping. That was Wednesday or Thursday, Sept. 28 or 29, he forgot which. He heard some shots once or twice, but did not like to leave where he was because it was near a lake. There was a little stream near the lake running to the east. The lake had two big islands in it, and was, he thought, called Deer Lake. He felt that someone would find him, so he stayed there.

MONTREAL HUNT CLUB ANNUAL MEET

This pretty picture was taken at the Fall Meet. It shows Mr. Gavin L. Ogilvie and Master Hugh Ogilvie, the youngest huntsman of the Meet.

PEACE CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSIONS

Great Secrecy is Observed but Result Appears Hopeful.

A despatch from London says:—The third session of the Irish Peace Conference was held on Thursday at 10 Downing street. That is the extent of the information officially available, and it is universally regarded as good news. If the same can be said at the end of next week it will be a special issue to the Conference is generally certain.

The same [illegible] deliberation was present, Mr. Lloyd George having recovered from his illness, and the hour and a half during which the session lasted was devoted to discussion of the work of the committee appointed at the last session to discuss breaches of truce. The question of the treatment of Irish interned in prison and the Irish deported to Germany were also discussed, but so far no decision was reached. There has seldom been a Peace Conference at which greater secrecy was observed than at this one.

Second Woman M.P. in England

Mrs. Tom Wintringham, who was elected in the Louth by-election on Sept. 23rd., joins Lady Astor in the House of Commons as the second woman Member of Parliament. Louth is the seat that was rendered vacant by the death of Mrs. Wintringham's husband.

Trotsky as a Name is Unbearable

A despatch from Passaic, N.J. says:—"The name of Trotsky is a handicap no United States citizen should be compelled to labor under," County Judge Watson said recently. He permitted Benjamin Trotsky to change his name to Benjamin Travers. "I have been fighting against that name of Trotsky ever since that fool in Europe started things," the applicant, a butcher, told Judge Watson. "Customers come to my place of business, look at my window sign, then pass on because of the name. I'm sick and tired of it and want a change."

"To laugh at 80, to rise at 6, never use tobacco, intoxicating liquors or meat; avoid complicating and worry, and keep calm," are the rules of life of an American doctor aged ninety-nine.

Britain is Building the Most Ships

A despatch from New York says:—Shipping under construction in all countries of the world on September 30 last amounted to 5,542,000 gross tons, according to a report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. This amount, the report says, is a reduction of more than 2,000,000 tons from that under way on January 1st this year.

Of the shipping under construction, 431,000 tons is credited to United States shipyards, and 2,094,000 to British builders.

"The well-being of the people is like a tree—agriculture is its root; manufacturing and commerce are its branches and life. If the root is injured the leaves fall, the branches break and the tree dies."—Old Chinese Philosopher.

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE TO BE ABOLISHED, SAYS LONDON PAPER

A despatch from London says:—The London Standard of Thursday says: "It is the intention of the Government to act on the recommendation of the Fatlay Commission in favor of abolishing the embargo on Canadian stock cattle, although the Cabinet has not yet formally considered it. The feeling in Canada on the subject is intensely strong and the commission's conclusions will be held to outweigh the arguments of the cattle breeders of Great Britain, whose interests have been protected by the embargo for the last thirty years."

The same paper is authority for the statement that Canadian and United States ranchers are flooding the English market with cattle which must be killed on arrival. During the past six months over 36,000 head have been imported into the Mersey slaughter yards alone, whereas before March the number was negligible.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—Approximately ten times as much grain will pass through the port of Vancouver this fall as last, according to the estimates of grain dealers. Last fall and winter a total of sixteen thousand tons, mostly wheat, left here for Europe.

Edmonton, Alta.—Twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre will be the average in the northern half of Alberta this year, according to a government estimate just issued.

Regina, Sask.—More than 1,800 returned soldiers have been placed on 420,000 acres of land in the Regina area by the Soldiers' Settlement Board. In this area of almost half a million acres the Board has an investment of $8,500,000, of which more than half is charged to the price of the land. The stock and equipment of these settlers are valued at $2,000,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—More than sixty thousand tulip bulbs have been imported into Winnipeg for fall planting in the grounds of public buildings and in parks. All of these bulbs, which were purchased in Holland, are of the Darwin species, and of many varieties.

Ottawa, Ont.—The output of coal from Canada for the first six months of 1921 was 6,783,060, with a total value of $32,882,958, or an average of $5.75 per ton. Production in Nova Scotia amounted to 2,750,319 tons; New Brunswick, 69,230; Alberta, 2,332,794; British Columbia, 1,385,323, and Saskatchewan 145,394. All of the provinces with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan produced only bituminous coal.

Toronto, Ont.—It is confidently expected that in the early future a silk plant under Swiss management, the precursor of several plants to be manned by colonies of Swiss work people, will be established here, according to the announcement of the Swiss Consulate General. Wage and labor conditions are driving Swiss manufacturers further afield, and exhaustive investigations of the situation throughout the Dominion have been made by the Consulate-General. Prospects are that the new industry will be established within a few months attended by the influx of a considerable amount of capital and many families of Swiss workers.

Montreal, Que.—In 1912, there was a total of 2,319 elevators of all descriptions in Canada with a total storage capacity of 127,224,550 bushels. Now there are 3,855 elevators with a capacity of 231,213,620 bushels. The number of country elevators in 1912 was 2,272, with a storage capacity of 70,883,650 bushels. These have increased to 3,789, with a total storage capacity of 129,013,620. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur alone handle 54,685,000 bushels.

Fredericton, N.B.—The Foley Pottery Limited, capitalized at $25,000, with head office at Simonds, has been incorporated with provincial charter for the purpose of acquiring the pottery business now carried on under the name of J. W. Foley and Co. W. R. Fraser & Co., capital $24,000, with head office at Fredericton, was also incorporated. The object of this new company is to carry on business as importers, exporters, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants and dealers in furnishings of all kinds for men, women and children.

Halifax, N.S.—Steps are being taken to improve the cattle shipping facilities at this port in anticipation of large animal shipments from Halifax to Great Britain during the winter, according to an announcement made by the Halifax Board of Trade. It is proposed to have the large sheds at the new ocean terminals made ready for temporary use as cattle sheds. A first small shipment of cattle through Halifax has already gone forward.

St. Johns, Nfld.—The total value of all exports of Newfoundland for the year ending June 30, 1920, is given as $34,865,438, of which the fishery products amount to $27,823,731. The average value of fishery products during the past ten years is $16,856,991, and for the first five years of this period $10,202,996, and for the last five years $23,510,986, or more than double the preceding period.

"Broadening Out" the University.

During the past week the provincial university has undertaken to provide study classes in accordance with requests received from Junior Farmers' Institutes and Junior Women's Institutes in Cheltenham, Streetsville, and Brampton respectively. In each case the personnel of the classes will consist of young men and young women from the farms in the vicinity and in each case also the request is for instruction in English literature. Believing that such a movement towards higher education is one of the most encouraging signs of this new era, the University of Toronto is endeavoring to provide instruction in all cases of this kind so far as the size of its staff will permit. In this "broadening out" policy the university has the cordial support of the general public because it is everywhere recognized that the provincial university is in this way serving the interests of the province.

Compensation Sought by Irish Constabulary

A despatch from Belfast says:—A deputation of fourteen members from the Irish constabulary left Dublin on Thursday for London to see Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood concerning the position of the force in case a settlement is reached on the Irish question. They will seek guarantees that the men of the force will be adequately compensated in the event of a partial or general disbandment.

Alaskan Rivers Swollen by Rains

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B. C., says:—Serious floods along the Salmon and Bear Rivers have followed the heavy rains of last week, according to reports reaching here. Government bridges at Stewart are reported washed out, while the town of Ryder, on the Alaskan side, is practically submerged. The Kitault River ferry at Alice Arm was swept away and a number of bridges on the Dolly Varden Railroad undermined. The water is now subsiding.

LORD BYNG AND OTHER NOTABLES ATTEND McGILL COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

A despatch from Montreal says:—The completion of its first hundred years as an educational institution was fittingly celebrated on Thursday by McGill University in the conferring of fifty-five honorary degrees and addresses by four distinguished recipients, speaking by arrangement for the whole, at a convocation held in St. James' Methodist Church.

Baron Byng, of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada; Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to Washington; Premier Taschereau of Quebec; President Angell, of Yale University; and Dr. Colby, of New York, delivered addresses.

In the course of his inaugural address, Chancellor E. W. Beatty warned his audience that there was one especial danger that every university should fight, namely, the losing of touch with the life and intellectual needs of the people. The university, he said, was like Mahomet and the people. If the people would not come the the university, the university must go to the people. In a country of such rapid development as Canada, the university must be prepared to meet new conditions and to open and to keep open avenues for all those who are anxious to obtain higher education.

Among those who were the recipients of degrees were:—C. V. Corless, general manager Mond Nickel Co., Coniston, Ont.; George F. Porter, Walkerville, Ont.; Bishop James Fielding Sweeney, Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, Queen's University, Kingston, and George McKinnon Wrong, Toronto.

A memorial tablet to McGill students who fell in the great war was unveiled by his Excellency Lord Byng in the Arts Building, and it was pointed out that over 2,500 McGill men had enlisted, of whom 341 were killed or died of wounds while 382 had been decorated, including two Victoria Crosses.

GREATEST TASK IS NOW ACCOMPLISHED

League of Nations Solves the Difficulty of Silesian Boundary Lines.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Council of the League of Nations has reached a final decision on the Upper Silesian question, and has thereby accomplished the greatest task yet set for its consideration with greater despatch than many expected. The solution reached by the Council involves a new frontier line, together with certain measures providing for guarantees against the dislocation of existing economic conditions.

The members of the Council are confident that this solution is the only possible one and that it will at the same time roll away one of the dark clouds hovering over Europe and firmly establish the prestige of the league.

The text of the decision will be published simultaneously at Paris, London, Rome and Geneva, as soon as notified to the Berlin and Warsaw Governments. A courier left for Paris at once, conveying the document to M. Briand, president of the Supreme Council.

GERMANS SADDENED BY LEAGUE'S DECISION

Fixing of Silesian Boundary Endangers Fatherland, Says Wirth.

A despatch from Berlin says:—In a voice filled with pessimism and infinite sadness Chancellor Wirth, discussing the League of Nations decision to give the Upper Silesian industrial zone to Poland said: "This act is not only a blow to the present German Government but has brought the whole German people into danger and is a calamity for the whole of Europe."

The Chancellor's tone and bearing gave an index to the nation' fears and anxiety. His eyes betrayed lack of sleep due to day and night conferences and he spoke with a depth of emotion frankly and openly in a manner rarely, if ever, found in an European statesman.

"Part of the Press and people are already proclaiming that Wirth must get out," he said. "But I haven't resigned because to do so, now would bring added troubles to the country in a time of crisis. It is now up to the Reichstag to judge the Government's policies and their results."

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27, nominal; No. 2 Northern, $1.26½, nominal; No. 3, $1.22½, nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49c; No. 3 CW, 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 47c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 66c. All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 60c, nominal, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.10 to $1.15; No. 3 Winter, $1.07 to $1.12; No. 1 commercial, $1 to $1.05; No. 2 Spring, $1.03 to $1.08; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3, extra, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 75c.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $8.10; second pats., $7.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$5.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $25; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, $23; No. 2, $21; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, $11, track, Toronto.

Cheese, New, 20½ to 21½c; Old, large, 25 to 26½c; triplets, new, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Fresh, 35c; creamery, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 21c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1 select, storage, 45 to 46c; straight, 57 to 58c; new laid, in cartons, 60c.

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.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 31 to 32c; heavy, 24 to 26c; cooked, 43 to 52c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 37c; special brand breakfast bacon, 42 to 45c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 31c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 19 to 19½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14¼ to 14¾c; prints, 16¼ to 16¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $6 to $7.25; butcher steers, choice, $5.75 to $6.50; do. good, $5 to $5.75; do. med., $4 to $5; do. com., $3.50 to $4; butcher's heifers, choice, $5.50 to $6; butcher's cows, choice $4.50 to $5.50; do. med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butchers' bulls, good, $3.50 to $4; do. com., $2 to $2.75; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5 to $5.75; do. fair, $3.75 to $4; milkers, $80 to $100; springers, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $11.50 to $13; do. med., $9 to $10; do. com., $3 to $5; lambs, good, $8.50 to $8.75; do. com., $5 to $5.50; sheep, choice, $4 to $4.50; do. good, $2 to $3.50; do. heavy and bucks, $1 to $2; hogs, fed watered, $10 to $10.25; do. off cars, $10.25 to $10.50; do. f.o.b., $9.25 to $9.50; do. country points, $9 to $9.25.

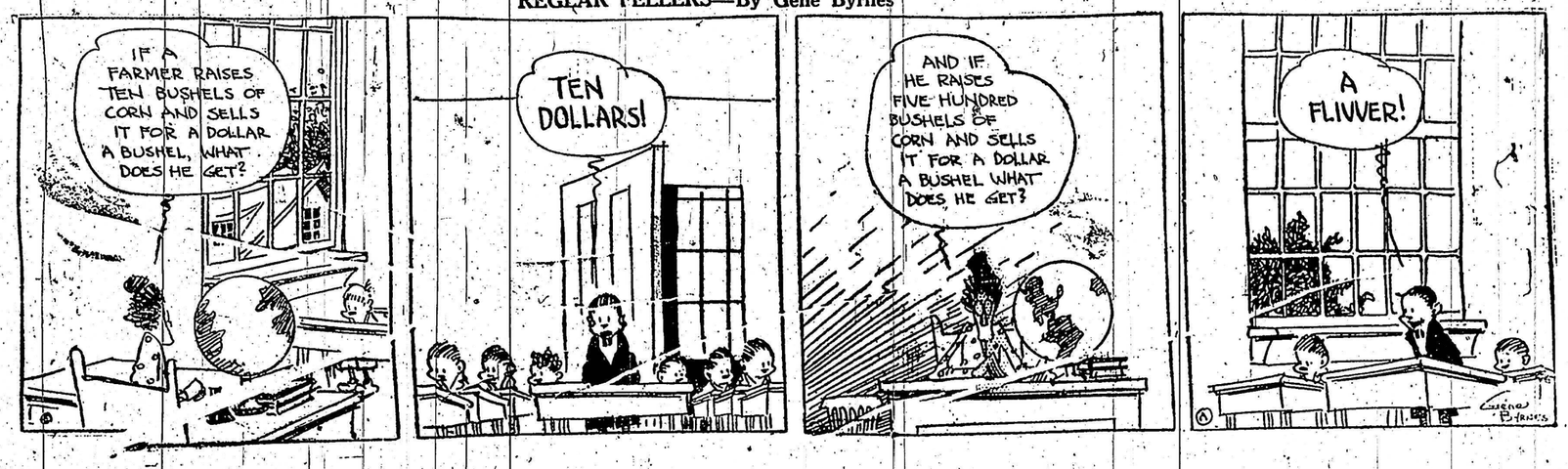
Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 55 to 55½c; do. No. 3, 54 to 54½c. Flour, Spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3 to $3.10. Bran, $23.25. Shorts, $25.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $27 to $28.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 15¾ to 16c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 39 to 40c. Eggs—Selected, 47c.

Com. butcher cattle, $2.50 to $4; calves, $3 to $10; lambs, $7.50 to $8; sheep, $4.50; hogs, $10.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



That Others May Live.

Along "Mother Volga" the patient peasant is wearily seeding the wheat fields. He stumbles over the broken furrows traced in the despair of famine. Weakened by hunger, long and bitter hunger, there is barely strength in his arm to broadcast the seed over the fields.

The grain that he sows and covers with the black earth would [illegible] to him. It would strengthen the failing hands, send new blood through the hunger-withered veins and [illegible] fullness of years to him. The [illegible] in the sack swung over his [illegible] shoulders would keep him [illegible] relief might reach him and [illegible]

But that may be days or [illegible] away. The seed he sows [illegible] in the valley of the Volga [illegible] men must go into the [illegible] The time of seeding is [illegible] sky overhead is dark with [illegible] from the Arctic to the [illegible] Winter is at hand. There [illegible] the night sky and while [illegible] dawns. The seed must [illegible] grown now or never. [illegible] women and little children [illegible] in the Volga, the soil must [illegible] seed, not to-morrow, but to-[illegible]

So the plodding peasant [illegible] his hand upon the fields and [illegible] He will be dead of hunger before the shimmer of green from the new seed is seen over the early winter [illegible] He plods to his death that others may come after him may be warmed by the suns of Russia.

The patient, plodding peasant [illegible] down the centuries. He sows in [illegible] of the soil. He sees for [illegible] mystery—and truer. What [illegible] the wordy little doctrinaires who [illegible] of the East Sides and the [illegible] chapels of the world and [illegible] speak for Russia? This figure [illegible] the plodding peasant who walks [illegible] his death is a giant [illegible] them.

What "Daring" Means.

Certain words have come [illegible] sense and are applied [illegible] have no right to them.

They should be restored [illegible] significance and their [illegible] ship.

One of these words [illegible] It is [illegible] plays [illegible] What is [illegible] consciousness [illegible] is supposed to be [illegible] brave or heroic. [illegible] writer to be timid [illegible] he or she is merely [illegible] how cheap and [illegible] "dare" to [illegible]

Fancy, there [illegible] tion made by [illegible] the Military [illegible] for the Croix de Guerre [illegible] of one who is simply [illegible] cover how to play on a [illegible] earned for profit.

The theory of some [illegible] drama and purveyors of [illegible] that if the public will [illegible] must be all right.

Let us call what they [illegible] theatregoers and the [illegible] exactly what it is—[illegible] Their action is not [illegible] even recklessness. It is [illegible] lessness. It is [illegible] for gain.

Our men who fought at [illegible] and at the Somme were [illegible] They risked everything [illegible] the proof of it is that [illegible] turned to their homes [illegible] building their [illegible] cent exhibition of [illegible] same language to the [illegible] pornographer who [illegible] as an insatiable [illegible] to reward with cash [illegible] fy its profiteering.

"Daring" should be [illegible] highest, and not the [illegible] our humanity.

"Pluck" is used in [illegible] fashion. Commonly we [illegible] advertisements that "the very [illegible] ness of the language [illegible] of use." Frankness is a [illegible] quality. It is the clear [illegible] in the eyes of a child. It [illegible] to be used for mild and [illegible] Frank and filthy do not [illegible] same thing.

Of course, when [illegible] such matters as these he is not [illegible] his own mind is purile; and "to the pure all things are pure." [illegible] is the first refuge of the [illegible] the windshield of the [illegible] the blast of criticism. [illegible] turn the tables on those who [illegible] mately censor moving pictures. [illegible] used against anybody who dare to say anything that is not what the profiteers in muck desire.

"Dawl Airin," "Shin Fane."

Here is some information regarding Irish words much in the news that are not pronounced as spelled:

How it is spelled—Dail Eireann.

How it is pronounced—Dawl Airin.

What Dail means—House of Representatives.

What it is—the Irish House of Commons, meeting place for the eighty-five Representatives of Sinn Fein Ireland. It is now held in Dublin, but can be held any place designated by the members. In Easter week, 1916, it was held outside of Nelson's pillar in Dublin, when the members assembled to read the Constitution of the "Irish Republic."

By the way, Sinn Fein is pronounced "Shin Fane."