OIL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

The Gaspe Fields Are Considered Admirable For the New Imperial Scheme.

A despatch from London says: In view of the increasing attention which is being directed to the adoption of oil as fuel in the British navy, it is interesting to know that oil lands in different parts of the Empire are being sedulously developed. The decision of the Government to secure supplies as far as possible within the Empire has given a new impetus to the search for large oil deposits in different parts of the dominions, and it would be fitting that the premier dominion, Canada, should be reckoned among the fuel-oil sources of supply.

In this connection Viscount Selby, who is chairman of the Eastern Canada Company, and who has just returned from the Canadian fields, supplies interesting details. In the course of a conversation Lord Selby remarked that he was very greatly impressed with what he saw and heard during the visit. The most favorably situated oil fields in Canada, from a geographical and strategical point of view, he states, are those of Gaspe, which extend from the seacoast on the Bay of Gaspe, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for several miles in a north-westerly direction.

It was in the Larocque district, in the North-West, that a considerable number of wells were put down and good supplies of oil of a high quality obtained. What is known as an anticlinal formation extends from this district in a south and easterly direction down to the coast. The opinions of experienced drilling men and geologists in that country are to the effect that oil will be found there in large quantities. Should this be the case, the importance of the field from the points of supply for the British navy and for marine and industrial purposes cannot be overestimated.

NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are "Making Good."

In the province of Saskatchewan a movement is on foot to make the admission fee to moving picture shows 25 cents.

Winnipeg faces the likelihood of owing a big overdraft of about a million and a half to the banks at the end of December.

Three Doukhobors were forcibly fed in the Regina jail. Since then they have been taking nourishment in the ordinary way.

Civic employes at Winnipeg may have to punch time clocks soon, if a plan proposed by the Board of Control is carried out.

While trying to ride a horse for the first time, Miss Rubena Blanche Swinburn, a Regina girl, was thrown and had her neck broken.

Land agents in Lethbridge district say that more U.S. land buyers are coming this year than have come in the last four years put together.

A site for the big Dominion Government elevator at Saskatoon has been chosen. It is a mile west of the city limits and covers 47 acres.

Winnipeg's expenditure on schools this year, together with the amount due the banks at the beginning of the year, exceeded the receipts by $1,084,112.54.

Miss Mabel Reid, a young woman of Moose Jaw, poured coal oil on the kitchen fire. A male boarder and her mother saved her from being burned to death.

Alleging that his wife contracted scarlet fever during her confinement at the city hospital, Saskatoon, A. R. Hunt demands $400 from the hospital authorities.

The Manitoba Government has secured an option on two parcels of land near Virden for the purpose of instituting a Provincial Government demonstration station.

Over 3,000 head of Mexican and Texas long horn cattle were seized at Lethbridge, Alta., for underpaid duty. They belonged to a United States cattleman named Wallace.

Moosejaw landladies have reduced their furnished room rents by 25 per cent. over this time last year. House rents, however, are said to be maintaining their old standard.

Fred. Hydenan, a three-year-old of Veregin, Sask., had his arm cut off by the knives of his father's binder. He was playing about the machine when the horses started up.

Mrs. James Innis, who lives about 7 miles from Regina, has a favorite horse. She went into the stall of the pet horse to caress him, and the horse reared, trampled her, and broke three of her ribs.

Sceptre, Sask., a flourishing town only nine months old, has four elevators, four general stores, one hardware store, three machinery firms, two barber shops, two poolrooms, two restaurants, and a forty-room hotel.

A grey timber wolf, believed to have escaped from River Park, Winnipeg, chased a dog along Florence Avenue. A man saw the wolf and shouted at it, whereupon it turned off towards the park. At last acounts the dog was still running.

A Viennese capitalist is in Winnipeg to study the famous Las du Bonnet power plant. He is one of a syndicate which intends, if practicable, to establish a liquid air plant in the Alps, with a capital of $3,000,000. With that end in view he is studying Canadian water powers and the way they are operated.

A party of linemen in Winnipeg had their attention attracted by a slight noise at the top of a pole, and looking up saw one of their comrades hanging from a cross-arm, "just like a pair of old pants," as one of them said. Bert Carlyn had leaned against a live wire. He was taken down and artificial respiration saved his life.

Joseph Scwartz, a wealthy farmer of Rochester, Alta., advertised for a wife, and now gets his mail in a wheelbarrow. He has received letters from every state in the Union, and from all parts of Canada and Europe. Just at present he is too busy harvesting to attend to the letters, but says he will attend to the matter after his grain is threshed.

MAJOR McHARG IS CHAMPION.

Won the Individual Palma Match With an Army Rifle.

A despatch from Camp Perry, Ohio, says: By winning the individual Palma match with an army rifle, on Thursday, Major George Hart McHarg, of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver, Canada, becomes the individual champion of the world by having a total of 220 out of a possible 225 on the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ranges. Captain Neill Smith of the 24th Regiment, Chatham, Ont., was second with a score of 220, and Lieutenant George Mortimer of the Canadian Army Service Corps, Ottawa, Ont., was third with a score of 220. Places were awarded according to merit. The best scores on the long distance range counted for first place, the next best for second place, etc.

6,000 BARRELS PER DAY.

Mammoth Flour Mill to Be Erected at Calgary.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: A syndicate of local and Minneapolis capitalists will shortly commence the erection of what is claimed will be the largest flour mill in the British Empire. It will be built in four units, to cost $1,400,000 each, and when all the units are completed will have a capacity of 6,000 barrels of flour per day. Work on the first unit will be commenced immediately.

NOTED JAIL-BREAKER GONE.

"Bill" Miner, Notorious Robber, Freed By Death.

A despatch from Milledgeville, Georgia, says: Death has freed "Bill" Miner, notorious robber and jail breaker, from his last prison term. His picturesque career, which included clashes with the laws of more than a score of states and several Canadian Provinces, ended on Wednesday at the Georgia State Prison Farm.

THE DEATH-DEALING AUTO.

Well-Known Port Arthur Woman Killed in Accident.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: Mrs. J. T. Emmerson, wife of the senior member of the big hardware firm of Wells and Emmerson, Port Arthur and Fort Frances, died on Wednesday afternoon of internal injuries received in an automobile accident Monday.

A Foresighted Cook.

Housekeepers frequently complain that their servants are forgetful; certainly this charge could not be laid against the cook whose foresightedness is described here.

Just before he left the office, Mr. Junkins telephoned to his wife, and asked if she wanted him to bring anything home.

"Yes," she answered. "I wish you would stop and get some tea. And you might as well get a set of china, too."

"China?" exclaimed Junkins.

"Yes. Of course we've got some, but, you see, the cook says there's not enough to last the week out."

A Winner Wanted.

The world may respect a good loser, but it loves a good fighter, and may even carry this feeling to humorous lengths. The London Tatler tells of a Lancashire man who visited a London restaurant and ordered a boiled lobster. One was brought that lacked a claw, and he sounded the waiter on the matter.

"The lobster is very pugnacious, sir, and sometimes he fights, sir, and loses a claw."

"Ah, so that's it! Then take away this chap, and find me a winner."

On the Contrary.

"Did he climb to success?"

"No. He fell into a fortune."

His Reproof.

Mrs. Voteleigh (coming home at eleven)—Are the dear children all right? I haven't set eyes on them since morning.

Her husband—Huh! You go about airing your views; better you'd stay at home and view your heirs.

Mayor C. M. R. Graham, of London, announced that the vote on the Beck scheme for the rehabilitation of the London and Port Stanley Railway by electrification will be taken before October 15th.

Mr. J. P. Jaffray,
Dominion Immigration Agent at Philadelphia.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, $3.65 seaboard. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 98c; No. 3, 93 1-2c, Bay ports; new, No. 1 Northern, 96c, September delivery, and No. 2 at 94c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 wheat at 84c to 85c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 33 to 33 1-2c, outside, and at 36c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats, 39 1-2c for No. 2, and at 38 1-2c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal at 83 to 85c outside.

Barley—50 to 52c, outside; 55c Toronto.

Corn—No. 2 American corn, 78 1-2c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—60 to 65c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $21 a ton, in bags, Toronto freights. Shorts, $22, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Wholesale dealers' quotations to retailers are:—

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 26 to 27c for rolls and 24 to 25c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 26 to 28c per dozen; fresh, 22 to 24c; and seconds, 17 to 18c.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, large, and 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 to $2.35 per bushel; prunes, $1.75 to $2.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 1-2 to 12c per lb, for No. 1 wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Hens, 16 to 17c per lb; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; ducks, 16 to 17c; geese, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 18 to 20c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80 to 85c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 16c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $30; do., mess, $24. Hams—Medium to light, 21 1-2c to 22c; heavy, 20 1-2c to 21c; rolls, 17c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 22c; backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tierces, 14c; tubs, 14 1-4c; pails, 14 1-2c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 hay, $13 to $14 on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $11 to $12; No. 3, $9 to $10.

Baled straw—$8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-2 to 41c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 39 1-2 to 40c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 to 40 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50 to 51c; malting, 62 to 64c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; straight rollers, $5 to $5.10; straight rollers, bags, $2.30 to $2.40. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.75; do, bags, 90 lbs., $2.25. Bran, $21. Shorts, $23. Middlings, $26. Mouillie, $27 to $29. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $13. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 13 to 13 3-8c; finest Easterns, 12 3-4 to 13c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24 3-4 to 25c; seconds, 24 1-4 to 24 1-2c. Eggs—Fresh, 32c; selected, 29c; No. 1 stock, 26c; No. 2 stock, 20c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 89 1-4c; No. 2 do., 86 3-4c; No. 3 do., 84 1-4c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 83c; No. 2 do., 81c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 35c; No. 3 C.W., 33 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 34c; No. 1 feed, 33 1-2c; No. 2 feed, 32c. Barley—No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 44 1-2c; rejected, 41c; feed, 41c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.33 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.21 1-2; No. 3 C.W., $1.17 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 9.—Wheat—September, 86 1-4c; December, 89 3-4c; May, 94 3-4c. No. 1 hard, 89 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 87 3-4 to 89 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 82 to 87 1-4c. No. 3 yellow corn, 72 to 72 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 40 3-4 to 41 1-4c. No. 2 rye, 61 to 63 1-2c. Flour, first patents, $4.50 to $4.75; second patents, $4.15 to $4.50; first clears, $3.20 to $3.50; second clears, $2.75 to $3.10. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, Sept. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 88 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 86 5-8 to 87 3-8c; September, 87 7-8c bid; December, 89 7-8c asked; May, 95 1-8c. Close Linseed, $1.50 5-8; September, $1.49 1-8 asked; October, $1.50 3-4 bid; November, $1.50 7-8 asked; December, $1.46 1-2.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—The prices paid for bulls were from 3 1-4 to 3 3-4 cents per pound, for stockers and grass fed calves 3 1-2 to 4 1-4; prime beeves, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; medium, 4 1-2 to 6; and common, 3 to 4 1-2; cows, $50 to $65 each; calves, 3 to 6 1-2; sheep about 4 cents; lambs about 6 1-4; hogs, 10 1-2.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.50 to $6.80; choice butchers, $6.25 to $6.50; good medium, $5.65 to $5.90; common, $4 to $5; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3.25; fat cows, $4.50 to $5.25; common cows, $3.50 to $4. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7.25; choice, $8.25 to $9; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $4.50 to $5; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 to 1,050 pounds, $5.25 to $5.60; rough eastern, 400 to 650 pounds, $2.50 to $4.25; light bulls, $2.75 to $3. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $6.25 to $6.75. Hogs, $9.65 f.o.b.; $10 fed and watered, and $10.25 off cars.

FARMERS HAVEN'T TIME.

Statute Labor in Brantford Township Will be Commuted.

A despatch from Brantford says: The prospects are that there will be no more statute labor in the Township of Brantford. At the present time there are portions which have been commuted, but the remainder has been under statute labor. The work has not been satisfactory, and on Wednesday afternoon the councillors stated that the conditions were such that they would be forced to commute it and place the entire township roads and local improvement work also under a competent supervisor. The trouble was then that the farmers have been too busy to leave their farm work to attend to the roads, which are in bad condition. No definite action was taken, but later in the year it is likely that all statute labor in the township will be commuted.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

Cheap Living, But No Rush.

The increasing cost of living is a world-wide phenomenon, but there are spots that have remained unaffected by it. A British traveller informs an eager world that the cheapest place to live in is north-western Syria, and especially Antioch. He lived there a whole winter on a pound a week, though he had a fine house and servants. A friend had told him that one could live there comfortably on $200 a year.

Verily, with eggs at 2 cents a dozen, fruits and vegetables for a ridiculously small sum a week, mutton at 7 cents, Antioch is an ideal place. Yet you need not, if you plan an immediate removal to Antioch or vicinity, fear a rush and jam. Antioch is all right, especially in winter, but there is no life there. We are not after cheap living, but after cheaper living right where we are, where we work and play and enjoy social and political and aesthetic advantages. There's no place like home, if we can afford to stay there and pay the bills.

Wonders of Future Journalism.

In a presidential address a London editor spoke glowingly of the future of the daily newspaper on its technical and commercial side. Papers will be distributed by pneumatic tubes; editions will appear hourly; lazy persons will not need to read even the headlines, for the gramophone will below the news to them in their offices or rooms; reporters will carry telephones with them and send items by the wireless system; and so on.

All this is quite possible. Yet there are many newspaper men who are not entusiastic over this striking picture. Something that is not in the picture is present in their minds. They like to think of the great newspaper as an educator and purveyor of news that cannot be bellowed at men and women. They like to think of the quiet enjoyment of reported debates, correspondence articles, reviews, editorials by men and women who love things of the intellect and of the spirit.

What of these readers? Technical marvels are not nearly so important to them as truth, accuracy, dignity, intelligence and responsibility in journalism. But how they would rejoice in a technical invention that automatically kept out of newspaperdom the yellow sensationalists and the fakers!

Trade of the Country.

In spite of the financial stringency Canada's trade is more than holding its own. The returns for the last four months of the current fiscal year show a substantial increase over the same time in the previous year. The total Canadian trade for the four months ending on July 31st, was $358,488,000, compared with $328,635,000 for the corresponding period in 1912. This makes an increase of nearly $30,000,000. There was an increase in the imports of about $16,500,000 and in the exports of about $10,000,000. This year's figures, if the same progress is anything like maintained, will add about $100,000,000 to the total trade of the country. But it will be necessary to wait for a couple of months before one can safely estimate upon the year's business. So far the results are better than anticipated.

Pure Food.

As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty so it is also the price of purity. If the people will insist on all occasions on avoiding what is doubtful and upon being served only with goods that have been proved again and again to be above suspicion, a change will soon be brought about. In this way adulteration will soon cease to pay and ceasing to pay will soon cease to be practised. The Government, through their inspectors and analyses, are doing what they can in this matter, but their efforts can be only partially successful unless public support is accorded in very full measure.

British Crown Colonies.

According to a report presented to the British House of Commons by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, the Crown Colonies are growing and prospering in a most satisfactory manner, and are everywhere sharing with the United Kingdom the present wave of material prosperity. The trade and commerce of these colonies are particularly encouraging. Exports are rapidly growing, new industries are developing, and wealth is increasing.

The growth of cotton in the Empire is one of the most notable indications of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the colonies. A few years ago Lancashire cotton mills were wholly dependent for their material on foreign countries; and the bulk of the supply came from the United States. There were regions within the Empire suitable for the growth of cotton, but they made no attempt to cultivate it, until a subsidy of $50,000 a year was granted to the British Cotton Growers' Association by the British Exchequer. That wrought a great change. In seven years the exports of raw cotton from the Crown Colonies have almost doubled, while the exports of cotton seed have increased in still larger proportion.

Africa takes front rank in this new industry. Cotton-raising has also taken a hold in Ceylon and the West Indies. Now the Empire may be said to be producing its own raw material for the mills in Lancashire.

In rubber production alone the exports from Ceylon and the Malay Straits have risen, between 1905-12, from six million pounds to fifty-one million pounds. Tea is growing is a new enterprise in Nyassaland. There is also a satisfactory export trade in bananas. The whaling in the South Atlantic also shows a progressive spirit in the colonies.

A Thrifty People.

The facility with which the Canadian immigrant finds prosperity is perhaps as much due to the habit of thrift he acquires as to the opportunities offered him in the way of employment, though naturally the two are closely related. Luxury, whether in the form of extravagant living or superfluous pleasures, is not yet sapping the vitality of the nation. The eagerness of working people to put a little by for a rainy day was recently demonstrated at Vancouver. A local newspaper offered a pocket savings bank and a first deposit of fifty cents to every person who cared to apply for the same, on the sole condition that they would open a savings account in a local bank. The bank in question offered interest at four per cent. per annum, compounded every three months, the money so deposited to be available for withdrawal by cheque at any time. Two thousand persons availed themselves of the offer in a single day. The total deposited in savings banks of all kinds in Canada is, roughly, $925,000,000 for a population of about 7,000,000, or nearly four times as much as is deposited in the Post-office Savings Bank in Britain, where the population is five times as great.

A Bad State of Affairs.

In the fourth annual report of the Commission of Conservation there is a brief account of a survey of the Trent Canal watershed above Peterboro made last summer by Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University. While this survey was for the purpose of making an inventory of the timber resources of the area in connection with a reforestation question, the conditions under which the scattered farms were tilled forced themselves on the notice of the surveying party.

In some of the back townships north of Peterboro the soil covering over the rocks is so thin that the pocket farms are practically incapable of sustaining a family. Some of the families trying to eke out an existence on them are, it is stated, rapidly becoming degenerate. In 1911 195 farms were for sale for taxes averaging a rate of 6 cents an acre. From 100 to 500 families, or from 500 to 1,000 persons, are living in a state of poverty and often depravity that would shock the people of this province were the full details to come to light.

Of the truth of what Dr. Fernow says, Police Court records of cases of a most degrading character from these squalid farms furnish eloquent testimony. Life in some of these remote farmhouses has sunk to a level not far removed from mere animalism, as ministers who have traversed the districts know. In the last ten years there has been a decrease in the population of about 15 per cent., which indicates a migration to better conditions, but financial helplessness and ignorance still induce scores of attempts to extract a living from soil never meant to yield it.

Plans for the recuperation of the area, most of which is suitable only for timber production, have been prepared following the survey. Perhaps when these are brought forward for consideration the humanitarian side of the question may give the problem an interest it would never possess as a matter of mere reforestation.

Prof. S. L. Umbach, of Napierville, Que., a native of Woolwich township, Ont., died in Cassel, Germany, on Saturday. He was making an extensive tour of European countries, after attending the World's Sunday School Convention in Zurich.

WELLAND CANAL CONTRACT

M. J. O'Brien and Hugh Doughney the Successful Tenderers for Section Three.

A despatch from Ottawa says: At a brief meeting of the Cabinet Council on Thursday afternoon the contract for Section 3 of the new Welland Canal was awarded to M. J. O'Brien and Hugh Doughney for approximately ten million dollars. There were ten tenders under consideration, including two British and two American firms. Work will be started at once by the successful tenderers, who will make Thorold their headquarters. The contract calls for the completion of the work by April, 1917. The contract for Section 2 of the canal will be let later. The contract for Section 1 was let some time ago. No action has yet been taken in regard to awarding the contract for the Dominion Government share of the Toronto harbor work.

More Tenders Soon.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Chief Engineer Weller stated that tenders for No. 2 Section of the Welland Ship Canal, extending from the fourth concession line in Grantham Township to near Thorold, the northerly boundary of No. 3 Section, would be called for within a week. Three weeks later No. 4 Section, south of Thorold, with heavy rock excavation, will be ready for the call.

SHIPMENTS INCREASED.

25 Per Cent. More Grain Sent Out From Port Arthur.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says: The following figures show the amounts of grain shipped on vessels since the opening of navigation from the three elevators in Port Arthur, as compared with the same period of last year, an increase of 25 per cent.:

	1912 Bushels.	1913 Bushels.
Wheat	12,985,360	13,684,115
Oats	4,585,670	5,605,575
Barley	591,405	1,655,785
Flax	1,198,650	3,413,830
Screenings ..	4,950	108,635
Totals	19,366,035	24,467,950

The figures do not include the quantities loaded in the vessels wintering here, or the increase would be far greater, as there were about five million bushels loaded during last winter, as against 1,500,000 the previous winter.

A NOTED DESPERADO.

Attempts to Break Out of Kingston Penitentiary.

A despatch from Kingston says: That a bold attempt was made by Frank Jones, one of the Stoney Mountain desperadoes in the penitentiary, to gain his freedom, became known on Wednesday. Guards making their usual inspection found that Jones had succeeded in sawing through the bars of his cell. Just how the prisoner was able to do this, the penitentiary officials refuse to say, but it is understood that an investigation is being made. Jones was one of the gang which made such a sensational escape from the penitentiary in March, 1912. Bonner, Kelly and Brown are the other members of the Western gang, who were transferred here, and all have given considerable trouble.

A VALUABLE PICTURE.

Poor Woman Sold It For Few Cents and Creates a Scene.

A despatch from Madrid, Spain, says: In an antiquary's shop window there was exhibited a painting on Wednesday and a sign reading: "Authentic picture by Goya, 7,000 pesetas" (1,365). A poor woman passing by observed the sign and at once created a disturbance which attracted a big crowd. She declared that the antiquary, who now wants to sell the picture at so great a price, on Tuesday bought it from her for 20 cents.

SLIPPERY RAILS THE CAUSE.

John Campbell Was Badly Hurt in a Collision.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: John Campbell, of 33 Emery Street, London, a conductor on a London and Lake Erie Radial Railway car, was badly hurt on Wednesday when his car collided with a threshing outfit owned by Willis and Davis, a short distance south of Lambeth. Campbell was in charge of the car, relieving his regular motor, and had an unobstructed view of the crossing where the accident occurred. Slippery rails prevented the halting of the car, however, and he crashed into the thresher while travelling at a considerable speed.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Read the Second Reader and Vote in Calgary.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: The City Council has adopted an amendment to the city charter which will put into force in Calgary universal suffrage, the only qualification being that every voter, male or female, must be able to read the Second Reader in use in the schools of Alberta. The amendment had back of it practically every organization of women in the city.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

250,906 Arrived in Canada From April to July.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total immigration to Canada during the first four months of the current fiscal year, April to July, was 250,906, made up of 99,101 British, 54,040 American, and 97,765 from all other countries. During the four corresponding months of the last fiscal year the total number was 209,642, composed of 83,318 British, 65,900 American, and 60,424 from all other countries. The increase is 20 per cent.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Toronto is to have the finest freight terminals in the world.

Ex-Ald. A. R. Whyte, of the Hamilton Westinghouse staff, is dead.

John Griffin, of Toronto, plans to erect a $100,000 theatre in London.

Thos. Murphy, aged 71, baggage transfer agent, of Cornwall, was taken ill at his work and died.

A mission building in erection at Brantford collapsed on Thursday, one man, S. Deans, having his collar-bone broken.

Jos. E. Morrison, for twenty years professor of pharmacy, chemistry and botany at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, is dead.

T. W. J. Pauley, of West London, was attacked by a cow and was saved from being killed when the animal hurled him over a five-foot fence into an adjoining lot.

Bruce Boyd, aged 14, of Guelph, who was visiting in Napanee, and with companions, for a lark stole a ride on a freight train to Belleville, fell in getting off to regain his hat and lost his right leg below the knee.

Great Britain.

A huge bonded warehouse at Manchester was burned at a loss of $1,250,000. Flames shot a thousand feet in the air.

A runaway caused a panic among the thousands of people who attended the funeral in Dublin of the man killed in the riots.

The late Duke of Sutherland, who, during the last few years of his life became an extensive landholder in Canada, left an estate, according to his will, of more than one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

United States.

One result of the recent railway wrecks in New England may be the passage of legislation prohibiting the use of wooden coaches.

Mrs. Margaret A. Carter, a society woman of Elyria, Ohio, is in the county jail on a federal warrant, charging her with using the mails to fraudulently secure $3,000 from Miss Lillian Huntington, Elyria's wealthiest heiress.

General.

An eccentric American woman, who threw a bouquet at the Kaiser in Berlin, was temporarily arrested.

At the Zionist Congress in Vienna it was reported that the membership has increased by 129,000, and that the national fund for purchase of land in Palestine has an income of 1,376,553 marks.

PAYING THE PRICE.

German and United States Officers Killed.

A despatch from Brieg, Germany, says: Two more officers of the German army's flying corps were killed in an aeroplane accident here on Thursday. Lieut. Von Eckenbrecher and Lieut. Prinz, both young men, were testing a new aeroplane over the military aerodrome when the left wing collapsed while they were at a height of 100 yards. The aviators were thrown to the ground and crushed to death.

A despatch from San Diego, Cal., says: First Lieutenant Moss L. Love, signal corps, U.S.A., and a native of Virginia, was instantly killed on Thursday when his aeroplane plunged 300 feet to the ground at the army aviation school near here. Shortly before the accident he began to descend from an altitude of approximately two thousand feet. When 300 feet from the ground watchers say they saw a puff of smoke in the machine and it dropped like a shot.

KING ALFONSO'S REQUEST.

Wants to Commute Death Sentence of an Assassin.

A despatch from Madrid says: King Alfonso has earnestly requested Premier Romanones to propose that the death sentence of Raphael Sancho Alegre, who tried to assassinate him last April, be commuted. The Government will comply with the request.

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POTTED MEATS—
Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.
The child's delight.
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EUROPEAN GOSSIP

Prince Arthur's House.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has taken Lord Plymouth's house in Mount Street for a number of years. It is a particularly fine Mayfair mansion, Lord Plymouth having spent a great deal of money in improving it, and specially for the display of his art treasures. It has a fine staircase and hall. The neighborhood of Grosvenor House Gardens and the Park offers fine views and more airiness than is enjoyed by the other houses in the street.

Turkey's Policy.

The Turks now confess that the crossing of the Maritza is merely a diplomatic manoeuvre. The object of it is to extort recognition of the new position in Thrace, but the manoeuvre is not likely to succeed. The Powers have decreed that Turkey shall not retain the reoccupied province, and do not intend to go back on their decision. On the other hand, they do not mean to enforce it. Even Russia is against the method of the "strong hand." In the long run Turkey will find it worth while to give way of her own accord. The Great Powers have many other ways of enforcing their will without resorting to brute force. At all events that is, I believe, the opinion of the Chancelleries. It is also the universal opinion in quarters usually sympathetic towards Turkey. The retention of Thrace and Adrianople, it is argued, though justifiable, perhaps by right of conquest, and certainly by racial right, would eventually cost Turkey very dear. It would mean the maintenance of a powerful army in Europe, a perpetual menace, perpetual intrigues, and a useless and weakening drain on Turkish resources. Better for her, it is urged, to content herself with the position accorded to her by the nations of Mistress of Constantinople and Guardian of the Straits, with the guarantee—only implied, but none the less real—that her Empire in Asia will not be molested. Turkey in Europe has no future, no doubt because she has not had a fair chance. There is, at least, some hope of fair play for her in Asia. The difference in continents may make all the difference. The three Western Powers—Great Britain, France and Germany—will do all they can to sustain and assist her in Asia, but they will not move a finger on her behalf if she now disputes their authority.

A Public Inquiry Into the Balkan Atrocities.

I understand that, in response to appeals from several Bulgarian quarters for a public inquiry into the extent of and responsibility for the atrocities commited by the belligerents during the second Balkan war, Dr. Butler, president of Columbia University, and one of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, has undertaken to organise an International Commission with a view to carrying out this object. So far the following persons have been designated as members of the commission:—Professor Prince, of Columbia University (America); Francis W. Hirst, editor of the Economist (England); Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (France); Professor Zorn (Germany); Professor Milliukoff (Russia); and Professor Lammarch (Austria). Not all these gentlemen have given their consent yet unconditionally, but the commission is about to meet in Paris to discuss the necessary preliminaries.

Canadian Parliamentary Candidates.

I hear that the Liberals of Sir John Simon's constituency, Walthamstow, London, have found a candidate to take his place when he goes to North-West Manchester. A. M. de Beck, the proprietor and editor of the Canadian News, has been approached, and it is probable that he will be the Liberal candidate. The Conservative candidate will be Harry Symonds, K.C., who is also known in Canada. He was at one time president of the National Agency. It is curious that both the Liberal and the Conservative candidates should be prominent Canadians.

Discontent in the Police.

Not only is it becoming increasingly difficult to find recruits for the Metropolitan police force, but those who are already in are very discontented with their position and rates of pay. The best recruits come from the country districts, and contrary to the general supposition, very few are enlisted from among the Army Reservists. Town recruits are looked at askance, and always have been so. The reason for the latter is well founded. The townsman not only knows too much, in a sense, and is less amenable to discipline, but he is not so observant as the countryman. He is familiar with the streets and London ways, and is not so interested in what goes on around him as the man from the country, to whom everything is novel. The intelligent countryman, however, is now more inclined to emigrate and the number of resignations of young constables from the force this year would surprise the public if they knew. The men have, in most cases, come to the conclusion that their opportunities are limited, and that they would do better abroad. In addition to that the work of the police is excessive. Sunday after Sunday, owing to the meetings in the Park and in Trafalgar Square, London, held principally by the Suffragettes, it has not been possible to give them the leave of one day in seven which they were promised. Men are called out for extra duty at these gatherings, and receive no extra pay, while their scanty leisure is eaten up. There is no active movement among the men, but nevertheless the authorities are greatly concerned about the position, for never before have they had to take into the ranks recruits who were not up to a high standard. The continuing good trade has, of course, something to do with it.

The Admiralty's Contracts.

It is stated in quarters which are, as a rule, well informed, that instead of completing the programme of 16 destroyers by ordering three, the Admiralty may purchase three of the Chilian destroyers which are being built at Cowes by J. S. White and Company. These vessels are coal burners. But they are fine seagoing ships, and were designed by Sir Philip Watts. Messrs. White's order was for six, and even if the three indicated are sold to the Admiralty they will still be able to deliver six within the contract time. The Admiralty are taking prices for propelling machinery for dockyard-built light cruisers.

London, Aug. 30, 1913.

RADIUM WAS STOLEN.

But the Thief Was Afraid of it and Sent it Back.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The tiny particle of radium, worth about $3,500, which was stolen from the offices of Dr. G. L. Deverteuil recently, was returned through the mail on Wednesday morning. It is thought that the thief, having read of the deadly effects of radium in inexperienced hands, became frightened and decided to return the metal.

Radium $87,500 a Gramme.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Prussian Government has bought a gramme of radium for $87,500 for hospital and scientific use. Professor Hys is making an appeal to the nation to subscribe to the fund for the purchase of radium, which has already reached $200,000.

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