

## BRITISH SAILORS FACE MUTINY CHARGE AFTER RESCUE AT SEA

Saved From Wrecked Steamer, They Tell Conflicting Stories About the Death of Captain—All Survivors Are From Newfoundland.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: Four sailors, saved amid all the perils of a storm at night in mid-ocean, are now held at the immigrant station at Gloucester, N.J., to await a hearing before the British Consul on a charge of mutiny.

An air of mystery surrounds the cause which led to the death of the Captain and the Mate of the schooner Onito, ending with the distress signal which summoned the steamship Zirkel to their aid. The Zirkel docked Thursday afternoon at the Washington avenue wharf, and the Captain, Daniel A. Sullivan, of New York city, told a story that rivaled the fiction of many writers.

On the night of October 8, during a heavy storm, the officers of the Zirkel saw distress flares from some vessel ahead. As they pulled nearer signs of great commotion were noticeable on the craft, which appeared to be a two-masted schooner. In an effort to circumvent the schooner and approach closer, the steering gear of the Zirkel snapped, and for four hours she wallowed helplessly in the trough of a heavy sea.

## SILVER AND GOLD NUGGETS FOR H.R.H.

Prince Sees Ontario Mining Centre and Receives Souvenirs.

A despatch from Englehart, Ont., says:—(En route with Prince of Wales' Special Train.)—"The town is yours. Print it any color you like." This was the text of a sign which greeted the Prince of Wales at Cobalt on Thursday, and expressed the spirit which informed the welcome extended the Prince Thursday by the Porcupine people.

At Cobalt the Royal party met with a welcome which was none the less genuine for the fact that nearly everybody stayed at their work and showed the Prince how the country's silver was mined. Presents of silver nuggets at Cobalt and gold nuggets at Timmins were showered upon the Prince with warm expressions of loyalty from the miners and their families. At Timmins, New Liskeard and smaller towns along the way brief stops brought out entire communities to greet the Prince. At Timmins a vigorous welcome was extended by several thousand people assembled for a review of returned men and a public reception before the Prince visited the Hollinger Gold Mines and received the engraved nuggets of precious metal as souvenirs.

## Brutal German Murderer On List for Surrender

A despatch from Fania says:—Among those whose extradition is demanded by the Lille court-martial is a certain Major Evers, who at Le Catelat condemned five British soldiers to be shot without any justification, making them carry their own coffins to the place of execution.

## KRONSTADT SURRENDERS TO BRITISH; FALL OF PETROGRAD AT HAND

General Yudenitch Continues Victorious March, Nearing Russian Capital—Reds Refuse to Defend City.

A despatch from London says:—Kronstadt is reported to have surrendered to the British fleet. General Yudenitch, Commander of the Russian Northwestern Army, has captured Gatchina and is victoriously advancing toward Kronoye Selo and Tsarskoye Selo, eighteen and fifteen miles from Petrograd. Reports from Reval and Helingsfors say that Yudenitch is meeting with feeble resistance, although Gatchina was strongly fortified. Reports from the westward show that the few barricades



Part of a great demonstration in London at which the slogan to the government was "Get after the Profiteers or get out."

## Weekly Market Report

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, Oct. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.30; No. 2 Northern, \$2.27; No. 3 Northern, \$2.23, in store Port William.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 79c; extra No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 1 feed, 78½c; No. 2 feed, 75½c, in store Port William.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.35; No. 4 CW, \$1.27; rejected, \$1.15½; feed, \$1.15½.  
American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 84 to 86c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 do., \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 do., \$1.93 to \$1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 Spring, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
Barley—Malling, \$1.28 to \$1.33, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—Nominal.  
Eye—Nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto.  
Ontario flour—Government standard, Montreal, \$9.25 to \$9.50; Toronto, \$9.05 to \$9.30, in jute bags, prompt shipment.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$56; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.50.  
Hay—No. 1 per ton, \$24 to \$25; mixed per ton, \$18 to \$21, track, Toronto.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11, track, Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 63½ to 64c; prints, 64 to 64½c.  
Eggs—55 to 56c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., \$4.50.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 25c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 18 to 25c; ducks, 20c; turkeys, 35c.  
Cheese—New, large, 28½ to 29c; twins, 29 to 29½c; triplets, 29½ to 30c; Stilton, 32 to 33c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 50c; creamery prints, 57 to 59c.  
Margarine—35 to 38c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 58 to 59c; selects, 61 to 62c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c; turkeys, 50 to 55c; ducks, 34 to 35c; squabs, doz., \$6.00.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 26c; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c.

**Live Stock Markets.**  
Toronto, Oct. 21.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13; good heavy steers, \$12 to \$12.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$9.50 to \$10; do, com., \$8.75 to \$9.25; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.25; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$15; do, com. and med., \$6 to \$7.5; springers, \$90 to \$150; light ewes, \$8 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$10; spring lambs, per cwt., \$12.75 to \$13.00; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$20; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$18.50; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50; do, f.o.b., \$17.25; do, do, to farmers, \$17.  
Montreal, Oct. 21.—Choice steers, per cwt., \$6.50 to \$11; choice bulls and cows, \$8 to \$10; canners' cattle, from \$5 to \$7 per cwt.; sheep, \$7.50 to \$9 per cwt.; lambs, \$11 to \$13 per cwt.; milk-fed calves, \$12 to \$15 per cwt.; select hogs, off cars, \$17.50 to \$18.

**King Shows Consideration  
For Needs of Transport**  
A despatch from London says:—Out of consideration for the special transport needs, King George and Queen Mary did not use, as is their wont, a special train from London to Sandringham, whither their Court has gone.

**Compel Mennonites to  
Obey School Law**  
A despatch from Regina says:—The Great War Veterans' Association of Swift Current has passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Saskatchewan Department of Education in enforcing compulsory school attendance upon the Mennonites in that district. "We pledge ourselves to support to the fullest degree the Department of Education in its efforts to educate all children in the Province, as they should be, in the English language," says the resolution, after regretting the fact that "there are groups of people who resist education as provided by the legislation of this Province."

**Darkest Day of the War.**  
Official figures given out recently in London show that the darkest day of the war for England was on July 1, 1916, when casualties in killed and wounded numbered 170,000. It was the opening day of the first battle of the Somme.

## Some Early Attempts at Aviation.

All the earliest ideas of human flight were naturally based upon the observation of birds and demanded that the man should work his own artificial wings, for there were no engines, and possibly if there had been considered "not crickets." In the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, the painter and universal genius, are many sketches of wings to be fitted to arms and legs and more than one disastrous attempt was made to fly with such devices.

Thus at the beginning of the sixteenth century an Italian alchemist promised to fly from the walls of Shirling Castle to France, and actually tried to do so. Naturally he failed; by luck he only broke a leg. He attributed his failure to the fact that he had used for his wings the feathers of fowls, which had an "affinity" for the dunghill. He does not appear, however, to have made a second trial with eagles' feathers, which should have solved the difficulty.

A more successful, if more modest attempt was made recently at Longchamps by a French professional cyclist. Poulain, who with a man-driven aeroplane actually flew, not to Shirling Castle, but a distance of thirteen yards. It is understood that a prize of 10,000 francs awaits him if he shall repeat the feat under specified conditions.

As it requires a professional cyclist to fly a few yards, one yard from the ground, it is likely to be some time before the air is full of aviators going for a spin. It is rash to prophesy, but the general opinion is that while Poulain's experiments may give rise to a new sport, something like jumping on skis, they are unlikely to be the preliminaries to long flights on man driven machines.

## The Unpunctual Procession.

Marshal Foch, in common with nearly all great organizers, likes punctuality, and delivered an unpleasant shock the other day to the inhabitants of Montreal, in Britain. It was the train that carried him there, as a matter of fact, that provided the shock. The townsfolk had arranged a brass band, flags, and a procession to meet him at the station and give him a rousing welcome, and they arranged to reach the station, not at the time the train was due, but at the time it actually had arrived every day for months past. They trooped to the station to find that—probably in recognition of its distinguished passenger—the train had actually come in on time, and Marshal Foch had alighted a quarter of an hour ago!

Needless to say, he had not waited, and the dejected procession struggled off to look for him!

## Towns Visited in Balance of H.R.H.'s Tour

The itinerary of the Prince of Wales' tour through Ontario was as follows:  
Cobalt and Timmins, 16th; Hamilton, 17th and 18th; Niagara Falls, 18th and 20th; Brantford, afternoon of 20th; Guelph and Stratford, 21st; Woodstock and Chatham, 22nd; London, afternoon of 22nd to afternoon of 23rd; Windsor, 23rd and 24th; Galt, 24th; Kingston, 25th to 27th; Montreal, 27th to November 2nd; Toronto, Nov. 2nd to 6th.  
Thence to Ottawa, where the Prince will address the Canadian Club, Saturday, Nov. 8. One hour's stop will be made at Brockville, Oct. 27, and some side trips out of Montreal are being arranged for. The Prince will visit the eastern townships, Oct. 29, including Sherbrooke and St. Anne's, Nov. 2.

## Still 77,000 German Prisoners in Britain

A despatch from London says:—There are 77,000 German prisoners of war still in England. Repatriation has been delayed owing to lack of transport.

Water from the melting snow lying on the eye in the early spring is very injurious to the crop, and if the water lies on the land for any length of time considerable killing out results. Low spots in the field liable to hold water should be drained in the fall before freeze-up by running furrows to form channels for the water from the low places to some outlet that will drain it away.

## Need For Thrift is Imperative.

Saving is not always looked upon as a saving grace. If it were, there would not be over five per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States and probably an equally large percentage of Canadians who are dependent upon public charity. During the past five years practically all commodity prices have risen steadily, yet vast sums in the aggregate are now being spent for goods that the purchasers could very well do without. The production of luxuries requires the labor of thousands of men and the use of capital and materials that could be turned to better account in producing and distributing necessities. It is surely obvious that such needless expenditures influence in a marked degree the trend of prices in general.

No right-thinking nation or individual desires to be a pauper, but to avoid such a fate thrift is a prime essential. At no other time in the history of Canada has thriftiness been more imperative. At no other time has prodigality been so much the rule. It may be only a reaction following the enforced frugality of the later war years. It may be due to the surplus currency which war industries brought into being. But in any case, the general result is baneful and tends toward pauperism. If the discount on Canadian currency abroad is to be wiped out and the prices of necessities reduced, national and personal thrift is a precept which must be put into practice.

## Lizards' Eggs As Food.

The water monitor affords one of the food standbys of the natives of India, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsula. The eggs of this lizard are more highly prized than hens' eggs, according to a writer in *The Scientific American*.

The monitor is equipped with a long, forked tongue, extending from a sheath like a snake's. It is one of the largest of existing lizards, reaching a length of seven feet, although its nearest relative, the gigantic Australian monitor, grows from twelve to thirty feet long. The monitor lays twenty or more white, soft-shelled eggs in hollow trees, and in Burma these bring a much higher price than hens' eggs.

## Good Ploughing.

Ploughing matches in years gone by were common and very interesting events. They became less popular as two-turrow and power ploughs came into use, until ploughing threatened to become a decadent art. The aim seemed to be to plough the greatest possible area regardless of how the work was performed. Efforts are now being made to revive interest in better ploughing. Junior Farmers' competitions and local matches were held in many places this autumn and an Interprovincial Ploughing Match and Tractor and Machinery Demonstration was held at Ottawa on October 14th, 15th and 16th. Classes were open to boys, young men and mature ploughmen. This was an educational event, intended to stimulate interest in better ploughing and better farming. Good ploughing nearly always means better farming throughout. Attention should and can be paid to the quality as well as to the quantity of the work done.

## Slot Machines 200 B.C.

Automatic machines were first used in Egypt, and in the old temples of the East devices were employed for automatically dispensing the purifying water.

A small coin (five drachmae) had to be dropped into a slot to set the mechanism in motion and secure a small quantity of water. Heron, of Alexandria, who lived two hundred years before the Christian era, had a machine of this kind constructed for his own personal use.

## Record Catch on Skeena.

On the Skeena River, which enters the Pacific just below the city of Prince Rupert, the salmon run is the greatest in the history of the salmon fisheries. For some days the average take of fish on the Skeena was approximately 140,000 to 150,000, about evenly divided between the sockeye and the humpback.

The canneries and cold storage plants are finding it difficult to take care of the fish. Prices paid the fishermen are the highest ever known and with the increase in the cost of cans it is apparent that canned salmon will necessarily sell at a high figure.

