SOVIET COMMITTEES IN POLISH CITIES COURTMARTIALED AND SHOT

Communists Who Formed Organizations in Cities Taken by Bolshevists and Recaptured by Poles Obliged to Face Firing Squad—Warsaw Becoming Normal—Expects Renewed Attack.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The Soviet committees formed in Polish cities that had been taken by the Reds, and have since been recaptured by the Poles, will be dealt with through field court-martials. Several members of these committees have already been shot by firing squads following convictions.

General Haller, commanding the Northern Polish army, said he believed Russia would take the offensive again as quickly as she can re-group her armies.

"The Reds are bringing up reserves," he said, "chiefly from the border of Finland, where a substantial guard was left following the establishment of peace. Further real action by the Reds will be impossible for months, but indications are that the Soviet is regrouping its armies in the interior of Russia for an offensive. The munitions factories in the larger Russian cities are working day and night under the direction of German foremen. Several German munitions experts arrived in Moscow recently to speed up production. I believe the Red losses in the recent campaign are about 100,000. Advices from the South indicate that the Reds may try to take Lemberg. The efforts to capture that city might be considered more as an attempt to restore a shattered morale than as part of a real aggressive movement against the Polish armies."

Warsaw is becoming normal. Those who fled are returning by the thousands. Food is more and more plentiful. Fresh milk is again on sale. Passenger trains are running to places east of the city which only a few days ago were in Russian hands.

A despatch from London says:—The Russian forces at Bialystok and Grodno are resisting the advance of the Polish army, according to official advices received here by the Polish Legation. The outcome of the clash, it was said, cannot yet be determined.

The Polish news of the fighting is confirmed by a Russian communique which says: "Important rear guard actions are in progress toward Bialystok and Lomza. In the neighborhood of Lemberg our forces reached Stryz. On the Crimean front the forces of General Wrangel are being pushed southward."

A news agency despatch declares that a portion of the Red troops that had been fighting the Polish at Mlawa have been broken through and are retreating eastward rapidly.

Ossowetz, the fortress northeast of Bialystok, was taken by the Poles Tuesday afternoon, according to a communication just issued. There are no details. The communication adds that the Centre army is continuing its progress beyond Ostrolenka.

The Polish cavalry on the southern front, after a short hand-to-hand fight, wiped out the 72nd Bolshevik brigade and made prisoners of many of the men, including the brigade chief of staff.

COCK-FIGHTING IN SCOTLAND REVIVED

Since the close of the world war cock-fighting has been resumed on a large scale in Scotland. It had almost died out during the war. Fighting cocks are being bred in large numbers and constantly increasing throngs attend the fights between the game birds. Some of the contests are held openly, the police conveniently turning their backs, while others are held in barns and out of the way places. Photo shows two fine game cocks in action in a pit in Scotland.

Globe-Encircling Fares Are Double Pre-War Rate

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Steamship companies on the Pacific Coast have raised the first class fare from San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver to Yokohama to $300, and no reduction on round-trip tickets. Previous to the war, in 1914, a first-class round-the-world ticket, via Suez and return by the Pacific, or vice verso, could be purchased for $625. At present it could not be obtained for less than $1,200.

Mrs. Lloyd George Honored.

Wife of Britain's Premier, who has been awarded the Order of the Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire. She will now be officially designated as Dame Lloyd George, G.B.E.

Fails in Attempt to Swim English Channel

A despatch from Dover, Eng., says:—Another attempt by Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., to swim the English Channel from Dover to Calais, France, has ended in failure.

Sullivan started on the swim last night at 8.40 o'clock, and was in the water for 18 hours.

Owing to the rough sea he was forced then to abandon his attempt, when only three miles off the French coast. In 1913 Sullivan swam to within six miles of France, starting from Dover.

The direct route between Dover and Calais is 20 miles.

CANADA'S FAMOUS ARMY IS NO MORE

Final Work in Connection With Our Expeditionary Force.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Canadian Expeditionary Force is no more.

The fourteen N.C.O.'s who were employed to conclude the statistical work of the army have just written "30" records covering every unit and every records covering everyu nit and every man who ever donned the Canadian uniform.

Just the number of records kept of every individual man would come as a surprise to even the soldiers whose records they are. The Militia Department has originals and duplicates of about twenty-one army forms relating to everyone who served.

Asked what was going to be done with the thousands of apparently useless books and army forms, a Militia Department official stated that they would be carefully preserved and locked away.

Canadian Cattle Shipped to Belgium

A despatch from Ottawa says:—About 2,000 head of Canadian cattle arrived at Antwerp a few days ago, according to word received here. The city of Paris, which is expected to complete a contract for the purchase of cattle in Canada, had two representatives on hand to examine the quality of the animals sent to Belgium, their condition on arrival, and the requirements for receiving such cargo. It is also understood by the Trade and Commerce Department here that within the past few days retail prices of meat have fallen considerably in Belgium.

Food Rationing in Royal Palace

A despatch from London says:—Owing to the continued rise in the price of foodstuffs the King is putting the Royal establishment at Balmoral on rations. Even for guests the allowance includes a quarter of a pound of sugar and of butter to each and half a pound of jam per week, a quarter of a pound of beef or mutton and an ounce of cheese a day.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP FAR BELOW NORMAL

Will Have to Import 80,000,000 Bushels.

A despatch from Paris says:—Predictions of experts on the French grain crop this year, based on the first results of the harvest in all parts of France and information from other countries, show that Canada and the United States remain the only salvation of France and Europe. The French wheat crop will be one-fourth less than previously estimated and 78,000,000 bushels, approximately, less than the 1913 crop. The quality of the grain is below normal, the weight being 3 per cent. less than usual. The yield per acre is slightly greater than 1913, but the total average is one-third less. To meet the normal demand of consumption France will have to import 80,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Italian harvest is also disappointing and Italy will have to import virtually the same amount as France. England is hoping to make up the bad crops of Australia and India by the Russian negotiations and purchases in the United States. There is little hope of wheat from Argentine, as, due to the local shortage its export is prohibited, though if the December crop is good the prohibition may be canceled.

The French wheat crop figures are: 1913, a yield of 309,000,000 bushels; 1919, 109,000,000; 1920 estimate ,231,000,000 bushels.

For rye the figures are: 1913, 56,000,000 bushels; 1919, 30,000,000 bushels; 1920, estimated, 35,000.000.

GERMANS BURN ALLIED MUNITIONS

$2,000,000 Worth of Confiscated Property Destroyed.

A despatch from London says:—Munitions and hydro-airplanes valued at nearly $2,000,000, which recently were confiscated by the Entente Commission in the Pintsche works on the Spree River, were destroyed Thursday evening by the 3,000 employes of the plant, many of whom are communists, says a Berlin despatch to the London Times.

The Reichswehr was summoned out, but proved powerless to act. The Government is sending representatives to the scene.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.74; No. 2 Northern, $2.71; No. 3 Northern, $2.67; No. 4 Northern, $2.52; No. 5 Northern, $2.42; No. 6 Northern, $2.22, in store.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, $1.31¾; No. 4 CW, $1.26¾; rejected, $1.11¾; feed, 1.11¾, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $2; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 80 to 85c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.30 to $2.45, shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—$1.35 to $1.40, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, $1.75, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $12, nominal.

New flour—$10.40 to $10.50, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $52; shorts, per ton, $61; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, selects, 63 to 65c; No. 1, 59 to 60c. Butter, creamery prints, 59 to 61c; choice dairy prints, 49 to 51c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers', 35 to 40c; oleomargarine, best grade, 34 to 38c. Cheese, new, large, 28½ to 29½c; twins, 29½ to 30½c; Stilton, old 35½ to 36½c. Maple syrup, 1 gal. tin, $3.40; 5 gal. tin, per gal., $3.25; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Churning cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream, 58 to 60c per pound fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 33 to 34c; hams, med., 48 to 51c; heavy, 41 to 43c; cooked hams, 65 to 68c; backs, plain, 54 to 57c; backs, boneless, 60 to 65c; breakfast bacon, 49 to 59c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c.

Barrelled meats—Bean pork, $41; short cut or family back, $54; for same back, boneless, $55; pickled rolls, $61 to $66; mess pork, $40.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 27 to 29c; in cases, 27½ to 29½c; clear bellies, 30½ to 31½c; fat backs, 25 to 27c.

Lard—Tierces, 26½ to 27c; tubs, 27½ to 28½c; pails, 28 to 29½c; prints, 29 to 30c. Shortening, tierces, 22½ to 23c per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Oats, Canadian Western, , No. 2, $1.18 to $1.19; Canadian Western, No. 3, $1.16 to $1.17. Flour, new standard grade, $14.85 to $15.05. Rolled oats bag 90 lbs., $5.60 to $5.75. Bran, $54.25. Shorts, $61.25. Hay, No 2, per ton, car lots, $31. Cheese, finest easterns, 24½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 60 to 61c. Eggs, fresh, 68c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Choice heavy steers, $14 to $14.50; good heavy steers, $13.50 to $13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $13 to $13.50; do, good, $12 to $12.50; do, med., $10 to $11; do, com., $7.50 to $9; bulls, choice, $10 to $11; do, good, $9 to $9.50; do, rough, $6 to $8; butchers' cows, choice, $10.50 to $11.50; do, good, $9 to $10; do, com., $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, $9 to $11; feeders, $11 to $12.50; canners and cutters, $4.50 to $5.50; milkers, good to choice, $100 to $165; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $10; do, spring, $14 to $16.25; calves, good to choice, $18 to $20; sheep, $3 to $8; hogs, fed and watered, $20.25; do, weighed off cars, $20.50; do, f.o.b., $19.25; do, do, country points, $19.

Montreal, Aug. 31—Butcher steers, good, $10 to $11; med., $8.50 to $10; com., $6.50 to $8.50; butcher heifers, med., $8 to $9.25; com., $5 to $7.75; butcher cows, med., $5.50 to $8; canners, $3 to $4; cutters, $4 to $5; butcher bulls, com., $4.50 to $6; good veal, $13 to $14; med., $8 to $13; grass, $6.50 to $8; ewes, $5.50 to $7; lambs, good, $13; com., $8 to $12; hogs, off car weights, selects, $20.50; sows, $15 to $16.50.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Mission, B.C.—As an indication of the development of the small fruit industry in the province, this district can be taken as an example. Where in 1915 there were 65 acres of raspberries there are now 600 acres; 23 acres of strawberries have increased to 600; five years ago the jam factories made 50 cases of jam from gooseberries, while last year they turned out 2,000 cases.

Raymond, Alta.—James S. Anderson, a farmer in this district, recently refused an offer of $150 per acre for land on which he is growing alfalfa.

Calgary, Alta.—The city has set out 1,500 young trees along its boulevard strips this spring, making the total number of trees planted in the thoroughfares 12,000. The city has also planted 25 acres of land to potatoes this year and an additional 10 acres to other vegetables.

Calgary Gas Co. will spend another half million dollars in drilling for gas in Southern Alberta.

Sturgeon Falls, Ont.—The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills are making a new addition to their mills here. From 250 to 300 men will be employed at the work all summer, and on completion the output of the mill in paper will be doubled.

Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Confidence in this city as a business centre is indicated in the action of the L. R. Steel Chain Stores Company, which has purchased a property for $200,000. The building will be completely remodeled as a four-storey department store.

St. John, N.B.—A sawmill for the manufacture of long lumber is to be erected at Kennedy Island, Upper St. John River.

V. R. Nason and Son will operate for the manufacture of spools at Seboois this winter, and when operations have commenced will ship about nine cars per week. An export of about 500 cords of pulpwood is expected from this point next winter.

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., it is stated, asks a guarantee up to four million gallons of water a day for their pulp mill at Pleasant Point. They will pay for the first million gallons at the rate of $2,500 per year and in excess at the rate of one half cent per thousand gallons.

Halifax, N.S.—The expenditure necessary to maintain the various public works of Nova Scotia has increased by 100 per cent. during the last ten years, and since Confederation, the provincial government has spent the sum of $57,000,000 in maintenance alone.

The deposits of salt recently discovered at Malagash, Cumberland county, have been estimated to contain at least 500 million tons.

The amount to be spent on the roads of Nova Scotia during the next five years is greater by $4,000,000 than the total sum expended on provincial highways since Confederation.

Of the 69 per cent. of Nova Scotia's area fit for cultivation and grazing, only 38 per cent. is occupied by farmers. The province has more than one million acres of well watered pastures and its commercial fruit belt covers an area of one thousand square miles.

Statistics show that during the year 1919 there were 26,000 fur skins shipped out of Nova Scotia, the majority being bear, skunk and raccoon.

The yearly output of the Dominion Coal Co. is now 42 per cent. of the total coal production of the Dominion.

LONDON BIDS FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

Prices Expected to be as Good as Last Year.

A despatch from London says:—Canadian grain is beginning to make its appearance on the London open market for the first time after several years during which its sale has been controlled. It is not the actual grain itself—for that is being harvested—but the necessary financial preliminaries to its disposal, known as the buying of "forward exchange."

According to Charles Gamble, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Commerce, there is a very brisk demand for Canadian dollars on the part of London brokers, which marks the resumption of open trading following adoption by the Canadian Wheat Board. As a result a steady rise in the value of the dollar in sterling may be expected.

While the pound is being quoted in London to-day at $4.03, exchange for futures is already as low here as $3.96. This demand for dollars comes from the London grain brokers.

The Royal Commission on wheat supplies, which in past years has made its arrangements with the Canadian Wheat Board, will now buy through the brokers here who in turn will deal with brokers in Canada.

Canadian bankers here expect the Dominion crop will be disposed of at prices at least as good as last year's when wheat was quoted to the Greek Government at over three dollars.

To Ship Western Canada Coal to Ontario

A despatch from Toronto says:—It is expected that substantial effort will be made to arrange for the importation of large quantities of Western Canadian coal for use in mills and plants of Ontario and Quebec firms. Already the Ontario Mining Association has investigated the feasibility of using western coal for mining and milling operations; and it has been found quite suitable. The next step will be its importation in sufficient quantities to ensure an adequate supply for eastern industries.

The high cost of American steam coal due to freights, exchange and other things is one of the factors militating against its continuous import for use in Ontario mills.

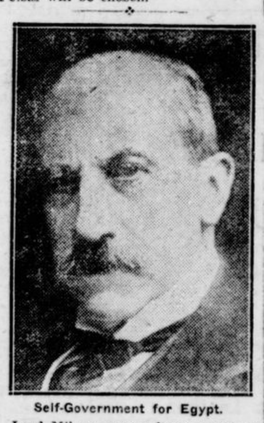
A silent, keyless clock, which contains only four wheels and no springs, has recently been patented.

British to Establish Arab Gov't. in Mesopotamia

A despatch from London says:—In the announcement that Sir Percy Cox is going to Mesopotamia immediately to establish a native Arab Government, there is evidence that Great Britain, perhaps somewhat belatedly, is now carrying out the promise made in 1918 to set up Arabian independence under a ruler of their own choosing.

Cox is going out with an open mind, and is not committed to any form of government or to any man as ruler.

It is believed that it is unlikely that Feisal will be chosen.



Self-Government for Egypt.

Lord Milner, upon whose report on the condition of Egypt, and recommendation, Great Britain is considering the advisability of granting local autonomy to the land of Pharaoh.

Mrs. Lloyd George Made Dame of British Empire

A despatch from London says:—Mrs. Lloyd George has been awarded the Order of the Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire, and will now be officially designated as Dame Lloyd George, G.B.E.

Persian Forces Capture Red War Material

A despatch from Teheran says:—The Persian forces which recaptured Resht, on the Caspian Sea, from the Bolsheviki, took five hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns, and freed the Province of Ghilan from the Bolsheviki.

The Presence of a Man.

The force of personality still is superior to the power of machinery; it is, in fact, earth's primal energy. Never will the creature of man's hand enable us wholly to dispense with a man's presence. We still go from buildings and we desert wood and stone and renounce the tyranny of things for the glow and the thrill of a personal contact.

"He led his soul, his cause, his clan
A little from the ruck of things."

Could a higher tribute be paid to man-power than these words of Rudyard Kipling in praise of Joseph Chamberlain?

Till the man comes, an army is but a headless horde; a nation is a mere assembly of states or clans or factions; a business is but an aimless assortment of purposes and cross-purposes. The co-ordinating hand is needed. There must be some one who sees from top to bottom and from end to end; some one who can plan and imagine, accept and discard, read human nature and choose wisely the subordinate factors.

Sometimes the striker, caught up in the hectic hour of communicative impulse, forgets that the business of which he was a part did not run of itself and did not automatically bring in the money that he received in his pay envelope. It was a success because a man higher up, a man making the hard choices, taking the knocks and facing the responsibilities, framed and followed a wise policy. Large industrial dealings are forever looking for a genuine directing ability, because great sums of invested capital are imperiled by executive decisions. The cheap man in a place he is incompetent to fill may be disastrously expensive, for his plan is not feasible and the money that he spends on the scheme is money wasted.

In every walk of life or work of human beings people count and personality prevails. It is not necessary that a man should be heard for his much speaking. His silent presence may be most effectual. His written word may reach a vast audience of readers, invisible, afar. But the power of the man is felt in all his acts and in his language, and to see him is to feel that here is one in whom we can place our trust, for he is fearless and unselfish, as he is great and good.

Sati is Abolished by State in India.

A despatch from Ketmandu, independent State of Nepal, India, says that after a fight lasting half a century a law has at last been passed there abolishing sati, or the suicide of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre. Sati is now an offence under the law of Nepal, and inciting to it and abetting in it are punishable offences.

The practice of sati is as old as the Shastras, the sacred writings of the Hindus. Close on three centuries passed in India before attempts by Akbar, the famous Mogul Emperor, resulted in any steps effectively limiting it. Finally, in the time of Lord William Bentinck, nearly half a century ago, the right of a woman to take her life on her husband's funeral pyre was limited to wives of certain age.

Later this law was amended and sati was forbidden where a wife was about to become a mother or in the event she had minor children. Thus the wall of ancient custom and religious usage was broken down, until at last the right of a wife to take her own life at the death of her husband is denied.

The present Prime Minister, Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung, is responsible for the new law. During his term of office he has put a ban on the use of opium in Nepal and is conducting a strong campaign against the use of intoxicating drinks.

The Science of Roads.

At a road conference in Paris it was decided that the proper spreading of tar on macadamized roads is an effective means of preventing dust. The method is largely used in France. About one-third of a gallon of tar is used for each square yard of surface. The roads last longer and the cost of maintenance is reduced.

In Canada oil is employed to a considerable extent to prevent dust and preserve the surface of roads. The oil is spread from carts during the making of the road to the amount of one or two gallons a square yard.

The French road engineers recommend the planting of trees along roadsides as a means of preventing dust. In France all roads not less than thirty-three feet wide are required to have a single line of trees on each side, at distances apart varying from sixteen to thirty-two feet.

Taber Rye Produces 30 Bush. Per Acre

A despatch from Calgary says:—As an instance of the rapid manner in which the 1920 crop in Alberta is being handled, the first car of rye arrived in Calgary Wednesday morning from Taber. According to George Hill, Dominion Government inspector, this was an altogether admirable sample and weighs 62½ pounds to the bushel. It is said that the Taber rye would run about thirty bushels to the acre.

Don't criticize your neighbor; set him an example.

"REG'LAR FELLER S"—By Gene Byrnes

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