

HIGH COST OF LIVING APPEARS ON DOWN GRADE IN UNITED STATES

Two of Largest Mail Order Firms in the World Announce Reduction—Authorities Believe Peak of Prices Has Been Passed.

A despatch from New York says:—Business men are wondering if Henry Ford started something to bring down prices, or whether he made his celebrated "alarming" announcement at the most dramatic time. Reports gathered here indicate that a good many more articles besides Ford motor cars are coming down.

General belief that the peak of high prices has been passed and that the direction of the curve is now downward was expressed by businessmen in many cities of this country.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., makers of the Franklin automobile, was the first of Mr. Ford's competitors to follow his lead, and announced cuts in the price of its cars from 17 to 21 per cent.

Two of the largest mail order houses in the world, Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., both of Chicago, announced substantial reductions in many lines of merchandise. The list included men's and women's clothing, shoes, furniture and a few staple foodstuffs.

Many Former Russian Nobles Work to Earn Living

A despatch from Paris says:—Many of the Russian nobility who fled from Bolshevism in France now meet their chief requirement, that all must work with their hands that they may eat.

The roster of deposed royalty is long, but every few days there comes to public knowledge the situation of another Russian person of prominence whom adversity has not conquered.

A large dairy farm has been established near Paris by Count Paul Ignatieff, whose members of that family and some of their noble friends are reconstructing another fortune.

The Duke of Leuchtenberg-Beauregard is farming near Tours. The Prince Lyzaczynski is a bank clerk. Prince Metchereky and a number of others are commercializing their knowledge of art doing interior decorating. Prince Goudachev, once Russian Ambassador to Spain, is a farmer. Gen. Nicolaief drives a truck and many Russian officers are mechanics and some are taxicab chauffeurs.



New President of France Premier Alexandre Millerand, who succeeds M. Deschanel as President of the French Republic.

Deliveries of German Coal Proceeding Satisfactorily

A despatch from Paris says:—Coal, coke and lignite to the total of 1,975,000 tons was despatched by Germany to France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg during the month of August, according to official information issued by the Reparation Commission. Four-fifths of the amount was allocated to France and about equal shares of the remainder to Italy and Belgium, except for 50,000 tons, which went to Luxembourg.

Sixty-three per cent. of the fuel despatched was coal, 29 per cent. coke and the remaining 8 per cent. lignite.

A detailed programme for the delivery of 2,000,000 tons of fuel during September, in accordance with the Spa protocol, has been fixed, and deliveries are proceeding satisfactorily.

How soon the consumer might expect to benefit directly and the high cost of living cut to the average citizen was a matter of speculation. There was a general agreement that the consumer would benefit eventually, but could not expect to get the full advantage of the wholesale reductions at once.

The consumer was expected to benefit first in lower prices for clothing and other manufactures of textiles, as the reductions in the textile trades have been more marked than in any other. Lower clothing prices are not looked for until next spring. In other manufactured textile goods further retail reductions may be looked for earlier.

Despatches from the larger cities of the country showed that substantial retail price reductions had taken place or were expected, the tendency toward lower prices having been in effect in some cities for several months, because of an increasing tendency on the part of the public to refuse to buy anything but necessities.

PREMIER'S APPEAL REJECTED BY MINERS

Government Proposals for Independent Tribunal Are Turned Down.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George made another appeal on Thursday to the miners to accept the Government's proposal and refer the question of an increase in wages to an independent tribunal, or, as an alternative, to meet the owners and agree upon a scheme increasing the output, which the Government believes would give the miners more wages than they are demanding.

But the Premier's appeal was futile. The miners insisted that their demands for a two shillings increase should be granted immediately, and passed a resolution refusing to withdraw the strike notices, which expire Saturday.

Thus, unless the Government relents within the next forty-eight hours the miners will, after the last shift on Saturday, lay down their tools, and the mines will be idle Monday.

At a meeting of the miners' representatives during the day, Robert Smillie reported on the position taken up by the Premier and his offer. He said the committee could not recommend the acceptance of either of the Government's proposals. A lengthy discussion ensued as to whether the Government's proposal to submit the question of wages to an impartial tribunal should be referred back to the districts and a vote taken.

Mr. Smillie, as president, submitted a resolution to do this, but on a card vote it was decided that nothing had happened that required such reference back. Telegrams were sent to the various districts, calling on all workers necessary for the maintenance of the pumping and coking plants and other machinery and the care of the horses to continue working until further notice.

Princess Mary Lures Scots to "Swimming Match."

A despatch from Balmoral, Scotland, says:—Princess Mary tore Scottish hearts this week. She "ballyhoed" for a side show blatantly labelled "Swimming Match," and from each of scores of sporting Scots this inexorable Princess extracted a three-hundred franc note before she would let them in. They entered the show and saw a two-foot tub of water in which bobbed an ordinary lucifer blown hither and yon by Capt. Ramsay and John Striton.

The exit from this led to Prince George's booth, where that amiable young man extracted from each Scot another three-hundred franc note before permitting them to leave. However, before they left he let them sit in the Queen's musical chair.

"'Twas grand, but when ye break a saxe-pence-bang!" said one of the victims.

Supply of Canadian Shoes Greater Than Demand

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Canadian demand for shoes has been satisfied, and the warehouses are filled up with all styles and grades which will not sell at present prices, an authority declared here. He said there was no prospect for finding a market overseas.

Major John Barnett, who has just been appointed Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board in Canada in succession to Mr. W. J. Black, who has become an organizer for the National Liberal-Conservative party in Ontario. He was overseas with the 50th Battalion and was wounded at the front. Since returning home he has been general counsel for the S.S.B. in the West, with headquarters at Calgary.



DELEGATES TO THE NINTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE IN TORONTO. Group of the British delegates taken on lawn at Queen's Hotel, Toronto. From left to right: Mr. Chas. F. Selfe, Aldershot; Mr. Chas. E. Musgrave, London, Honorary Secretary and Convenor of the Congress; Mr. Stanley Machin, J.P., London; Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O., London; Mr. Albert J. Hobson, J.P., L.L.D., Sheffield, Vice-Chairman of the Congress; Mr. E. J. Bruce, J.P., Huddersfield; Mr. Arthur H. Smith, President of the Aldershot Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. A. Darracott, Aldershot.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Yanvover, B.C.—S. Johnson, a Wyoming rancher, who runs 16,000 head of cattle on his home ranch, has purchased 730 acres on Annacis Island, in the Fraser River, and proposes to breed pure bred Holsteins. His breeding pure bred Holsteins. He paid \$520 a head for the initial herd. A Manitoba farmer, H. House, who went to Australia some years ago, has returned to this province and bought a forty-acre ranch at Milner, convinced that Western Canada ensures greater future prosperity for him.

Calgary, Alta.—A manufacturing business which promises considerable developments has just been established in this city for manufacture of hats and caps. All classes of hats for both men and women are manufactured and business has prospects of becoming a flourishing industry.

Regina, Sask.—The field of the "clothes of gold" is how one delegate of the Imperial Press Conference describes Western Canada, moved with enthusiasm over the rich golden prairies of the western provinces. All were deeply impressed with the indications of agricultural wealth in the vast granary of the world.

Winnipeg, Man.—The investment of a large amount of American capital in Western Canada is expected from the reports of members of the special farmers' touring car which travelled from here to Prince Rupert. The train to which this car was attached bore about 150 land seekers and tourists from North and South Dakota, and all were favorably impressed and contemplated heavy investment.

Toronto, Ont.—Beet sugar acreage

CANADIAN WHEAT BEING SHIPPED

Western Farmers Are Rushing Grain to Lakes Before Navigation Closes.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—So far as officials of the Department of Railways have been informed, the movement of grain over the railway lines on the prairies is progressing satisfactorily. There is known to be an immense demand for wheat cars now that thrashing is well under way, this demand arising from the fact that all the farmers who have finished their thrashing are attempting to get their grain down to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation. However, every effort was made before the opening of the grain movement to marshal a supply of grain cars at Western points, and there are, it is thought, still considerable cars on hand. It is pointed out, however, that complaints of car shortage on any of the various lines serving the wheat-growing districts would be handled by the Canadian Railway Association, and these matters would not come before the Railway Department to any extent.



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"WHY IT IS GOOD TO BE BRITISH."

Navy League Essay Competition.

1st prize, \$50.00, for pupils of the High Schools and of Upper Schools in Colleges and Private Schools in Ontario, also to boys and girls who are educating themselves through home lessons.

2nd prize, \$25.00; 3rd prize, \$15.00; 4th prize, \$10.00. For pupils below the High School Grades—in Public and Private Schools.

Read carefully the last paragraph of Archdeacon Cady's address to the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Division of the Navy League, May 12th, 1920. This appears on page 10 of the printed report, a copy of which you may have upon request. Study carefully Chapter 21, of "Flag and Fleet" (Wood), a book published by Messrs. McMillan & Company, Toronto, endorsed for school reading by the Ontario Department of Education, and other Departments.

Now write a short story of not less than 200, and not more than 500 words, telling in your own way what event in the "Flag and Fleet" chapter you think best explains "Why It is Good To Be British." That will be the title of your essay.

Remember, it is not the boys and girls who say the most, nor who tell their story in the nicest way, who are sure to win the prizes. The prize winners will be those whom the judges consider "best" sincerely; what they write, and who take the most pains to express themselves clearly and accurately.

Address The Navy League of Canada, 34 King St. West, Toronto.

America Expected to Make Up German Crop Shortage

A despatch from Berlin says:—Two million tons of breadstuffs must be imported by Germany, chiefly from America, as the 1920 crop will be considerably short of the country's requirements, says an announcement by the president of the Imperial Grain Department.

The rye crop has been a disappointment and this year's harvest of breadstuffs is calculated to yield only 7,000,000 tons, while land devoted to breadstuff production has diminished more than 7 per cent.

Germany Pays Cost of Occupation

A despatch from Paris says:—Frederic Francois-Marsal, the Finance Minister, replying to a question submitted to him by a member of the Senate, said that the expenses incurred through the Rhine occupation were estimated at the end of March to have reached 15,000,000,000 francs. The amount paid by Germany on account was 13,088,000,000 marks at the end of July, the equivalent of 402,000,000 francs, M. Marsal added.

Right Royal Welcome for Empire's Ambassador

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Sketch is promoting a plan for a civic welcome to the Prince of Wales when he returns home. It announces that the King has approved the scheme and that the matter is now being pressed with the Government.

Local authorities in London are enthusiastically taking up the proposal, and plans are going forward. They will be qualified only by a coal strike.

The Daily Sketch says it is not to be thought that the "Empire Ambassador" should return without a right royal welcome.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern—\$2.72; No. 2 Northern—\$2.70; No. 3 Northern—\$2.65; No. 4 wheat—\$2.49; in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 77%; No. 3 CW, 76%; extra No. 1 feed, 73%; No. 1 feed, 73%; No. 2 feed, 69%; in store Fort William.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.14; No. 4 CW, \$1.07; rejected, 98¢; feed, 97¢; in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 70 to 75c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.80 to \$2.40, shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—\$1.30 to \$1.35, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

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

Man. flour—\$13.25, new crop.

Ontario flour—\$10.40 to \$10.50, bulk sea-board.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, 52¢; shorts, per ton, 50¢; good feed flour, \$3.75.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, select, 65 to 67c; No. 1, 61 to 63c. Butter, creamery prints, 60 to 63c; choice dairy prints, 49 to 51c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers', 35 to 40c; oil, margarine, best grade, 34 to 38c. Cheese, new, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; Stilton, old, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c; old twins, 34c; Maple Syrup, 1 gal. tin, \$3.40; 5 gal. tin, per gal., \$2.25; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Honey, comb, new, finest quality, cases of 15 sections, 16 ounces to section, per case, \$8; do. No. 2, \$5 to \$6. Honey, extracted, New Zealand, in 60-lb. tins, per lb., 25 to 27c; Ontario, No. 1, in 2 1/2 and 5-lb. tins, 27 to 29c. Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 61 to 62c per pound fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 60c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 39 to 41c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tins, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; tubs, 29 to 29 1/2c; pails, 29 to 30c; prints, 30 to 30 1/2c. Compound tins, 21 1/2 to 22c; tubs, 22 to 23c; pails, 23 1/2 to 24c; prints, 26 1/2 to 27c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Oats, Can. western, No. 2, \$1.02; do. No. 3, \$1.01. Flour, new standard grade, \$14.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.75 to \$4.90. Bran, \$54.75. Shorts, \$59.75. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$32. Cheese, finest easterns, 24 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery, 60 to 61c. Eggs, fresh, 66c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Good heavy steers, \$14 to \$15; butchers' steers, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.75; do. good, \$11 to \$13; do. med., \$7 to \$9; 4c, com., \$5 to \$7; butcher heifers, choice, \$12 to \$14; do. med., \$7.50 to \$9; do. com., \$6 to \$7; butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$11; do. med., \$6 to \$8.20; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5.50; butcher bulls, good, \$7 to \$10; do. com., \$5 to \$5.50; do. fair, \$7.50 to \$9.50; feeders, best, \$9.50 to \$11; do. fair, \$7.50 to \$9.50; stockers, good, \$8 to \$10; do. fair, \$7.50 to \$9.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$10 to \$15; calves, choice, \$18 to \$20; do. med., \$14 to \$17; do. com., \$7 to \$13; lambs \$14.50 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$8; do. heavy and bucks, \$5 to \$6.50; do. yearlings, \$9.50 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$21; off cars, \$21.25; do. f.o.b., \$20.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Butcher steers, med., \$9 to \$10.50; com., \$6 to \$9; do. med., \$8.50 to \$10; do. com., \$6.50 to \$8.50; butcher cows, med., \$5.50 to \$8.50; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$5.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$7.50; ewes, \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, good, \$15; com., \$10 to \$12. Hogs, off car weights, select, \$20.50 to \$20.75; med., \$15.50 to \$16.50.

SIX CONSTABLES KILLED IN MOTOR CAR

Houses Fired and Civilians Shot Dead Near Lahinch.

A despatch from Dublin says:—An official report issued at Dublin Castle on Thursday evening shows that the attack Wednesday on a motor lorry containing six policemen near Lahinch was more serious than previously announced. Six constables were killed, while soldiers who fired on their assailants assert that they saw four of them drop. The police allege that their assailants used dum-dum bullets, and that the wounded were fired upon and killed.

A despatch from London says:—As a reprisal for the shooting of policemen near Lahinch, says a despatch to the Central News from Lahinch, a party of uniformed men during the night set fire to eighteen houses in Milltown, Malbay, Lahinch and Ennistown. Three civilians were shot dead. Castle Mary, the seat of Col. Longfield, dating from the reign of King John, was set on fire and destroyed by raiders Thursday night. The raiders gave the occupants of the castle ten minutes in which to leave the building.

You Won't Starve.

Only one-third of the world's potential food-producing area is under cultivation, and the crops raised on that third, thanks to agricultural science, increase yearly.

Only about three quarters of Canada is explored. Of this area, totalling 1,461,000,000 acres, only 34,000,000 acres are under cultivation.

The United States has only some 400 million of its 925 million acres of arable land under cultivation, yet it raises, among other things, one-sixth of the world's corn supply. The farms of America raise less than half as much wheat to the acre as those of England, yet even with her present standard she could raise enough corn to meet the needs of Europe on the land that is now lying unused.

Russia produces only ten bushels to the acre of corn, but when science has access to other untold millions of acres, and brings their capacity up to the standard of our own farms, then she alone will be able to supply the world's cereal needs, with the exception of maize and rice.

Less than a third of the world's population gets what we should call the capabilities of the farm our point of view, underfed continents of Asia and Africa will compare very well with either Europe or America. The average meat consumption of the world is thirty-nine pounds a head, yet both the Australian and the American eat nearer 150 pounds per head, and the Englishman is not far behind with about 120 pounds.

It is evident, then, that we can tighten our belts a hole or two yet without running any undue risk of starvation.

French Discover New Process to Utilize Waste

A despatch from Paris says:—A notable example of conservation to be found in the scheme just announced by the Paris Municipal Council for the use of the city's rubbish, which is gathered daily in trucks from apartments and buildings. Henceforth this will be heated to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit and then chemically treated until it forms a pulp to be mixed with chalk found in abundance near the city.

Special mills have been constructed to transform the garbage pulp into bricks for the reconstruction of houses and streets in the devastated regions. Experiments have proved that such bricks have greater wearing qualities than those of ordinary red clay and can be manufactured at one-sixth the cost.

The heating process also releases electricity used in the operation of the garbage destructor, with a balance left for lighting the streets of one of the city's largest suburbs.

Cork Prisoners on Hunger Strike Suspected of Murder

A despatch from Dublin says:—Sir Nevil MacReady, Commander in Ireland, said on Thursday that the Cork prisoners were among twenty or twenty-five suspects, the others having been weeded out when an investigation showed there was no chance of successfully prosecuting them. But against the eleven hunger strikers the Government considered it had a strong case in each instance, and every case involved the taking of life.

Plenty of Time.

A long-haired man met a little boy, who asked him the time.

"Ten minutes to nine," said the man.

"Well," replied the boy, "at nine o'clock get your hair cut," and he took to his heels and ran, the aggrieved one after him.

Turning a corner the man ran into a policeman.

The man, very much out of breath, said:—

"You see that young urchin running along there? He asked me the time, I told him, 'Ten minutes to nine,' and he said, 'At nine o'clock get your hair cut!'"

"Well," said the policeman, glancing at his watch, "what are you running for? You've got eight minutes yet!"

