REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPALITIES HEAR FUEL CONTROL PLANS

Controller Ellis Outlined Policy Regarding Allotment and Conservation — Suggested Removal of Duty on Welsh Coal and Reduced Transportation Rates.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Provided that immediate action is taken on the part of Ontario municipalities, in co-operation with each other and with the coal dealers of the province, there will be no real coal famine during the coming winter. Such is the view of J. A. Ellis, Provincial Fuel Controller, as expressed before a conference of some one hundred and twenty representatives of Ontario municipalities held at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday afternoon. Purchase of Welsh bituminous coal, either admiralty or smokeless, was the measure advised by the Fuel Controller.

The gist of the Controller's advice was as follows: Do not rely on American anthracite. If you can get American bituminous coal, get it, but you will be well advised to look elsewhere for a substitute. Anticipate that you will have to find some substitute for hard coal, at least until well on into December, and if buying soft coal, buy from 15 to 20 per cent. of your normal year's supply.

Although no concrete action grew out of the conference, those present learned a good deal about the situation as it affects the province generally, and the individual consumer in particular. From one source came the suggestion that the Dominion Government should take the duty off Welsh soft coal as was done in 1902. The Fuel Controller approved and suggested that the Federal authorities be memorialized to that end. From Northern Ontario representatives came the suggestion that the Government should be asked to take steps to reduce the freight rates on hard wood. This also met with general approval, it being pointed out that large supplies of hard wood were available for distribution throughout the central portions of Ontario, if the freight rates could be lowered to a point where such action would be economically possible.

C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee, and F. McCourt, another member of the same body, outlined the steps taken by the Dominion authorities, and stated that should Ontario decide to purchase large amounts of Welsh coal, the committee would undertake to facilitate transshipment at Montreal.

W. C. Cox, of Toronto, declared that there was actually at the present time a surplus of American bituminous coal in Ontario, and that no difficulty was being experienced in getting orders from American firms filled for further large amounts. The better grades were not obtainable, he said, but every day offers were being received for delivery of soft coal of a standard almost identical with that of the Welsh fuel. The Toronto dealer prophesied that the price of American anthracite, following the close of the strike, would be somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty dollars per ton, laid down in Toronto.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES FLOOD; MINERS FIRM

Owners Prefer Ruin to Yielding, While Strikers Declare They Will Starve First.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—Interviews with the heads of the disputing factions of the Nova Scotia coal strike on Thursday yielded a mass of conflicting testimony. District Secretary J. B. McLachlan of the United Mine Workers definitely stated that the miners would stick to their decision even if it meant starving, while H. J. McCann, Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company, gave a no less firm statement that the company could not yield to the demands of the strikers, even though refusal meant destruction to all the collieries.

No general outbreak of disorders had occurred at an early hour Thursday evening. According to Secretary McLachlan there is not likely to be any. "It takes two to make a quarrel," he said, "and unless the company brings in strikebreakers there will be no trouble."

On Thursday afternoon thousands of striking miners and members of the Great War Veterans' Association paraded from the United Mine Workers' headquarters at Glace Bay to No. 2 colliery at New Aberdeen, where the soldiers from Halifax are encamped. There they met a new Waterford contingent of veterans, the majority of whom were United Mine Workers, and to the music of four bands the two bodies marched back to South Athletic Field, where a mass meeting was held.

Meanwhile water is pouring steadily into the pits of all the mines in the Glace Bay area, while officials at the Scotia Colliery are being allowed to operate maintenance machinery there. One company official stated that if the present state of affairs continued for three more days every mine would be rendered unproductive for six months or more.

Asked what the miners intended to do if the operators held out until the mines had been hopelessly destroyed, Mr. McLachlan said they would not be destroyed. "Only those men who just marched by—referring to the Great War Veterans-miner parade—can prevent their destruction though; nobody else will do it."

Pressed for a definite reply in view of the fact that Number 10 had already been abandoned finally, the Secretary said:

"We can make just as much money unwatering mines as digging coal."

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Under the authority of the Militia Act, and in response to a further requisition from the officer commanding the district, the Department of Militia is sending 500 additional troops to the disturbed mining areas in Nova Scotia. This will make approximately 1,000 members of the permanent militia which have been sent to the strike area in addition to the non-permanent militia, which are available at the orders of the district officer.

Lord Northcliffe

The great British newspaper magnate, who succumbed to the illness which brought him back to England from Switzerland a short time ago.

Retaliation Against Canada Revoked by U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—Retaliatory provisions in the paragraph that provides for free wood pulp and newsprint were eliminated by the United States Senate during the tariff debate on Thursday.

These proposed that, where a country or Province imposed any restrictions on the exportation of such materials to the United States, a duty of 10 per cent. should be imposed upon importations from such country or Province.

These retaliatory provisions were aimed directly at importations from Canada.

Life's Choices.

The course of life is a series of electives. What we are now, what we do now, is determined largely by a decision to go to the right or to the left years ago.

A young person who takes life seriously feels that the choice of a vocation makes a big difference, and it does. But it does not follow that the first choice offers the final hope of success. A great many choose and change and are successful. Life that gives us a range of choices also gives us repeated chances. He who has chosen wrong and gone wrong may choose again and go right.

Yet every determination of the past leaves in some degree its indelible impress on our present. The man who repeatedly has been kind and generous has established a habit not likely to be shattered; the man whose thoughts and acts were consistently evil is liable to continue as he always has chosen to do and to be.

As we review our own careers we think we see what fools we were now and then, and we would give anything if we could travel back over the years to that spot where once we halted and considered at the divergence of the ways. Wise after the event, we recognize now, and too late, the irredeemable folly. Very often that folly is one of mismating. An infatuation led to the impulsive error, which has made the time since then a period of penance and repentance.

A man sits in his prison cell and wonders how he came there. It is not the man he is now who put him behind the bars; it is a man he abhors and repudiates, one who long ago betrayed and undid him, when the evil side of our common human nature rose up suddenly and overcame the good. It took two minutes to do the wrong thing; it has taken ten years for the expiation. Why? He asks the riddle of his own universe and has no answer. All he knows is he made a mistake. He cannot retrace the false step. But he need not take the same step again. He can go the other way after this, and a right kind of penal system will fortify him in the purpose of so doing.

The quietest of lives cannot wholly escape decisions whereon a great deal depends. A human being goes neither right nor wrong alone; he inspires or disheartens others whom he may never know; he lifts up or he drags down when he is unaware. No biographer can tell, in the case of a great, good man, the most valuable result of such a life in the lives remote or near that he has quickened to be better than they were; as none can estimate, for a bad man, the subtle poison that he left behind to creep in the veins of those that shall come after him. When a man decides what sort of life he is to lead, posterity is concerned, and the world is better or worse for the choice he makes.

Trinity Sunday was definitely established in 1334.

High Cost of Polygamy.

The high cost of living is having the effect of discouraging polygamy in Zululand. Such is the report of the Danish author, Olaf Linck, who has so-journed a year in that country. A good wife costs at present eight oxen, and the market is so firm that many fathers sell their daughters on installments. The man pays one ox when the woman arrives, and one weekly. When the purchaser does not pay the installments punctually the father takes his daughter back. The husbands find this on the whole to their advantage. If a man is dissatisfied with his wife after a week or two of wedlock he simply declines to pay.

During the past year big game hunters shot 1,016 moose, 68 caribou, 108 mountain sheep, 47 mountain goat, and 1,120 deer in the Province of Alberta, according to the report of the chief game warden. There were 5,209 licensed hunters. Owing to the lack of snow in the early part of the season the hunting was not as good as it would otherwise have been.

BROADCASTING "A LA BOCHE"

"Another Wile-less Wonder?"

—Passing Show, London

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—Three-quarters of a million tons of ore are to be delivered to Rotterdam from Wabana for trans-shipment via canals into Germany. Twelve steamers of 11,000 tons of ore a month are to sail to Rotterdam between now and December. Overseas shipments of iron ore from Wabana have been practically nil since 1914. The new contracts with German agencies will bring about a revival of pre-war prosperity in the Wabana district.

Halifax, N.S.—Several thousand harvesters have left the Maritime Provinces for the western grain fields. Included in the excursions leaving from Maritime points are a number of new arrivals from England making their way straight to the West in time for the harvest season.

St. John, N.B.—The July customs receipts at the port of St. John were the largest ever collected in the history of the port, according to a statement issued by the local customs house. In the month just passed $820,604 was collected, an increase of $85,469 over July, 1921. According to one of the customs officials business of every kind is brightening and collections in every sphere of business activity are good.

Quebec, Que.—The establishment of American branch factories in Canada continues this year to a greater extent than ever. Among the American industries to locate in Canada within the past few months have been a copper and brass concern at Toronto, cutlery manufacturers at Hamilton and Welland, electric bulbs at Oshawa, hosiery at Guelph, automobile plants at Sarnia and Windsor, silk mills at Cowansville, auto tire plant at Hamilton, silk dyeing and finishing at Drummondville, and textile dyeing at St. Johns.

Woodstock, Ont.—Operations have commenced at the plant of the Oxford Milk Products, Limited. They have an all modern sanitary equipment, including mechanical refrigeration and storage. It is the intention of the company at first to manufacture whole milk powder and skim milk powder and have sweet cream for sale. Later they will make buttermilk powder, cream powder and ice cream mix powder. The plant can handle about 60,000 pounds of milk for making powder and there is a large creamery equipment to handle churning cream.

Winnipeg, Man.—Complete with all modern conveniences Manitoba's new $1,000,000 school for the deaf will be formally opened in September. A theatre for moving pictures and pantomimic teaching is also a feature of the school. For boy pupils there is a printing shop, while girls are taught dress-making and other household arts. Stand mirrors for "lip" and "speech" reading are also installed.

Regina, Sask.—There are very large increases in the acreage sown to rye at some points in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a government report. The 1921 acreage seeded to rye in the Maryfield district has been quadrupled this year, and three times last year's acreage is seeded to rye in the Swift Current district. At Moose Jaw, Vidora and Dodsland the 1921 figures for rye are being doubled and at many other points increases of 5 to 10 per cent. are shown. Not a single point in the province has reported any reduction in the rye acreage this year.

Calgary, Alta.—Seven bird sanctuaries have been established in the Province of Alberta by the Federal Government in co-operation with the provincial authorities, and regulations drawn up for their control. The final completion of the Saskatchewan sanctuaries is pending, and a survey is to be made to locate suitable areas for bird sanctuary purposes in the Province of Manitoba.

Victoria, B.C.—So prosperous have become the Doukhobors settled around Nelson, B.C., that they have paid up in cash $700,000 of $1,000,000 capital of the company they formed on June 24 last to carry on their buying and selling, returns furnished to the Provincial Government here show. The Doukhobor co-operation is registered as the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd., capitalized at $1,000,000.

Specimen of French Humor.

Fond mother (in shop) — "Is this baby's bonnet well made?"

Saleslady—"Well made, madam? It will last your baby a lifetime."

Statistics show that the urban population in the Province of Alberta has grown in twenty years from 18,553 to 222,904, an average increase of about 10,000 a year. During the same period the rural population has been increasing at an average rate of 15,500 a year.

THEY TAKE THEIR STAND

—Detroit News

The Brain of Ireland.

Arthur Griffith died in Dublin listening to the faint and far echoes of the gunfire of a dying civil war. He had come a very long way in his fifty years. Twenty-five years back his pen, one of the bitterest political pens since Dean Swift, was getting into its swing. He was editing the United Irishman and visioning Ireland as a nation. This dark little man, one of the dark Celts with a strain of Welsh in him, was beginning the career that made him the organizer of "Sinn Fein." He knew English prisons and what it meant to be "out in the hills." He died head of the Dail Eireann and of the Irish Free State. Because of him and men like him, Ireland, after 700 years, had come to the edge of peace.

Of all her sons, Ireland can least afford the loss of Griffith. His work was no more than half done. This quiet little man had come to clear sanity and walked with realities rather than arm-in-arm with Gaelic dreams and Middle-Age mysticisms. He had grown to be the brain of the new nation as Michael Collins had come to be its sword-arm. Out of the chaos of six years of rebellion, ambushes, arson and murder he was bringing order.

His death will hurt and may bewilder the Free State that leaned so heavily upon him. More than any other man in Ireland, he had shaped the Anglo-Irish pact. He had broken the grip of Robert Barton, Erskine Childers, Charles Burgess and De Valera.

Arthur Griffith

Head of the Dail Eireann and founder of the Sinn Fein, died at his residence near Dublin of influenza. He was described as the Father of the Sinn Fein and was regarded as the principal intellectual force in it.

Childers is in jail, Burgess is dead and De Valera is "on the run," but Griffith's death may cause new alignments, renewed confusion and change the course of Irish affairs.

There were long periods when De Valera and Collins were the foremost Irish figures, but the Griffith influence was powerful always. For two years he had been the steady and stabilizing force in Ireland. There was a time when the heart of Collins grew weak and he seemed ready to listen to De Valera and Burgess and Rory O'Connor. Griffith stood fast for the treaty and for the elections of June that revealed the Republican weakness and gave the Free State its mandate to suppress the Republican irregulars.

More than anything else in the world, Ireland needs common sense. This Griffith had in great measure. He was the Irish balance-wheel and stabilizer. This man of exquisite judgment and chilf fire has been taken away from Ireland when she needed him most.

Great Relief.

Lady (engaging a maid)—"Was your last mistress satisfied with you?"

Maid—"Well, mum, she said she was very pleased when I left."

BIG INCREASE IN FEDERAL REVENUES UNDER OPERATION OF NEW STAMP TAXES

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Indications of returning prosperity are furnished by increasing Federal revenues, and the success of the new stamp taxes as money makers is being demonstrated early. Although the tax has been in operation only a fortnight, revenue from this source has gone as high as $1,500,000 in a day.

This figure is inordinate and is attributable to firms or companies paying in one day for the embossing of their cheques for a month, thus obviating the necessity of affixing stamps. An ordinary day's receipts from the stamp tax, however, are around half a million.

How it works out is exemplified by comparing a single day in July with one in August. On July 15, before the new levy came into effect, the receipts were around $280,000. On the corresponding day of August they amounted to $590,000. It will not be surprising if the month's revenue from this source aggregates $15,000,000, with prospects of further increases, because August is a dull month commercially and the operation of the law has not yet acquired its "swing."

Simultaneously customs receipts are going up. Those for July showed an increase of over $3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month, while the August increase promises to be more marked again. The estimate will be exceeded.

Likewise, in regard to income and business profits revenue it is apparent that the estimate of $60,000,000 is well within the mark. From this source $51,000,000 has already been collected in four months, the proportion being $45,000,000 from income and $6,000,000 from business profits. The latter tax has expired and collections are in the nature of old taxes.

If things keep up at the present rate the financial showing at the end of the year will be exceedingly favorable, especially if expenditures are kept in check and the railway shortage within bounds.

Disastrous Fire Sweeps North-West Minnesota

A despatch from Duluth says:—Six known dead, hundreds homeless, at least two towns wiped out and a dozen others in imminent danger, was the apparent toll of a series of forest fires which swept North-Western Minnesota on Thursday, causing the worst conflagration since 1918, when four hundred persons lost their lives.

Drought conditions have increased the menace to alarming proportions, and on Thursday night more than 2,000 were fighting the fires in various sections.

The Chinese use shark fins for making a thick, gelatinous soup.

The surplus potatoes grown in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, will be utilized by a new company, the Pacific Starch Products, Ltd., which is establishing a plant in South Westminster. The products of the company will be potato flour, potato starch and dextrine, and it expects to be ready for operations by October 1st, employing a force of twenty men.

Distribution of the seeds of native coniferous trees from the Federal seed extracting plant at New Westminster, B.C., has been quite active lately. The largest purchaser of this seed is the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, which has taken over 7,000 pounds this year. Shipments of seed have also been made to Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, the different provinces of Canada, as well as to associations or individuals in the United States, France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Peru.

Reserve Air Force for Britain's Defense.

The Air Ministry is mapping out an extensive program for building up a reserve air force which, it claims, will place the potential strength of British aviation beyond parallel in the world, says a London despatch. The scheme, which probably will be inaugurated early next month, offers inducements to demobilized fliers, and while it will not establish as many active squadrons as the French army has, it will isure a formidable force equal to any emergency. Unofficial circles regard this as the answer to widespread censure of Great Britain's neglect of aviation.

The reserve organization will train ex-pilots in the newest types of machines, giving them every opportunity for keeping their hand in without seriously interfering with their civilian occupation. It will be known officially as the territorial air force. The men composing it will report quarterly, getting twelve hours of flying in the course of a year with full pay for days of training, besides an annual grant of £30. A special course is planned to build up the technical force, which will have a fortnight of study each year. A mechanics' reserve of war veterans also is provided for that there may be no shortage of personnel in the event of sudden emergency.

The Ministry purposes further to grant between 2,000 and 3,000 temporary commissions to R. A. F. officers not wishing to remain in the service but willing to continue for three years. They will be paid the same as regular officers and upon retiring automatically will pass into the reserve. The production of aircraft will be such as to permit placing a great deal in the air in a few hours' notice.

The Ministry is endeavoring to make offers attractive to the thousands of war fliers, who are expected to welcome the chance to get into the air again without binding themselves to the army.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27; No. 2 Northern, $1.19; No. 3 Northern, $1.14.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: bran, per ton, $22 to $23; shorts, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—New, 34 to 35c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights in bulk, seaboard, $4.50.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 20½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 39c; ordinary creamery prints, 34 to 36c; No. 2 creamery, 32 to 34c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, candled, 28 to 29c; selects, 32 to 33c; cartons, 34 to 36c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13½c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. $4 to $4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1 to $1.15.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 34 to 36c; cooked ham, 48 to 52c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

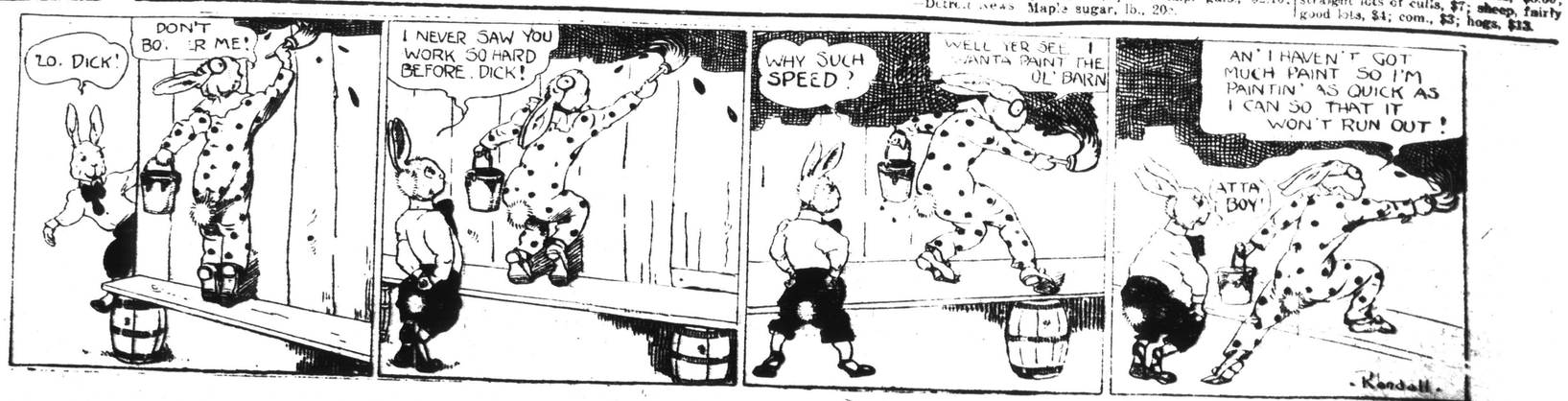
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15½c; prints, 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $5 to $5.75; do, com., $4.50 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $4.50 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $6; do, med., $3.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to $4.25; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $10 to $11.50; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $11.50 to $12; sheep, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com, $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13.50 to $13.75; do, f.o.b., $12.75 to $13; do, country points, $12.39 to $12.75.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58 to 59c; do, No. 3, 51 to 52c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., $3.20 to $3.30. Bran—$20.25. Shorts, $22.50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15½ to 15¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36¼c. Eggs, selected, 33c.

Canners, $1 per cwt.; good veal calves, $8; med. calves, $7; grassers, $4.50 and up; good lambs, $9 to $9.50; choice lots, $10; com. lambs, $8.50; straight lots of culls, $7; sheep, fairly good lots, $4; com., $3; hogs, $13.