

PARTIAL LIST OF DEAD IN NORTHERN ONTARIO; SIX TOWNS BURNED

Property Valued at \$4,000,000 is Reported Destroyed and it is Feared the Death Toll May Reach Sixty—Present Disaster is Regarded as Greater Than the Calamities of 1911 and 1916.

At Haileybury—16. Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Divisional Court Clerk. Mrs. Doon. Felix Des Jardines. F. Rochon. Unidentified child. Ailroen, a boy. Three months' old baby, unidentified. Two bodies so badly burned that sex cannot be determined. H. Elphick, aged 45, single, brother-in-law of the late Col. Hay, president of the McIntyre Mine, also reported dead, but unconfirmed.

At Haileybury—17. Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children; his wife's brother, John Marshall. Amos Heaslip, his wife, and their two sons, and James Fleming and his son.

At Charlton—3. Mrs. O'Hara. Elderly unidentified man. Unidentified baby.

Towns and Villages Burned. Haileybury, North Cobalt, Heaslip, Charlton, North Timiskaming, Thornloe.

Also several settlements along the White River. New Liskeard and Englehart partly burned.

Towns and villages which escaped: Cobalt, Latchford, Earleton, Elk Lake, Gowganda.

The fire zone does not extend north of Englehart.

A despatch from Cobalt says:—Rain, which began to fall about six o'clock Thursday evening, has definitely checked the spread of the forest fires in the district, and with the danger of further loss of life at an end, organized efforts are being directed toward recovering the bodies of victims and providing relief for the living. It is estimated that the property loss will be at least four million dollars.

While it will be days before anything like an accurate estimate of the death toll can be arrived at, the consensus of opinion in the town is that at least 60 lives were lost. Already about 35 bodies have been recovered in the neighborhood of Haileybury, Heaslip, about 28 miles farther north on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario line, and at Charlton, some twelve miles beyond Heaslip. A number of the bodies are so terribly burned that identification is impossible.

Now that a clearer idea of the extent of the fire can be gained it is learned that several small centres which were earlier reported to have been burned were not in the path of the flames. Notable among these are Earleton, Elk Lake and Gowganda. On the other hand, the village of North Timiskaming, not previously mentioned as having suffered, is now known to have been burned out, and also several smaller settlements north and west of the town. North Timiskaming is on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec at the head of Lake Timiskaming. Whether there was less of life there is not established at the present time.

It is estimated that about 1,000 refugees have left here for North Bay in two special T. and N.O. trains.

People here estimate the property losses at \$4,000,000, which is divided, Haileybury \$2,000,000; North Cobalt \$500,000; and other points \$1,500,000. The number homeless is estimated at 5,000, of whom 2,500 lived in Haileybury, and the other half elsewhere. The area burned over extends from Mileage 104, near here, to near Englehart, a distance of 38 miles.

Two of the heroines of the fire at Haileybury were telephone operators, Miss Marjorie McGee and Miss Addie. They remained at their posts until the back stairs of the building were on fire. The last message they got out was one to North Bay asking that a relief train be sent as soon as possible. The two girls put out on Lake Timiskaming in a small boat and landed on a small island where they spent the night. They arrived here suffering considerably from exposure.

Doubt is expressed whether Haileybury will be rebuilt, and it is said by prominent residents that the town will be unable to redeem its \$250,000 outstanding bonds and that it is the duty of the Drury Government to stand behind these bonds with its guarantee. On every side the opinion is expressed that the disaster is worse than the calamities of 1911 and of 1916.

NOTED WORK OF SIR HENRY THORNTON

New Head of Canadian National Railways Achieved Success in England.

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of Sir Henry Thornton as chief of the Canadian National Railways has created a big sensation in railroad circles here, where Thornton has occupied a foremost position, especially since the war, when he rendered services that won high recognition not only from the British but also the Allied Governments.

Sir Henry's original appointment as general manager of the Great Eastern railway in 1912 was a big surprise to the railroad world. President Lord Claud Hamilton's justification of it at the time on the ground that it was impossible to find a British railroad executive to fill the position excited keen hostile comment.

Sir Henry made good, however, and came to be recognized as one of the commanding personalities in the British railroad world. He completely revolutionized the Great Eastern system of management and control, making it a model line in many important respects.

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Tragic Incidents.

A most tragic incident occurred at Heaslip. Here Robert Bond, his wife, their eight children, and Bond's wife's brother, John Marshall, had taken refuge in a root house as the flames approached. Searchers to-day found all eleven suffocated. Other residents of Heaslip or vicinity who perished were Amos Heaslip, his wife and two sons, and two other men, a father and son, named Fleming. The Heaslip family had also taken refuge in a root house on the farm adjoining that of the Bonds and were stifled by the dense smoke.

At Haileybury Mrs. T. A. Cobbold, wife of the Divisional Court Clerk, met her death while trying to rescue her ninety-year-old uncle who lived with them. The uncle was taken to safety by rescuers, but Mrs. Cobbold could not be reached and perished in the ruins of the home. Cobbold was himself severely burned. Other victims in the town were: Mrs. Doon, an elderly man named Felix Des Jardines, a paralytic, a patient in the hospital who could not be carried to safety;



AIRMEN LEAVING FOR THE EAST. Members of the British air forces leaving for service in the Near East. They were originally destined for Mesopotamia, but rush orders deflected them to the new scene of activity.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—Machinery has been ordered for a modern cold storage plant to serve this town as well as the surrounding country. The number of very large users of meat and abattoir by-products will now be able to purchase the meat in large quantities at a time and place in cold storage for use in the warm weather.

Sydney, N.S.—The largest cargo of steel products ever shipped to the Antipodes cleared from here on Sept. 20 for Australia and New Zealand, with 2,200 tons of the output of the Dominion Steel plant on board.

St. John, N.B.—Final approval has been given by the International Board of Health for the grant of \$27,000 per year for two years from the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of a health program in New Brunswick. The money will be devoted to extending the system of medical inspection and clinical work throughout the entire school system of the province, and was available when the schools re-opened.

Montreal, Que.—Flour shipments from the port of Montreal to Europe are considerably heavier than last season and give indications at present of keeping up to the new level. Up to the end of last month and including Sept. 2, the total shipments of Canadian flour reached 1,732,949 bags, as compared with 1,582,038 bags for the same period last year. Not a liner has left this port without carrying a consignment of flour.

Edmonton, Alta.—Coal production in the Drumheller fields has mounted to 6,825 tons daily and will shortly be increased to between 9,000 and 9,000 tons. All the coal camps in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia are now working, and much of the product is being shipped to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is expected ample coal will be mined to meet at the requirements of Western Canada.

Vancouver, B.C.—Refrigerator space for carrying approximately 600,000 boxes of apples from British Columbia orchards to Great Britain and Europe will be provided this season by steamers sailing from this port. Last year the services carried nearly 500,000 boxes of apples to the other side of the Atlantic, via the Panama Canal.

Seeing With the Brain.

We have all heard of the wonderful feats of memorization by blind men, but just recently some unusually remarkable instances have come to light, vouched for by the National Institute for the Blind.

Mr. Fred Turner, one of the cleverest of Scottish blind musicians, recently memorized the whole of Sebastian Bach's St. Matthew Passion, and in four months trained his choir, himself taking the organ through the whole of the work. This is a particularly difficult work even for a man with sight.

Mr. Sinclair Logan, the blind composer and organist, committed to memory the whole of Somervell's "The Passion of Christ," a fairly complicated work which takes seventy-five minutes to perform. He trained the choir and accompanied a highly successful rendering, all this in two months' time, during which period he was working on other important pieces to be memorized for a recital in Liverpool, in addition to ordinary professional duties.

To remember by heart, and without being able to see the keyboard, Beethoven's thirty-two piano Sonatas is indeed a wonderful feat, yet that is other blind artist does. Also remarkable at memorization is Mr. H. Spanner, a blind resident of London, who can play off the entire forty-eight Preludes and Fugues of Bach at one sitting.

IF WINTER COMES!

The little girl was crossing the ocean with her mother. One day she had been playing marbles at Shuffles and the boys are smashed. Can't hold out any longer." But the reliable operator apparently disapproved of the tone of the message. "The skipper dictated that," he added, "he ought to know." On his own account he continued, "Where did I put my hat? Sorry we couldn't wait for you. Pressing business elsewhere. Skoot!"

Thus ended the message with the acclaim of the old Viking toast. When the Esthonia reached the spot where the Grontoff had been she had sunk without trace.



Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

The Illusion.

It is not always praiseworthy in a man that he sees everything destitute of every envelope of glamor or romance.

The realists who pride themselves on seeing life in its true colors may be seriously at fault. They think that the truth must be ugly or brutal. They think that facts cannot be of exceeding loveliness. They deary the foolish ones who persist in beholding a romance or a glory where, they say, there is no such thing.

Illusion is for the eyes of the spirit, and the power of the eye is not monopolized by the eyes of the body. It is by illusion that we live at our highest level. It is "such stuff as dreams are made of" that is the bread of the soul.

No great commander of peace or war was unimaginative. The Greeks of old were right when they identified "poet" and "doer" in their language. The poet cannot always tell you why he does things, but he feels within him the urge and surge of feeling, irrepressible clamoring for expression. One man puts his poetry in the form of words that exalt a host he never sees. Another man expresses himself in a building nobly wrought to adorn a city and to serve its business or its culture. Another "doer" serves the State thoughtfully, without desire of loot or power, and with confession. Each man in his trade or profession, under one great Overseer and Taskmaster, is sustained in his effort by his dream of the result, his picture of the product of his toil.

The man of hot illusions has lost himself. When he tells you he never has them any more, he confesses to you that he has failed. To blow out the lamp of the imagination is to consign oneself to a dungeon more sombre than any that medieval cruelty devised. It is to take color from sunsets, flowers from gardens, child-play out of homes, books from the shelves and pictures from the walls. It is to rob us of the art of thought; it is to limit our pulpits to bare, dry, doctrinal homilies.

Suppose the actualities does not come up to expectation. Suppose we hoped much of a place, a person, an event, and then the place was stupid, the person was unresponsive, the event was "chill as a dull face frowning on a song," instead of the happy, radiant incident we had anticipated. The expectancy, at any rate, has cheered and inspired. We were optimists, deceived, enthusiasts fooled once more—but what matter? It did us good to sustain the illusion. Another time it will come true—the faith will be rewarded, and there will be the ecstasy we were denied to-day.

Jesting in the Face of Death.

During the stormy night of March 2, 1922, the steamship Esthonia, which then was perhaps seven hundred miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland, picked up an S O S call from the Norwegian freighter Grontoff. The storm was severe, and the injured Grontoff was sailing rapidly, but as the Esthonia labored toward her the wireless operator of the stricken vessel—a man whose name is unknown—passed his last moments in sending out a succession of messages that recorded a singular mocking indifference to the fate that menaced.

Following the first S O S came the words, "God pity the boys at sea such a night as this. The old man thinks it might breeze up by night." At eleven o'clock came another S O S call, accompanied by the remark, "Well, the steward is making sand-wiches for the lifeboats. Looks like we were going on a picnic." Toward midnight the wireless operator of the Esthonia caught the words, "The old wagon has a list like a run-down reel. This is no weather to be out in without an umbrella."

At ten minutes past midnight the captain of the Grontoff dictated, "We are sinking asern first. The decks are awash. The boats are smashed. Can't hold out any longer." But the reliable operator apparently disapproved of the tone of the message. "The skipper dictated that," he added, "he ought to know." On his own account he continued, "Where did I put my hat? Sorry we couldn't wait for you. Pressing business elsewhere. Skoot!"

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The Young in Heart.

The little girl was crossing the ocean with her mother. One day she had been playing marbles at Shuffles and the boys are smashed. Can't hold out any longer." But the reliable operator apparently disapproved of the tone of the message. "The skipper dictated that," he added, "he ought to know." On his own account he continued, "Where did I put my hat? Sorry we couldn't wait for you. Pressing business elsewhere. Skoot!"

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TURK DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION OF THRACE HALT ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Abruptly, though not unexpectedly, the Muftia conference came to a halt on Thursday afternoon. When it will be resumed is a matter of conjecture.

The question of the evacuation of Thrace was the cause of the rupture, it was announced at a late hour Thursday night. The attitude of the Turks and Greeks was very bellicose, threatening the success of the conference.

Ismet Pasha, in a fiery mood, upset the conference on Thursday. He declared that the Turkish army must enter Thrace immediately, and his tone was determined and defiant.

General Harrington, attempted to reason with him after the fashion which had proved so effective with minor preliminaries, but Ismet was adamant. France was with Ismet.

Brigadier-General Harrington, Commander of the Allied forces and head of the Allied delegation, returned Thursday evening on the Battleship Iron Duke, and the Italian delegation

also came to Constantinople. It is understood that the Allied Generals will go into conference with the Turkish Commissioners on certain strategic difficulties which have arisen of late. According to unofficial information, Ismet Pasha, the Nationalist Representative, suddenly raised the question of the evacuation of Thrace General Harrington replied that that would come after the conclusion of the peace treaty, as set forth in the last AP's note. Ismet insisted heavily on an earlier evacuation, and it was found impossible to reach an agreement for the present on this important point.

General Mombelli, of Italy, member of General Harrington, but the French delegate, General Charpy, was man-comitted.

At this juncture M. Franklin-Bouillon, the special French envoy, intervened, declaring that he had been instructed by the French Government to support the Turkish demand. The discussion grew very warm and the Allied Generals adjourned to confer with the commissioners at Constantinople.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

One hundred and three bushels of oats to the acre was the yield of a 20-acre field of irrigated land on the Raymond Agricultural School demonstration farm. Other districts in Alberta report large yields.

Radio-telephony was used by an aeroplane to direct artillery fire for the first time in Canada at Camp Sarcee, Alta. An aeroplane from the High River Government air station co-operated with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and assisted the firing by means of radio-telephony. Officers of the artillery state that the directions of the pilot in the air were heard distinctly on the ground and enabled them to direct the firing of the battery with great accuracy.

Gold production in Ontario for the first half of 1922 shows a marked increase over a similar period last year, and gives promise of an output exceeding \$20,000,000 for the full year, as compared with \$11,024,985 in 1921, according to returns received by the Ontario Department of Mines. Silver production also shows a corresponding increase over the corresponding period in 1921.

Within the past two years Manitoba has developed practically a new industry in bee-keeping, which this year will bring to the province a revenue of \$400,000, according to the provincial apiarist Floyd. Next year, declares this official, if the present development continues, this figure will be doubled. Approximately 1,000 beekeepers in Manitoba have produced 2,000,000 pounds of honey this year.

Indications that grain shipments through the port of Vancouver this year will exceed all previous records are contained in the announcement of the Merchants' Exchange that more than sixteen thousand tons of grain have already been booked for the United Kingdom. Total grain shipments last year were 7,500,000 bushels, a record.

An influx of experienced agriculturists from Holland to Canada is



A Good Friend Passes. Rev. Byron H. Stant, a journalist, preacher, lecturer and all-round friend of humanity, who died suddenly in Toronto. He was widely known throughout Canada.

Premier Bracken Wins By-Election

A despatch from The Pas, Man., says:—Premier John Bracken was elected for this constituency in the Manitoba Legislature on Thursday by an overwhelming majority. The election was deferred when the general election was held on July 18 last.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.07; No. 2, 107; No. 3, 107.

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 freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 63 to 67c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; good feed flour, \$17.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 88 to 93c, according to freight outside; No. 3, 85 to 90c.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—85 to 90c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. extra, in 48-lb. bags, No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$3.40; No. 3, \$3.30; No. 4, \$3.20; No. 5, \$3.10; No. 6, \$3.00; No. 7, \$2.90; No. 8, \$2.80; No. 9, \$2.70; No. 10, \$2.60; No. 11, \$2.50; No. 12, \$2.40; No. 13, \$2.30; No. 14, \$2.20; No. 15, \$2.10; No. 16, \$2.00; No. 17, \$1.90; No. 18, \$1.80; No. 19, \$1.70; No. 20, \$1.60; No. 21, \$1.50; No. 22, \$1.40; No. 23, \$1.30; No. 24, \$1.20; No. 25, \$1.10; No. 26, \$1.00; No. 27, \$0.90; No. 28, \$0.80; No. 29, \$0.70; No. 30, \$0.60; No. 31, \$0.50; No. 32, \$0.40; No. 33, \$0.30; No. 34, \$0.20; No. 35, \$0.10.

Manitoba flour—1st pat, in 48-lb. bags, \$6.80 per 100; 2nd pat, \$6.50; 3rd pat, \$6.20; 4th pat, \$5.90; 5th pat, \$5.60; 6th pat, \$5.30; 7th pat, \$5.00; 8th pat, \$4.70; 9th pat, \$4.40; 10th pat, \$4.10; 11th pat, \$3.80; 12th pat, \$3.50; 13th pat, \$3.20; 14th pat, \$2.90; 15th pat, \$2.60; 16th pat, \$2.30; 17th pat, \$2.00; 18th pat, \$1.70; 19th pat, \$1.40; 20th pat, \$1.10; 21st pat, \$0.80; 22nd pat, \$0.50; 23rd pat, \$0.20.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11; No. 1, \$12; No. 3, \$10; No. 4, \$9; No. 5, \$8; No. 6, \$7; No. 7, \$6; No. 8, \$5; No. 9, \$4; No. 10, \$3; No. 11, \$2; No. 12, \$1; No. 13, \$0.50; No. 14, \$0.20; No. 15, \$0.10.

Clover, \$13.50 to \$14; straw, 30c, car lots.

Smoked meats—Ham, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 12 to 15c; smoked ribs, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 10c; 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, 30c, 35c to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$18; heavyweight rolls, \$10.

Lard—Pure, 10c; 15c; tallow, 16c; pigs, 10c; prats, 18c; shortening, 10c.

Cheese—New, large, 19c to 20c; (wings, 20c to 21c; triplets, 21c to 22c; Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twigs, 24 to 24 1/2c; Stiltons, 25c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 36c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; cartons, 45 to 46c. Brans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$12.50; 1st, \$12.75 to \$13.00.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gal., \$10.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

If any 60-lb. tubs, 13c per lb.; 5-lb. tubs, 14 to 15c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Potatoes—New Ontario, 80 to 90c; 13 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13c to 14c; 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 16c to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; butcher beefers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.75; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair, \$4.25 to \$4.75; steckers, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, fair, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, \$70 to \$90; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10.50 to \$11; sheep choice, \$5 to \$6; do, \$4 to \$5; hogs, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50 to \$12; do, fols., \$10.75 to \$11.50; do, country points, \$10.50 to \$11.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 52c; No. 3 CW, 50c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., \$6.90. R-iced oats, 90-lb. bags, \$2.00 to \$3. Bran, \$20. Shorts, \$27. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$12.

Cheese, finest eastern, 16 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery, 31c. Eggs, selected, 27c.

Cows, \$1; do, med., \$2.40; do, light, \$2 to \$2.25; calves, choice, \$3 to \$3.50; grass calves, \$2 to \$3.50; lambs, good lots, \$10 to \$10.50; med. lots, \$8 up; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4; do, high grade, \$3.50; hogs, selects, \$12 to \$12.25; sows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

