FOR SALE
APARTMENT HOUSE, WINCHESTER ST., NEAR PARLIAMENT, $20,000.
Containing five suites and janitor's apartments. Three garages in rear. Rents total $2,808 per annum.
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King Street East. Main 5450.

The Toronto World

FOR SALE
YONGE STREET, NEAR BLOOR.
Lennox Hotel, containing twenty rooms. Building well constructed. Lot 44 x 132 to a lane.
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PROBS: Fair and Decidedly Cold.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 31 1920 40TH YEAR—ISSUE NO. 14,325 TWO CENTS

ALL TRADE COMBINES TO BE INVESTIGATED BY BOARD OF COMMERCE

COMMUNITY DRIVE FALLS SHORT OF ITS OBJECTIVE

However, All Things Considered, Workers Are Not Downhearted.

MORE MONEY EXPECTED

Altho the workers in the campaign for the Federation of Community Service ceased their labors as a body last night, it is not to be understood that the campaign is by any means closed. Cheques are still coming in by mail and there are subscriptions still outstanding which, when received, will increase the total, and plans are still to be carried out by which it is hoped that the objective set will still be gained. To date the donations total $803,115. The amount asked for was $500,000.

When the objective was set the committee had in view the following:

1. To take care of the needs of 47 institutions which were already financial members of the federation—approximately $380,000.

2. To provide a fund which would take in some other institutions which have not yet entered the federation, but which would be glad to do so if financial support were assured—$60,000.

3. To provide an emergency fund to meet any special needs that might arise, such as the influenza epidemic, without making a special appeal to the public—$60,000.

Providing for the needs of the federation members was the most vital of the objectives of the federation, and from this standpoint the campaign has been a success. The amount still to be raised to care for the present federation organizations amounts to $76,885. It is proposed to raise this amount by the following means: A letter of appeal to those who have not yet subscribed; a tag day later on in the year; special subscriptions which it is fairly well known may yet be obtained; thru the idea of the Community Club, for which there will be a permanent committee under the convenership of Fred H. Ross. Meantime, it is thought by the committee that in proportion to the newness of the idea of federation in Toronto, the response from the public has been most generous.

After Saturday, subscriptions for the campaign will be received at the permanent offices of the federation. 229

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TO INTRODUCE NEW FRANCHISE ACT

Policy of Carrying Out Election by Enumeration of Voters is Condemned.

A statement handed out by the Ontario government contains a heady reflection upon the Hearst policy of carrying on elections by enumeration of voters. It is a costly system, so costly, indeed, approximating $1,500,000, that the official statement presages a sensible franchise act next session. The statement says:

"The election act of 1918 provides for an altogether new system of compiling the voters' lists. Enumeration was to be carried out under the supervision of the voters' registration board in each county. Under the old system the voters' lists were not made up in this manner, and the cost to the province of printing and preparation was negligible as compared with the new system of enumeration.

Machinery is Clumsy.

"The present method of preparing the voters' lists has resulted in a separate set of accounts for the voters' registration boards, in addition to those usually rendered by the returning officers. The accounts of the voters' registration board and chief enumerators are, in themselves, very large, due to the enormous expenses of enumeration and printing.

"In nearly all cases the sub-enumerators' accounts were paid before the election. These amounted to $277,037.81.

"Already accounts of seventy-seven ridings have passed thru the hands of the auditor."

WOMAN LABOR CANDIDATE

London, Jan. 30. — Miss Margaret Bonfield, secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, who was a member of the British delegation to the Labor Congress at Washington, has been adopted as the parliamentary candidate of the Laborites for the seat of Northampton.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL OUTPUT BREAKS PREVIOUS RECORDS

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of Provincial Bureau of Mines Shows Nickel and Other Deposits Were Worked to Capacity—War Was Largely Responsible for the Unusually High Production of Many Minerals.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines has been slow in coming from the Methodist Book Room, where it was printed. It deals with the mineral production of 1918 in a number of interesting aspects. The aggregate value of the minerals produced in that year made a high record. Several of the leading minerals of this province were in great demand for war purposes, chiefly nickel. "The nickel mines of Ontario were worked to their full capacity," says Deputy Minister Gibson, "up to the close of the struggle, the output being considerably in excess of 1917, previously the largest on record."

Mr. Gibson proceeds: "Ore from the nickel mines contains copper as well, and there was a corresponding increase in the production of that metal as compared with 1917. Another necessary substance was iron pyrites, used in the production of sulphuric acid for making explosives. On account of the stoppage of importations from Spain, recourse was had by munition makers in the United States to the pyrite deposits of Ontario, mainly in the Lake Superior region, where the abundant supplies enabled them to meet their requirements. With the sudden coming of peace, this demand fell off greatly, and it cannot be doubted that, so far as production is concerned, the result will be to materially lower the figures for 1919."

In 1917 the total value of the output, metallic and non-metallic, of Ontario's mineral industry was $72,093,832. For 1918 the value rose to $80,308,972, the increase being wholly in the metallic class of minerals. The actual increase in metals of $9,346,202 was contributed, in part, by higher prices, and in some cases by larger production.

Silver, notwithstanding a diminution in output of nearly a million and three-quarter ounces, showed a gain in value of $1,232,674, or 7.6 per cent.

The following interesting excerpt from Mr. Gibson's report deals with nickel:

"The increase of 3,225,070 pounds in production, and $1,170,193 in value, was due almost entirely to the fact that about the middle of 1918 the newly-completed nickel refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada, at Port Colborne, came into operation. Altho refined nickel had already been made in Ontario from the cobalt-nickel-silver ores of Cobalt, it was merely as a by-product, and the quantity was small. But at the Port

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5).

SPECTACULAR FIRE REDUCES WESTMINSTER CHURCH TO ASHES

Blaze Started in Basement While Banquet Was in Progress and in Few Minutes Big Bloor Street Edifice Was in Mass of Flames—Great Stone Tower Crashes Down With Thundering Noise—No Casualties Occurred.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 49 East Bloor street, was gutted by a spectacular fire which raged in the zero weather for more than four hours last night. At 11 o'clock nothing was left of the burning structure but the stone walls, the roof and bell tower having collapsed in the burning ruins. The loss will be heavy, as it will cost between $125,000 and $150,000 to rebuild. The church was erected 29 years ago, at a cost of $36,000, and the amount of insurance carried amounted to but $36,500, which includes $4000 on the organ and $2500 on furnishings.

Between thirty and forty members of the congregation were holding a banquet for a church forward movement at 7.08 last evening, when one of the members of the congregation, George Barron, saw smoke coming out of one of the registers. Mr. Barron and several others traced the smoke to the basement in the rear of the church.

A door leading to the furnace room had been locked by the caretaker when he went home to dinner. On breaking in the door the church members were met with heavy clouds of smoke and were forced to retreat from the basement. A telephone alarm was sent to the fire department and when fire sections arrived the firemen, believing the fire to be a small one, hurried to the basement with their chemicals. By this time flames were shooting in all directions and lines of hose were pourned into the building, while a second alarm for more reels was sent in.

Church Mass of Flames.

Deputy Chief George Sinclair was on the scene and by this time the flames had rapidly burned thru the church floors and were shooting up the walls and several feet out of the windows. At 8.20 the entire church was a mass of flames and firemen were fighting the blaze from every angle of the building.

One hour later the flames were making great headway and were starting to burn thru the sides of the roof. Two motor engines and two steam engines were pumping water, and, altho the water pressure was very poor, Deputy Chief Sinclair ordered one of the aerial trucks in operation to throw the high pressure into operation. So poor was the water pressure that the hose could not throw the water half the height of the building and the flames continued to soar skyward.

At 10.20 the roof gave way and the firemen luckily got away as the burning debris fell to the basement. The flames were soon enveloping the bell tower, and were shooting out of it from every direction. Within a short time the section of the tower supported by the roof gave way and the top of the tower dropped down.

Despite the cold weather the firemen pluckily fought the blaze from spreading to adjoining buildings. Two houses used as a Sunday school by the church were in danger of being destroyed for a time as the flames were beating against the walls. The Continental School of Dramatic Art, situated at the east side of the church, was also in danger of being burned.

Rev. Dr. John Neil, pastor of the church, was attending the banquet when the fire broke out. He said the insurance carried on the building covered the building, organ and all the fixtures in the church. The church was erected in 1891 on the Bloor street site and prior to this was on East Charles street.

Street car traffic on Yonge and Church streets was crippled. Bloor street from Yonge to Church was flooded, the water reaching the curbstone and freezing. Lines of hose were run from as far east as Church and as far south on Yonge as Charles, completely tying up the Yonge street car service. Some of the cars went west on Bloor street to Spadina avenue. Theatregoers who traveled on Yonge street cars found themselves compelled to walk home.

Among those present in the church when the fire broke out were: Rev. J. Neil, Arthur Hewitt, George Barron, David Norton, A. T. Cringan, Rev. Dr. Wallace, Prof. Davidson, A. S. McDonald and A. R. Auld.

Neighbors in the vicinity of Bloor and Yonge streets gave the firemen hot tea and coffee to warm them while they were fighting the flames. The firemen worked in the ice and water for nearly five hours without a let up and much comment on their good work was made by crowds which gathered at different intervals to watch the fire.

Thru the courtesy of the Central Methodist Church, the congregation of Westminster will hold their service there on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

GOUIN FORESHADOWS PULPWOOD EMBARGO

Says Resources of Province May Be Kept for Benefit of Quebec.

Montreal, Jan. 30. — Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province of Quebec, announced tonight at the seventh annual banquet to members of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel here, the possibility of further restricting export of pulp and pulpwood from the province of Quebec, so that the industry might not suffer, and stated the intention of the provincial government to relax in no way the present policy of keeping Canadian raw materials for the use of Canadian mills.

Premier Gouin reviewed what the provincial government had done to foster and encourage what he regarded as the finest natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, and urged those concerned to do their utmost in turn to exploit that resource for the benefit of the province of Quebec and of Canada at large.

FLU HITS WINDSOR HARD.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 30.—Influenza is seriously hampering the industries of the border cities, according to figures obtained Friday by the board of health. Twelve of the leading industrial plants have 933 workmen absent from work out of a total staff of 6,039. The average figures show a cutting off of approximately one-sixth of the staffs of the factories.

BRITAIN IS READY TO FINANCE LOAN IF U.S. TAKES LEAD

Unofficial Assertion Regarding Further Slump in Exchange Situation.

TIMES SUGGESTS CURE

London, Jan. 30.—Today's further fall in the value of sterling in New York has intensified the anxiety over the exchange situation and focussed attention on the conference to be held between the chancellor of the exchequer and bankers early next week. At this conference, according to some statements, prominent statesmen also will be present.

Whether invitations to an international conference will follow is considered uncertain. In some quarters doubt is expressed that such an assembly would lead to useful results. The understanding is that the chancellor's conference will be private, but it is expected that some official statement of the proceedings will be made.

The government is represented as being very anxious to receive practical suggestions and consequently will invite the fullest discussion of the situation. An unofficial assertion is to the effect that the government is willing to aid in a plan for financing a loan on behalf of the most badly affected continental countries if the United States will take the lead, but Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, is not likely in any case to go outside the pledge he gave the house of commons at the end of last year not to commit the country to further financial advances without first consulting parliament on the whole subject again.

Times Suggests Remedy.

In an editorial this morning The Times advocates enabling distressed Europe to start up industries again, so that it can export goods. This could be done, it says, by loans from creditor nations and the loans preferably should be raised thru public subscriptions. The newspaper urges the discouragement, and even the prohibition of the importation of unnecessary articles.

"If an international agreement could be secured," says The Times, "binding both debtor and creditor countries, to take action along these lines a check would be administered to the headlong fall in exchange."

The Times denounces "the foolish statements that are being made in some quarters of this country respecting the responsibility of the United States for the breakdown in European exchange rates," and adds that the United States cannot be expected to increase her loans to Europe until unmistakable signs are forthcoming that Europe is taking adequate steps to set its own finances in order."

NO SEAT YET FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Labor Member for Kenora Will Not Give Up His Seat to Minister.

There is yet no seat for Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general. Other morning papers yesterday published and imparted a semi-official gloss to a rumor mentioned over a week ago in The World that the negotiators were making passes before the eyes of Peter Heenan, Labor M.L.A. from Kenora. Mr. Heenan did not take the trouble to read the papers and said he is not resigning.

Col. Machin and H. H. Dewart would both hear with agreeable surprise that Kenora was to be opened. Next time there will be a real election there.

The World is able to state that Rev. Mr. Watson, U.F.O. member for North Victoria, has returned to his home without having written his resignation. The last deep sounds heard from him were of strong dissent. He has not the consent of his electors and is further aware that there is an expectant feeling in the constituency that if Mr. Watson stands by, the riding may side-step the U.F.O. column and ditch Mr. Raney in one little movement.

Hon. R. H. Grant was pretty plainly committed to give an official report as to Mr. Raney's seat to The Farmer's Sun for its issue of today. The Sun, however, contains no such news. Inquiry at Mr. Grant's office elicited the information that he is out of town. The World learned that he is not away upon election business, but rather taking an opportunity to forget the vexatious duties of the chairmanship of the seat-seeking committee, which disturb the calm serene inclining to sadness that usually distinguishes the minister of education.

GROCERS INVITE PROBE

Hamilton Retailers Say All Cards Will Be on Table.

Hamilton, Jan. 30.—The announcement of Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general for Ontario, that the Hamilton Retail Grocers' Association would be investigated, brought the following statement from S. T. Baillie, president of the new organization, today:

"We are desirous of and we are courting the most rigid investigation that the board of commerce can give us. We want to lay on the table all the cards we have. There are a number of things that we want ironed out. We want the public apprised of the existing conditions of the trade and of our aims and objects."

COMMERCE BOARD ISSUES REGULATIONS TO GOVERN FORMATION OF COMBINES

Calls for Evidence by Mergers That They Are Not Operating Against Interest of the Public—Board Will Inquire Into All Combines

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The board of commerce of Canada has issued a set of regulations which have reference to the formation and operation of combines as defined in the combines and fair prices act.

The intended issue of these regulations was forecast by the board at a sitting held Dec. 27, 1919, at Toronto.

The regulations, after referring to sections 2 and 4 of the combines and fair prices act, and incorporating the definition of a combine, as set forth in the act, and attaching to the use of the expression "combine," as used in the regulations, the same meaning as attached to that expression in the act, provide so as to compel the making to the board of full disclosure in in writing, signed by those concerned as to the object, purposes and scope of operations of all proposed and existing combines, with evidence satisfactory to the board that such combine will not be operated and is not likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public. The information as to proposed combines must be supplied forthwith.

Must Send Information.

As to combines formed since the organization of the board of commerce of July 7 last, the information must be supplied before the first day of March. As to combines existing before the formation of the board the information must be supplied before the first day of May. In the event of the information not being supplied as required those in default will be deemed guilty of an offence and, additionally, the combine will be deemed one which operates to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, and it will be dissolved. The board will examine the information supplied to it and it may supplement such information by public or other examination in case of insufficiency. In case the board concludes from any evidence submitted that the combine is one which prima facie ought to be dissolved, the board will take proceedings under part 1 of the combines and fair prices act.

Includes All Combines.

The regulations are quite comprehensive. They include all combines which have relation to any article of commerce. The expression "combine" extends to and includes not only mergers, trusts and monopolies, but also all agreements or arrangements whereby a common price is to be charged by any persons for an article of commerce or whereby a resale price is fixed by agreement. Where agreements or arrangements as to price or prices of articles of commerce have been reduced to print or writing a copy must be filed with the board, together with a list of the names and addresses of all persons who have agreed upon the price and a statement as to the cost and the sale price demanded or proposed to be demanded.

All persons who have taken part in the formation of any combine or who are or have been in any manner engaged as parties thereto in the operation thereof are to be bound by the regulations, including all parties to mergers, trusts, monopolies, common price arrangements and common resale price arrangements, but the mention of such classes of combines does not exclude from the operation of the regulations persons who fall within a class not mentioned.

The regulations, in fact, constitute a "drag net" into which all existing and proposed combines as defined by the combines and fair prices act are proposed to be drawn and, as the board may have opportunity, they will be examined; the good and defensible selected from the bad and those seeming to call for dissolution or punishment proceeded against.

Seventy-Two Thousand Dollars For Two Montreal Stock Seats

Montreal, Jan. 30.—Two of the ten new seats added to the establishment of the Montreal Stock Exchange were sold by the committee this afternoon at the price of $36,000 each. This price is a new high level in the history of the exchange, the last sale being recorded at $35,000.

Fourteen Divisions of British Territorials

London, Jan. 30.—Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, outlining the reorganization of the territorial forces, said they would be organized as a territorial army comprising fourteen divisions, approximating as closely as possible the regular army divisional make-up.

TO RATIFY G.T.R. SALE

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(By Canadian Press).—Official notice is given that the special general meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders will be held at the Canon Street Hotel, London, England, on Feb. 19. The meeting is for the purpose of ratifying the agreement between the Dominion government and the G.T.R. for acquisition of the company's system.

HOUNDS TOOK MUFF OF QUEEN FOR FOX

London, Jan. 30.—Queen Mary made the mistake recently of wearing a huge grey fox muff when attending a meet of the West Norfolk fox hounds. Just before the hunt was started, one of the hounds spied the muff and made for it. Soon most of the pack swarmed about the Queen, to her considerable discomfort. The master of the hounds finally extricated the Queen without damage.

SAYS SOME TRACKS CHIEFLY FOR YANKS

J. M. Godfrey Hits Windsor and Fort Erie at Close of Racing Inquiry.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—That the Windsor and Fort Erie tracks were "refugee tracks," operated to give citizens of Detroit and Buffalo an opportunity for gambling, was the allegation of John M. Godfrey, counsel for the Social Service Council of Canada, at the closing session of the race-track investigation this afternoon. Citizens of the United States who were precluded from race-track gambling by the laws of that country merely crossed the border and indulged in that pastime on Canadian soil. The Fort Erie track, he declared, was run by professional gamblers. The Hamilton race-track, he said, appeared to be a gambling proposition, run by a German-American named Schmidt.

Refers to Woodbine.

The Woodbine at Toronto, was, he said, undoubtedly run by reputable gentlemen, but had in the past made enormous rakeoffs. Mr. Godfrey had no fault to find with the Connaught Park track at Ottawa or Blue Bonnets, Montreal, save that these tracks operated pari-mutuel machines. These statements were made in his arguments which closed the hearings. Proceedings are now closed until Commissioner Rutherford makes his report to parliament.

In his argument Mr. Godfrey declared that gambling in any form was a public nuisance and menace; that no government could afford to go into partnership with common betting houses; that men who were interested in raising thorobred horses would do so even if race track betting were eliminated and that young boys and men were started on the downward path as gamblers by this form of play.

Value of Racing.

Mr. D. L. McCarthy, representative of the Canadian Racing Association, emphasized the value and importance of racing as a recreation and a sport and also as a promotion to horse breeding. Racing, he declared, was responsible for bringing thorobred horses into Canada, and these were absolutely necessary if we were to have good horses. The Woodbine track had probably, he said, as clean a history as any in the world, and dividends, if figured over the whole time it was in operation, were small.

Would Bet Anyway.

Mr. McCarthy was of the view that young men who wanted to bet would do so even tho all temptation to do so was removed from the tracks. Betting was indulged in at football matches and other competitive meets, and would probably go on. It was impossible to alter human nature by legislation. He earnestly requested Commissioner Rutherford to do nothing which would tend to discourage good, clean racing in Canada. If certain tracks were abusing their privileges they should be penalized, but the racing game as a whole should not be penalized because a few people acted improperly.

The hearing, which lasted until after 7 o'clock in the evening, constitutes the last public sitting of the commission. Commissioner Rutherford will now proceed with the preparation of his report for submission to parliament.

ERZBERGER IMPROVING

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Considerable improvement in the condition of Mathias Erzberger, vice-president and minister of finance, was reported today. It is hoped the minister will be able within a short time to resume his activities.

NO CONVICTION FOR REFUSING TO OBEY EARLY CLOSING RULE

Magistrate Not Satisfied That Bylaw Was Carried in Good Faith.

CAUSE HARDSHIPS

In a written judgment delivered yesterday Magistrate Kingsford states that he is not prepared to make convictions for breaches of the early closing bylaw, and finds that only about one-third of the grocers and fruiterers on the police census had petitioned for the passing of the bylaw instead of the three-quarters required by the act.

In the concluding paragraph of the judgment Magistrate Kingsford says: "I find, or proved by the evidence, that the bylaw has already caused serious loss and will, if continued in operation, drive other persons out of business. It will transfer in many cases one man's business to another without justification. In view of all these results I consider the defence proved, and I am not prepared to convict under this bylaw. The other cases on the list follow this result."

"The result of the evidence in this case," the judgment says, "shows already that there are witnesses who are all members of the class involved, who reasonably dread the loss either of the whole or part of their business, and also that some of these witnesses have already suffered by reason of their compliance with the bylaw. Several go as far as to swear that if their places of business are closed during the evening they will simply have to find other means of subsistence.

"The general effect of the evidence seems to be that, where the chief business of the joint trades carried on in one shop is that of a fruiterer, he will suffer heavily. Where the chief business is that of a grocer he will not suffer so much, in many cases not at all.

"Why the two occupations were joined as one class is not stated, and I cannot find any statutory authority for joining them. This objection seems also fatal to the bylaw."

With regard to the question of inconvenience to the public, Magistrate Kingsford stated that the result would seem to be that most persons would make their purchases before 7 p.m., but that people living in the suburbs would transfer their business to places more central, where purchases could be made before they went home. The fruit trade in many cases would be killed.

"I am not satisfied," continued Magistrate Kingsford, "that the bylaw was carried in good faith. It is impossible to believe that it is a fair exercise of discretion where a council adopts an elaborate method of procedure dictated by itself in order to find out a result, and where the spirit is adverse, not only sets that procedure aside, but takes supplemental, unauthorized proceedings of its own motion, without having the same done under the authority of a further bylaw—for there was no bylaw in this case authorizing any supplemental petition—and then without hearing the opponents of the measure, passes a bylaw vitally affecting a class of traders."

Reg. Geary, corporation counsel, says that there should be an appeal from the magistrate's decision.

HAS ISOLATED THE GERM OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Rome, Jan. 30.—Professor Maggiora of Bologna University is reported to have succeeded in isolating the germ of sleeping sickness in the blood of patients. He is now said to be preparing a serum to combat the disease.

THE LAST DAY OF DINEEN'S JANUARY SALE.

There will be some tempting bargains today in men's overcoats at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. Further reductions have been made in all lines, which should crowd the department up to closing time, six o'clock.

Heavy tweed ulsters, $18.75; regular price $27.50. Ulsterettes in brown checks, camel hair and grays, $28.75; regular price $45. Extra quality overcoats, $38.50; regular price, $55.

All $65, $75 and $90 overcoats proportionately reduced. This is the last day. Come as early as possible and look them over. Fur coats, fur collars, fur caps and motor rugs on the bargain tables also at Dineen's.

EX-SOLDIERS OUT OF WORK RECEIVE MILLION DOLLARS

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—In the neighborhood of one million dollars has been paid to ex-soldiers out of work since the opening of the federal emergency application, it was announced today. Returns from all Canadian centres are not yet complete, but the estimate includes the cost of administration, as well as the unemployment amounts paid to the men.

In the first week of January alone there were 17,000 applicants who benefited to the extent of nearly six hundred thousand dollars. The cost of administration was $6737. It was the holiday season then, and first payments were made without much investigation, because it was feared hardship might be worked if officials were too strict. As soon as there was time every case was investigated, until now the list of "renewals"—those who come back weekly for money—is said to be almost wholly deserving.

General A. E. Ross, C.B., who has charge of the administration of the fund, said today it was fairly certain the total spent would not be more than three millions. "The first month was our heaviest and we required just about a million dollars," he stated. "The relief is withdrawn at the end of March and the lists are much smaller now than in January owing to a thoro weeding out by investigators."

The statement that the government's grant of $40,000,000 had been exceeded, was vigorously denied by General Ross. In the first place, he said, no definite sum was mentioned and, secondly, they would not require anything like $40,000,000. They drew weekly what they required from the finance department.

Judging from the figures given about as many soldiers were out of work in Montreal as in Toronto in January. There were 4,000 applicants in Montreal, who received $140,000, and 4,800 in Toronto, who took $[illegible],000.

Threaten to Leave Farms Or Cut Down the Acreage

Washington, Jan. 30.—The existence of a serious condition of unrest among the farmers of the United States was brought to light today before the senate postoffice committee, when James I. Blakslee, one of the assistant postmasters-general, summarized the results of a questionnaire sent out to farmers thruout the country asking for suggestions as to how the postoffice department might aid in reducing the cost of living.

More than 40,000 replies presented the grievances of the agricultural class, and the writers of 50 per cent. of these said they intended to leave their farms or cut down the acreage cultivated. The chief complaints came from New England, the middle west and the south.

Inability to obtain help was one main trouble. Hired help and the farmers' children, said the writers, had been lured to the cities by higher pay and easier living. High middlemen's profits on farm products was another grievance, a third being the lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer. Here is a typical statement:

"The time is very near when we farmers will have to raise only what we need for our own use and let the other fellows look out for themselves."