

News Notes

The Greater Winnipeg Water District is planning to develop its own resources.

A Toronto company has been formed to utilize waste tin cans.

Norwegian life insurance companies recently refused to re-write part of the large policy on the life of Emperor Charles of Austria.

Canada has placed contracts through the Marine and Fisheries Department with different ship-building yards for the construction of thirty-one steel steamers, ranging in tonnage from 2,400 to 8,100 tons dead-weight capacity. Other specifications are being prepared. These ships will be operated by the Government in connection with the national railways.

The northern and western areas of India are experiencing a drought which is retarding new crop preparations.

"Do not hitch on to past controversies. Let us consider our problems anew."—Lloyd George.

A plant for tanning the skins of hair seals and seal lions is to be equipped at once on Puget Sound. The enterprise is being conducted by Philadelphia interests. The leather is to be used for upholstering and the carcasses are to be converted into oil.

A campaign for the sale of thrift stamps will be begun as soon as the Victory Loan Drive is completed.

Licenses for exporting mica and fish from Canada must be secured from the War Trade Board, Ottawa. Export licenses are now required for stearin and tallow also.

The municipality of Paris published the following proclamation on the signing of the armistice:

"Citizens—Victory is here—triumphant victory. The vanquished enemy lays down his arms. Blood ceases to flow. Let Paris emerge from her ordered reserve. Let us give free course to our joy and enthusiasm and hold back our tears.

"Let us testify our infinite gratitude to our grand soldiers and their incomparable chiefs by festooning our houses in the colors of France and our Allies. Our dead can sleep in peace. The sublime sacrifice they have made for the future of their race and the salvation of their country will not be in vain.

"The day of glory has come. Long live the republic! Long live immortal France!"

At a general meeting of the Port Arthur and Fort William Grain Exchange it was decided to open a future trading market in oats, barley and flax for the months of November and December.

Ten per cent of birch groundwood mixed with spruce and balsam groundwood can be used to excellent advantage in the manufacture of newsprint.

The Canadian flax crop is estimated at 7,695,000 bushels as compared with 5,934,900 bushels last year.

"When peace comes we shall need as never before industrial efficiency and the maximum of production in field and factory."—Sir John Willison.

To date the Imperial Munitions Board had placed \$1,200,000,000 worth of war orders in Canada.

The United States is rushing the recruiting for the new great merchant marine. The service is now training 4,000 recruits a month and aims to increase the number.

Canada's war bill is expected to be eleven hundred millions of dollars.

The following proclamation was issued upon the conclusion of the armistice to the people of the United States:

"My fellow countrymen:—The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.—Woodrow Wilson."

A successful test of the new line transmitting power from Weedon to Sherbrooke has been carried out, which proves it capable of carrying 48,000 volts. This will make 1,000 extra horsepower available. Another service is now under construction which will provide a further 1,700 horsepower.

American and European prohibition leaders are to confer with a view to establishing world-wide prohibition.

The War Industries Board in the United States announce modifications in the restrictions against non-war construction and manufacturing.

The International Labor Conference which aims at pan-American brotherhood, met at Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, November 13. All the prominent labor leaders from United States, Mexico and South and Central America are reported as being present.

"You are entitled to rejoice. The people of this country and of their Allies and the people of our overseas dominions and of India, have won a glorious victory. It was the sons and daughters of the people who have won it. It is the most wonderful victory for liberty in the history of the world. Let us thank God for it."—Lloyd George.

Mass meeting of organized labor will take place in New York on December 1, 1918, to celebrate the victory over the Central Empires.

The fuel and food situations will not vary to any appreciable degree on account of the armistice. No immediate move for the relaxation of restrictions is at present contemplated.

The Irish linen trade has had a bad year owing to a scarcity of raw materials.

Newfoundland, owing to the high prices caused by profiteering, has been forced to fix sugar prices.

The British Food Ministry has fixed butter prices.

The British fruit crop has proved a failure in spite of all efforts, and emergency measures are being taken to remove the embargo on Canadian and American apples.

The annual conventions of the National Council of Insurance Federations and the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents and the annual meeting of the Insurance Federation of the State of New York will be held in New York City on Dec. 2nd and 3rd.

A further curtailment of service, heat and light at stations in England is now expected owing to the coal shortage.

The world's record in shipbuilding was established by the United States in the month of October, when 47 steel, 30 wood and 2 composite vessels were delivered.

There were ten business failures in Canada for the week ending November 7. This is a decrease of one on the previous week, and a decrease of four over the corresponding week last year.

In view of the fact that considerable quantities of goods have been in storage awaiting shipment to South Africa, New Zealand and Australia for several months, the Government has decided to take immediate steps to secure extra tonnage.

United States exports to Japan have had a striking increase during the last three years, amounting to 130 per cent.

Great Britain has lost ships to the extent of 8,946,000 tons since the war started.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, speaking in Toronto, claimed that were the whole of Northern Canada used as a grazing land for the musk ox Canada would produce as much wool, butter and meat as Argentina.

The strength of the United States Army when the armistice was signed was 3,764,677 men. 2,200,000 of these had already gone overseas.

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