

BRITISH SETTLERS FEAR GERMAN PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Compulsory Repatriation of Teuton Settlers is Urged—Country Shows Big Possibilities For Mining, Agriculture, and Cattle-Raising Boom.

A despatch from Windhuk, South Africa, says:—The total pre-war German population of what was formerly known as German Southwest Africa, including women and children, was 14,000, of whom 2,000 belonged to German garrisons and 800 were police. Though no statement on the subject has been made in the union parliament, it is known that within the last few weeks these 2,800 have been repatriated in addition to 600 civilian Germans, who are now in the course of repatriation, and this number will probably be increased by another 400. Moreover, it is anticipated that at least another 1,000 Germans will return to Germany voluntarily.

British settlers are of opinion that the former German officers and soldiers, particularly the former, who are compulsorily repatriated. They influence both the Dutchman and native, and if they were left in the country they would almost certainly be an element of permanent unrest.

The mining possibilities of the country are of virtually unknown quality and quantity, except for the Otavi mines in the south. Geologists of high repute who have visited Kaokoefeld in the north are of opinion that Kaokoefeld is highly mineralized and occurrences of tin have been reported. The government did not encourage the prospecting. When a coal seam was reported to have been discovered in the Beaba district in 1910 the German Government immediately closed the district to prospecting.

Apart from minerals the country has a sure future in its stock-raising possibilities, in which respect it is compared with Argentina.

In any consideration of these possibilities you must divide the country into north and south, and that can be done roughly by taking the north as that portion to the north of Windhuk and the south as south of Windhuk. It has enormous economic values, both as an agricultural and cattle-raising country. Its agricultural possibilities have only been scratched and considerable developments are expected under this head.

The first essential in the development of the south is the opening up of water and extensive boring operations on government land, which are immediately necessary. The only bore masters, "Germans," in the country are now being repatriated so that boring operations in the hands of private individuals have for the time being come to an end. There is also the question of damming the rivers, which come down during summer rains.

Private enterprise and capital are what this country requires. The country will offer excellent prospects and good returns to young men with small capital—young men who are not afraid of the loneliness of the vast veldt and the comparative absence of social life. There are no failures, because, comparatively speaking, there are no stock sicknesses. The question at the end of a given period is the amount of success obtained and that is regulated by the amount of capital originally invested in stock. Knowledge of stock is, of course, essential.

The south is commonly described as a desert and its virtues from a stock-raising point of view or any other point of view are not apparent to the stranger or chance traveller. It has always been neglected and scorned both by the government and the prospective settler. However, the man who knows the south recognizes its great possibilities as a stock-raising country.

The South African farmer and particularly those living near its southern border also are beginning to recognize its possibilities in this respect. Those British who have entered the protectorate since it was occupied are loud in their praise of this region and highly satisfied with the results they have attained. Horses, cattle, Namaqua sheep and Boer goats all do exceptionally well, and in some portions of Rehoboth, Matlahahe, Gibson, Kectmanshoop and Warmbad districts merino and angora goats also do well.

The increase in sheep and goats in good lambing seasons is 80 per cent., which is an exceptionally high percentage. This is due to the fact that stock sicknesses are virtually non-existent.

The veldt conditions are very different from the north and vegetation is very sparse as against the luxuriant growth of the north. There are no trees from Rehoboth southward and the veldt is composed of grass and bush in most places, very much like Karroo, except that the bush is not so thick. The grass is short and sweet and resists drought. However, the bush forms the most important part of the veldt.

The south is undoubtedly more free from disease than the north, and this may be due to less rain and more severe winters. In the south, owing to the minimum rainfall, no agriculture is possible. The average 15,000 morgen farm in the south will carry 250 head of small stock, while farms in the Rehoboth, Matlahahe and Gibson districts will carry more than this.

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"Keep away from the flame of the candle if you don't want your wings singed" is a proverb as old as the hills. So old we have almost forgotten to apply it to OURSELVES. In every community men and women are "singed" by the flame of the candle. How many times have we been singed by the fascination of that LONG DISTANCE "barber" and how many times have we come back, and back AGAIN, to the flame? How much MONEY is lost through the candle's glow and closer to the flame, it is OUR BUSINESS to put that flame OUT. WANTED:—A FEW MEN AND WOMEN IN OUR community to apply the SNUFFER.

NEARLY 50,000 STILL TO BE RETURNED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Apart from the thirty-eight hundred officers and men just arrived in Canada, there still remain in England, including soldiers, dependents, approximately forty-nine thousand Canadians, who must be brought home before the task of demobilization is complete. Unmarried soldiers and officers still to be returned number ten thousand, and married, eleven thousand. Wives, children and unattached women swell the total to nearly fifty thousand.

CONTINUE FOOD CONTROL DURING COMING WINTER

A despatch from London says:—Negotiations for the securing of large stocks of food supplies in Canada are now under way. It has been decided to continue the British food control during the coming winter, and if the negotiations are successful its various agencies in Canada will also be continued for an indefinite period. However, in view of the recent action of American middlemen in buying up Canadian cheese supplies before the Ministry of Food could close its purchases, the details of its operations in the Dominion are not being divulged.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Winnipeg, July 27.—Rains which were general in nearly all sections of the three Prairie Provinces swept the country Friday night, following a period of intense heat. There was a certain amount of hail and high winds, and crop damage is inevitable in some districts.

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

St. German-En-Laye, July 27.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, and head of the Austrian peace delegation, accompanied by Dr. Richard Schuller, another member of the delegation, arrived here today from Feldkirch, near the Swiss border, where they have been in consultation with the Austrian governmental representatives from Vienna.

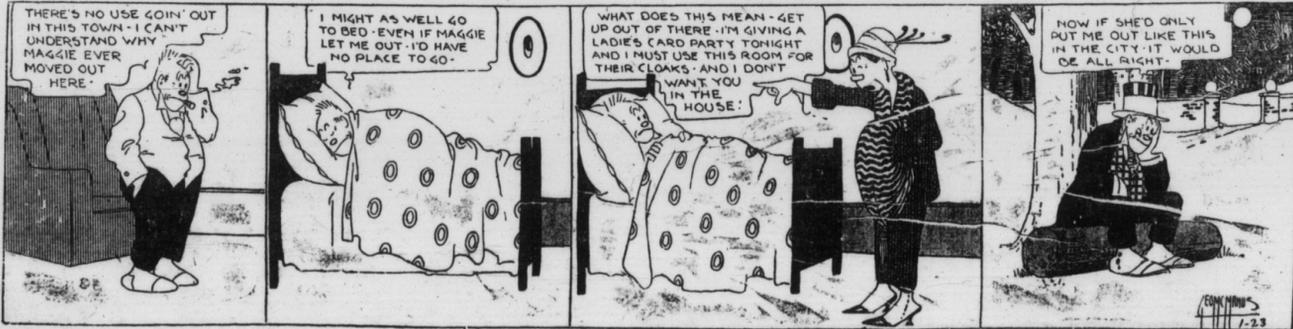
500 GERMAN PRISONERS TO EMBARK AT QUEBEC

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says:—Upwards of 500 German prisoners have left the internment camp here under guard for Quebec, where they will board a transatlantic liner for Germany. The Germans were brought to Amherst in 1915, and composed for the most part of crews of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and other German ships captured on the high seas. Between three and four hundred prisoners remain in the internment camp, including the Austrian and Bulgarian captives.

MOTION OF WOMAN BARS HOHENZOLLERN

A despatch from Weimar says:—No member of a family that at any time has ruled in Germany is eligible for the office of President of Germany. The National Assembly has thus ruled by adopting a motion of one of its women members, Frau Agnus.

BRINGING UP FATHER



LEADING MARKETS

Wheatstuffs.
Toronto, July 29.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, \$2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 93c; No. 3 CW, 89½c; No. 1 feed, 89½c; No. 2 feed, 84½c.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 89 to 92c, according to freight.
American corn—Nominal.
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.30½; No. 4 CW, \$1.26½; rejected, \$1.20½; feed, \$1.20½.
Barley—Malt, \$1.24 to \$1.28.
Peas—Nominal.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.25 to \$10.50, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$42 to \$44 per ton; shorts, \$44 to \$48 per ton; good feed flour, \$5 to \$5.25 per bag.
Hay—No. 1, \$21 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$10 to \$19 per ton, track, Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 40 to 41c; prints, 42 to 45c; creamery prints, fresh made, 50 to 50½c.
Eggs—New laid, 40 to 46c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, broilers, 30 to 40c; heavy fowl, 28c; light fowl, 26c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; old ducks, 20c; young ducks, 30 to 32c; old turkeys, 30c; delivered, Toronto.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 32½c; twins, 32½ to 33c; triplets, 33 to 33½c. Stilton, 35 to 34c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, prints, 48 to 49c; creamery prints, 54 to 55c.
Eggs—In cartons, 54 to 55c; select, 56 to 57c.
Beans—Canadian, \$3 to \$4.25.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 34 to 38c; hams, medium, 46 to 48c; heavy, 33 to 35c; cooked hams, 63 to 65c; backs, plain, 48 to 49c; backs, boneless, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 48 to 54c. Cottage rolls, 38 to 40c.
Barreled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Dry Salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 33½c; to cases, 34c; clear bellies, 28 to 29½c; fat backs, 33 to 34c.
Lard—Tierces, 35½c to 36c; tubs, 36 to 36½c; rolls, 37½c to 38½c; prints, 37 to 37½c. Compound lard, tierces, 32c; tubs, 32½c; rolls, 32½c; prints, 33½c.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, July 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, \$1.01½. Flour, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$4.75. Bran, \$42. Shorts, \$44. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28. Cheese, finest westerns, 26 to 27½c. Butter, choice creamery, 59 to 59½c. Eggs, fresh, 64c; selected, 58c; No. 1 stock, 52c; No. 2 stock, 43c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$33.50 to \$34. Lard, pure tierces, 37½ lbs., 33½c.
Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, July 29.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.75; do, good, \$13 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.25; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$9.25 to \$9.75; bulls, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeders, \$11.50 to \$12; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$11 to \$15; do, com., \$9 to \$10; hogs, fed and watered, \$24.50 to \$27.50; weaned of cars, \$24.75; do, f.o.b., \$23.75.
Montreal, July 29.—Choice steers, \$12 to \$13 per 100 lbs.; good, \$10 to \$12; medium, \$8 to \$10. Choice butchers' cattle, \$10.50 to \$12 per 100 lbs.; good quality, \$9 to \$10; medium down to \$7 per 100 lbs.
PROVES THAT KAISER STARTED THE WAR
Berne, July 27.—The German Social Democrat Kaatsky, who last November was entrusted with the examination of the archives of Berlin connected with the origin of the war, has now completed his work. The documents would fill three volumes.
I am assured from an excellent source that the documents contain positive proof of the ex-Kaiser's responsibility for the war, and that if they were known the majority of the German people would demand his impeachment.

Events In England

Arrangements have been made to provide Bournemouth with a pleasure service of seaplanes this year.
By permission of the military authorities, a number of Y.M.C.A. women workers have left for Cologne.
The fountains of Trafalgar Square, which were dry during the greater part of the war, are running again.
A resident of Katherine Road, Manor Park, London, while digging in his garden unearthed an unexploded shell.
E. C. Cunningham, C.B., has been appointed deputy to the Controller of Civil Demobilization and Resettlement.
The first "all-British" piano was used at the "Victory Dinner" of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association held recently.
The Serbian Red Cross Medal has been awarded to Miss M. L. Biggs and three of her fellow-workers for the Serbian Relief Fund.
The football used at a charity match between the bakers and sweeps at Chestnut on Boxing Day was sold by auction for £212.
The Government has purchased £7,000,000 worth of timber since the signing of the armistice to secure supplies for reconstruction.
Charles Collins, a Crimean veteran, and who was orderly for Florence Nightingale, died recently at Godalming aged eighty-three.
The names of several actors who lost their lives in the war are on a shrine which has been dedicated at St. Anne's Church, Soho.
Speaking at the Mansion House, Lloyd George stated that thousands of the soldiers owed their lives to the good care of the nurses.
A Belgian newspaper which has been published in London for the past four years has ceased publication and will reappear in Antwerp.
The death is announced of C. J. Lomas, Maldstone, judges' trumpeter for Kent, a position previously held by his father and grandfather.
As the West Coast trawlers have been released from active service, it is expected that there will be quite a decrease in the price of fish.
Regulations have been passed for the free supply, repair and renewal of artificial limbs to officers as well as discharged men.
Three anglers caught twenty salmon in the Avon, near Bourne-mouth, weighing from seventeen to twenty-three pounds.
Twenty Government tractors, which were offered for sale by auction at Banbury, were quickly bought up by the farmers.
The death has occurred at Revell's Hall, Hertford, of George Edward Palmer, one of the best known farmers in East Herts.
Southwark will have its public buildings re-decorated and repairs made to the roads, in order to give work to the unemployed.
A firm of insurance brokers in London is offering to insure municipal property from damage from riots, strikes and civil commotions.
It was stated at a memorial service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields that nearly 12,000 came from South America to serve in the war.
The King attended a memorial service at Westminster Abbey in memory of the Household Troops who had fallen in the war.
The death took place recently at North Hayling, of George Dolloug, who had been one of Florence Nightingale's patients at the Crimea.
It is the intention of the Middlesex War Agricultural Committee to put under crops a large acreage of land now covered with scrub and grass.
Twenty-six years in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, without a day's sick leave, is the record of Station Sergeant Morris of Harlington.
Admiral Colville stated that 7,000,000 had been transferred from Southampton to Havre without the loss of a vessel and the loss of only seven men.

CANADA RESUMES TRADE WITH GERMANY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's mail service has been resumed with Germany, as Great Britain is now exporting to a certain extent into Germany, and as it has practically been decided here that Canada will follow automatically all the moves of the United Kingdom towards a resumption of trade, it may be said that Canada has also resumed trade relations. It is not yet certain whether another order in Council may be necessary to make sure—but this matter is now under consideration by the Department of Justice.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS TO BE ABOLISHED BY ITALY

Rome, July 27.—The Italian War Trade Board has abolished many restrictions on importations. The list of commodities allowed to enter Italy, to be published soon, will undoubtedly be most liberal. Although there may be many articles prohibited, pre-war conditions will be established as nearly as possible.
A faded colored waist may be made white by boiling it in cream of tartar water. One teaspoonful of cream of tartar to one quart water will bleach it perfectly.