UNREST IN CHINESE REPUBLIC; THE SOUTH A SEETHING MASS OF REVOLUTION

Bank Notes Have Depreciated to Practically No Value; Those Who Possess the Means Are Leaving the Country; Deficit Budget $93,500,000

(By Edward Young)

PEKIN, Aug. 14.—The troubles of the new republic seem to be growing apace. Chinese papers take a gloomy view of the outlook particularly as regards the south. Here administrative affairs are reported to be in a state of inextricable confusion. According to one journal, the country is arousing itself to a spirit of revolt compared with which, when it breaks out, the bloodiest days of the revolution may pale into insignificance." In endorsing this view, the North China Herald remarks that everywhere the sweeping reforms of the last few months have been viewed with apprehension, because it was evident to all foreigners that they were instituted without adequate foresight, knowledge or definite constructive policy. The detemination to obliterate all signs of the old regime at any cost is the only definite policy that has resulted, and now that the initial destruction is virtually completed it is found to be far easier to pull down than to build up. It has been urged repeatedly that a considered, well-balanced policy of evolution alone could effect the salvation of the country and its people; that responsible outside assistance is indispensable; and that those who possess the power to make or mar the republic must be content to progress step by step. The president also takes this view, but he seems to be quite unable to put it into practice.

Today the south is a seething cauldron, while no one dares to prophesy what any day will bring forth in central or northern China. In the south, as in the north, the key to the situation is finance. At the time that Canton declared her independence large numbers of bank notes, for which there was no silver reserve, were printed and issued. Now that there is greater financial stringency, the people are beginning to realize that these notes are only of the value of so much paper.

Meanwhile little business has been done in the silk trade, and the Preferred Opium Guild, which made handsome profits in the early days of the revolution, has thrown in its lot with the malcontents owing to restrictions which have recently been placed upon its trade. Rice and firewood are very dear, the supply of both being seriously affected by the lawless conditions of the country. Work is scarce, rates of wages are low, and the exercise of the so-called martial law has made the conditions of life almost unendurable. The stories of unthinkable atrocities and licensed butchery, often the fulfilment of private revenge, are such that few correspondents care to relate more than the barest facts.

Discusses Retaliatory Measures.

Little surprise is occasioned in those circumstances when it is reported that secret meetings are being held at which retaliatory measures of the severest kind are discussed; also, it is the natural that those who possess the means should flee from the country. Hopelessly incompetent, the authorities seemingly are endeavoring to demonstrate their power and to enforce submission by intermittent massacres of the innocent with a sprinkling of the lawless. Most officials seem to be a law unto themselves. With chaos in high places, official underlings, equally with notorious criminals, realize that they have an unprecedented opportunity to wreak vengeance or to fill their pockets. Powerful outlaws today openly command recognition from the officials; under the Manchu regime even if an official closed his eyes to pillage and murder, he had at least to make some semblance of carrying out his duties. Little short of a miracle will bring China through the trials that confront her.

An exhaustive statement of the republican government's policy was presented at a recent sitting of the advisory council. With one exception, the members of the cabinet attended and each made a speech outlining the measures contemplated in connection with affairs pertaining to his department. Hsuing Chi Ling, minister of finance, who spoke for nearly an hour and a half, stated that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. As a result of the revolution each province has proclaimed its administrative and financial independence, so that the central government had no revenue at all. The southern provinces, which were rich, could afford to stand independent in the matter of finance, but it was otherwise with the north. The unification of finance was thus an urgent necessity.

An Enormous Deficit.

The deficit in the budget last year was estimated at $47,000,000, but it now stood at about $93,500,000 owing to the increase in the interest payable on foreign loans and to the war expenditure, coupled with a decrease in the tax revenue consequent on the revolution. Besides, extraordinary expenditure, amounting to about $81,000,000, was necessary for the disbandment of the troops and the establishment of the new government. The deficit this year was calculated to reach about $168,000,000. The proposed measures of relief consisted of the disbandment of troops to decrease the war expenditure, the establishment of national and private banks to give an impetus to the development of commerce and industry, the unification of the currency system, the readjustment of taxation, including the abolition of likin, the raising of the customs tariff, the inauguration of a stamp duty, the increase of the silk tax, the establishment of a tobacco monopoly, and the readjustment of the salt tax.

General Tuan, minister of war, announced that the government intended to disband about one-half of the troops then being maintained. He also briefly referred to the contemplated enforcement of the conscript system and the manufacture of arms. Sung Chiao Jen, minister of agriculture and forestry, said the government would protect and encourage agricultural and forestry enterprises. He emphatically asserted that there was no danger in the investment of foreign capital in productive enterprises. The minister of justice emphasized the necessity of the independence of judicial functions and the inviolability of personal rights. He also dwelt on the necessity of the adoption of the jury system and on prison improvement. The minister of communications explained that the government would devote its energy to the restoration of the means of communication, either destroyed or damaged during the revolutionary disturbances. The minister of commerce and industry dwelt on the necessity of adopting a protective policy, in order to foster domestic commerce and industry, with a view to driving foreign articles from the Chinese market. The minister also advocated the codification of the commercial law and the encouragement of the formation of commercial companies to develop the national resources. He expressed himself strongly in opposition to foreign loans, holding them to be detrimental to the interests of the state. Lin Kuan Hiung, minister of the navy, asserted that it was impossible that China could possess a fleet worthy of the name inside of ten years. In the meantime they must endeavor to train a good, reliable stock of sailors, and to provide for the education of Chinese naval officers on the ships of foreign powers.

New Election Law.

Particulars given by a Pekin journal of the Chinese draft election law indicate that parliament is to consist of two assemblies—a senate and house of representatives. The term of the latter will be four years, and that of the senate six years, one-third of the senators retiring every two years. Each session will last four months, although this period may be extended. All money bills must originate in the lower house. Every male citizen above 25 years of age will be entitled to exercise the franchise and to be elected to the house of representatives. Bankrupts, insane persons, those whose civil rights have been forfeited or suspended and those sentenced to imprisonment or severer punishment will be disfranchised. Persons addicted to the opium habit will also be refused the vote. During their period of active service, military, naval, judicial, administrative and police officers will be unable to vote or to be elected, and the same disability will apply to students, monks, priests and preachers of religion. Senators are to be elected by the provincial assemblies from among their own members. Every male citizen above 30 years of age will be entitled to be elected to the senate. The law proposed will not be applicable to Mongolia or Tibet, for which separate legislation is contemplated. At the moment, it is to be feared, the republic's control over these outer territories is of a very nominal character, if it has not been entirely lost.

TEACH CHILDREN THE TRUE SCIENCE OF LIFE

Theories Advanced by Swedish Lady Doctor to Improve the Human Race

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—If the human race is to improve instead of degenerate, the children must be taught the origin of life.

Laws must be passed prohibiting marriage under 24.

Both must be made to produce health certificates before the marriage license is issued.

It must be compulsory for the prospective husband to have sufficient income to support a wife and possible children.

Pass laws compelling these reforms and the divorce laws will be at least partially solved, and the result will be a better and clearner race, is the theory of Dr. Gurli G. Mellenthin, graduate of the Central Institute of Stockholm, Sweden, who is telling the public her ideas from the platform, in a series of lectures on scientific eugenics.

Sane Laws Are Needed

"We are working on a definite problem, the making of wise laws to take the place of the present ridiculously wicked laws that regulate the marriage relation," says Doctor Mellenthin.

"To do this wisely we must begin by putting into the minds of the children of the race the right idea of the origin of life. Our present educational system so far as sex is concerned is based on lies.

"It is so simple, so easy and natural to teach a little child the truths of Nature. Take him into the forest and show him plant life and explain its laws, follow by explaining bird life, and finally when the child asks the natural question, 'Where did I come from?' it will be easy and simple to tell him the truth and show him its beauty.

"I favor a law that will absolutely forbid the marriage of either men or women under the age of 24, which will greatly reduce the problem of dependent children, as well as the divorces that so commonly follow marriages.

The Method in Sweden

"Sweden, my native land, handles the problem of illegitimate children beautifully. Any other country can do the same.

"Young girls in Sweden are not allowed out after 9 o'clock at night. If boys and girls are found on the streets after that hour they are taken into custody by a police officer and made to tell where they have been. They are then sent home to their parents and the officer follows to see that they go.

"Under such a system it is comparatively easy for the government to locate the father of an illegitimate child. The problem of support is not left to the mother or her family and friends; the government, having located the father, puts the child into a government home and levies on his property or wages for $300 a year for its support.

"Such a system has a restraining effect. There is no reason why the United States cannot do what has been successfully done in Sweden."

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

With increased earning power comes the capacity to do better, to make further progress, to advance toward the head of affairs.

In this striving onward and upward in the business world the Want Columns have in many instances proven an effectual aid.

As a worker the Wants will direct you to greater possibilities.

As an employer the Wants will direct you to capable workers.

The Wants are an autobiography of every line of effort in business success.

Make use of effectual, success-returning, resultful Wants.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND SEEKS SIMPLE LIFE

Richest Woman in British Domains, Occasionally Retires to Quiet Cottage

Husband Owns One-Fifteenth of Great Britain; Wife Wholly Democratic

London, Aug. 14.—Mistress of one-fifteenth of Great Britain, to say nothing of huge chunks of Western Canada, "Meddlesome Millie" often longs for the simple life.

Whenever she can break away from her manifold social duties she retires to a plain little cottage on her Staffordshire estate, similar to those occupied by her tenants. Nobody would have guesed it nor would have known about it if she had not admitted it herself, for "Meddlesome Millie" is none other than her grace the Duchess of Sutherland, wife of England's greatest landowner, court favorite and undisputed leader of British society.

Until recently the fashionable world would have been sorely shocked at the idea of anyone calling her grace "Meddlesome Millie," but now that she has given the cue herself every one is using the nickname when referring to her. At a meeting of the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society, she told how she acquired the title. She confessed that when she became mistress of her husband's lordly estate at Trentham she was inexperienced though enthusiastic, but, she declared, "so far as a miserable duchess could be an agitator" among her tenantry she really strove to be one. The Staffordshire farmer folk, however, were accustomed to such freaks and fancies on the part of their feudal lords, and they were suspicious.

Duchess Voted Nuisance

When, in 1884, the Lady Millicent Fanny St. Clair-Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn, became the bride of Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, the fourth Duke of Sutherland and holder of a marquisate, two earldoms, a viscounty, a couple of baronies and a baronetcy, the tenantry participated in the usual celebrations as a matter of course, and also because they were really fond of the duke; but when the new duchess came gushing down to inspect their homes, inquire into their manner of living and give them all sort sof gratuitous advice about improving their surroundings, they promptly voted her a nuisance—and nicknamed her "Meddlesome Millie."

But the duchess comes of fighting stock; her father's family motto is "Fight," and her husbands "Frangas, non Flectes" ("You may break, you shall not bend me"), so she refused to become discouraged in the work of uplift upon which she had started, despite the reluctance and the taunts of the objects of her endeavor. With a brilliant social career before her and the care of half a dozen palatial residences, a couple of steam yachts, swarms of servants, carriages, horses, automobiles, etc., she managed to find time to "butt into" the affairs of her dependents. Her aim was to help them to help themselves. Gradually suspicion was disarmed, with the result that now after twenty-seven years of earnest but unostentatious work—although they still call her "Meddlesome Millie"—she is loved and honored throughout the length and breadth of the Sutherland domains, which comprise in all some 1,500,000 acres.

Duke Believes in Canada

The duke is a great believer in the future of Western Canada, and recently he has been buying large tracts in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, with the intention of colonizing them with Britishers, giving preference to his own Scotch and English tenants. Of course, his grace is not actuated entirely by philanthropic motives. He is a business man, and had he not been a duke he would doubtless have made a first-rate financier.

Yet the mistress of Stafford House, against the bronze gates of which thousands of aspirants for social fame have beaten in vain, tells the Staffordshire cripples that she really prefers her little cottage.

Since "Meddlesome Millie's" revelations, pressmen and photographers have been trying to locate this humble home, inspired by the hope of catching the duchess in the act of darning the duke's socks, or washing his Sunday shirt, but there are portions of Trentham Hall and Tittansor Chase that are secluded fro mthe public—and thus far the pictures have remained unpublished.

C. P. R. IS 2,000 LABORERS SHORT; NO HOPE OF RELIEF

Montreal, Aug. 14.—There is a shortage of no' fewer than 2,000 laborers on various parts of the C. P. R. system, and the company has no hope that the shortage will be supplied in the near future.

Mr. Bailey, the company's employment agent in Montreal, has been to Ottawa to see the commissioner of immigration, but he has returned with little hope in sight.

Wages from $1.90 to $2.25 a day, for construction work, are being offered. The reason is believed to be that many European countries are now discouraging emigration.

WANT AD PROVERBS

The Wants tell of chances for board and rooms.

The Wants outline opportunities to buy and rent country places.

There's a wirld of interest in the Want Columns for the workers.

The Wants are an index of the needs of many individuals, businesses and homes.

The Wants point to work in nearly every legitimate line of human endeavor.

The Wants tell of chances for gainful transactions by selling and exchanging.

People who fish for compliments don't get many bites.

Never embarass a friend by asking him what he thinks of you.

There are days when we feel like writing a campaign song in self-defense.

GERMAN COMES TO CANADA TO ENCOURAGE TRADE

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Dr. Hans Hammanen, the secretary of the German-Canada Economic association, who is on a mission to Canada, with a view to fostering the trade between Canada and Germany, has arrived in Montreal, and after a few days' here will visit Ottawa, Toronto and the west. He will confer with German business men in this city, and also in other cities in Canada, with a view to forming a corresponding association in Canada to keep the parent association in Germany fully informed of opportunities and developments that may lead to profitable trade.

RAILWAY SHOP EMPLOYEES VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 14.—An authoritive statement was issued here today regarding the secret vote taken by the federation of the hallway shop employes of the roads west of Chicago. There will be no strike called in sympathy with the Harriman line employes, now out on strike.

The vote for a general strike of the federation was lost by 451 votes, forty per cent of the membership not voting.

OLD COWMAN DISCUSSES STAMPEDE

THE Old Cattleman's son ran lightly up the steps, nodded cheerily to us and disappeared in the house, the Old Cattleman's wife eyed his natty figure with motherly pride, the Old Cattleman displayed scorn, and spat venomously at the house cat which at once scuttled into the safe darkness.

"Tuh think thet's my son," he remarked, pointing toward the yawning door where the young man had vanished. "All dooded up, white collar, en belt, en fancy socks! En his ole dad us to be glad tuh have uh handkerchef tuh tie around his neck when he went courtin'."

Mrs. Old Cattleman sniffed and was slint though the energy of her rocking portended something soon. The old man winked at me in the dim light which came through the parlor window, and continued:

"En he won't drink likker, en he on'y smokes uh bulldog pipe! My son tuh! When I was his age I was th' woolliest wolf that ever howled in uh saloon."

"More shame to you," declared his wife grimly.

"Huh," sniffed the father, "I'll betcha there's lots uh young fellers come tuh thishyer Stampede that'll be glad tuh git uh drink uh that spud whiskey what I'm mokin', en that son uh mine 'ud never think oh even smellin' it."

"Willyum," demanded his wife reprovingly. "What're you sayin' about spud whiskey?"

The old mon chuckled as though proud of his fraftiness.

"I put some down six months ago," he sold airily. "Finest drink in th' world. Uh layer uh sliced spuds, uh layer uh blackstrop 'lasses, o drop uh rain water, en so on till th' keg's half full. Then bury it in uh manure heap en leave for six months er uh year. Finest white booze in th' world," he explained to me.

"Was thet what was in thet kaig" queried his wife. "I never knew. I give th' keg tuh Mrs. Simons yestiddy tuh put up sauerkraut in!"

It is only in charity that a veil is drawn over the disappointment and chagrin of the Old Cattleman, though his wife stood it well, and, in fact, gave back as good as she sent and reolly won a signal victory. She was cool ond self-possessed while her spouse was considerably wrought up. Finally the old man turned to me and said, half apologeticolly:

"Never was so disapp'inted sence Jim Thurwell stole Mike Sweenie's black stallion the night ofore I went through that country." He glowered at his wife in wordless hurt, and we sat and smoked for a long time in silence. Finally the old man said.

"This is sure uh fine night; reminds me uh one time I went out fer geese one fall on th' lower sloughs." There was a noise in the doorway and the heir to the Old Cottleman's estates stopped to listen, leaning his spick ond span self negligently against the side. The old man glancing up, saw a new ond higher collar, choked for a moment, then proceeded:

"There was lots uh geese, all bunched up, en in two shots I got sixteen big fellers."

"Thot was pretty good shooting," I contributed as expected, but from the doorway came a sound of a grunt.

"That oin't very good shooting, dod, not for these days, anyway," said the son and heir looking patronizingly down upon his glaring sire. "Why I went out one day and got ten big geese in one shot. But I'll agree you did pretty well, with the advantages you had!" The Old Cowman sat stunned, absolutely without power of retort, his son glanced ot me and winked cheerily, there was a sound of a shifting rocking-chair as the old lady turned towards us.

"But, Willyum," reminded thot helpful mate to her dazed lord, "you fergit you got ten ducks, too, when you shot them geese." Then she fixed o hard eye upon her offspring ond proceeded to hold that eye on him until he had betaken his defeated self away. The old man heaved o deep sigh, cleared his throat in a relieved manner, reached out surreptitiously in the darkness, took hold of his wife's hand and said:

"Yuh en me's gonna go tuh thot SHtampede every day together. Eh we oin't gonna take no fresh young josper with us, either, even if he is our son en is uh purt' good lad. We'll do our second courtin', jest yuh en me."

"You're an ole fool," said his wife, holding his hand for on instant and speaking with a sort of glad break in her voice. "I'm kinda sorry I wasted that spud whiskey, Willyum," she sold.

"Oh, thet's reely oll right," declared the Old Cattleman, freely. "I got another keg cached down in th' c'rrol at th' ranch!"

THE MARKETS

Winnipeg Wheat Market

Winipeg, Aug. 14—The volume of business in options on the wheat market today was very light and prices weaker. The opening figures were unchanged to 1-8 higher on the firmer continental and Liverpool cables, the latter market closing 7-8c higher for both months. American markets at opening were unchanged to 1-8c higher but later weakened, the local market following in sympathy. The cause of the lower figures was attributed to profit taking.

Winnipeg closed 1-2c lower for Oct., 3-8c lower for December., Minneapolis closed 7-8c lower for September, 3-4c lower for December and 1-4c lower for May.

Chicago closed 1-4c lower for Sept., 3-4c lower for December and 3-8c lower for May.

The cash demand at Winnipeg was good and greatly in excess of the offerings with prces stronger.

Oats and flax were weaker. Oats closed 1-4c lower and flax 1-2c lower. Receipts were light 75 cars only being in sight for inspection today.

Grain inspection:

Spring Wheat—No. 1 Nor. 2. No. 2 Nor. 14. No. 3 Nor. 4. No. 4 11. feed 1, rejected 1 1. no grade 4, rejected 6, condemned 2. No. 5 2. No. 6 3.

Oats—No. 2 C. W. 3. No. 1 feed 1. No. 2 feed 2, rejected 1, no grade 2, condemned 1.

Barley—No. 3 2. No. 4 2, rejected 1, no grade1.

Flax Seed—No. 1 N. W. Man. 2. No 1 Man. 2, rejected 2, condemned 1.

Totals—Wheat 56; oats 10; barley 6; flax seed 7. Total 79.

Chicago Grain Prices.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Grain prices were weaker today, a factor in the decline being crop weather. Cash demand was negligible and stronger, the cables failing to hold the market. The close was generally steady on the lower levels, with wheat ¼ to ¾c off. Last trades left corn ⅛c to ¼c lower, and oats 3-8c to ½c lower. Provisions advanced with a good demand, closing from 5 to 7½c higher.

Lack of buying was noticeable in wheat. Cables largely based on unpromising European crop conditions, were higher, and were reflected in the early trading by upward prices. The uniformly favorable weather reports, coupled with a lessened cash and export demand, crowded the figures down.

The more distant as well as the nearby futures felt the force of the decline. Pric escrept slightly away from the low point in the last hour. The close was steady, September ranging between 93 3-8c and 92 5-8c, final figures being ¼c lower at 93. December touched 93 3-8c and 92⅝c, finishing 5-8c to ¾c lower at 92¼ to 92 3-8c.

The wheat market was reflected in corn, an early advance being swallowed up later in a steady attack on prices all along the line. Repeated reports of ideal weather in the corn belt indicated vast improvement in the prospect and helped along the decline. Country sales of both the old and new crop were largeer, and the eastern demand shrank somewhat. The close was steady, slightly above the bottom level. December traveled between 55⅝c and 53⅞c, closing ⅜c to ⅞c lower at 54⅜c.

Large receipts and a moderate demand gave a downward trend to oats. The close was firm and near to the lowest points. Outside limits for December were 32⅞c and 32⅛c, with last prices ½c to 5-8c lower at 32⅛c.

Montreal Live Stock

Montreal, Aug. 14—Lack of demand and the unwillingness of local buyers to pay the price, coupled with large receipts many of which were left over from Monday's market, broke the cattle market today at the East End stock yards from 25 c to 50c per hundred pounds.

For the smaller meats the prices were comparatively steady, although there was an easier tone to the market for hogs in the earl morning when the prices eased off to $8.50 for selects. The prices later firmed up.

Receipts—Cattle 1,175, market easier; top steers $6.25 and $6.50; good $5.90 and $6.15; fair $5.65 and $5.75, and poor to medium $5.00 to $5.50.

There is little demand for butcher bulls, sales made at $275 to $3.25 for the best and $1.50 to $2.50 for canners. Butcher cows, best $4.25 and $4.50; good $4.00 and $4.15; fair $3.50 and $3.85; poor to medium $2.80 and $3.25; canners $175 and $2.50.

Receipts—Sheep 1,800. Market steady to easy. Old sheep 4 to 4 1-4c per pound.; spring lambs 5c to 6c by the pound.

Receipts—Hogs 1,350. Market easy to steady. Selects in the early morning sold at $8.50, $8.75 and $9.00; sows $6.75 and stags $4.00, all hundredweight off cars.

Receipts—Calves. Market firm. Demand good. Milk cows $2.00 and $7.00 and grass calves $8.00 and $12.00 Each as to size and quality.

Top Price for Beef

Chicago, Aug. 14—Steers reached the highest prive ever paid on the Chicago exchange today when a load of Indiana fed Hereford sold at $10.50 a hundredweight. A number of steers wer sold for $10.00 or better. This class of stock is now at the highest level ever reached here. Sellers are of the opinion that pirme steers will rach $11 before ther is any chck.

Chicago Live Stock

Chicago, Aug. 14—Cattle receipts 20,000. Market beeves strong 10cents higher. Others steady 10c lower. Beeves $5.75 to $10.50. Texas steers $5.00 to $6.90. Western steers $6.00 to $9.05. Stockers and feeders $4.00 to $7.10. Cows and heifers $2.65 to $8.15. Calves $6.50 to $9.75.

Hog receipts 23,000. Market opened steady 5c higher, closed weak. Light $8.10 to $8.65. Mixed $7.65 to $8.65. Heavy $7.55 to $8.50. Rough $7.55 to $7.75. Pigs $6.00 to $8.25. Bulk of sales $7.90 to $8.40.

Sheep receipts 24,000. Market weak shade lower. Native $3.20 to $4.50. Western $3.40 to $4.404. Yearlings $4.40 to $5.50. Lambs native $4.50 to $7.25. Western $4.50 to $7.25.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Toronto, Aug. 14—This was another quiet day on the local stock exchange. While prices were irregular, there were a number of strong spots. Among them were advances of 3-4c in City Dairy, 1 1-2 in Canadian Locomotive, 1 1-2 in St. Lawrence and 1 7-8 in Steel of Canada common. There was further buying of C.P.R. in London for Berlin and this stock sold at 281 7-8 in New York, a new high record. No tradinghere, but it closed at 281 1-2 bid.

Montreal Trading

Montreal, Aug. 14—C.P.R. was a shade easier in the afternoon at 281, and power stiffened to 237, but later eased to 236 1-2.

Cement was quiet and a small fraction easier at 30 3-8, but later fallen to 30 3-4. Scotia was down to 91 1-2, but there was no change in the rest of the list. Detroit selling at 72 1-2, Soo 153, Quebec 27 1-2, Shawinigan 151, Laurentide 195 1-2, Spanish River 62, Mexico 93 1-2.

Montreal Produce

Montreal, Aug. 14—Butter and cheese are unchanged, receipts are moderate and the trend of the market remains the same.

Cheese—Finest Westerns 13 1-4 and 13 3-8. Finest Easterns 12 1-2 and 12 7-8.

Butter—Choicest creamery 26 1-4 and 26 1-2. Seconds 25 3-4 and 26.

Eggs—Selected 28c and 29c. No. 2 stock 21c and 22c.

Pork—Canada short mess barrels 35 to 45 pieces 26c. Canada short cut back barrels, 45 to 55 pieces 25 1-2. Canada clear barrels 40 to 45 pieces 26c.

London Money

London, Aug. 14—Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm today. The settlement was concluded satisfactory on the stock exchange and prices again advanced. In the gilt-edged section where confident buying is going on, Consols gained a quarter of a point but eased off an eighth in the afternoon. Home rails, which are showing splendid traffic reports and shipping. Diamond shares were firm features, but profit taking later caused some irregularity in some sections. Kaffirs closed weak. American securities opened steady and a fraction higher. Trading was quite active during the forenoon, prices improved under the lead of C.P.R. and N. & W. The closing was steady.

BRITISH HUMOR STIRS UP BERLIN POLICE

Berlin, Aug. 14.—A party of thirty foreign students, said to be for the most part English, came into conflict with the Dresden police last night as the result of attempting to reproduce on German soil the practical jests that are winked at in English university towns.

One of them climbed the Bismark statue and placed in the hands of the figure of the statesman a tankard full of beer. A policeman, who hurried up and wished to take the names of the revellers, was mobbed. His whistles however, called up police reserves, who conveyed the students to the police station.

Our notion of inconsistency—to open an anti-noise society meeting with a brass band.

When it comes to dissapating the joys of life, a losing ball team is almost equal to a sluggish liver.

MONEY TO LOAN
$250,000.00
JOHN A. IRVINE
Agent
Canadian Mortgage Investment Company of Toronto
Room 201
Leeson & Lineham
Send for Booklet
"Acquiring Homes."

Calgary Live Stock Auction Market
All kinds of Horses, Milk Cows, Sheep and Pigs always on hand.
Auction Sales every Saturday at 1 p.m. at the Atlantic Barns, 426 Ninth Avenue East.
Office Phone 2962.
House Phone 5321.
Alex McLean
AUCTIONEER

2 corner lots, HILLHURST, 57 1-2 by 125, facing on car line; $3500; terms.
1 lot UPPER HILLHURST, block 5, facing east, high and level, $760; 1-2 cash, balance 6 months.
25 lots, GRAND TRUNK, $475 to $650 each; terms easy.
6-rooms bungalow, ELBOW PARK, bath, pantry, laundry tubs, all complete for $3750; terms.
W. B. Sweet
Phone 2174
78 McDougall Block

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
C. S. LOTT
Dominion Bank Bldg.

YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR SOLICITOR
About Your Will
And have this Company Appointed as your Executor and Trustee.
The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited
Public Administrator, Official Assignee for the Judicial Districts of
Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Wetaskiwin,
220 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST, CALGARY

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Subscribed ..... $ 6,000,000
Capital Paid Up ..... $ 6,425,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,425,000
Total Assets 72,000,000
Head Office—TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, President Hon. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Vice-President
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit.
Travellers' Cheques, Letters of Credit, Draft and Money Orders issued.
MAIN OFFICE - - - - A. L. NUNNS, Manager.
EAST END BRANCH - - A. M. OWEN, Manager.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG
Capital (authorized) $6,000,000 Capital (paid up) $2,200,000
DIRECTORS
President - - - - Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.
Vice-President - - - - - - Capt. Wm. Robinson
Jas. H. Ashdown H. T. Champion Frederick Nation
Hon. D. C. Cameron W. C. Leistikow Sir R. P. Roblin
General Manager - Robert Campbell
Special Care Given to Savings Accounts
Savings Bank Department at all Branches
A General Banking Business Transacted
B. P. HUTTON, Manager - - - Calgary Branch

TORONTO, Ontario. LONDON, England. DUBLIN, Ireland.
The Alliance Investment Co.
(CANADA) LIMITED
INCORPORATED 1906
Western Investments of All Kinds
HEAD OFFICE ..
711 First St. W., Calgary
Malcolm E. Davis, Managing Director. H. A. Maclean, President. L. F. McCausland Sec. and Treas.

Buy Your FARM LANDS Direct From THE OWNERS
Every day it becomes more and more evident that the safest investments in the world are in well selected farm lands, especially when those lands are within a reasonable distance of a large city and well served with railroads. The following are some of our best offerings:
1—960 acres, 20 miles N. E. of Calgary, 2 miles from Grand Trunk road, 2 miles from proposed Calgary to Carbon Interurban road, all first-class land well situated.—Raw.
2—4 sections in a body, 2 miles south of Shepard, suitable for acreage subdivision or to divide for dairy farms. Reasonable prices. Terms.
3—Two and three-quarter sections in solid body, 2 miles N. E. of Airdrie and near proposed Interurban line; good soil, good water, especially good for mixed farming or dairying; $20 per acre; terms.
4—30,000 acres in parcels of 1-4 section, 1-2 section, full section and blocks of 3 or more sections to choose from; north and east of Calgary and convenient to C. P. R., Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Roads.
We Own the Lands—Titles Perfect.
Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
Alberta Block, Calgary.

EAST INDIAN WOMEN

The Maharani of Baroda, the enlightened woman potentate of the east, says that if there were women teachers to teach "purda" ladies the advantage of exhibitions and the methods of organizing them, dozens of exhibitions for the display of artistic and industrial work would spring up all over India. Her country-women, she points out, are already beginning to take a keen interest in these exhibitions. She thinks that it is especially important that the purda ladies should have lecturers of their own sex to explain the displays and point out the economic and artistic possibilities. She hopes for the time to come, and is trying to ensure that it will come, when such operations as sugar-making, juggery-making from the date palm tree, rose grass distillation for the manufacture of perfume, the working of the printing press, sericulture, the making of glass, gold and silver enamels, pencils and nibs, matches, hosiery, carpets, and other textile industries, will actively engage the interest of the Indian women, and she looks to the exhibiting and the lecture as means to this end.

S.W. PAISLEY & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
Temporary Phone 2404
Room No. 7 Rohl Block
P. O. Box 1443