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The Second Balkan War.

The reports from the east indicate that the second Balkan war is about closed. It was not very long and seems to have been altogether a preposterous affair; a family quarrel about the spoils of the former war against the Turks. Bulgaria was the aggressor and has been the loser, and desudely so, from all appearances. She treacherously attacked the other members of the Balkan League in a greedy attempt to obtain more than a fair share of the spoils of the late war. She wished to gobble up the greater party of the territory which the Turks were obliged to forfeit as war indemnity consequent upon her failure in the late struggle.

Greece and Serbia took the field against her and the tide of battle seems to have been largely in their favor. The good fortune that distinguished the Bulgarians, when fighting with her allies against the Turks seems to have deserted their arms when turned against the other members of the Balkan League. Not only has Bulgaria been signally defeated by the combined forces of Greece and Serbia; but in addition she is faced with a declaration of war from Roumania. Bulgaria's action in beginning the war and the conduct of her statesmen during its continuance, are said to have left her without a friend in Europe. According to all reports, Bulgaria is meeting with the fate she deserves.

Realizing the hopelessness of her plight with the forces of the other members of the Balkan League against her, as well as the antagonisms aroused against her in other quarters, Bulgaria sees that no alternate remains but to sue for peace. In view of her hopeless position in the war she is reported to have placed herself unreservedly in the hands of Russia, with a view of bringing about a cessation of hostilities, and France has undertaken to negotiate with Serbia and Greece on her behalf to ascertain what terms of peace can be arranged. It will thus be seen that the final stage of this senseless and sanguinary conflict appears to be in sight; although much still depends upon the action of the powers.

The Agricultural Grant.

The Federal department of agriculture has concluded arrangements with the Governments of the Maritime Provinces and of Saskatchewan, regarding the sums which those respective Provinces are to receive under the Agricultural Instruction Act. This leaves only Alberta and Quebec unsettled. The amount distributed this year is \$700,000 as against \$500,000 last year. The increase of \$200,000 is largely absorbed by the flat grant of \$20,000 to each province, irrespective of size. This arrangement injures greatly to the benefit of the smaller provinces. Thus the grant to Nova Scotia has increased from \$34,000 to \$54,000; that of New Brunswick from \$24,000 to \$44,000; and that of Prince Edward Island from \$6,000 to \$26,000. This is of course a departure from the principals of absolute adherence to the ratio of population in pursuance of which the

senate killed the Highway Bill; and it is interesting to note that the Senate while adhering to the principle in the Highway Bill departed from it in allowing the Agricultural Instruction Act to pass with this bonus to the smaller provinces incorporated in it.

Trade With Australia.

A recent cable from Melbourne gives the satisfactory assurance that the change of government in Australia, owing to the defeat of the Fisher Ministry, will not interfere with the trade reciprocity negotiations with Canada. Before Hon. Geo. E. Foster sailed for Hong Kong considerable progress had been made and Mr. Joseph Cook, who is now Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, intimates that in due course negotiations will be resumed.

In a recent review, outlining the attitude of his party on this question, Mr. Cook stated that the reciprocity arrangement already commenced with New Zealand would be carried through to its fruition and that the disposition of his Government was entirely in favor of such arrangements as those between Canada and New Zealand, and trade between the different parts of the Empire was their ideal.

These statements by Mr. Cook should give the quietus to the exaggerated stories that have been circulated by the Liberal press that Australia does not desire to enter into a reciprocity treaty with Canada. The effect of a reduction in duties on the products exchanged between the Dominion and the Commonwealth will undoubtedly mean the growth of a considerable commerce, for each country produces many commodities that the other requires. Both countries will mutually benefit.

A Colonial University.

A proposal is under consideration in London to establish a Colonial University for the purpose of giving special training to young men who intend to leave England and embark on commercial or agricultural careers in the Dominions. The curriculum would be specially adapted to the future requirements of the students. Agriculture, commerce, geography and ethnological study would be included, special courses would provide instruction on matters relating to special countries, tropical conditions and Indian affairs and languages would receive due share of attention. The student who had profited by such a training would be fully equipped, on the theoretical side, for the problems which would confront him in his new home.

In addition to this branch of the work, facilities would be provided for colonial students to complete their education in the Mother Country, and gain a profitable acquaintance with the condition of affairs in England. That the proposal to establish a university on the lines indicated is worthy of support is evident from the success of similar institutions in France and Germany. In each of these countries, with comparatively small outlying possessions, three such universities have been established.

An Experiment.

At St. Paul, in the United States, an experiment is being made in selling the city's intelligence to the citizens. Mr. James J. Hill is helping the plan because he thinks it will solve a serious problem confronting cities in the States at present. Mr. Hill has taken up an entire issue of city bonds which bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.

These bonds were issued by the city in amounts of \$100 each; and Mr. Hill has cut these individual bonds up into scrip of one tenth that value. These \$10 city bonds will be sold over the counter of a trust company to anyone who wishes to invest; but in no case will more than ten bonds be sold to one person. In this way it is hoped to interest people who have never before subscribed for city debentures and to thus create a new market for civic securities.

This plan has been tried in Canada by the Government of Ontario on a small scale, and it is reported that a ready market was found for the provincial securities so issued. Some years ago the Dominion Government furnished a peculiar example of discrimination in favor of the British investor. Canadian bonds of £10 in value were offered in London to attract the small English investor; but nothing was obtainable in Canada under \$100; and then there was little encouragement to purchase.

Empire Wheat.

Recent statistics giving the production of wheat within the Empire are of some interest as showing the enormous increase in recent years. The wheat acreage under cultivation in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, according to official figures, increased from 11,500,000 acres in 1901 to 20,000,000 acres in 1911, or by 78 per cent.

Canada contributed the largest share in this increase. Since 1891 the Canadian wheat area has increased from 2,723,000 acres as estimated for 1913, or nearly 260 per cent. The area under wheat cultivation in the United Kingdom is about two million acres, in Australia it is 7,500,000 acres, in New Zealand about 350,000 acres. India has nearly 30,000,000 acres under wheat cultivation or three fifths of the entire area within the Empire.

The two million acres producing wheat in Great Britain, yield thirty-three bushels to the acre. If the whole average in the over-sea Dominions and India were equally productive it would nearly suffice for the total requirements of the present population of 302,000,000, assuming they were all wheat eaters, and their average consumption per head the same as that in the United Kingdom.

It is worth noting that the immense increase in the wheat area of the Empire has been followed by a correspondingly large increase in the quantity of wheat and wheat flour sent from within the Empire to the Motherland. Out of the total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the harvest year ending last August 31, amounting to 192,000,000 bushels, India supplied 40,000,000 bushels, Canada 36,992,000 bushels, and Australia 28,317,000 bushels, or a total of 104,000,000 bushels as compared with 77,000,000 from Russia, the Argentine Republic and the United States.

It is obvious from these figures that there is still a large market for Empire grown wheat in Great Britain. The extraordinary development of wheat cultivation means a long step forward toward the goal of an Empire self-contained in its wheat production.—St. John Standard.

From Ottawa comes the intelligence that the stone tower of the Victoria Memorial Museum, erected by the Laurier Government, has been slowly but steadily parting company with the rest of the building ever since the completion of the structure two years ago. This is the

second of the take down towers erected by the Liberal Government to play this trick. It will be remembered that Contractor Goodwin, who built the museum, protested to the late government that the plans provided insufficient footings. Goodwin disclaimed responsibility for following the plans but the Government took no action and the tower was put up. Its condition is considered quite unsafe and it is probable that on the return of the Minister of Public Works from the west, arrangements will be made for taking the whole tower down and rebuilding on better footings. The museum cost the country nearly a million and a quarter.

Final figures for the last Canadian fiscal year were announced at Ottawa by the Finance Minister on the 11th inst. Final figures for the last fiscal year were announced by the Minister of Finance yesterday. A heavy increase in capital and consolidated expenditures is offset by expanding revenue and there is a surplus of \$56,000,000 on current account. There is a reduction of twenty millions in the public debt. On consolidated fund, the revenue totalled \$168,600,000 compared with \$136,108,217; the previous year's expenditure was \$112,000,000 as against \$98,161,446. The total of capital and special expenditures was \$32,300,000, including five millions in railway subsidies. Outlay on the N. T. R. amounted to \$13,500,000. On public works \$6,000,000 was spent and on railways and canals \$7,250,000.

Rev. Mgr. McNally, first Bishop of Calgary, a native of Summerside and priest of the diocese of Ottawa, arrived at his native town by the Empress on Saturday evening last, on his return from Rome, whither he had gone to receive Episcopal consecration. He was met at the steamer by Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. J. J. McDonald and conveyed to the parochial residence. On Sunday morning he celebrated an early Mass, and at the high Mass celebrated by Father John J. McDonald, his Lordship preached the sermon. After the evening service in St. Pauls, he was presented with an address and a beautiful chalice by the congregation. The Bishop made an eloquent and appropriate reply. Solemn Pontifical Benediction followed, his Lordship officiating, assisted by Revs. J. J. McDonald and P. P. Arseneault as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Monaghan as Master of ceremonies. Revs. S. Boudreault and J. A. McDonald acted as Chaplains to his Lordship. After the services in the Church a reception was held in the parochial residence. On Monday Bishop McNally came to Charlottetown on a visit to his Lordship, Bishop O'Leary and left en route to his diocese on Tuesday.

Lightening Friecks.

Waterloo, N. Y., July 11.—Five men were seriously injured, and a barge belonging to the Montreal General Contracting Company valued at \$50,000 was wrecked when a bolt of lightning struck a steel drill on a barge in the St. Lawrence River last night. The accident occurred back of Grindstone Island, on the Canadian side and news was received here late today. The lightning striking the drill, penetrated two big charges of dynamite sunk in a ledge in the bed of the river twenty feet deep. The dynamite was discharged wrecking the barge and blowing members of the crew in all directions. The valuable machinery and all upper works of the barge were destroyed, leaving nothing but the hull, which had a large hole in the bottom.

DIED.

DOYLE—At Charlottetown, on July 11, 1913 Mary Doyle, wife of James Doyle, aged 87 years.—R. I. P.
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