

BERLIN IN A LABOR TURMOIL

Increasing Prices Bring Demand for More Wages

A Million Unemployed in Germany—Hard to Adjust Wage Scale to Cost of Living—Further Rise in Prices Looked for.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Berlin, Nov. 12.—Gradually increasing prices for food in Berlin have caused a corresponding increase in the demands of workmen for higher wages, and strikes, or the threat of strikes, hang over virtually every business in the city. Approximately 1,000,000 persons are reported unemployed in Germany, the majority of them in reduced circumstances, some facing starvation. Four months ago 284,181 women were seeking employment, according to the labor ministry's estimate, and it was announced 300,000 persons shortly would be out of work or on short time, the latter being unable to earn enough to support themselves.

Unemployed Problem.
Nearly every municipality in Germany is occupied with the problem of providing work for unemployed and adjusting wage difficulties, in an effort to forestall the spread of strikes and further discontent. The meat shops of Berlin are well stocked with choice cuts and have large supplies of imported cheese, oils, pickles and other viands, but as winter advances, prices continue to go up and fall off. With nothing saved from summer wages, workmen are facing the problem of expenditures for fuel for heat and warm clothes, in addition to food, and the fact that the pay of many falls short of meeting these expenses has caused a spread of unrest.

Situation Critical.
Spontaneous strikes already have occurred, not only in Berlin but also in the provinces and, while there has been no evidence that a general strike is probable, the situation is causing state and municipal governments much concern. Proprietors of food shops say prices are higher than they were a year ago when nothing was being imported, because a vigilant watch is kept on smuggling and import duties, now being paid, are necessarily added to the cost of commodities. As a result they say only the very well-to-do and foreigners are unable to buy imported stuffs. Meat at 36 marks a pound, sausages at 80 to 86 and cheese 88 is still beyond the means of the average workman.

Meat merchants say the average German can afford meat not often more than once a week, and he must buy cuts of poorest quality. **The Cost of Living.** With wages for skilled workmen ranging from 30 to 40 marks a day, and common labor at 25 marks, the food experts estimate the minimum cost of existence in Berlin for a single man, at 146 marks a week; for a man and wife, 216 marks a week; for a man and wife and two children between seven and fourteen years, 296 marks. These prices have shown a gradual increase since February and it is expected will continue to rise during the winter. While bread is still rationed, meat

cards are no longer issued. It is said they are unnecessary because the people generally cannot buy meat at prevailing prices unless wages are greatly advanced. In spite of the well-stocked shops, the meat supply is reported only half the amount on hand during the same months before the war. **MR. TEDFORD RETURNING.** Rev. Isaac Brindley, whose term of one year at the Tabernacle Baptist church expires soon after the new year, is now at his farm in Lower Granville (N. S.). Rev. A. Lawrence Tedford, the pastor who has been engaged in evangelistic work in the west, is expected to return to the city. Both ministers have been active during the year and have accomplished much good work.



Potato Profits

Last Spring a farmer came to us telling us he was wondering whether fertilizer would help his potatoes. We said it would. He thought it over and finally said: "You tell me what fertilizers are good for potatoes and I'll try them out." He bought Gunns Shur-Gain 4-8-4 and 6-13 Fertilizers—used them side by side but planted a few rows without fertilizer for a check. All rows were 440 ft. long—notice the results—
Two rows fertilized with 4-8-4 yielded 20 bushels marketable potatoes
Two " UNFERTILIZED " " 10 " "
In other words the judicious use of fertilizer doubled the yield.

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TURBULENT HISTORY OF CITY OF VILNA

In Aspirations of Polish Expansionists for 700 Years—Changed Hands Twice This Year.

Danzig, Nov. 16.—(A. P. Correspondence.)—Vilna, which the former Russian general, Zeligowski, recently occupied with troops of the Polish army, has figured in the aspirations of Polish expansionists for nearly 700 years. The Free State of Danzig is interested in the outcome of the campaign for possession of the city because it is felt here that Vilna must be the strategic point upon which will always hang the issue of peace or war. (The League of Nations decided at its first assembly in Geneva to send an international force to Geneva to enable the people of that city to decide what their nationality shall be.) What its possession means to the Poles is indicated by recounting some of its turbulent history. Vilna was founded by Prince Godim, of Lithuania, who reigned from 1313 to 1340, and, with Kiev, it formed an important part of Southern Russian. Godim and King Wladislaw of Poland united in a war against the order of German Knights, but it was until nearly 100 years later that the two countries established a common Reichstag. This was at Horodok on the Bug River, and here the rulers of the two lands co-operated in deciding all important issues. There was a complete union of Poland and Lithuania in 1569, as far as all state affairs were concerned, and this continued until the end of the eighteenth century. Although Lithuania was divided into six governmental sub-divisions in 1795 and was under the rule of Russia, a writer in the Danzig Zeitung says Vilna's sympathies remained with Poland. Vilna was occupied by Russian "red" troops in the summer of last year and twice changed hands during the Polish-Russian campaign this year. It has been called the capital of Lithuania, but the writer in the Danzig Zeitung says the number of Poles in and around Vilna probably would decide the issue in Poland's favor. In conclusion, he believes there is no question but Poland will seek to re-establish the boundaries existing before Poland's first division in 1772. The state of Danzig is interested in early stabilization of Poland's eastern boundary and will, to give Danzig an opportunity to begin working out its economic problems.

L. P. Clarke, of the Maine Central Railroad staff, passed through the city last night on his way to Rocky Gully (near Campbellton) to purchase ties for his company.

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(Canadian Finance.)
Roger Babson, a noted statistician is reported to have said that in the ordinary course of events we should look for a depression in 1921 but that much depended upon the attitude of the people. If we make up our minds that there shall be no depression in 1921, then the chances are that we shall ward it off. Where there's a will there's a way. Pessimists point to the labor situation and hold it up as an illustration of the hard times ahead. This situation is not as bad as some would have us believe. Conditions are changing. Jobs have ceased to seek men—men are seeking jobs. The drones are being driven from our industrial bee-hives, with the result that the employer is getting nearer to the time when he will once again receive an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. These are days when the business man must go forward cautiously and courageously. Nothing impairs human efficiency quite so much as "acres." Gordon E. Phinney and John P. Ashe, of St. John, have been confirmed in their appointments as railway mail clerks.

JELL-O for Dessert
Lemon
Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water. Pour into a bowl or mould and put into a cold place to harden. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

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