

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Plot Against German Predominance in Turkey Has Reached Serious Stage

UP TO RUMANIA NOW

Action With Regard to Turkish Fleet in Their Water Is Awaited With Anxiety—No Russians Ever Passed Through England, States M. P.

The incipient plot in Turkey against the Young Turks and the German domination of the army and navy has reached such a state that Dr. Hans Von Miquel, the German ambassador at Constantinople, is in constant fear of his life, according to a Rome despatch to the Standard.

"A conspiracy," continues the correspondent, "has been discovered for the assassination of General Liman Von Sanders—the German officer who reorganized the Turkish army and is now practically its commander—and a number of high Turkish officials. Resentment against Turkey's entrance into the war, which is laid to German designs, grows."

"Prince Burhan Eddine the third son of Abdul Hamid, it is declared, has been implicated in the plot. The prince, who is a lieutenant in the navy, is known to recent keely being subordinated to German officers."

"The prime mover in this revolt against Germany is Chukri Pasha, who defended Adrianople against the allied Balkan States. He is recorded by Field Marshal Fuad Pasha."

"There is little reason for the outcry of the temperance party against the War Office in regard to the 'Canadians,' was the comment of a British officer. 'Only beer is sold, and the general restrictions are very severe, as in the outlying bars liquor is only allowed to be sold from noon until nine o'clock in the evening, and no sales to women are permitted after six o'clock. Any smuggling of liquors by workmen about the camps is heavily punished by the magistrates when discovered. The mayor of Salisbury recently commented at a meeting of the City Council upon the favorable moral conditions in the city. In view of the fact that 100,000 troops are encamped upon the plain.'"

The office quoted had been in contact with all the troops, and he was glad to be able to speak highly of the Canadian contingent.

Among the squad of 'misfits' being shipped to Canada from the camp, by way of Glasgow, are several who transgressed the regulations forbidding press correspondence.

Major E. Osborne, of Berlin, Ont., has been appointed assistant provost-marshal, with headquarters at the Record Office, Westminster.

Three Turkish destroyers have appeared before Sulina and are reported actually to have entered the Sulina arm of the Danube delta with the object of getting into communication with representatives of Austria and Germany, or possibly merely as a protest against the governments of the Danube Delta.

The Sulina arm of the Delta, with other mouths of the Danube, is under the public law of Europe and protected by a series of treaties from 1840 down to that of London of 1882.

Rumania, as a result of this action, has the question put broadly on whether she will take sides with Germany and her ally Turkey, or whether she will maintain her own rights and support the right of the public law of Europe. In the latter case, these Turkish warships, attempting to utilize the protected waterway running through Rumanian territory as a base for warlike activity against Russia, will be disarmed and interned. Rumania's action in this matter is being closely watched.

A service of radio scopic-radiographic automobile ambulances has been organized and fitted up by Mme. Curie, and has added to France's medical war equipment. The automobiles are run between the base hospitals and engaged in locating bullets lodged in wounded soldiers.

By means of these examinations, the saving of hundreds of lives by expediting and facilitating the extraction of missiles is accomplished. The most remarkable feature of the work of Mme. Curie's automobile radiographic apparatus is that the location of wounds in the brain and the speedy ensuing operation frequently saves the soldiers from paralysis.

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "Emperor William is staking his all upon the great battle in Poland. He has brought his finest troops from France, borrowed the best cavalry—namely the Hungarian Horses—depleted his garrisons by moving their guns, wherever possible, and now strikes for victory or death. Having based all his hopes on crushing France, he now is similarly turning on Russia, and this battle must decide the fate of Germany's whole adventure."

"The Russian myth," the story which gained widespread circulation some months ago that a Russian force of 80,000 men from Archangel had been landed in Scotland and thence moved to France, was officially buried in the House of Commons by a definite announcement that no Russian troops ever had moved through Great Britain for the western arena of the conflict.

LEGACY OF HALF A MILLION.

Creskill, Ont., November 19.—Mr. John Hiltz, a carpenter of this city, has been notified by a legal firm in Pennsylvania, that an uncle of his has recently died, leaving him a legacy of between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Toronto, Ont., November 19.—Hon. I. B. Lucas, Provincial Treasurer, states that \$400,000 of the \$2,000,000 loan has been taken up, and that every prospect exists for the whole of the bonds being taken up at once.

It was the original intention to raise only \$1,000,000, but the falling off in provincial revenue made some such move necessary.

SMELTERS SETTLING ON 11.1 BASIS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, November 19.—Smelters here are settling with copper producers for shipments made during October on the basis of 11.1 cents a pound. Since November 1st daily settlements have been made.

BERLIN POSTPONES SETTLEMENT.

The Berlin Stock Exchange has postponed settlements until the end of December.

WOOL TRADE GROWTH RAPID BUT NATURAL

Outbreak of War Found Industry at High Level After Steady Progress

EFFECT OF TARIFF CHANGE

Willans and Overbury, in Review of Wool Trade Oct. 1913 - Oct. 1914, Show How Removal of U. S. Tariff Restriction Gave Huge Impetus To Exports From Great Britain.

Willans and Overbury, of London, review market from October, 1913, to October, 1914, as follows:

Events during the nine months out of the twelve dealt with in this review, moved on lines which suggested that once again it would be possible to record a year of great prosperity to wool-growers, and one in which the anticipation of the majority of wool users had been fulfilled: while it seemed probable that the chief difficulty confronting the latter at the beginning of a new season would be to decide whether the high cost of raw material was to be regarded as the natural outcome of increased prosperity and expansion of consumption, or whether values must be considered as having reached the danger point.

The outbreak of the European war, on a scale which, though often discussed with apprehension was believed by many to be impossible, has substituted problems of a much graver character, towards the solution of which there is no precedent to assist. A retrospect of the season now concluded can afford no basis on which to ground future anticipation, but may help to the remembrance that shortly before its close the wool trade had, after a succession of favourable years, reached a height of prosperity not caused by trade booms or speculative activities inflating values beyond the true level, but founded on the most reliable source of business success, the relation of supply to demand, which will again exert a favourable influence when the external situation becomes normal.

During the season 1913-14 the effect of the removal of the American tariff restrictions anxiously awaited during the previous twelve months, had a marked effect on values. In the first two months (December and January), of the new tariff, exports of woollen goods to the U. S. A. exceeded the value shipped during the eleven months of the preceding year. Extensive buying on American account was a feature of all the London auctions from November to July, and this support to the market was a welcome offset to the slackness which after a prolonged period of activity has characterized the home trade for a great part of this season. Both in Australia and New Zealand, English buyers operated less freely than usual, apparently believing that by waiting they would secure cheaper wool, and towards the close of 1913 an active "bear" campaign in crossbreds had been carried on, large quantities of yarns being sold to the continental trade for a fall. Crossbreds as well as merinos however, continued to advance, and speculators were forced later to recover their needs when wool was selling at a much higher price.

At the first sale of the new season (November-December) uncertainty as to the results of the new American tariff policy and the inactivity of the home trade caused a decline of 5-7 1/2 per cent. on most descriptions, but from the January series up to the close of the auctions in July, values advanced steadily for all merinos, the actual and prospective scarcity of fine wools of the season advanced, causing great eagerness on the part of all sections of the trade to secure wool. As indicating the point values had reached prior to the outbreak of war, it may be noted that last July standard clips sold 2 1/2-3 1/2—in some cases more—above prices made for the same clips in July, 1913. Immediately before the short series held from the 6th to the 16th of this month, no basis for merino values existed, but when the auctions were held a very keen demand was shown, with prices closing at the highest point, and the price of 60s. (ordinary tops) stands to-day at 20d. compared with 26d. the quotation for this grade of merinos on January 1st of this year.

The arrival of the New Zealand clip was much delayed owing to labour troubles, but owners whose wool reached London too late for the January auctions reaped the benefit of higher prices in March. Fine grades, chiefly owing to American competition, reached a high level; medium qualities throughout the year again appear relatively cheap when compared with fine and coarse wool. The remarkable change that occurred in the position of greasy crossbreds shortly before the opening of the year was referred to in our circular dated October 1913.

The new tariff brought slipped wools within the range of U. S. A. requirements, and the keen American demand which was a feature of the concluding series of the last season was continued at the November-December auctions of 1913, but after the March series competition was for the most part confined to the usual buyers, and with substantial arrivals prices eased off and in July, with the exception of fine grades which maintained their position, values declined 5-10 per cent. below the highest point of the year. The sensational advance in slipes that took place owing to Government orders for khaki, which is mentioned in our circular dealing with the October series; the demand for all grades continues generally keen, and the few remaining lots have sold since the close of those auctions at even higher figures.

The quantity actually sold at the auctions in London amounted to 745,500 bales as compared with 730,000 bales in the previous wool year. These figures do not include some 30,000 bales sold by private treaty in the interval between the July and October sales, while a further quantity amounting to about 50,000 bales, which under normal conditions would have been comprised in this season's total, will be dealt with at the November auctions.

The distribution of the 745,500 bales, is estimated as follows:— 228,000 bales (32 per cent.), for the Continent. 66,000 bales (9 per cent.), for America. 440,500 bales (59 per cent.), for the home trade. The corresponding figures for 1912-13 were: Continent, 278,000 bales (38 per cent.), America, 21,000 bales (3 per cent.), Home Trade 431,000 bales (59 per cent.). In these quantities the outstanding feature is the increase of 45,000 bales in the total of American purchases.

The total clip from Australia amounted to 2,527,463 bales, of which 550,887 bales came from New Zealand. As compared with the previous season the increased production was, 285,000 bales, consisting of 248,000 bales from the Commonwealth and 37,000 bales from the Dominion.

Quality Constitutes Value

The price you pay for your Tea may prove nothing, unless it's "SALADA," and then it quickly demonstrates its Intrinsic Worth in a Tea-Pot draw.

"SALADA" Black or Green Sealed Packets only. 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c Per Pound.

ance took place in all crossbred descriptions which, continuing till values, since apart from the needs of the latter having moved up 2 1/2 in a week. Information regarding new shipments from Australia is, for obvious reasons, very scanty, but it would seem that up to the end of the year, and probably much beyond that date, supplies will be much below the average. Orders placed by Government for military purposes have exhausted available supplies of crossbreds, and merinos are needed to supply the deficiency. Machinery is well employed, and it is not surprising that the attention of the trade is directed almost entirely to the manufacture of all descriptions of goods required for army purposes, and to what extent the regular forces now raised to war strength, equipment is required for a new army of a million men, which may be increased by half-a-million more. The embargo placed by the authorities on the exportation of wool to neutral countries is believed to be a temporary measure due to the special features of the existing situation. The wastage of material, inevitable in any campaign, but which tends naturally to become more marked during winter operations, and the needs of the millions of Allied troops, ensure that during a prolonged period there will be a constant heavy consumption of raw material.

How far this extra demand can be offset against dislocation of ordinary trade, and to what extent the latter will ultimately suffer, can as yet be matters of mere conjecture. It may be admitted that the rise in wool values has, almost without interruption, occurred during recent years is, mainly at least, due to the same factors that have caused the higher cost of all commodities. During the past ten years the civilized world has grown richer and the industrial masses is probably the chief reason why, at the close of 1913, in a total (Australian and South African) clip of some 2,800,000 bales the average value of a bale of wool was £16 10s. while ten years ago, when the production from these two main sources was over a million bales less, the value per bale was returned at £13 10s.

Reports from Australia indicate that drought has caused a reduction, according to some reports, of 250,000 bales in the clip. Under usual conditions such a prospective shortage in supply would materially affect values, and even now, if realized, must be sensibly felt. But for the slip at all events, outside the activity for military purposes, the trade is in a state of stagnation; the area of hostilities has included many of the most important wool centres of France and Belgium some of which, according to reports, are practically destroyed, while the prosperity of the working classes generally in the European countries near at hand has largely disappeared. Therefore it must be recognized that the wool clip of 1913-14 is faced—as far as normal business is concerned—with the certainty of enormous reduction in consumption, and the facility with which in recent years the bulk of raw material has passed into the hands of buyers in the space of a few months cannot now be regarded as possible, and a reversion to former methods, when the clip was more evenly distributed over the year, has become essential to the prosperity of the pastoral industry.

Wool growers naturally will feel disinclined to accept a reduction in values for merinos that a few months ago would have appeared beyond the range of possibility, and it is reported that many clips are being stored on owners' properties; but the fact must not be lost sight of that to hold any large proportion of the season's output will result in an addition to next year's supplies that may overtake the financial resources which will be at the disposal of the trade at the conclusion of hostilities; and such accumulation may well prove a serious hindrance to the undoubted inherent recuperative powers of the wool industry and unduly delay the return to former prosperous conditions.

The extent of the requirements of America and other neutral countries remains to be proved. At present these are affected by the prevailing uncertainty of the future, but it is to be hoped that upon a scale ample enough partly to counterbalance the deficiencies in other quarters, while a revival in trade would quickly show itself in the Allied countries, if the situation continues to improve, and extensive business now necessarily held up develop even before the actual close of hostilities, in which case an active demand for wool on the spot would, we believe, be exhibited.

The two remaining series of the year will commence on November 3rd and December 8th, respectively. The first series for 1915 is fixed for January 19th (no limit as to quantity). At present no other dates for next year have been arranged, but in order to ensure a constant supply without excessive accumulation it is proposed to hold sales after January 19th, at more frequent intervals than usual.

South American Wools. The quantities brought to the hammer in the 12 months have included 47,056 bales Punta Arenas; 4,822 bales Falkland Islands; 5,439 bales River Plate; 639 bales Buenos Ayres, and 2,576 bales Peruvian; comparing with the following totals for the previous season 61,890 bales, 10,000 bales, 7,761 bales, 1,146 bales, and 3,085 bales, respectively.

The course of values has followed closely along the lines of similar qualities of Australasian growth, American competition being an important factor in the realization of the clip. In lightest condition. The record price of 15 1/2 was paid on American account for a specially attractive parcel of Punta Arenas wool in the July sales. In average, to-day's values are 1d per lb. above those of twelve months ago.

Wool, Sheepskins. Eight series of sales have been held in the period under review, and the quantities catalogued have totalled 26,447 bales Australian, 17,056 bales New Zealand, and 5,728 bales South American. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 38,873 bales, 14,815 bales, and 7,094 bales respectively. The fluctuations in prices during the earlier part of the season were not very marked, but the tendency except for a slight set-back in December, 1913, was

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Mr. Sam. Lichtenhein Buys in Montreal Baseball Club Franchise at Auction for \$30,000

NO SALE IN CUBS DEAL

Roger Bresnahan Will Manage Chicago National League Next Year—Canadians at Salisbury Plains Will Have a Useful Hockey Team.

As far as outsiders are concerned the auction sale of the franchise of the Royals yesterday will not alter the actual ownership in the slightest. Mr. Lichtenhein, who by a \$30,000 bid secured absolute ownership can not predominate the situation more than he did when having a controlling interest with Messrs. Carrington and Cushing, the minor stock holders. The sale was a house cleaning move which concerned only those on the inside and will probably never be evinced to the public by any change of appearances. Dan Howley will manage the club again next year, and the games will be played on Atwater Park, for approximately the same admission price, but it is hoped with more success. It has always been up to Mr. Lichtenhein, as the holder of the controlling interest, but now it is up to him absolutely.

On the whole, yesterday produced a good deal of baseball news. The deal between Charles E. Telford and Charles Weegman for Mr. Telford's interest in the Cubs has been completed. Roger Bresnahan will succeed Frank O'Day as pilot of the Cubs. This fact, together with the intimation that the names will again be played on the West Side Park show that Charles Murphy's influence in the Chicago National League club is far from being on the wane.

William S. Devery, formerly chief of police of New York, obtained yesterday five judgments aggregating \$5,193.45, against the Jersey City Amusement Company, the corporation which controls the Jersey City International League Baseball Club. The judgments were for promissory notes dated from March 2 and May 2, 1914.

Devery is the principal stockholder of the club. Thomas A. Fogarty, president of the defendant company, was backed in the purchase of the stocks by the plaintiff.

Ed. Barrow, president of the International League, declared he knew nothing of the case, but expressed an opinion that it was a friendly suit for some manner of financial adjustment.

"Doc" Roller was in town again. Last night he wrestled Essen, the Scotch giant with the German name, whom George Kennedy is still feeling this season in the absence of the "Missing Link." Roller with his usual nerve, took on the Scotchman, although giving away thirty pounds, and would have beaten him only that Essen pretty nearly broke his opponent's neck after Roller had won the first fall. Roller then threw up the sponge, but Mr. Essen had better call out the guard when Roller is right again.

Geoffrey Taylor and Peter Campbell, with the Canadians at Salisbury, are organizing a hockey team to play Oxford and Cambridge, and have fixed in the following team. For the position of goal they have two candidates, Daniels, who did good work for Queens, and Blackstock who played with R. M. C. and Varsity. At point they will have Jack Galton, an ex-R. M. C. who also played with the Winnipeg Victorias a few years ago. Cover point position will be looked after by Al. Adamson, one of the crack players of Winnipeg, while Jack Adams, also a crack veteran player, will be at rover. Campbell will play center a position he has held at Varsity, while for right and left king they have two stars, who should make even an Englishman sit up and take notice. At right will be found big, good-natured "Steady" Davidson, the man who did so much to bring the Stanley Cup to Toronto last year, while Harry Baker, the Winnipeg Victoria player, who surprised Toronto hockey followers with his great skill, will play the other wing.

TURKS SAY THEY ARE WINNING. Berlin, via Amsterdam, November 20.—An official despatch from Constantinople says: "In the battle near Koprikluk, we captured five machine guns. After two day battle against the Russians in line of Azeb-Zazek and Khoob, the strong Turkish troops advancing near Azeb were taken. The battle is going favorably for the Turks."

Roumanians and occupied positions at Zavoutere Koum capturing a standard, one officer, 100 prisoners. The Turks advancing on Azerbaijan defeated the Russian near Salmas. The Russians lost two officers and hundred men."

WAR SUMMARY.

Roumanians has called recruits of 1916 and 1917 to the colors.

In the Black Sea naval battle between the Russian and Turkish fleets, both sides claim victory.

Goeben reported seriously damaged.

Germany is pushing a driving attack against the Russian centre in Poland, with issue as yet undecided.

Petrograd says that the Russian offensive in East Prussia and Western Galicia is progressing favorably.

ENGLISH WOMAN SHOT AS SPY.

London, November 20.—A despatch from Amsterdam states that an English woman found at the Oostvras La Chapelle barracks, dressed in the clothing of a priest, was shot as a spy by the German.

PRODUCTION ON THE VIMOND. Timmins, Ont., November 19.—Good results are now being obtained at the Vimond Porcupine mill, and the property is producing at the rate of about \$25,000 a month.

A refinery is being built near the mill and ore is being taken from the dump to supplement that coming from development. In a very short time new more drills will be started underground, breaking ore ready for the mill, and also prospecting over the North Thompson boundary, where prospecting met with considerable success.

Only then will it be possible to obtain an even grade of milling ore.

OTTAWA HOTELMAN DEPARTS. Ottawa, November 19.—Mr. I. Baudoux has severed his connection with the G. T. P. Hotel System in Canada. He has been at the Chateau Laurier since its opening, in June, 1912, and on many occasions has given proof of his ability as Superintendent of Service. Mr. Baudoux will leave shortly for New York.

SOLD ON 5 1/2 PER CENT. BASIS. Toronto, Ont., November 19.—The Township of York has sold \$80,000 five per cent. debentures, maturing in twenty annual instalments.

The purchasers were two Toronto bond houses, the short-termed maturities going to one house, and the long-termed maturities to another.

The latter maturities were sold by tender, and practically every municipal bond house in the city submitted a bid.

Although the price realized is private, the sale was a satisfactory one. It is stated the debentures were sold on a 5 1/2 per cent. basis.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL.

THE MOLSONS BANK

CHRISTMAS TOBACCO

MONTREAL PRESS AND ADVERTISING CLUB

COUNTRY INVADATED TO EAST OF DIXWELL

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PRINCE'S for CHRISTMAS