

# Buy Your Groceries This Week at Wyckoff's

## the FOLLOWING WEEK

### Lion Brand Maple Butter

A combination of Maple Sugar and Cream for Icing Cakes. It takes the place of Creamery Butter for Sandwiches and Lunches. We carry four sizes but the best size to buy is the

**2 lb. Can at 50c**

For a tasty, inexpensive meal or that hurry-up luncheon, we recommend

### CHICKEN HADDIE

Served on toast or made into fishballs, it's simply irresistible. Chicken Haddie is the best parts of the fish — all skin and bones are removed. Carefully packed in cans and cooked. Try a can! You'll have a real treat.

**A CAN 25c**

Ask for a recipe booklet.

### Shirriff's Orange Marmalade

The tang of Seville Oranges, the sweetness of granulated sugar, in combination with buttered breakfast toast!

**Delicious!**

Special Prices at Wyckoff's:

Glass Jars ..... 33c and 47c; 4-lb. can, 86c

**\$52,420,095 EXPORTS TO GERMANY BY U.S. SINCE WAR CLOSED**

**Tautons Received \$80,000,000 of Goods From Britain in Same Period.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Since the signing of the armistice the United States and Great Britain have resumed trading with Germany, as shown in reports made public today by the department of commerce.

Exports from the United States to Germany for the first ten months of the year totaled \$52,420,095, and imports from Germany \$4,914,727.

Great Britain, from the signing of the armistice to October 1, exported to Germany goods valued at more than \$50,000,000 and received imports from Germany valued at \$1,085,000. Of the total American exports to Germany \$20,608,831 were exported in October. Officials of the department of

commerce stated that although Great Britain apparently had started off with a rush in the German trade, the United States was overhauling her rapidly.

Exports from the United States to South America amounted to \$39,590,045 in October, against \$17,431,621 a year ago. Argentina received \$13,974,154, or nearly three times as much as in October, 1918. Brazil at \$12,275,000 received almost six times as much as a year ago, while Chile at \$3,149,293 decreased her purchases by about a million dollars.

Imports from South America to the United States for October amounted to \$68,287,021, of which Argentina contributed \$23,773,398, Brazil \$24,171,680, and Chile \$5,318,281.

Europe with a total of \$67,398,353 received the largest amount of American exports in October, according to the reports, classification by grand divisions. Imports were greatest from Asia, totaling, \$118,839,211 for the month.

**CABINET CRISIS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA**

Prague, Tuesday, Dec. 2.—As a result of the withdrawal of the National Socialists from the coalition with the Social Democrats, a cabinet crisis seems impending in Czechoslovakia. This action was taken as a protest against the alleged development of a radical element in the social democratic ranks, and it is reported the cabinet which is headed by Premier Vlastimil Tusar may be succeeded by one that is more conservative and which has a larger bourgeois representation.

### BELGIUM IS RAPIDLY REGAINING PRE-WAR ECONOMIC POSITION

Is Already Well On the Road to Restoration.

**OUTLOOK FAVORABLE**

Whirr of Factory Wheels Is Again Heard and Chimneys Belch Smoke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Prostrate under the German heel for more than four years little Belgium, in the twelve-month which has elapsed since the signing of the armistice, already is well on the road to industrial and economic restoration. In spite of the complete stagnation of some industries and the partial cessation of virtually all, and despite the systematic spoliation by the invaders, which, in some instances, amounted to complete destruction, the whirr of factory wheels again is being heard and the smoke is beginning to pour from the stacks of the country's great manufacturing plants.

Probably no other of the war-torn nations of Europe has recovered so much in such short time as the kingdom of Albert, according to reports received from C. E. Herring, trade commissioner in Brussels for the department of commerce. And in the beginning of this restoration, he says, all classes of the population have had a part—workmen, manufacturers, bankers and traders.

While there have been numerous localized labor disputes since the end of the war, Mr. Herring reports, there have been no general strikes such as have occurred in others of the combatant countries, and on the whole, he says, labor is probably more free from ultra-radical tendencies than in any other nation in Europe today. While the enforced deportation of many Belgian workmen and the

forced idleness of others made for demoralization in industry, this was balanced, in part, by the comparatively small loss of man-power, due to the suddenness with which the country was poured upon. So unexpected was Germany's descent upon the hapless people that it was impossible for Albert to mobilize his full military strength, with the result that many men of service age were unable to join the colors.

Financial Outlook Favorable. Another important factor in the early recovery of Belgium is its comparatively favorable financial situation. The public debt in Belgium in 1914 was slightly less than 5,000,000,000 francs. This amount largely represented advances for the purpose of the Belgian railways and the improvement of waterways. Both of these yielded a profitable return to the government, with the consequence that taxes were light. Interest on the pre-war debt was almost met by the net profits of the state railways.

Before the war also the per capita debt of Belgium was estimated at 7,247 francs, a figure exceeded in Europe only by Great Britain, France and Switzerland. The national debt now has grown to 19,780,054,000 francs. This amount includes 1,347,500,000 francs represented by interprovincial bonds covering German debts; 7,500,000,000 francs for the retirement of German currency; 1,250,000,000 francs borrowed from allied countries; and 600,000,000 francs for foreign loans not yet contracted. German indemnities, stipulated by the peace

treaty, amounting to 2,500,000 francs, are being relied upon to be paid before May 1, 1922. The retirement of the German mark and the restoration of the franc circulation already is virtually completed.

A principal factor in the restoration of Belgium is the industrial efficiency which characterized the country before the war. The metallurgical industries suffered more than any other group. The heavy iron works, with their buildings and equipment intact were those exploited by the German forces. Despite the reparations provided for by the peace treaty, it is expected some years may elapse before the industry can equal its pre-war production. The trade commissioner's report says that of 3,707 pieces of machinery taken away from these plants by the Germans, 5,999 had been returned by the end of October.

Cotton Mills Near Full Headway. Textile industries suffered less than the metallurgical group, because the Belgian cotton and wool trades were considered less formidable rivals to Teutonic industry. The cotton mills of Belgium have attained 70 per cent of their normal output, and it is expected that by January 1 full normal production will have been restored. Necessary repairs for looms and spindles all have been ordered from England, and deliveries are being made satisfactorily.

Labor costs from 125 to 150 per cent more than it did before the war, but some part by shop reorganization and increased efficiency in production. The eleven-hour workday of pre-war days has been cut to nine hours. Approximately half the workers are women. An interesting feature has been the substitution of an entire week's holiday for the various minor holidays to which the workers were accustomed. The mills of Ghent are booked well ahead with orders, and goods are being exported to Holland, Great Britain, France and to South America. Resumption of normal production in the woolen mills of the Verviers district has been delayed longer because of the difficulty of obtaining raw materials. At present the woolen mills have reached about 35 per cent of the normal pre-war production, and the situation is steadily improving. Coal mining suffered least of all the

Belgian industrial properties which were under German control, and production already has attained 55 per cent of the standard before the war. Exports are going forward to Switzerland and Rumania in return for foodstuffs. The scarcity of coke has retarded unfavorably upon such of the steel plants as have resumed operation. Only 642 ovens out of 2,554, which were producing in 1914, were in full operation when Mr. Herring made his report.

Most of the minor industries also are said to have been more or less embarrassed by the lack of fuel and the uncertainty of delivery of raw materials. There is no lack of sugar in Belgium, and a surplus is available for export. Nearly all the sugar mills were kept in operation by the Germans throughout the war.

To avert labor disturbances, the government has taken an active part in disputes between the workers and employers with gratifying results. While wages have increased in most industries at least 100 per cent, and in some instances considerably more, they have not kept pace with the increase in the

cost of living. Labor union leaders have been generally disposed to adopt conciliatory methods where possible, and the government has been able to force arbitration in nearly all cases where trouble has arisen. During the war 1,386 miles of Belgian railways were destroyed. All but about 35 miles has been restored, and recovery of rolling stock from Germany has been going forward. There is still an acute lack of locomotives. In agriculture, the entire country except the devastated regions of West Flanders, Fries and Dixmude were put under intensive cultivation last spring, and the harvest is generally satisfactory. The yield of wheat, oats, barley and rye was particularly good. While Belgium still has many hard problems to solve before restoration can be regarded as complete, it is the opinion of many observers, Mr. Herring writes, that she will be among the first of the belligerents to recover from the war.

Original

## Kellogg's

### Toasted Corn Flakes

"Won Their Favor Through Their Flavor"

This delicious flavor which has never been successfully imitated is retained intact by our

**WAXTITE Wrapper**

The WAXTITE Wrapper is air tight and moisture proof. The contents of the package reach your table as fresh and crisp as when they left the ovens in our **TORONTO KITCHENS**

**CAUTION**

Insist upon getting **The Original Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes** They are always put up in the **WAXTITE Package** and have this signature **All Others are Imitations**



By cutting the WAXTITE Wrapper with a sharp knife, like this, the cap can be replaced and the flakes kept fresh until all used.

Housekeepers will find the wax paper handy for many purposes.

Made in TORONTO, CANADA, by **W. K. Kellogg Cereal Co.** Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company Battle Creek, Mich. — Toronto, Canada

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