

DAY OF HIGH PRICES IN ENGLAND IS BELIEVED TO BE PASSED

London Papers Announce That "War Boom is Over"—Substantial Reduction in Living Costs in Recent Months.

A despatch from London says:—The high cost of living in England is at an end. The "war boom is over," according to the London newspapers who announce the fact with prominently displayed streamers across their front pages. They indicate that the English are optimistic of giving the knockout blow very soon to the remaining high prices.

During the past six months the average fall in prices on raw materials has been thirty per cent. Rubber products have come down fifty per cent, copper six per cent, merino wool forty-five per cent, and American cotton thirty per cent.

The only sensational decline among food staples, however, was the thirty per cent. drop in the price of sugar. Declaring that the output has now outstripped the purchasing power, the London Times says that the "high tide

of artificial prosperity has at last begun to ebb in the United States." "The decline in England has been more rapid," the Times points out. "This was caused by the reduction in quotations by the sellers of goods in this country."

That there may be an industrial effect from the slump in prices is feared, as but a portion of woolen workers, cotton operatives and workers in automobile, leather, hosiery and lace trades, are now without employment.

The bankers are paying serious attention to the statement from the financial conference at Brussels that eleven out of twelve European states will have budget deficits this year. They declare this necessitates further monetary inflation, preventing the fall in the cost of living on the continent.

Exchange rates have resulted in another curtailment of exports from United States and from England.

GANG CARRIED OFF BAGS OF MONEY

Several Million Marks Stolen From the Paris Army Post Office.

A despatch from Paris says:—The theft of several million marks, valued at 3,800,000 francs, from the treasurer's office of the army post-office in Paris in September, 1919, which the army had not missed, has been revealed by the arrest of four alleged members of a gang that quietly carried off the bags of money which had been left in a corner of the cellar.

Albert Grandin, formerly an orderly in the office, said, according to the police, that he found a few bags of money in the cellar and waited until there were several million marks, "enough to make it worth while." He and his brother Gaston and two women are now in the hands of the police and others of the gang are being sought.

The band suffered severely by reason of the exchange of marks, the police say, realizing only 1,500,000 francs. The money melted rapidly, and Albert Grandin, who opened a cabaret in a suburban town, informed the police that he had been reduced to highway robbery.

CONFERENCE WILL MEET IN BRUSSELS

France and England Will There Discuss Question of Reparations.

A despatch from Brussels says:—France and England will participate in a conference to be held in Brussels soon relative to reparations, according to the London correspondent of the Libre Belgique. He says propositions by German experts will be received at the conference by an inter-allied commission, which will then report to the different allied governments. The correspondent adds that Premier Delaurois is reported to have succeeded in bringing the British Government to accept the viewpoint of France relative to an abandonment of the financial conference which had been planned to be held at Geneva.

Ready to Pay \$500,000,000 Anglo-French Loan at Once

A despatch from New York says:—It was announced at the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company that the firm was ready to pay the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan now matured.

It was said that more than \$200,000,000 was paid in cash.

Airplane to be Flown Back.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The F-3 flying boat, in which Col. Robert Leckie and Major Basil Hobbs flew from Riviere du Loup, Que., to Winnipeg, in the trans. Canada flight, will be flown back from Winnipeg to Halifax to permit of a survey being made of the territory covered in the flight.



ROBBERY —"Exlex," Copenhagen.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—Rivers Inlet promises to be the fisherman's bonanza this year. Already nine canneries there have packed more than 100,000 cases of sockeye. At the prevailing price this represents \$2,000,000.

In British Columbia there are now 2,149 separate district cities, towns, villages and settlements, an increase of 107 over last year. There are 826 post offices and 100 banks.

Calgary, Alta.—Federation of the Canadian Teachers' Alliance was effected here including the four western provinces and Ontario and representing 14,000 organized teachers.

Regina, Sask.—Changes in regulations respecting the standing granted to educational certificates issued in Great Britain have been made by the Department of Education with the expected result that more teachers from the old country will be attracted to Saskatchewan. Under the approved amendment teachers who have undergone two years training at a British college are granted a second class certificate and granted first class standing on an Inspector's report.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Federal Government having approved the Manitoba Government programme of highway construction, a gravel highway to Lake Winnipeg, 45 miles long, has been commenced. It is expected 25 miles will be completed this year. The highways approved are from Winnipeg to Lake Winnipeg, Winnipeg to Rainy River, Winnipeg to Emerson, Winnipeg south yesterday to Reston, connecting with the Saskatchewan highways there. Winnipeg through Portage la Prairie and Brandon to Elkhorn, and Portage la Prairie through Gladstone and Minnedosa to connect with the Saskatchewan system at Russell.

J. G. Cowper, Secretary of the British Dominion Immigration Society,

predicts a still greater influx of immigrants from the British Isles to Canada. The society has for its aim the peopling of undeveloped portions of the British Empire with British people and has operated in this country for many years. The society is supported by voluntary subscriptions and much success has attended its settling work in Canada.

Toronto, Ont.—Canadian woolen mills which have had a representative in Europe securing business have received orders aggregating \$10,000,000 and these are now being placed among the mills of Canada.

Montreal, P.Q.—Canada's immigration commissioners, who have just returned after six months spent in the British Isles, predict that as soon as transportation facilities are adequate the greatest wave of settlers on record will roll into the Dominion. The commissioners have selected six hundred settlers under the Soldiers' Settlement plan from thousands of applicants, and the new arrivals will bring with them wealth ranging up to \$50,000 and averaging \$5,000.

Halifax, N.S.—Preparations are now being made for the erection of a new tuberculosis hospital in the City of Halifax, the contract being awarded to Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Company of Amherst, N.S., their tender being \$160,000.

Sydney, Cape Breton.—Major Burton, representing the Empire Silica Company, has purchased in the vicinity of 60,000 acres of land near Whycocomagh, Victoria Co., for the establishment of a fire brick industry. The building programme in the city of Halifax has been seriously delayed on account of the cement shortage. The plants of the Sydney Cement and Brick Co. have been consolidated and are reviving this important industry.

HOUSE DEMOLISHED AND SEVEN KILLED

Explosion in Residence at Tintern, County of Wexford, Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Seven men were killed, five wounded, and two are missing as a result of an explosion in a house at Tintern, Wexford County, according to the official report.

The statement adds that it is believed they were experimenting with bombs. The house, which was regarded as unoccupied, was completely demolished. The five wounded are in custody.

Many Employees Laid Off At Atlantic Sugar Plant

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—Many employees have been laid off at the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, and it was stated here yesterday that the plant may be practically idle for a month.

And Find It. Some men never marry because they spend all their lives courting trouble.

NEW SYSTEM OF COLLECTING LUXURY TAXES IN THE DOMINION

After November 1 Luxury Taxes Will be Collected by Means of Stamps—Every Merchant Will be Under License.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Under the revised system of collecting the luxury taxes in Canada, which come into effect on Nov. 1st, every merchant will be under license. The plans for inaugurating the new system are well advanced and the special stamps will be available for all merchants by the last day of this month.

The method to be followed, it is explained, will give the Inland Revenue Department a complete check on all transactions and the collection by means of stamps will make the operation of the Act much more simple.

Every merchant is to be supplied with a special machine for canceling the stamps by perforation, and merchants will be charged a nominal

license fee of \$2. They will not, however, be required to pay anything for the perforating machine. Supplies of the stamps will be available at all banks, and also at the various local Customs Offices, so that it will not be necessary for merchants to stock up for long periods in advance.

While the statement has not been made officially that such action is contemplated, it is pointed out that in the case of merchants who persist in ignoring or evading the law regarding the collection of the luxury tax on goods sold by them, it will be within the power of the Department under the new regulations to refuse to renew the licenses of such merchants, and they would thus be unable to continue in business.

NEW REPUBLIC FOR RUSSIAN DISTRICTS

Powerful Federation Will Include Large Portion of Russia.

A despatch from Washington says:—A new and powerful federation by which White Ruthenia, the entire Ukraine, all the Cossack territory between the sea of Azov and the Volga, and all the territory now held by General Wrangel will be organized into the United States of Russia, will shortly be announced, it was learned officially. The territory thus embraced includes approximately three-sevenths of all the population of European Russia.

The first president of the new republic, it is expected here, will be General Wrangel, who proposes, immediately the military forces of the various states are combined, to make a general attack upon the soviets.

For this purpose he will have approximately 350,000 troops, the most formidable army ever assembled to combat Lenin and Trotsky.

General Wrangel will also have the active co-operation of General Semenov, now in command of a large force in Siberia.

The political result of the proposed new federation, it was explained in official circles here, will be the practical restoration of the Kerensky Government under a more popular name.

Peace Treaty is Signed Between Russia and Finland

A despatch from Helsinki, Finland, says:—The Russo-Finnish peace treaty has been signed at Dorpat, Estonia.

Peace negotiations between Finland and Russia were entered into last Spring on the initiative of the Moscow Government. The poor parlors, however, were subject to many interruptions.

A Letter From London

Wholesale Grain.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.38 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.36 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.27 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.20 1/2, in store Fort William.

Man. barley—No. 2 CW, 72c; No. 3 CW, 66 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 66c; No. 1 feed, 67c; No. 2 feed, 62c, in store Fort William.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.14 1/4; No. 4 CW, \$1.09; rejected, 94 1/2c; feed, 92 1/2c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.30; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 64 to 68c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$2.08 to \$2.15; No. 2 Spring, \$2 to \$2.10; shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—\$1.10 to \$1.15, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.65, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—\$12.50 top patents; \$12 Government standard.

Ontario flour—\$9 bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$45.25; shorts, per ton, \$50.25; good feed flour, \$3.50.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Creamery, fresh made solids, 54 to 57c; prints, 55 to 58c; No. 1 dairy, 46c.

Eggs—Current receipts, 57 to 60c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roasters, 25c; fowl, 25 to 30c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; squabs, doz., \$5.50.

Honey—23 to 23 1/2c per lb. for 30 and 60 lb. pails; 23 1/2 to 24c per 10 lb. pails, and 24 to 25c per lb. for 5 and 2 1/2 lb. pails.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roasters, 23c; fowl, 25 to 28c; ducks, 25c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Cheese—New, large, 25 to 28c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 60 to 64c.

Margarine—35 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1, 61 to 65c; cartons, 71 to 73c; selects, 68 to 69c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$4.75; primes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; Lima, Madagascar, 11 to 12c; California Lima, 12 to 13c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 26 to 28c per

lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5 1/2-2 1/2 lb. tins, 28 to 29c per lb.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 56c; fancy breakfast bacon, 56 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 60 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tines, 30 1/2 to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31 1/2c; pails, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4c; prints, 33 to 33 1/2c. Compound tines, 23 1/2 to 24c; tubs, 24 1/2 to 24 3/4c; pails, 24 1/2 to 24 3/4c; prints, 27 to 28c.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs. Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 94c; No. 3, 92c.

Flour, new standard grade, \$12.50. Rolled oats, bags 90 lb., \$4.20. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$5.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$33. Cheese, finest easterns, 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 58 to 59c. Eggs, fresh, 64c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8.25 to \$9; do, com., \$6 to \$7; feeders, best, \$10.25 to \$11.25; do, 900 lbs., \$9.75 to \$10.25; do, 800 lbs., \$9 to \$9.50; do, com., \$7 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$105; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearling, \$8.75 to \$10; do, spring, \$12 to \$12.50; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19; sheep, \$3.50 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.75; do, weighed off cars, \$20; do, f.o.b., \$18.75; do, country points, \$18.50; choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$15; good heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$6 to \$7; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Butcher steers, good, \$9.50 to \$11; med., \$8.50 to \$9.25; com., \$6.50 to \$8.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; medium, \$8 to \$9; com., \$5.50 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9.25; med., \$5 to \$7.50; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$6.75.

Good veal, \$18 to \$19; grass, \$6 to \$7; top lambs, \$13; good lambs, \$12.50 to \$13; ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, \$9 to \$12. Hogs, off car freights, selects, \$19.50 to \$20; sows, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

The Average Man.

The average man is not a bad fellow when you come to know him. You have to make his acquaintance if you are not to hold yourself aloof from this human, interdependent world. He constitutes a majority. It is by his vote that candidates are set up and issues determined and business governed and charities supported and plays patronized. There is a great deal of money in pleasing the average man. Moreover, the level of his tastes is rising, though pessimists refuse to see it or to say so. He is capable of education and he has travelled far since his training began.

He needs always be given all that he asks for; sometimes he makes mistakes, and sometimes he wants what isn't good for him. Sometimes he loses his head, and in an incendiary or inebriate temper does that which a cooler judgment in a calmer hour leads him to be sorry for. But on the whole he is strangely reasonable and patient and self-controlled. It is touching to find how often he is doing the best he can, according to the light he has. He serves the world far better than some eccentric and unconventional mortals who sneer at him for following a dull, unemotional routine.

Leaders of men have learned to deal with the average man, to talk his language and to understand his ways. They have taught the rank and file to discover a latent capacity and to reveal a strength hidden and unsuspected. They have had faith in "the general good sense and honest intentions of mankind." They have genuinely loved their fellows, and their sympathy has been real and manifest. Neither in war nor in peace is a victory to be won unless the captains put their confidence in a host.

When we display our fears for the future of the world and prophesy the collapse of civilization in black ruin we have lost faith in what "all of the people all of the time" can and will do. There is confusion and there is lawlessness, and we forget that the whole world emerged from "chaos and old night." We forget the bloody insurrections of earlier ages that disfigured the earth, and we act as though upheaval were a new thing and that through reason and justice would never again be domiciled among the children of men. But the people in time, if we trust them, will bring back the reign of law, the beauty of tranquility. The average man may have performed disappointingly for a time, but he will return to his senses and renew his allegiance, and be true to his obligation of membership in human society.

Exercise and Exercise.

The two words "exercise" and "exercise" are much alike in sound and spelling, and both point to processes that are useful to us. If we are to lead normal, sane, sunny, useful lives, "Exercise" is used in the driving out of a devil and some sort of devil requires expulsion from most of us. We are not saints or angels; we are not as gods; we are filled with imperfections. In the garden of character weeds grow up over night, and incessant diligence is needed to keep them from choking the flowers of grace and goodness by their noxious abundance everywhere.

The first word passes by an easy transition to the second. What better way is there to exercise than to exercise? We do not get rid of the baneful presence of an evil spirit by sitting in lugubrious meditation upon our grievous sinfulness. The best way to drive out the works and the ways of darkness is to let in sun and air; and to take our melancholy out of doors for a brisk walk is to wear it down till it is discouraged and falls away from us.

The mind needs exercise as well as the body. If we do not put in play the muscles of legs and arms we grow flabby and lazy, and the thumbs and sinews are not ready to act at once when we call upon them. If we do not develop the power of our minds by demanding of them the best service they can give us, they are not useful agents when we face the vexing problems that beset a lifetime.

But one who lives life to the full, not asking odds, not seeking shelter, finds in this vigorous employment of all the being no hardship, but a pleasure.

He is following the positive course of overcoming evil with good. He is leaving no space in his careful husbandry of his chosen field for the enemy to sow tares of misery and mischief. Knowing that nature abhors a vacuum, he fills the void with good. The life-time is so crowded with fine things to do that there are no hours remaining for activities of the deleterious kind. In all this vigorous existence of deeds that help others and count toward the sum total of human happiness, there is no pose, no martyrdom, no odious desire of glory. A life like that of Grenfell, overflowing with generosity and activity, is as far as possible from a life inviting pity. Such a man as this has "the best kind of time"; he finds the world good to look upon as well as to live in; life is joyful because of the chances it gives him to do good. Pity is wasted on those who find their joy in a ceaseless round of beneficent activity.

Mosaic floor, laid with small pieces of different colored stones set in regular patterns, were known to the Egyptians: 2000 B.C. In Babylon, floors of this kind dated from 1000 B.C.

