

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Austrian Soldiers in Neighborhood of Lubin did Damage Amounting to \$40,000,000

FOR SANITARY REASONS

Withdrawal of Both German and Allied Forces from Trenches Along Aisne Not Caused by Strategic Reasons.

The London Standard's correspondent wires from Paris the following, under date of October 4: "During the fighting in and around Lublin, a prosperous town in Russian Poland with a population exceeding 3,000, the Austrian soldiers at first neglected or destroyed the villages, confining themselves to requisitioning the harvest and belongings thereto without payment. But proportionately with the position of Austria becoming more and more precarious and the fighting more severe they proceeded to massacre and plunder the civilian population. Many villages are now leveled to the ground. The Austrians in their retreat burned hamlets and villages, destroying the more solid buildings with field guns. Women were treated and kidnapped, many being compelled to accompany them throughout their march. The peasants hid their fields and farms, converted into pits and trenches. A million soldiers were busy digging these for three weeks. Some trenches are four to five yards deep and the surface is now a barren layer, covered with big stones. Hundreds of thousands of hands, it is computed will have to be employed in the work of reclaiming the farms. It is difficult to estimate the extent of material losses, but in round figures it is about forty million dollars.

Telegraphing from Paris, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"Sanitary reasons have been largely the cause for the withdrawal of both the German and allied forces from their entrenchments along the Aisne, and the consequent change in the battle-front, which it had been supposed was due entirely to strategic reasons. The positions were becoming rapidly untenable because of the impossibility of burying the dead. So fierce and persistent had been the fire that the men dared not leave the trenches. It was impossible to risk the lives of men in burying the bodies of those that had fallen.

"Although the line stretching along the Aisne to Verdun is still held, the desultory fighting on that line is quite secondary in importance in comparison to the fierce battle that has been raging in the Arnas region, where the Germans have been driven back and are now fighting on the defensive.

"If the German fight with Antwerp is defeated while Antwerp still holds out, the German withdrawal through Belgium will become a hazardous undertaking."

A Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam says that the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph reports that the German army headquarters are now at a French town fifty kilometers from the front, to which they were removed from Luxembourg. A special courier service has been arranged between Berlin and the head quarters, and messengers make the round trip in three days.

Colonel von Gekck has arrived at Damascus and has taken over the direction of the General Staff of the Serbian troops and is also recruiting Bedouins.

A Reuter's despatch from Toulon says that two French torpedo boats, the 38 and 37, collided Friday morning off the Ile of Porquerolles, in the Mediterranean, and sank. The crews of both vessels were saved, but salvage of the ships will be impossible.

A curious dispute is now proceeding between the Welsh Churchmen and the Welsh Nonconformists, as to which body has furnished the greater number of recruits for the army. The Churchmen claim to have furnished the flag in the proportion of seven to three of all other religious bodies, but the Nonconformists assert that the Church recruits included numerous Baptists and Congregationalists, because these are not provided for in the attestation papers. As the War Office has now remedied the omission, future figures may decide the question.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has received a cable from the War Office expressing the thanks of the Army Council for the generous gift of 100,000 from Canadian women and requesting that it be conveyed to the front.

It is also stated that the whole sum will be used to purchase motor-ambulances, half of which will be used in England and half in France. Each car will be inscribed "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance" and about forty cars in all will probably be purchased.

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GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The relations between Turkey and Russia are reported to be strained almost to the breaking point.

United States Federal troops in Colorado strike zone have received orders to prepare winter quarters.

Public opening of Allman Art collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, will take place Nov. 17.

Mortimer Schiff is reported to have paid \$600,000 for group of malachite plates from the Bardac collection.

Work on all contracts for Cuban government has been ordered suspended, due in part to reduced customs receipts.

"The result for American trade is dangerous on account of the damage to producers. This is the case of cotton. By stagnation of exports, the normal balance of trade has been upset. America needs a surplus of exportation, not importation."

"Germany buys from America goods worth \$1,500,000 every year and would continue to take the greater part in war time, if private property enjoyed the same protection in naval warfare that it does on land."

"England has resisted a rate providing for safe commerce and is constantly violating international rules of warfare. The English press is endeavoring to set blame for this damage to commerce on the German emperor. In fact, the Americans can thank the British 'pirates' for injuries sustained. The only remedy for America to preserve the greater part of her necessary commerce with Germany and to restore the balance of trade is to create security against the practical ways of England."

German banks state that applications for participation in the German war loan have been received from neutral countries.

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More than 63,000 ecclesiastics are now serving in different capacities with the armies in the field, especially with the Belgian, French and Austrian forces.

The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church will tomorrow evening sing the first part of the "Creation" by Haydn.

Receivers for S. H. P. Bell & Co., the failed cotton and stock brokers, are authorized to continue the business of the firm for thirty days.

As a result of the war, Cambridge University opened with only 1,500 students, against 3,500 last year. Pembroke College sent 200 out of 270 men into the army.

London Standard publishes report that Charles M. Schwab has made contracts aggregating more than \$5,000,000 with French and Russian governments to supply armored gun-mounted motor trucks.

Director of Florence University says it is possible that reported invention of pocket receiver for wireless messages is true. Such a receiver might be made by sticking two steel needles in a potato.

Chicago is not forgotten of relief given by Europe forty-three years ago yesterday when fire swept the Windy City, and her citizens intend to raise \$100,000 to relieve the suffering as a result of the war.

German war equipment includes a skyrocket which gives powerful illumination lasting forty seconds about the ranks of the enemy, enabling German artillery officers to obtain accurate range of the trenches.

First shipment of German wool pulp and paper making machinery to leave Germany for New York since the outbreak of the war has got safely away from Rotterdam, and is well on the way to New York.

Mr. H. A. Drury, head of the firm of H. A. Drury Co., Limited, metals, etc., 309 Craig street west, is dead at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Drury had visited New Orleans and other points on business and was expected back in Montreal early next week.

The Belgian Government has addressed to the neutral powers a vehement protest against the action of Germany in monopolizing all the foodstuffs found in Brussels and its environs, thereby reducing the native population to famine.

Holder of 30,889 out of the 40,000 shares of Prudential Insurance Co. voted to mutualize the concern. The principal step yet to be taken is to obtain assent of the policy holders. Meeting of policy holders will probably be held Nov. 15.

Minneapolis millers learned that some purchases of American and Canadian flour in London in last ten days, presumably for foreign governments, were made by an irresponsible person. Importers in London will stand loss if any. Estimates of the unauthorized purchases amount to 2,000,000 bags.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has received a large number of orders for window and plate glass since European war shut off importations, and the Nonconformists assert that the Church recruits included numerous Baptists and Congregationalists, because these are not provided for in the attestation papers. As the War Office has now remedied the omission, future figures may decide the question.

George J. Whelan, head of United Clear Stores Co. is defendant in suit for \$10,000 damages brought by John W. Surrain, who charges Whelan failed to keep terms of an agreement in plan to promote tobacco stores syndicate in Great Britain.

The board adopted the suggestion of Supl. League, of the water department, that the order should be given without delay. The big pumping machine will accordingly be available for the consumption of water next summer, when records are always broken during the hot spells. Within the past six months the city has installed two 12-million-gallon pumps, but in future it is proposed on account of the increased consumption to secure the largest pumps in the market.

The controllers resolved to dispose of the account for \$10,000, which was disbursed by Chief Tremblay last winter for horses without instructions from the controllers. Chief Tremblay's explanation is that he had been given general orders to protect the city against a possible outbreak of fire at the time of the accident to the aqueduct, and that as the horses were needed he went ahead and bought them. Mayor Martin, who is in Chicago, has held the account for several months, but as it was beyond doubt the account, though irregular, was a legitimate debt, the board yesterday passed it and ordered it paid.

As some difficulty has been experienced lately by civil officials calling for small tenders without the direct orders of the board, a resolution was passed by which in future all such specifications, whether for repairs to a municipal building or for new work, must previously have been approved by the board. This order will be imperative for the future.

No Private Abattoirs. A recommendation from the Medical Health Officer to the effect that the regulation stating no private abattoirs in the city should be tolerated, as is required by by-law 119, is enforced, was approved

GERMAN PAPERS DOING BEST TO CAUSE TROUBLE IN U.S.

Charges Great Britain With Interruption of Trade and Calls Upon United States to Set Maritime Right.

Berlin (by wireless via Bayville)—The Vossische Zeitung, in discussing effect of the war on American commerce, calls on the United States to provide safeguards for United States trade with Germany, so that it may not be wiped out. It says: "Returns of commerce for the United States for August show how far commerce is affected. American imports were \$123,399,000, against \$137,451,000 in August, 1913. The decrease was only \$8,000,000, but exports fell from \$187,000,000 to \$110,028,000, or 40%. The balance was changed from surplus exports of \$60,000,000 in August, 1913, to surplus of \$19,000,000 in imports.

"The result for American trade is dangerous on account of the damage to producers. This is the case of cotton. By stagnation of exports, the normal balance of trade has been upset. America needs a surplus of exportation, not importation."

"Germany buys from America goods worth \$1,500,000 every year and would continue to take the greater part in war time, if private property enjoyed the same protection in naval warfare that it does on land."

"England has resisted a rate providing for safe commerce and is constantly violating international rules of warfare. The English press is endeavoring to set blame for this damage to commerce on the German emperor. In fact, the Americans can thank the British 'pirates' for injuries sustained. The only remedy for America to preserve the greater part of her necessary commerce with Germany and to restore the balance of trade is to create security against the practical ways of England."

The Ohio Independent Telephone Association, through its appraisal committee, has invited telephone companies throughout the State to submit their valuation reports required by the utilities commission to the committee for review and constructive criticism. This committee, which is composed of G. P. Thorne, Wilmington; F. E. Egan, Mt. Vernon; C. Y. Hevey, Cleveland; W. B. Gleason, New Philadelphia; D. J. Cable, Lima, and G. R. Johnston, Columbus, is seeking in every way to co-operate with the companies. A number of companies have already had their reports examined by the committee and commissions were found saving the State the necessity of returning the reports and the making of a new report by the companies.

An estimate of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. for 1914, based on the actual figures for the first eight months, places gross earnings at \$1,008,502, compared with \$828,814 in 1913, an estimated increase of \$182,688. Maintenance, operating expenses, and taxes are placed at \$139,675, compared with \$147,947 last year, an increase of \$2,228, leaving estimated net earnings of \$869,827, compared with \$707,767, an increase of \$160,060. After charging interest on the first mortgage bonds, surplus is placed at \$497,835, compared with \$302,652 last year, an increase of \$195,183. The company is offering \$500,000 5 per cent. 30-year bonds to its stockholders on a 5-91 basis.

The Portland Railway, Light and Power Company reports a large fall in gross and net for August and the twelve months ended August 31, 1914. Gross earnings for the month decreased \$68,888, amounting to \$487,264, and net earnings were \$211,350, a decline of \$44,622, as compared with August 1913. There was a deficit for the month of \$3,163. For the year gross earnings were \$6,575,622, a decrease of \$1,043,870; and net was \$2,233,563, a decrease of \$127,814, and the balance was \$704,998, a loss of \$880,737.

The city council of Fremont, Neb., has approved a contract between the city of Fremont and the city of North Bend by which Fremont is to supply North Bend with electricity for lighting purposes for ten years. North Bend will put in a switch at Ames and supply that town.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has petitioned the Massachusetts Gas Company for authority to issue \$1,024,500 additional stock for the purpose of purchasing the franchises and property of the East Boston Gas Company.

By the controllers as being in the interests of public health, the protest of the Protestant School Commission against the laying of two extra tracks in the west end of the city, on the ground these additional tracks would be a source of damage to Royal Arthur school, was sent to Mr. McLeod, municipal tramways engineer, to see if the complaint was well founded. It was resolved to give instructions for the laying of 14-inch and 30-inch water pipes in Notre Dame de Grace ward.

The suggestion of several citizens, that the city should authorize more public works and for payment should issue municipal bonds, was referred to the City Attorney for his opinion.

TRADE INQUIRIES

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., during the week ending September 28th, 1914:

A London firm having a demand for large quantities of electric arc lamp carbons, and asked to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A Birmingham firm of black color printers wish to correspond with Canadian firms who have hitherto let contracts in Germany for labels and similar articles.

An Anglo-French plant manufacturer houses are desirous of entering the Canadian market, particularly that of the Province of Quebec.

A firm at St. John, N.E., manufacturing wire, wire nails and fence staples, horse staples, horse nails and toe caps are prepared to do business with U.K. importers in these lines.

An important Canadian association of wholesale distributing agents has been instituting enquiries of their members as to the German and Austrian trade which might now be diverted to British channels and are desirous of corresponding with U.K. manufacturers able to supply the market now open to them.

A Canadian firm manufacturing lubricating oils and grease is in the market for wool fat.

A correspondent in the Province of Quebec asks for names of English buyers of dried conchif.

A Canadian firm are open to buy slates—blue and purple—of following sizes: 7 in. x 14 in., 8 in. x 16 in., and 10 in. x 20 in., and would like to receive quotations F.O.B. Montreal. Loose and packed.

A Canadian firm manufacturing litter carriers, feed carts, cow stalls, and stanchions, iron horse stable fittings, hay cradles, pumps, churns, washing machines, grain grinders, pea harvesters, water bows, ladders, etc., desire to extend their business to Great Britain.

A firm in the Province of Ontario which has specialized in hoisting machinery of all kinds are prepared to co-operate with manufacturers in Great Britain in completing orders which they may be unable to execute; or to manufacture for English patentees of any description of machinery wishing to enter the Canadian market.

A firm in the Province of Ontario seek an outlet for a quantity of onions and wish to be placed in touch with London dealers.

A Toronto importer makes enquiry for names of U. K. manufacturers of dyestuffs formerly supplied by German manufacturers; also other chemicals of all descriptions.

A Canadian firm of locomotive manufacturers seek the agency of U. K. firms manufacturing tires and specialties for use on locomotives.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

New Pump With Capacity of 24,000,000 Gallons a Day Ordered for Point St. Charles Pumping Station.

The biggest pump that Montreal has ever used at its water works in Point St. Charles was ordered by the Board of Control yesterday afternoon, when the tender for a turbine having a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons a day was awarded at a cost of \$47,000. Delivery will be made in six months, or by next April. The pumps usually purchased by the city are 12,000,000 gallons capacity, or one-half that of the new one just bought through the E. Laurie Company, agents for the Laval Turbine Company of Trenton N.J.

The board adopted the suggestion of Supl. League, of the water department, that the order should be given without delay. The big pumping machine will accordingly be available for the consumption of water next summer, when records are always broken during the hot spells. Within the past six months the city has installed two 12-million-gallon pumps, but in future it is proposed on account of the increased consumption to secure the largest pumps in the market.

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NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Kansas City and other cities supplied from the lines of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. may count on about the same gas supply had last winter, and no more. This is the conclusion reached by the State receivers, John M. Landon and R. S. Litchfield, after going over the situation with reference to the funds recently turned over to them by the Federal receivers. The money ordered by the Federal Court to be paid to the State receivers is about \$1,300,000, a little more than \$1,000,000, of which already has been transferred. If it had been available as it was earned by the Kansas Natural Gas Co., the receivers say, there would have been plenty of gas the coming winter, for it would have enabled the State receivers to build pipe lines to new fields in time to augment the supply before cold weather set in. But happened as they were without these funds, they said it has been necessary to go ahead and make contracts for gas that could be tapped without the building of new pipes.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

"Conversation" and a Great Battery Did the Trick Says Evers

RUDOLPH'S GREAT GAME

Athletics are Now in a Hiccup—McGill and Varsity Open the Football Season Here this Afternoon.

Johnny Evers figures that by winning the first game of the world's series, the chances of the Braves for ultimate victory have increased by 22 1/2 per cent, an exaggeration, but figuring the moral effect of the victory, the Athletics have always counted on the other team being in the hole and like a good many sprinters heart to go the limit with the dust in their eyes. Evers may have exaggerated the chances of his club fifty per cent. of the credit for yesterday's victory to the battery, Rudolph and Gowdy. Rudolph, as game, allowing but five hits and three bases on the famous slugger of Connie's peevish infield furnished their share of the victory. Evers, who was using Baker, who failed to come across with his usual home run. His only hit, a two-bagger, came on the mid station. On the offensive Rudolph did as much as can be expected from a pitcher, one hit in four times up, but Gowdy's work was superb. Three hits in three times up and two runs scored in a record on which a player might rest comfortably one or two and of the third a single. Bender has pitched in a great many world's series games but was driven out of the box for the first time yesterday. That does not mean that the Chief is "through" by any means. He will probably be heard from again before the Braves get away with the big title.

The official figures for attendance and gate receipts and their division for the National Commission, players and clubs, are as follows: Attendance . . . . . 20,262 Receipts . . . . . \$49,620.00 National Commission . . . . . 4,963.00 Players . . . . . 25,800.00 Club . . . . . 17,870.00 Each club's share . . . . . \$383.95

Evers says the conversational method did it, but it is hard to believe that a crew of veterans like the Athletics could be put off their game by gibes, no matter how true or crude they may have been. Anyway that method is not what the Englishman would call "Cricked." Jim Corbett was a popular favorite once but lost much of his popularity because of his "conversational" methods in the ring.

Varsity and McGill open the football season here today. Both teams show a few changes in the lineup. While the red and white are the favorites the Toronto men can always be counted on to put up a fight well worth watching.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

Quotations furnished by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Exchange Building, Halifax.

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OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN. London, October 10.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says it is officially announced in Berlin that Antwerp has fallen.

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

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THE MOLSON'S BANK

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED TO TRAVELLING COMMERCE ISSUED TO MILITARY AND MARINE OFFICERS ISSUED TO GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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COAL AND SUGAR IN ENGLAND GREATLY AFFECTED BY WAR

Lith Prospect as Far as Consumer is Concerned Present Conditions Being Altered For Better.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowding) London, October 1st.—Coal and sugar are two wide ranging commodities which, as far as the consumer is concerned, have been very profoundly affected by the war, and there seems little prospect, again so far as the consumer is concerned, of any immediate improvement. With the approach of winter the domestic demand for coal grows ever greater day, both for heating and lighting, while foreign orders for coal at a price are pouring in daily. The dislocation of the German colonies has been a blessing undoubtedly to consumers and possibly to the colliers, but it has left the rest of us a little anxious. Denmark is a fairly new Germany's best customers in this branch of trade, have found themselves driven to "rice" very large orders in this country, and as the coal reserves at the pits are at the best only normal, much of the present production goes to the filling of these orders. Were the larger pits in a position to employ every man at full time there would be little cause for complaint. But unfortunately this is just what they are unable to do. The constant interruption of traffic to the North Sea has diminished the supplies of pit produce from Scandinavia to such an extent that all over the coal fields the men are working short time. The price of iron reduces its extensive use for the purpose of roughing prohibitory, while the same must be said, though in a lesser degree, of concrete. The consequence has been that the retail prices of coal and sugar have advanced considerably. The patriotic generosity of the overseas dominion, has done a great deal to lighten the burden, but it is still there, and must grow heavier with the advance of winter, unless the North Sea routes can be made considerably safer.

As far as sugar is concerned, the prospects are still more gloomy. War has cut off from this country its principal sources of supply. Most of the sugar imported into this country is the product of the beet, only 20 per cent. of the total importations being represented by cane sugar. Taking the figures for last year, out of a total importation of 1,570,000 tons, 318,438 came from Germany, leaving 1,251,562 from America-Hungary, leaving only 274,126 tons to be accounted for by the rest of the world. The West Indies might in other circumstances have made up the continental shortage, but the invention and abolition of the sugar bounties had such a disastrous effect upon the cultivation of sugar cane that there is not the smallest prospect of any real help in that direction. The only remedy that appears at all satisfactory is that of one that in the end will undoubtedly prove for national prosperity, but it is one unfortunately where we are in the immediate future just as it is of course, the building up of a native sugar industry.

It has already been demonstrated that the sugar beet can be grown on a commercial basis in the United Kingdom even under the conditions existing at the end of 1913. The development grant which was made by the present Government was in no sense a bounty, and the success of the small beet-crushing industry actually started in Kent was not due, though it undoubtedly was rendered possible, by the financial assistance of the Treasury and the remission of excise duty. Such difficulties as were found to exist were of a strictly technical kind, totally unconnected with soil or climate, or with industrial conditions. The beet raised here, the sharpest comparison with those of the best beet-producing countries on the continent. Technical difficulties, fortunately, are the easiest to solve. It has recently been pointed out that we are at present in possession of a uniquely favorable climate for establishing the production of this necessary article which need never have been allowed to desert, without the supply, but there is at the moment in this country a supply of highly skilled beet-growing districts of Belgium and France. It is in the place British workmen, for here there is no question of the services of a few highly-trained foreign specialists to bat on its legs a brand new British industry. The debt which Great Britain owes to agriculture in a large one. Sugar and tapestry, lace and silks, such have their own story to tell, and in each the skilled Fleming or fugitive Huguenot has played a part. Moreover, so far as at least one sugar is concerned, there is no question of outraging the au-

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