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THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

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Carleton Place Herald

(Established 1850).

W. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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Rates for Display Advertising on application. Advertisements will be changed once each month desired.

READING NOTICES are inserted at 10 cts. per line, first insertion, and if the same matter continued, at 5 cts. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specified instructions will be inserted till for and charged accordingly.

The business office of THE HERALD is open every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings to 9 o'clock, to oblige town subscribers, advertisers and parties needing printing.

NOTICE—All copy for changes of advertisements should be in on Saturday evening, or not later than 9 o'clock on Monday morning. As THE HERALD goes to press on Tuesday morning the necessity for this rule is obvious.

A file of this paper may be seen at McKim's Advertising Agency, Montreal, and at Gibbons' Agency, Toronto.

All money letters should be registered, and all correspondence addressed to

THE HERALD,
Carleton Place, Ont.

PRICES IN CANADA, 1915.

The great rise in prices during the war, which became very steep after the middle of 1915, is shown in the report just issued by the Department of Labour, entitled "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1915", which also contains information regarding retail prices and prices in other countries.

In Canada the wholesale prices of 272 commodities averaged over 8 per cent higher than in 1914, and 9 per cent higher than in 1913, while the retail prices of some thirty foods were 2 per cent higher than in 1914 and 7 per cent higher than in 1913, allowing for the importance of each article in family consumption. By December, 1915, however, the steep rise had brought the index number of wholesale prices to a point 20 per cent higher than in July, 1914, while retail food prices had risen 10 per cent during the same period.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 148.0 for the year as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913, but by December, 1915, had reached 161.1 as compared with 134.6 for July, 1914. A weekly family budget of food averaged \$7.86 for 1915, \$7.73 for 1914 and \$7.33 for 1913, but for December, 1915, stood at \$8.13 as compared with \$7.42 in July, 1914.

It may be noted that the rise in prices has continued during the current year as shown from month to month in the Labour Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices reached 180.9 for May, but declined slightly thereafter, metals, chemicals and certain materials being lower. In retail food prices the weekly budget reached \$8.63 for August, there being a decline only in July when mid-summer conditions lowered prices very slightly.

In other countries retail food prices also rose steeply, the rise from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 being calculated as high as 113 per cent for Austria, 83 per cent for Germany, over 30 per cent in the Netherlands, Norway and Italy, and 44 per cent in Great Britain. In Australia the rise was nearly 30 per cent, as a result of drought, while in New Zealand it was only 16 per cent. In Japan, prices were lower than in 1914 and 1913.

The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time even a year or more, but in food increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels reached during the weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak.

The report shows that the rising prices were accompanied by increased activity in industry and trade. Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products.

In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked.

The largest application yet to the Dominion war loan is by the C.P.R. for \$2,500,000 of bonds.

The Provincial Anglican Synod of Ontario endorsed the revised Book of Common Prayer, except the form of recitation of the Athanasian Creed.

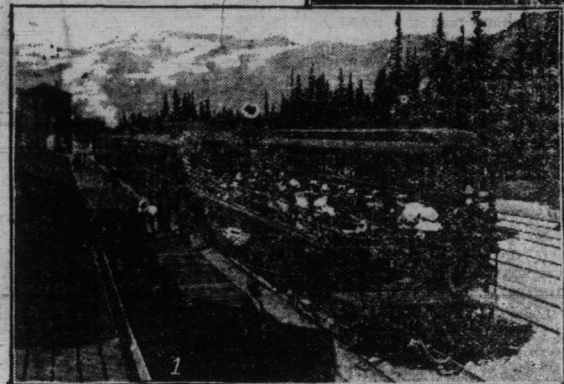
Lord Northcliffe says there are 80,000 German agents in Spain, all of them constantly busy flooding the country with propaganda matter against the Entente Allies.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SIGHT-SEEING IN THE ROCKIES

THE enormous height of the mountains through which the Canadian Pacific passes is such that passengers are apt to miss the majesty of the scenery unless they are able to look up and see these snow-clad peaks. Mount Sir Donald, for instance, is a mile higher than the railway track over which it towers. Those who sit on the platform of the observation car of course see everything, but the space here is limited. A great hit has therefore been made with the new type of open observation or sightseeing car which was placed on all through trains this summer on certain of the most picturesque districts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and on the local trains between Banff and Lake Louise.

(1) C.P.R. Open Observation Car.
(2) Mount Sir Donald.



ROWELL AND THE TEMPERANCE ACT

Toronto, September 16.—The following statement was made by Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, on September 8th before leaving London, England. The Liberal Leader sailed from Liverpool on September 9th:

"September 16th marks a new era in the industrial and social life of the Province," said Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Ontario in speaking to The Globe today with reference to the coming into operation of the new Ontario Temperance Act. Thousands of our fellow-citizens have given years of unselfish service to secure the coming of this day; others have cheerfully given up for the public good that which they claimed to be their right; and the bill which passed the Legislature without a dissenting voice comes into operation as an expression of deep conviction as well as of the patriotic spirit of the people of the Province. All I have learned from Russians of the effect of the prohibition of the sale of liquor in Russia, and all I have seen and learned in France and Great Britain, confirm the wisdom and patriotism of the course pursued in closing all drinking places in Ontario during the war.

"When the war is over, and our gallant soldiers who survive the conflict have returned to their homes, and normal conditions have been re-established, the people of the Province will have the opportunity of saying whether they wish the law to continue, or to revert to former conditions. I am convinced that if the law is well enforced it will be as permanent as our local option laws have proved to be, and the benefits to the whole Province will be as great as or greater than those which have accrued to citizens in local option communities.

"The passing of the law removes from those engaged in the hotel business the civil and social disabilities from which they have hitherto suffered by reason of the bar, and I am persuaded that if the law is well enforced the time will yet come when even those who most strongly oppose the present act will acknowledge that the closing of the drinking places during the war was a wise and patriotic course to pursue."

Presence of a Pianist.

Gitz-Rice is a pianist. So anyone will concede who ever listened to him drawing melody from the key-board. He is also a diplomat and a person of resource.

Some time ago he was entertaining an English battalion. For a start he slipped them a string of the syncopated stuff, rag-time of the ragtime sort. Applause was lavish. Then with the fatal ease of long practice, he pulled a solemn face and said: "Gentlemen, when I visited London, I visited St. Paul's Cathedral. The venerable, old pile seemed to breathe of peace and piety. With hushed step and bowed head I stole into a vacant seat. I shall now endeavor to give you an imitation of what I heard if you'll 'stand for it.' What he really meant to do was to give them a series of musical gymnastics, chimes, that sort of thing.

To his surprise, at the words "if you'll stand for it," the Colonel rose and all the officers and men stood up. With admirable presence of mind, Gitz-Rice struck the opening chords of "Nearer My God to Thee," which he played through with tremendous expression.

The Colonel thanked him, saying it was "one of the most impressive things he had ever listened to."—Listening Post.

Zutoo Tablets

Are used by thousands of good Canadians and cure thousands of bad headaches. ZUTOO cures any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers

Premier Hearst and Hon. Dr. Pyne visited the British fleet.

Thomas Nelson Page, U.S.A. Ambassador, is visiting the Italian front.

The Pembroke Iron Works, now has contracts ahead aggregating over \$1,000,000.

Construction of a new central span for the Quebec Bridge will be begun at once.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

Subscriptions at

YIELDING PRACTICALLY

5.35%

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA

As with the previous Loan, we predict a great success for this issue. During this period of stress our Government needs our help and counts upon our patriotism. But a chance is given investors of placing their money in securities of the highest grade, upon terms the liberality of which will, perhaps, not be fully realized until the return of normal times.

If this Loan were issued to yield 4½%, instead of about 5.35%, the price would be 105.41 instead of 97.50. A 4½% yield, (the basis on which Dominion Government bonds sold so recently as 1914) would mean a price of 111 for the present issue.

We will forward your application, procure your allotment and render other services free of charge to you.

To ensure allotment application should be made at once

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Bankers 53 KING STREET WEST Toronto, Canada Established 1889

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.