NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Premier Asquith Accedes to Women's Request to Receive a Delegation

NOT CANADA'S FAULT

Sir William Van Horne Takes Exception to Attempt to Saddle Canada With Depression Responsibility—An Ulster Arrangement.

Premier Asquith has capitulated to the suffragettes, says a London despatch. He has consented to receive a deputation of East End workingwomen in Downing Street Saturday morning.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's attempt to carry out her threat of a hunger strike at the entrance to the House of Commons until the Premier yielded to the demand that he listen to a delegation of women was largely responsible for the Prime Minister's decision. The efforts of James Keir Hardie, the Socialist Independent member of Parliament, and George Lansbury, an ex-member, with the Premier, helped the militant suffragette leader to bring him to his knees.

The victory is a distinct one, because Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested about a week ago for attempting to lead a procession of East End women to Westminster to demand the audience which Mr. Asquith has now promised.

Sir William Van Horne takes exception to the attempt that has been made here to saddle Canada with some of the responsibilities for recent suspensions. "The failure of some London people to secure control of the Grand Trunk, and the attendant results of that failure," says Sir William, "have been charged to Canada. I fail to see any possible connection between this circumstance and Canadian conditions. Grand Trunk securities have been mainly confined to the London Stock Exchange ever since I can remember, and the failure of such an attempt by speculators here in London might just as well reflect upon South Africa or Australia as upon Canada. There is no real scarcity of money in Canada for legitimate business," added Sir William. "While there has been over-speculation in city properties in the East as well as in the West, I do not think that values have gone beyond what is justified by the great development which has taken place."

The hospital ship Maine, which went ashore Tuesday in the Firth of Lorne, on the west coast of Scotland, is still fast. She is badly damaged.

The entire crew, together with the patients, all of whom were sailors of the British navy, were picked up by other vessels from the ship's boats in which they had been placed after the accident.

Following up the surrender of the provisional committee of the Nationalist volunteers, John Redmond had an interview with the legal representatives on the committee yesterday. The interview was strictly private, but is said to have been conducted on cordial terms.

Commenting editorially on this development, the Daily Mail says that it is better not only for Redmond, but for such chance of peace as still exists in Ireland, that he should have secured control of the movement.

That some important modifications are likely to be made in the amending bill, in the hope of satisfying Carson and Ulster, is the announcement of the Daily Telegraph. In the first place, there will be no definite term of years laid down in the clauses as to the limit of time for excluding Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill. Secondly, in order not to alienate Redmond and the Nationalists, the separate machinery that will be created for the administration of that part of Ulster which will be dealt with under the bill, will automatically come to an end after six years or a little longer period unless renewed by resolution of the Commons.

Mrs. Annie Besant ,whose experiences in the mystic and occult world of India have given her an advantage over most Government officials for observing the political situation there, declares that by the very things taught Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge the country has awakened into national self-consciousness, and that her tie with Great Britain can only be preserved by her local freedom—"free, she will be the buttress of the Empire; subject, she will be a perpetual menace to its stability."

Paul Deschanel, the president of the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday suspended the sittings of the Chamber because of the tumult raised by the Socialist members. Charles Maurice Binder had demanded that a day be fixed to discuss what caused portions of the streets of Paris to fall in during the rain storms of June 15. In reply, Rene Renoult, the Minister of Public Works, said a thorough inquiry was in progress, but that the results of the investigation would not be available for several days.

The Extreme Socialists raised a great clamor, beating the desks and yelling at the top of their voices. The president then put on his hat and closed the sitting, his act being applauded by the majority of the deputies present.

PHARMACISTS CONVENE.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., June 18.—At their 28th annual meeting held here this week, the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society elected H. J. Mowatt, of St. John, president; Geo. O. Spencer, of Moncton, secretary; and E. R. W. Ingraham, of West St. John, registrar. Delegates to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association selected are G. O. Spencer, of Moncton, and J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, of Chatham, with Woodworth and George O. Reicker, substitutes.

Earl Grey, who arrived in England a few days ago, after an extended tour, presided at the luncheon of the Royal Colonial Institute yesterday, at which Sir Percy Fitzpatrick was a guest.

FOXES ARE CHARITABLE

Wild Members of Tribe Bear Food to Aristocratic Brothers in Cages.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., June 18.—In these days when the fox is king the following remarkable story of animal life vouched for as to accuracy, comes from South Branch, Kent County, N.B. The sender of the story writes: "I had business at South Branch, in Kent County, and stayed over Sunday with Thos. Hudson. His son, A. F. Hudson, has a few pens of red foxes. In one pen are seven foxes, two old ones and five young ones. The young ones appeared in the yard out of their den about April 1, and since that time there has not been a night during which a wild fox did not carry food from the forest nearby and leave it within two feet of the pen. Mr. Hudson kept count for a week and there were twenty-six rabbits, ten mice, two partridges and one squirrel. It has brought seven partridges in all and on one night brought a flying squirrel. On Sunday morning I saw him get five rabbits, one squirrel and one mouse, and on Monday morning five rabbits. People could not credit this story till they came and saw for themselves."

CRIME MOVIE GREATEST EVIL, SAYS PINKERTON

Detective Tells Police Chiefs Films of Underworld Suggest Depravity.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 19.—Moving pictures are among the greatest and most insidious suggestors of evil in the country, so William A. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, told the convention of police chiefs in its session here yesterday. He said that hardly a day passes that he does not read of the practical effect of filling a boy's mind with crime, and says that pictures of safe blowers, robbers and holdups should be forbidden by law.

He said that he had only recently turned down offers from moving picture concerns to take part in running down a gang of film bank robbers, and to superintend the staging of the life of Adam Worth, the famous international crook who stole the Gainsborough painting.

"Within the province of the moving pictures lies a dangerous power for evil that cannot be too seriously considered. A written story of crime and human frailty may pass from memory but a pictured delineation is apt to remain. Take a serial picture of sordid crime, like those that illustrate the shocking features of white slavery, drug depravity and gunmen gangs. What good purpose can any normal person expect them to serve? To the rough and weak and ignorant it is like throwing more fuel upon a fire already hard to control.

"There are those afield to-day in this inviting business who ought to be brought to book bluntly for their sins on this score.

"The motion picture is now, and will become more so, one of the greatest educational factors in modern life. The forbidding scenes of the underworld are the snakes in the grass that should be scotched and crushed for the general good of a most worthy business as well as the protection of the world at large."

Slit skirts and glove fitting dresses came in for a discussion. Chief Michael Regan of Buffalo, declared the prevailing styles in dress were demoralizing and conducive to lawlessness. Detective William A. Pinkerton said there was no use protesting, as the women would have their way. Chief Downey of Detroit, said the slit skirt was becoming.

Chief Galagher, of Montclair, N.J., chairman of the board of executives, dropped the name of William J. Burns from the honor roll yesterday. His action will be discussed to-day, and official action taken by the convention. Chief Tulliard, of Altoona, Pa., predicted aeroplane criminals for the future. Cincinnati was announced as the 1915 convention city.

BASEBALL RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL.

Montreal, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Toronto, 3; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 15; Jersey City, 5.
Providence, 12-3; Rochester, 5-6.

NATIONAL.

Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 4.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5.
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 2.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland-New York—Rain.

FEDERAL.

Indianapolis, 5; Buffalo, 3.
Chicago, 3; Pittsubrg, 2.
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.

CANADIAN.

Peterboro, 5; Brantford, 4.
Toronto, 5; London, 2.
St. Thomas, 3; Hamilton, 2.
Ft. Erie-Ottawa game postponed—rain.

VARDON LEADING.

Prestwick, June 18.— Harry Vardon who has been five times open champion, led the field at the end of the second round of the 54th annual competition for the British Open Golf championship, with an aggregate of 150, a creditable performance. J. H Taylor, the present holder of the open title completed the two rounds in just two more strokes than Vardon.

The State Supreme Court in Madison, Wis., sustained the Constitutionality of the Eugenic Marriage law, reversing the judgment of the Milwaukee County Circuit Court, which declared it valid.

WHY IS CANADIAN FLOUR CHEAPER IN BRITAIN THAN HERE?

Vice-President of Lake of the Woods Enumerates Reasons Which He Contends Justify Rates As They Exist—Profits Made by Millers Not Excessive, He Says.

(By PROFESSOR W. W. SWANSON.)

Mr. W. Hutchison, Vice-President and Mr. R. Neilson, Assistant Secretary of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, granted an interview today to the Journal of Commerce.

"What have you to say, Mr. Hutchison, as to the charge brought against the Canadian miller that he sells his products more cheaply in foreign markets in general, and in the British market in particular, than he does to consumers in this country?"

"To answer that question fairly and fully requires a knowledge of several important facts in the export business; and in addition to that an understanding of the demand of the consumer in Canada.

"The Canadian consumer demands a higher average quality of flour than the millers are in the habit of exporting, and the great bulk of our flour that is sent abroad is of an intermediate grade. I may say that taking the business of his company as an indication of the average conditions obtaining in the spring wheat milling industry in Canada, it will be found from a perusal of the data gathered from the business conducted by this company during recent months, that of our total exports of flour to Europe, practically none was of the highest quality that we sell in Canada; while over 80 per cent. of the exports consisted of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and intermediate grades. Such higher grades as are sent abroad are exported for the purpose of assisting to sell flour of lower quality, as some dealers demand a certain proportion of several grades. In addition to that, we push our export trade for the purpose of keeping our mills running to full capacity, so that we may reduce the average cost of production per unit of output and in addition supply the local trade with offal, which is so necessary for mixed farming in Canada.

Only Partially True.

"Some statements are appearing in the press to the effect that Canadian flour is being carried from the West and shipped to Europe to be sold at a very much lower figure in London than the same grades bring in Canada. This is true, but not by any means to the extent indicated by recent writers in the press.

"I have compiled the following figures, Mr. Hutchison, and would like to have your opinion as to whether they may be taken as representative of average prices:—

Grade.	Domestic. Listed.	Domestic. Return.	Export.
First Patent	$5.50	$5.30	No quotation.
Second Patent	5.00	4.60	$4.10
Mixed Grades	4.80	4.50	4.00
First Clear	4.00	3.95	3.70
Second Clear	3.30	3.25	3.27

"Yes, they are probably as near the mark as you could get, and it will be seen that these various grades of flour were actually sold at a lower price in the United Kingdom than at home. But it must not be forgotten that it costs a great deal more to sell flour in Canada than abroad.. A cable costs from 50c. to $1, and yet by means of it flour may be sold to the extent of from 200 to 30,000 sacks, and all that the miller has to do is simply to load his flour on the boat, attach his bill of lading to the draft; deposit all the documents with his banker, and regard this transaction as completed without any additional expense or risk of loss. Practically at that point the foreign buyer has the flour and the Canadian miller has his money. In selling at home, however, it is necessary to keep a force of travellers all the time on the road under heavy expense. Individual sales may range all the way from five bags upwards; and the mills may have extra expense arisin gfrom cancelled orders. At times, too, the companies are asked to hold flour for a long time after the date for shipment is past, all of which plainly means additional selling cost.

"But that is not the worst feature of the situation. While the flour is sold in England for spot cash and the miller does not have to wait a day for his money, once the flour is placed on board the cars, he very often, on the contrary, is obliged to wait for payment in Canada, and sometimes suffer heavy losses from bad debts.

"Practically none of highest quality of flour (Top Patent) is sold in Great Britain. Of the lower grades, most of the output of Canadian mills is sold abroad, very little of it being used for home consumption. As a matter of fact, these grades are on the average sold cheaper in the United Kingdom than in this country; but at times, one or other of them sells for less in Canada than abroad, because Great Britain, being the big consuming market for much flour, the surplus is disposed of in Canada if there is any risk of breaking the market by exporting the flour abroad.

A Lease of Competition.

"It should be perfectly clear to every one concerned why such grades of flour must be sold more cheaply abroad than at home. In England, we come in competition with the producers of the world. We must, therefore, compete with these producers on equal terms, and to do so the price must be cut very fine. This export trade is of benefit to both the manufacturer and the consumer at home because it helps to keep the mills running and to reduce the cost of manufacture. Thus the miller sells at a lower price at home than he could otherwise do, and, moreover, the home market is supplied with bran and shorts, which are so necessary for dairying and mixed farming. Without this export trade, the mills could not supply sufficient feed to take care of home requirements. It is estimated that farmers would pay $7 more per ton for feed if it were not for the export trade in flour. It is easily seen that the milling of export flour in Canada is of vital importance to our farming community. If we were deprived of this export trade, our farmers would lose an enormous quantity of feed, and this would be a very serious matter indeed for the basic industry of this country. If our farmers could not get bran and shorts in such quantities as they require, our cattle industry would decline, with the consequence that higher prices of meat and dairy products would prevail.

"I maintain that for the reasons stated, our export business, which brings cheap flour to the English consumer, also brings indirectly relatively cheap flour of the highest grade to the homes of Canada.

Best Quality at Reasonable Price.

"Surely I do not need to emphasize the fact that increased production means lessened cost per unit, and hence also lower price per unit through the additional competition for the same markets. It is because we can dispose of our cheaper quality of flour than such flour as is wanted in Canada can be sold at a reasonable price here. The Canadian consumer, as I have pointed out, does not seriously compete with Europe for the lower grades, hence we must look abroad for markets for these products. But the best quality of flour is offered to the Canadian housewife at a fair and reasonable price. The following statement substantiates the truth of these statements:

Relative Cost of Production and Saving Between Running Mills Half Capacity and Full Capacity With Benefits to the Public as Well as to the Miller in the Larger Production.

Output:—	100,000 brls.	200,000 brls.
Cost, manf. and selling per brl.	$0.75	$0.50
Total Cost per brl.	4.80	4.55
Selling price per brl.	5.00	....
Profit per brl.	0.20	....
Gross Profit	$20,000	....

Sold as Follows:	Domestic. 130,000 brls.	Export. 70,000 brls.
Cost manf. and selling per brl.	$0.50	$0.50
Total cost per brl.	4.55	4.55
Selling price per brl.	4.85	4.35
Profit per brl.	0.30	Loss 0.20
Gross profit	$39,000	Loss $14,000
Net profit		$25,000
Gain to mill on increased production		5,000
Gain to public on reduced prices		19,500

"It must not be forgotten that the British miller occupies a strategic position in competing with foreign producers of flour. He does not depend upon Canada alone for his wheat, but brings it from India, Egypt, Russia, Australia, the Argentine Republic and other countries. He has developed the most remarkable skill in blending various qualities of wheat and flour, so that a shortage of supply in one country, unless it makes serious inroad upon the total world supply, means little to him. On the other hand, in Canada, our millers depend upon wheat of a grade and quality which varies little from year to year. They have educated the consumer to demand a certain standard of flour, a flour which depends for its high qualities upon the careful milling of the superior wheat which is produced in Canada. If, then, the supply falls off in the home production of wheat, Canadian millers cannot make that deficit good by mixing other qualities with the home product.

Still Another Handicap.

"In addition to these advantages, the British miller pays less for his labor machinery, and less for his capital. In England, capital can be secured as a rule at 4 per cent., while in Canada 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. is the ordinary rate. Moreover, the British miller pays less for his jute, out of which the sacks for the flour are made. And what is more to the point, the British miller is right in the centre of the biggest market of the world.

"While critics of the flour milling industry have said a great deal about the price of flour, they have said little or nothing about the by-products which have been selling steadily in Canada at lower prices than obtain elsewhere. Take, for instance, the matter of bran: spring wheat bran has been selling as much as $7.50 per ton higher in the United States than in Canada. Each dollar per ton increase on bran is equivalent to a reduction of 2½c. on the barrel of flour, so that this really makes a difference, in round figures ,of 25c. per barrel. This plainly indicates how keen the competition between the six hundred odd Canadian millers is for the home business. The Canadian list figures are invariably the extreme prices for small quantities, including delivery, which in many instances involves cartage miles from the mills, and do not by any means represent the average price received. For instanc, a flour listed at $5.00 per barrel will give an actual return on the average, say, of $4.60 in the domestic market on account of cash discounts, etc. The export return for the same flour is, say $4.10. But it should be remembered that the cost of marketing an export barrel of flour is twenty cents less than for marketing a barrel of domestic flour.

Ocean Freight Rates.

"This brings us naturally to the question of ocean freight rates. It is quite true that the millers are discriminated against in the matter of freights on wheat, as compared with flour. Some years ago, the difference ran as low as 1½c. per 100 lbs., but the average for a number of years has been in the neighbourhood of 2½c. Within the past year or two, however, this difference has greatly widened; it has ranged all the way from 3c. to 8½c., and even 12c. per 100 lbs., which makes competition with British producers on a profitable basis with current values of wheat entirely out of the question.

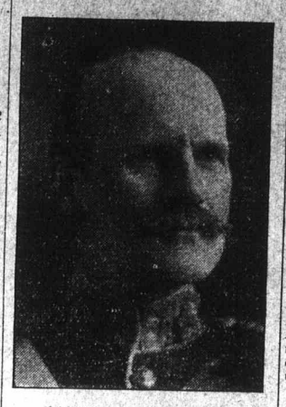
"It is quite true that there is a difference in the cost of handling flour as against wheat, but we feel that the difference charged by the carriers is disproportionate. However, the mills bring business to the steamshi pcompanies for westbound traffic, since much of the millers' supplies, notably jute for the manufacture of bags, is imported from Great Britain or India. The steamship owner is entitled to a profit just as much as the miller. If the rates on grain cannot be definitely fixed on account of competition among tramp steamers, and the general exigencies of shipping conditions, then the rates on flour should be made exible, in order not to discriminate against export flour or grain.

"The statement that the flour mills make excessive profits is incorrect. If critics would take the trouble to examine the annual financial statements of the representative flour milling companies of Canada, they would discover that the average profits made during 1913 on the capital employed were only reasonable. It is a well-known fact that some of our big milling companies have a large number of interior elevators, and do a general grain business, some of them even conducting other lines of business besides flour milling, and it is the profit made in these enterprises which, added to the returns on flour milling, go to make up the total profits which their official statements show. I am of the opinion that a careful investigation of the facts of the case will disclose that in proportion to the capital invested, the milling industry gives a more moderate return than do many other enterprises in Canada."

WILL SAIL TOMORROW

Bisley Team Leave Under Command Of Lt. Col. Ross, Of 5th R.H.C.

Several qualified men having retired from the Bisley team the D. R. A. yesterday issued a new list of those who will sail from Montreal on Saturday. They are: Commandant — Lieut.-Col J. C. Ross, 5th R. H. C., Montreal; Adjutant—Lieut. C. W. G. Gibson, 13th Regiment, Guelph; Sergeant A. G. Bullock, 2nd Q. O. R., Toronto; S. Sergt. T. Laman, 1st C. G. A., Halifax; Sergt. W. Russell, the G. G. F. G., Ottawa; Pte. W. Riddell 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Sergt. A. Martin, 103rd Regt., Calgary; Pte. W. J. Hendry, 77th Regt., Dundas; Sergt. D. McKie, 30th Regiment, Guelph; Lt. C. N. Bennett, 63rd Regiment, Halifax; Color-Sergt. J. Stoddart, 91st Regiment, Hamilton; S. Sergt. W. A. Hawkins (G.M.) 48 Highlanders, Toronto; Sergt. J. H. Armstrong, 66th Regiment, Halifax; Pte. P. B. Falconer, 73th Regt., Alma, N.B.; Piper J. D. McLeod, 48 Highlanders, Toronto; Q.M.S. D. McInnes, 19th A.D., Edmonton; Major W. G. King, 46th Regiment, Bowmanville; Gr. A. D. Noble, M.H.B., C.A., Montreal; Lt. A. Brooks, 102nd Regiment, Okanagan Landing, B. C.; Pte. C. M. Emslie, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Lt. G. W. McLeod, 78th Regiment, Hopewell, N. S.



LIEUT-COL. J. G. ROSS.

Commander of the Canadian Bisley team, is one of the best known military men in Canada, through his long connection with the 5th Royal Highlanders. In his younger days he was a well-known athlete. The Bisley team sails on Saturday.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Controller McDonald Wins His Fight For Open Meetings and Denies Rumored Resignment.

Controller McDonald won his point by making public the discussion between representatives of the city, and the Tramways Company, which the balance of the Board of Control decided to hold behind closed doors, for at yesterday's meeting it was announced that there would no more secret meetings.

In this connection a remark by Mayor Martin that Controller McDonald would not be a member of the board after October led to the spreading of a rumor that the English speaking member would resign. This rumor was quickly smothered by Controller McDonald's own statement that he had no intention of dropping out.

Another investigation is being made by the city authorities concerning the quantity of asphalt bought last year, and the quantity that should now be on hand after deducting what was used for street paving. The facts so far revealed are that the corporation bought last year 5,000 tons of asphalt and used 2,000 tons, and a great deal of scurrying about and examining of yards is being made to discover where the 3,000 tons balance have gone.

It was resolved by the Board of Control yesterday to adopt the report of the Electric Service Commission by calling for tenders for the construction of underground conduits for Craig, Notre Dame and St. James streets between St. Lawrence and McGill street. The date fixed for the filing of these bids for the work was July 10.

A report has been prepared showing that in the past four years the city has spent $240,000 in extras for sewer construction and considerable suspicion has been caused by the facts already revealed that the overcharging has been going on for some time. Some overcharges are unavoidable, but the controllers are now trying to find out whether the above sum is really for actual work done or not.

After a conference yesterday between Controller Cote and Mr. J. S. Norris, manager of the Light, Heat and Power Company, it was announced at the City Hall that the report of the Board of Control for the lighting of streets with electric power supplied by the underground conduits would be returned to the City Council for adoption as originally drafted.

The cost per lamp for the underground service is to be $72, or the same as what is now paid for the overhead lights. The city will, however, supply the equipment, such as lamps and lamp posts, and will own the property. The costs of this equipment for St. Catherine and Bleury streets will be about $40,000. The report will be adopted by the City Council next Monday.

HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Miller's Pitching Won Another for Royals-Kippert's Strong Batting

DUBUC BEAT JOHNSON

Ex-Royal Took Fall Out of Senators' Hurler—Cassills and Gaunt Won Davis Preliminaries—Canada's Objections Carried.

The Royals won their fifth game out of the seven played since Kitty Bransfield left, yesterday, beating the Orioles 3 to 2. It was mainly due to the good work of Miller, in the box, that Montreal won out. The ex-White Sox hurler should have scored a shut-out as he allowed but four hits. Bases on balls mixed with hits were responsible for both of the Orioles' runs. Russell was also very effective. He allowed only six hits, but his wildness more than compensated for his otherwise strong work. Kippert batted at a 1000 clip, getting just half the hits made by the team. Deininger was a close second with two in three times up. Flynn got the sixth hit.

Fifteen hits were made off Jersey City pitchers by Buffalo. The Bisons made every hit count and won 15 to 5.

Toronto nailed down their game with the Indians by a single and a homer in the first inning. The score was 3 to 2.

The Pirates made an even break with the Giants in the New York series by winning yesterday's game 4 to 3 after travelling seven innings without a run.

A Boston crowd hooted Umpire Byron at the conclusion of a game won by St. Louis 6 to 5. There were several protested decisions during the two hours and thirty-seven minutes of play.

Walter Johnson has already lost more games this season than he did all last season, and Jean Dubuc, the ex-Royal, was responsible for big Walter's eighth downfall yesterday.

The Senators' defeat and their win over the World's champions, put St. Louis in third place in the American League race.

France's proposal that boxing be permitted at the Olympic games to be held in Berlin in 1916 was adopted by a large majority at yesterday's session of the International Olympic Congress. The series of competitions is to include eight categories of boxers from flyweights to heavy-weights. A subcommittee was appointed to settle the rules and regulations for the contests.

Fencing also is to be conducted at the games under the rules of the International Fencing Federation. Women are not to be admitted as competitors either in fencing or bicycling. The congress decided to admit association football to the Berlin programme, but rejected France's proposal to include Rugby also.

Catch-as-catch-can and Graeco-Roman wrestling are to be among events, but a proposal to include archery was defeated, and the delegates also voted against the weight-lifting contest after Canada had expressed her strong objection to it.

R. T. Gaunt, M. A. A. A., and A. S. Cassils, Mount Royal, won their matches in the Davis cup preliminaries at the Mount Royal Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, defeating C. M. Charest, Y.M.C.A., and George Bird, Y. M. C. A., respectively in straight sets.

The reply of the Turkish Government to the note of Greece is conciliatory.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The Bisley team is to sail to-morrow.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Sherbrooke.

Henri Weber, who had been band instructor at Three Rivers for thirty years, is dead.

Controller McDonald says there is no truth in the rumor that he is to retire in October.

The forty unidentified bodies from the Empress of Ireland are to be buried without delay.

City Clerk James F. Connelly, who served Newark in various offices since 1878, will resign in August.

There is some doubt as to whether King George and Queen Mary purpose touring the overseas Dominions.

Mobilization of 8,000 men and 3,000 horses at Petawawa, has been a complete success.

Lieut. Porte estimates that he will be able to fly across the ocean in 55 hours.

Kingston dock, in the centre of Glasgow, was a mass of ruins when a fire had burned itself out.

"White Wolf, the notorious Chinese bandit, is reported to have been responsible for 10,000 deaths.

Edward West, the minstrel, died of pleurisy at his summer home in Westbrook, Conn.

The hospital ship Maine, which went ashore in the Firth of Lorne, on the west coast of Scotland, is still fast. She is badly damaged.

E. Mackay Edgar forms the subject of Canada's "Portrait Gallery," in the current number of that London publication.

The 26th annual inspection of the Highland Cadet Battalion will be held at 4.00 p.m. on Saturday, June 27, on the Champ de Mars.

The dispute between Montreal carpenters and their employers will be settled by arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

A false report that the Hamburg-American liner Imperator had gone ashore caused great uneasiness in London yesterday.

Record crowd which reached London, Eng., from the steamer Aquitania had difficulty in securing hotel accommodation.

Lord Mersey, president of the Empress of Ireland inquiry, entertained the members of his court to dinner at the Chateau Frontenac.

The Socialist members in the French Chamber of Deputies created such a disturbance yesterday as to cause the President to adjourn the House.

A general strike of marine engineers on English tramp steamers was begun at Liverpool, the engineers demanding an increase in wages.

The trial of George Alexander, charged with having wrecked the State Bank at Paris, Ky., of which he was president, was started. The shortage exceeds $500,000.

An automobile, containing three Cornell students returning from commencement exercises, collided with a farmer's waggon and probably fatally injured the driver.

At the Harvard commencement exercises the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, member of the British Privy Council and Chief Justice of Canada.

Three women were drowned, and it is feared that a dozen other persons perished when a passenger train went through a culvert and into a torrent at Carr Bridge, 28 miles south of Inverness, Scotland.

Cardinal Begin is to be acorded a public reception in Quebec next Tuesday, at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Bruno Nantel, Hon. C. J. Doherty, and possibly Hon. Louis Coderre are to be present.

An action demanding damages amounting to $25,000 for the publication of alleged libel has been instituted against the Montreal Standard by S. E. Lichtenhein, president of the Montreal Baseball Club.

An action for the resiliation of a contract and the return of $275,397 in stock and cash has been instituted by the Union Abitibi Mining Company, against J. A. Champoux and Joseph E. Trottier, former directors of the company.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, Three Rivers, Quebec, on Thursday, the 16th day of July, 1914, at 2.30 p.m.

Mae A. Sullivan, the plaintiff in an action for breach of promise against Arthur I. Hoe, was fined $250 for contempt of court for failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings.

A strong protest has been recorded at the City Hall against offensive odors coming from the Montreal Abbatoir plant. This particular trouble appears to be caused by the burning of dead horses.

Dr. A .J. Richer, of Montreal, who has been looking into the latest European methods of combatting the white scourge, was especially interested in a Welsh system, which seeks to stimulate the blood to more active resistance through work, graduated under medical direction.

It costs $12,000 a year to "laundry" the Ringling Brothers' elephants.

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Vol. XXIX. No.

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MEDIATION TO PROCEED.

Mexican Minister Denies That Negotiations Had Been Broken Off At Niagara Falls.

Mexico City, June 20.—After dispatching several secret messages to the Mexican delegation at Niagara Falls, Esteva Ruiz, acting minister of foreign relations, to-day stated there was no truth in the report that mediation negotiations had been broken off. The conference would be resumed Monday, he said.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY

No Complete Shut-down Anticipated—Will Continue to Operate Two-thirds Capacity.

Boston, Mass., June 20.— Plans for the complete shut-down of the British Columbia Copper Co.'s plant to await the completion of the proposed mill which were under consideration by the management have been changed and the smelter will continue to operate at two-thirds capacity.

Allen H. Rogers, an engineer, has been making a report on the British Columbia property and when this has been submitted to the management it will then be definitely decided as to what course shall be pursued.

The new mill will not be ready for complete operations until 1915, even should construction start at once.

WILL RE-ORGANIZE.

St. John, N.B., June 19.—The Moncton, N.B., Transcript newspaper says that it is understood that the Oxford worsted and linen manufacturing concern at Dorchester, N.B., has been taken over by a group of outside capitalists, acting through the Nova Scotia Trust Co., and that it is intended to increase the plant and extend the sales area of the company throughout the whole Dominion.