

NEW GLASGOW

From the Toronto News

Scotia and Eastern Car Company

Sir Henry Pellatt has in his mind a dry dock and shipbuilding yard at Sydney, but as soon as he has his ships ready for commission, Mr. Thomas Cantley will be prepared to equip the vessels with the finest guns in the world. In that day possibly every province in the Dominion will be represented in the Imperial Navy by a vessel bearing its name. And what is more, every vessel can be built in Canada and armed in Canada.

Mr. Cantley entered the services of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company twenty-seven years ago as a sales agent. At that time the capitalization of the concern was less than \$100,000, there is now invested in it over \$2,000,000. Mr. Cantley, who has been with the company in all the important stages of its growth, has been the chief administrative officer for the past eleven years.

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MARITIME SECURITIES. (Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy, Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Charlottetown.)

BANKS

Bank	Ask	Bid
British	156	155
Commerce	223	222
Nova Scotia	243	242
Montreal	243	242
Royal	225	224

MISCELLANEOUS

Acadia Fire	100	98
Acadia Sugar Pfd.	100	100
Do. ord.	80	74
Brandram-Henderson Com.	1.0	1.0
East Can Sav & Loan	1.0	1.0
Eastern Trust	145	140
Halifax Fire	100	98
New. Pure Wool Tex. Com.	25	20
New. Pure Wool Tex. Pfd. x.d.	100	98
Maritime Telep. Com. x.d.	83	81
Do. Pfd. x.d.	105	102
N. B. Telephone	110	103
North Atlantic Fisheries	95	90
Pfb. without bonus	95	90
S. Car. Ist Pfd. x.d.	96	90
Do. 2nd Pfd.	32	72
Do. 3rd Pfd.	57	47

MONTAGUE MARKETS

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

Potatoes	35	30
N. S. Clay Works	90	36
Do. Com. x.d.	100	90
Nova Scotia Fire	100	90
Stanfield Pfd. x.d.	104	102
Do. Com. x.d.	65	62
Trinidad Cons. Tel. Com.	32	32
Trinidad Electric	77	73

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

Corrected for every Tuesday and Saturday's issue.

Oats (white)	40 to 42
Oats (black)	42 to 45
Straw, per ton	\$5.50 to \$6.50
Hay (new)	60 to 70
Eggs, per doz.	27 to 30
Butter	80 to \$1.00
Chicken (pair)	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Pow (pair)	25 to 30.
Potatoes, per bus.	25 to 30.
Celery	24
Turnips	6
Cabbage	5
Tomatoes (lb.)	6
Onions (lb.)	5
Pelts	35 to 65
Hides	10 1/2
Calveskins	15
Lamb	12 to 14
Beef	10-16
Beef (quarter)	7 to 7 1/2
Pork	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Geese	\$1.00 to \$1.75

EUROPEAN NEWS

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Special)—The Hon. Edward Lytton, head Master of Eton College, is opening a new college hall at Horton, said people sometimes complained that village life was dull. He only wished they had a little more dullness of that kind in England, because it was the village life that had made England great in the past. The men who had composed the Army and Navy in early times were drawn from the villages, and Nelson himself declared that if his seamen had not been of such fine quality he would never have won so many victories. There was nothing that gave cause for greater alarm about England and her future than the fact that the young men are drifting out of the villages into the towns. When a young fellow went to London and got married, in three generations his descendants had lost all the health and strength of the village life. This process had been going on for some time, but he was inclined to believe that it was stopping now. The building of the village hall in Horton would enliven the life of the place by bringing the young fellows together, and would thus help to arrest the tendency of migrating to the towns. Cecil Rhodes, the great Imperialist and statesman, once said that England's great colonizing power was due to the influence of the village church. He meant that there was that in village life which brought people together and taught them how to work with each other and to live side by side in harmony. It was a grand thing to belong to a village which had such a history as Horton. Rich as it was in its memories of Milton.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19 (Special)—One of the most lucrative of agricultural industries in Denmark is the cultivation of beet sugar. Substantial profits are reaped by the farmers, and for many years shareholders in the Danish sugar refinery companies have received dividends of 25 per cent and more. The only drawback is that labor has to be imported from Galicia, the Danish peasantry declining to work in the beetfields, and as many as 25,000 Galician men and women arrive in Denmark for the seed time and remain until the harvest in October.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 15 (Special)—The exceptional drought which a large party of the country was afflicted last year is being repeated during the present year over a wide extent, the average precipitation being at least five inches less than the normal. The shortage of water is being felt with especial severity on the Rand, where not only inconveniences but actual distress is being suffered through the failure of the supply. Special meetings of the town council have been held to consider the matter, and deputations have proceeded to Pretoria to lay the facts of the case before the members of the Government and the Administrator, but all without avail. The supply is steadily diminishing; roads and gardens are threatened with a further diminution of their supply, which has been already reduced by 16 per cent. The water service of the mines and townships along the reef has for nearly ten years past been entrusted to a statutory board. The area of supply is 1675 square miles, and contains a population of more than 500,000 souls, whereof about two-thirds are Europeans, and the remainder natives. There is probably no other district in the Empire of the size and importance of the Witwatersrand which depends practically altogether on dolomitic underground water supplies, and the precariousness of the position has been recognized for many years. The mines have been taking an ever-increasing percentage of the available supply in each year since the war, and their requirements, even in normal times, cannot be fully satisfied. A year ago the normal supply was stated to be eleven million gallons daily (although it had then fallen to under eight millions), while extended work at Zuurbekom and the installation of temporary pumping plant at Springs Mines was expected to bring it up by September of this year to fourteen millions. This expectation has not been realized, and the actual supply at the present time

does not exceed 7 1/2 millions, whereof about three-fifths (in addition to sixteen millions of non-potable water drawn from dams and from the mines themselves) is required for the service of the mines. The present shortage has been accentuated not only by prolonged drought but by failure of pumping machinery, and the situation has thus become exceedingly acute.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Special)—As the inquiry into the Belgian railway bond frauds proceeds, further evidence is afforded of the immense ramifications of the swindle. At Antwerp as the result of the inquiry, a further seizure of forged bonds having a face value of over \$80,000 was made. The magistrate in charge of the case has established the fact that 60,000 of these false bonds of the Ghent-Terneuzen Railway were printed in Brussels. Fourteen thousand have been seized in Brussels alone. At Charleroi 1,500 have been discovered, and other towns appear to have been victimized in proportion. It is believed that Nestor Wilmart, managing director of the Ghent-Terneuzen Railway, and originator of the frauds, is hiding in the South of France under a disguise. So far the case has affected has been that of his brother, Henri Wilmart, but further developments are expected shortly.

ROME, Nov. 18 (Special)—The International Congress of the History of Art closed its labors with a visit to the Catacombs. A number of interesting papers were read during the sittings. Especially noteworthy were those of Monsignor Wilpert on "Rome as the Founder of Monumental Art in the Early Christian and Mediaeval Periods"; of Professor Marucchi on "The Relations between the Pictures of a Christian Church in Rome and Similar Representations of Egyptian Art"; by Francis Bechatt on "Andrea Palladio and Tycho Brahe"; by M. Gabriel Millé, the explorer of Mistra, upon "The Relations between Byzantine Art and the Balkan Peninsula in the Thirteenth Century"; and by Dr. Gerola, the author of the great book about the Venetian monuments of Crete, on "Mediaeval Art in Rhodes and the adjacent Sporades" (whether he was sent by the Italian Government immediately after the Italian occupation of those islands). Dr. Ashby also spoke of "Turner and his Predecessors in Rome," Sir Charles Holroyd read papers by G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, on "The Corpus of Italian Medals of the Renaissance," and by A. M. Hind on a "Report of the Vasari Society"; and Signor Uro Ojetti lectured on "The Relations between English and Italian Painting from the end of the Eighteenth Century." Signor Corrao Ricci commemorated in an eloquent address the third centenary of the death of Frederico Barocci, of Urbino.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Special)—Fifty mayors of seacoast places on the Atlantic coast of France—including Antibes, Ollioules, Biarritz, Arcachon, Royan, and other popular resorts—met at the town hall of La Rochelle and passed unanimously a motion in favor of taxing all visitors. The tax will be imposed in the same way as the "Kur-tax" in many towns in Germany. On arrival every visitor will be asked to sign a declaration as to the probable length of his stay, and will be handed a ticket, for which he will be charged in his hotel bill. The Paris newspapers are raising an outcry against the proposed impost, which they criticize as a tax on fresh air and sea water. It is not improbable that the scheme will fall through. maps, as to whether some territories in Malaya are within the Spanish or the French zone. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador have had several discussions on the question without arriving at an agreement. The Government, in order to settle this point, which is the only one outstanding between the two countries, handed to the French Ambassador a note proposing that the mixed committee, that fixes the limits of the Nargu Valley should fix the limits of the Malaya territories. The long duration of the negotiations, despite the good wishes shown by Spain towards France, has pro-

duced here an unfavorable impression and causes some alarm.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Special)—The murderer Hour has paid the supreme penalty of a peculiarly heartless and brutal crime on the guillotine. On May 14, last Hour, finding himself without money, went to the house where his mother lived, in the Rue de Charonne, determined on theft. He found the door of a Madame Schmitt, a laundress, open. He entered and began to ransack the room. Surprised by the entrance of Madame Schmitt, he strangled the old woman—she was 60 years of age—with his bare hands. In a drawer he found a louis and two steel watches, which he took. He then left the room without exciting any suspicion, as the neighbors were accustomed to his comings and goings. Arrested next morning, he made full confession.

On Aug. 23 he appeared before the Assizes, and was condemned to death, the jury being silent on the question of extenuating circumstances. His advocate, Michon, made a final effort to secure a reprieve for his client on Saturday last, when he was granted an interview by the President of the Republic. In view, however, of the nature of the crime and the antecedents of the criminal, the head of the State decided that the law should take its course.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Special)—At the Pathological Congress, Professor Parizot, of Nancy, showed that vegetarian diet is capable of producing arterio sclerosis, which is the basis of the gravest functional troubles. It causes thickening of the arteries, with a resultant loss of lightness and suppleness, and these organs receive only irregularly the blood that is necessary to their well-being. The thickening of the arterial coating is, then, a grave symptom, which has to be guarded against. The flesh-eating regime was attacked as the cause of the ill, and for a long time it has been held responsible. Today vegetarianism is declared to be capable of occasioning these pathological troubles, which are regarded as of profound importance.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Special)—The Entente Cordiale with England and the progress of aviation have combined to give the project of a Channel tunnel a new and vigorous lease of life on this side of the Channel. The sixth commission appointed by the Council Municipal of Paris has just presented a report which declines any longer to take seriously the alleged objections to the scheme. Technical experts, according to it, have no difficulty in showing that the fears of a French or German invasion by means of a tunnel cannot be justified. "It would always be easy for either fleet to destroy the open approach to the tunnel on its side of the water, and there is another line of defence, which is much more practicable. Since the system would be electric, all that would be necessary would be to cut off the current. Alternatively, the exit of the trains could be banked up without difficulty. The invasion theory will not stand the test of serious examination." According to the report, if, by the wave of a wand, the tunnel were to be cut through to-morrow and transit by land made immediately possible, it would have at once a clientele of a million passengers. But it would be six or seven years in all probability before the Channel Tunnel was completed. Statistics show that cross-Channel traffic increases by 56,000 passengers yearly. Consequently, by the earliest date the tunnel could be ready, it might anticipate a clientele of nearly 13 million passengers.

OUT THIS OUT AND PASTE IT UP. It is surprising the large number of people in Charlottetown who, when they want to inquire about their Morning Daily Guardian or subscription, ask Central for the News phone No. 133, or for the Advertising phone No. 132.3, instead of 132; or when they want to inquire about advertising ask Central for the Subscription phone No. 132-2, or the Advertising phone No. 132-2, instead of 133, although all those departments and their respective phone numbers are plainly given in the telephone book. Some people, instead of looking at the book, even phone one of the above departments to find out what number to ask for to get another department. All this is a great waste of time on the part of the person phoning, the operator at the Central, and the clerk in the department wrongly phoned. The news staff, on an upper floor, cannot give the necessary information about either advertising or subscriptions, nor the advertising staff about subscriptions or news, nor the subscription staff about advertising or news. In other words the clerks know and can do but their own work in their own departments, and if it were otherwise they would be continually running

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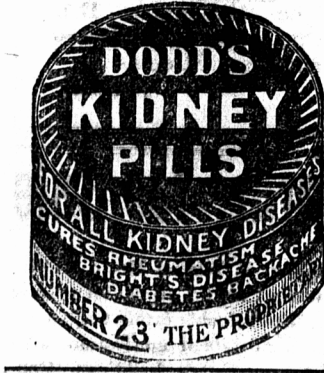
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