

WORLD EXPORT TRADE IN IRON AND STEEL TO BE DOMINATED BY GIANTIC TRUST

A despatch from London says: The organization of the German iron and steel industry into a trust through the forthcoming combination of principal firms is being closely followed by indications from the United States that the new monopoly is likely to be partly financed with American money.

The principal impression of industrial authorities here is that the successful conclusion and operation of the German trust is almost certain to lead to similar action by iron and steel manufacturers in other European countries, including Great Britain. When this is achieved, the corresponding step will be an attempt to reach an agreement between these national trusts regarding European, if not world export trade in iron and steel.

According to the information here, the new German trust when organized will control forty per cent. of the iron and steel output of that country. This is without the Krupp, which are definitely understood to have refused to enter the combine, although the firm will co-operate fully with it regarding output and prices.

The Krupp, it is understood, are unwilling to join the combine because unwilling to sink the name of the famous firm in the new trust, partly for sentimental reasons and partly on account of the trade value of the name.

The organizers of the combine plan to reduce manufacturing costs one dollar a ton, which in the present days of small markets and fierce competition, will be a valuable gain. In addition, the trust will be able to stabilize price by limiting the output to the demand.

Iron and steel circles admit the advantages under which the German trust will be able to do business and for that reason prophesy that it is only a question of time before firms in other European steel-producing countries take similar steps toward a working agreement, if not complete unification regarding prices and output.

When that time comes—when there is but one central iron and steel organization in every European country—it is anticipated that strenuous efforts will be made to frame an agreement regarding prices and output between the various national combines for European and perhaps world trade.

That is the present ideal of a large section of the industry, both in Great Britain and Germany. During the last year there have been a number of conferences between representatives of the heavy industry of those two countries regarding the possibility of an Anglo-German agreement. The initiative, it is said here, came from Germany.

British industrialists, however, so far, have taken the stand, first, that it is impossible to make such an arrangement until the iron and steel industries of the countries concerned have become trusts, or at least started to operate under a close working agreement; and second, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a satisfactory agreement which does not include all European iron and steel producing countries.



RADIO MAY RESTORE GIRL'S SPEECH AND HEARING
Miss Elsie Hayes, 25, of Winnipeg, deaf and dumb since childhood, is shown above, seated at the radio set which, it is claimed, may restore both her hearing and speech. Miss Hayes heard her first sound over the radio last week, and immediately afterward made an effort to speak. Physicians expect further improvement in her condition.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S CONDITION IS SERIOUS

Belgian Prelate Troubled With Persistent Heart Weakness Following Operation.

A despatch from Brussels says: Cardinal Mercier's condition is regarded as very serious, owing to persistent heart weakness and unsatisfactory nutrition. It is declared by the attending physicians that, although there is no immediate danger, it is feared the Cardinal may gradually waste away.

The Auxiliary Bishops of Malines and Brussels have addressed a letter to the people of their dioceses, saying: "The health of our beloved Cardinal Archbishop is not improving; his weakness is becoming accentuated. We asked that extreme unction be administered, and this request was complied with."

The latest official bulletin issued says that the Cardinal's condition is stationary and that he is still very weak.

ARSENIC POISONING IN IMPORTED APPLES

Attention Again Called to Danger by British Officials.

A despatch from London says: British officials for the second time in recent weeks have called attention to the danger of arsenic poisoning from imported apples.

The Middlesex County Council has distributed a leaflet to dealers referring to the recent announcement of the Minister of Health that certain imported apples have been found to contain arsenic on the skin surface. The leaflet points out that, in spite of recent precautions, quantities of dangerously contaminated apples are still on sale, and warns the public against eating the skins. Fruit dealers are also warned to investigate their stocks and to give instructions regarding washing and brushing apples.

Prince of Wales' Visit Brings Trade to Britain

A despatch from London says: That trade has begun to follow the Prince of Wales' visit to South America is the view expressed in business quarters with the first consignment of four trainloads of British steel window frames, dispatched to Argentina by a London firm. The manager of this firm says it is the largest consignment ever sent and is a direct outcome of the good will established by the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the South American republic.

"There is no doubt the Prince captured the South American market for us," he asserted. "Heretofore these contracts have been going to the United States and Germany."

Canada from Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—Silver fox farming has become a most important industry in some part of Norway, according to Johannes Borge, journalist, of Bergen, Norway, who is visiting Canada to record his impressions of the Dominion. At the present time there are between 120 and 150 silver fox farms in the Søndmøre district of Norway, which is particularly suitable, being climatically and topographically very similar to Prince Edward Island. Last autumn about 120 silver foxes, estimated to be worth 1,000,000 kroner, were shipped from the island to Norway.

Kentville, N.S.—The Acadia Slate Co. has been organized to develop the extensive slate deposits located in King's County, Nova Scotia, and it is prepared to proceed with the development work at once. The deposits are located between New Minas and White Rock, and the width of the belt is reported to be about 900 feet. The samples are reported upon as comparing favorably with those from the Vermont slate quarries. They have a more metallic ring to them, which indicates a harder and more compact grain.

Saskville, N.B.—According to a report in the "Busy East," the development of a beet sugar industry in the Maritimes is receiving attention. Tests are being made this season throughout this area and present indications are that beets can be produced in the Maritimes to compare favorably, both in yield and sugar content, with any place in North America where the industry is at present carried on.

Quebec, Que.—"My own boy has been working as a farm laborer in the Province of Quebec since he left Eton, three years ago. He is back and has obtained a good position, but he tells me he is longing to return to Canada and I certainly shall not stand in his way." Thus spoke Sir Burton Chadwick, head of the firm of Joseph Chadwick & Sons, shipbuilders and owners, Liverpool, in a recent address at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, London, England.

Hamilton, Ont.—The National Steel Car Corporation, of Hamilton, will shortly undertake the manufacture of six-wheel buses, which have become recognized lately as among the most important factors in modern municipal transportation methods. These vehicles will be assembled at the local plant in a department organized for that purpose, and in addition the company will build the bodies to be placed on the bus chassis.

Brandon, Man.—Tests conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College and at the plant of the American Beet Sugar Co., at Grand Forks, N.D., of the sugar beets grown in the vicinity of this city in 1925, have shown favorable results. A larger program in beet testing will be carried out in 1926 by the Brandon Board of Trade in conjunction with the Horticultural Society and from fifty to one hundred plots will be set out throughout the district.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Negotiations have been completed between the Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., and the City of Moose Jaw whereby the company will operate the large packing plant erected in this city at a cost of \$750,000 and formerly conducted by Gordon, Ironsides and Fares, Ltd. The agreement calls for the plant to commence operations on March 31st next, and to be operated continuously for eleven years.

Taber, Alta.—At least one farmer in the irrigated districts is glad he went into sugar beet raising. This is Wm. Valgarson, near here, who secured 354 return from three and one-half acres of land. The sugar factory at Raymond is having a splendid run and the new sugar is in keen demand in the province.

New Westminster, B.C.—The mills of the new plant of the British Columbia Gypsum Co., Ltd., have commenced crushing and the first barge load of material will leave here shortly for export. Manufacture of plaster at the gypsum plant will commence early in January.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.75; No. 2 North, \$1.73; No. 3 North, \$1.70.
Man. corn—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, 52½¢; No. 1 feed, 51¢; No. 2 feed, 49½¢.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, 99¢.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$39.25 to \$40.25; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.
Ont. oats—44 to 46, f.o.b. shipping points.
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.48 to \$1.50, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.
Barley—Malting—65 to 67¢.
Buckwheat—No. 3, 70¢.
Rye—No. 2, 90¢.
Man. flour—First pat., \$9.30, Toronto; do, second pat., \$8.80.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 90 per cent. pat., per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$6.60; seaboard, in bulk, \$6.60.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.
Screening—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.
Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 19 to 19½¢; prints, 20 to 20½¢; shortening, tierces, 18½ to 19¢; tubs, 14 to 14½¢; pails, 14½ to 15¢; blocks, 15½ to 16¢.
Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22½¢; twins, 22½ to 23¢; triplets, 24¢; Stiltons, 25¢. Old, large, 28¢; twins, 29¢; triplets, 30¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 47¢; No. 1 creamery, 46¢; No. 2, 44 to 45¢. Dairy prints, 41 to 42¢.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 54¢; fresh extras, loose, 52¢; fresh firsts, 50¢; storage extras, 45¢; storage firsts, 42¢; storage seconds, 34 to 35¢.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, spring, lb., 30¢; hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 25¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 30 to 32¢; turkeys, 35¢; geese, 22 to 25¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6¢; primes, 5 to 5½¢.
Maple produce—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.

Honey—50 lb. tin, 11½ to 12½¢; 10 lb. tin, 11½ to 12½¢; 5 lb. tin, 12 to 12½¢; 2½ lb. tin, 14 to 14½¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, smoked, 24 to 25¢; cooked hams, 40 to 42¢; smoked rolls, 22¢; cuttings, 25 to 26¢; breakfast bacon, 32 to 33¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 33 to 34¢; back, boneless, 30 to 31¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33¢; 70 to 80 lb., \$20.00; 20 lb. and up, \$19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$43.50; heavyweight rolls, \$39.50 per barrel.
Heavy steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7.50 to 7.75; butchers' steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6 to \$6.65; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$4.75; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$4 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.75; bolognas, \$3.25 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3; springers, choice, \$9 to \$11; good milch cows, \$7.5 to \$9; medium cows, \$4.50 to \$6; feeders, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, good, \$11 to \$12; do, grassers, \$5 to \$5.25; good light sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.50; heavies and bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; do, med., \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10 to \$11; do, culls, \$11 to \$12; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$13.10; do, f.o.b., \$12.50; do, country points, \$12.25; do, off cars, \$13.50; select premium, \$2.57.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 64¢; do, No. 3, 61¢; do, extra No. 1 feed, 58¢; do, No. 2 local white, 56¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat, firsts, \$9.30; seconds, \$8.80; strong bakers, \$9.40 to \$9.60. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.50. Bran, \$30.25 to \$31.25. Shorts, \$32.25 to \$33.25. Middlings, \$39.25 to \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50. Cheese, finest wests, 29½ to 21¢. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 42½ to 42¢. Eggs, storage extras, 44 to 45¢; storage firsts, 40¢; storage seconds, 33 to 35¢; fresh extras, 52¢; fresh firsts, 47¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, Quebec, \$3 to \$3.25.

COAL TESTANTS MARK TIME AGAIN

Conference Has Been Fruitless of Results and End of Strike is Uncertain.

A despatch from New York says: Anthracite miners and operators, deadlocked in their attempt to negotiate a new wage contract and end the hard coal strike, are apparently waiting for something to turn up or for one or the other side to break up their joint conference.

To observers it appeared to be an endurance test for the negotiators, aside from the ability of the idle men and the coal companies to hold out indefinitely.

The negotiators cleared the table Thursday of all pending proposed peace plans and other matters vital to ending the controversy, and returned to a desultory discussion of the various ideas that had already been advanced by either side.

When evening began to fall Chairman Alvan Markle, the neutral member of the conference, suggested adjournment, and as there was nothing before the conferees that looked like a starting point toward a settlement the six miners and six operators again filed out of the Union League Club, where the meetings are being held.

Woman Murdered on Lonely Farm Near Manotick

A despatch from Ottawa says: Murdered by an unknown assailant as she was about to put a batch of biscuits into the oven to bake, Miss Mary Kilfoyle, aged 70 years, was found dying in her lonely farm home near Manotick, fifteen miles from here. She died on her way to hospital without regaining consciousness.

Napoleon Pelletier of Manotick, alleged to have been in Miss Kilfoyle's employ, was arrested in Ottawa.

A later despatch from Ottawa says: Police report that Napoleon Pelletier, 21-year-old farm helper and lumber-jack, has confessed that he killed Miss Mary Kilfoyle, the aged woman who was found in a dying condition in her farm home near Manotick Station.

When Pelletier appeared before Magistrate Joyn Thursday afternoon, he signed a written confession substantially the same as given out by the police officers. He was remanded for a week.

In his signed statement, Pelletier says the aged woman threw a hammer at him before he struck her with the axe, and that he struck her only once. He put the rope around the neck with the idea of stopping the flow of blood.

Largest All-Metal Airship in the World to be Built

A despatch from New York says: Plans for constructing two dirigible balloons, one of them the largest all-metal airship in the world, were announced at a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Engineers' Club by Carl F. Fritzsche, of the Aircraft Development Corporation of Dearborn, Mich. One ship will be of 200,000 cubic feet capacity, or one-tenth the size of the Shenandoah, Mr. Fritzsche said, and the other, to be covered with metal instead of fabric, will have 500,000 cubic feet capacity.



Prof. Adam Shortt
Canada will be represented on the preparatory economic conference which is to be held in Geneva shortly by Professor Adam Shortt, one time professor at Queen's University, and more lately of Ottawa.

RUSSIA TO EXPLORE DESERT ARCTIC ISLE

Lenin Land May Serve for Aerial and Wireless Bases Between Europe and Asia.

A despatch from Leningrad says: A Russian expedition of exploration is to start shortly for the little known and remote desert island of Nicholas II. Land in the Arctic Ocean, recently rechristened Lenin Land. Announcement of this expedition has called public attention to the fact that there are at least 27 Russian scientific expeditions now at work in various parts of the Soviet's territory, working to add to the world's knowledge of geography, archaeology, ethnology and other sciences.

About 900 miles south of the North Pole, Lenin Land, a huge island, was discovered by the Russian explorer Vilkinsky in 1913. It has never been explored nor properly charted. Its shores, which are believed to extend far into the Arctic Ocean, have never been established.

Great importance is attached to this expedition, because it is believed the island may serve as a base for aerial and wireless communication between Europe and Asia. Owing to its extreme northern location, Russian scientists believe it offers an excellent spot for observations of meteorological conditions and the movement of the polar ice.

English Audience Halts Film of Ex-Kaiser's Life at Doorn

A despatch from Sheffield, England, says: Protests by a motion picture audience caused the withdrawal of a film depicting the life of the ex-Kaiser of Germany at Doorn, his retreat in Holland.

When the film started a man rose and cried, "Take it off!" A French woman who lost her husband in the war supported the protest and the audience cheered as the film was stopped.

DOORN IMPLICATED IN ROYALIST PLOT

Ex-Kaiser Said to Have Known and Approved Hungarian Scheme.

A despatch from Paris says:—M. Clinchant, French Minister to Hungary, arrived here Thursday evening from Budapest and was soon afterward received by Premier Briand and Philippe Berthelot, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He made a full report of the Hungarian counterfeiting plot and its Monarchist connections, and it was stated afterward that the sensational arrests already made are only the first, and a number of others are to follow.

If information current in Paris can be taken as true, the Hungarian plot has wider ramifications than was hitherto made known, and included general Monarchist revival in Germany as well. The former Kaiser is said to have known of the plot and to have approved it, and details were worked out in Bavaria in October last.

The Archduke Albert is said to have had several interviews with the former German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, with whom he signed a contract to the effect that in the event of success in his attempt Austria would be divided between Bavaria and the Reich.

Albert is likewise described as having then proceeded to Rome and attempted to enlist Mussolini in the plot, and later visited Roumania, where he made representations to the Nationalist party.

Prince George Plays Heroic Part in Hongkong Fire

A despatch from Hongkong says: Prince George, youngest son of the British sovereign, did heroic work during a fire in the Hotel Hongkong shortly after the New Year had been ushered in.

Despite efforts of firemen, troops, bluejackets and volunteers, the hotel was wrecked, with damage estimated at \$3,000,000.

The Prince, who is on a tour of naval duty in Eastern waters, was among the units landed from the battleship Hawkins to assist the fire brigades.

The hotel was full of guests when the flames were discovered, and many escaped scantily clad. The fire, of undetermined origin, burned for several hours, doing extensive damage, and the hotel roof collapsed at about noon. No lives were lost.



General Pangalos
Premier and minister of war in Greece, who has proclaimed himself dictator of the country.



Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux
Unanimously re-elected Speaker of Canada's fifteenth Parliament.

British Royalty Shies at Marlborough House

A despatch from London says: None of the royal family seems to want to live at Marlborough House, the city home of the late Queen Alexandra. There was an effort to set it aside for the Duke and Duchess of York, and then it was suggested to the Prince of Wales that it would be a fitting place for the heir to the throne to live.

But the old palace is "too red plush" for the younger generation of Windsors. And they have been rather frank in saying so. It was done over in Victorian days to conform with the taste of Queen Victoria, and is a good deal of a museum. Those were the days of collectors. Gifts of every sort were herded together in houses, with the result that Marlborough House has much of the look of a curiosity shop, with a sombre background of dark wood and heavy draperies.

The Prince of Wales prefers York House, which is very simply furnished, and now affords sufficient room for his entertaining, as he has recently taken over a suite in St. James' Palace.

Weather Records Were Smashed in 1925

A despatch from Ottawa says: During 1925 several weather records were broken in the Ottawa district.

The coldest weather ever recorded was experienced on January 19, when the mercury fell to 36 degrees below zero. The month of July was the coolest July since 1891. August was the driest August since 1899, receiving only 1.04 inches of rain, while September was the wettest September on record, receiving 6.12 inches of rain. The month of October was the coldest October ever recorded since records were first started at the Experimental Farm, 36 years ago.

The mean temperature for 1925 was 41.3 degrees, being slightly below the average of 41.9 degrees.

Increase Shown in Travel Between Canada and U.S.

A despatch from Prescott says: A tremendous increase in travel between Canada and the United States from this port is shown by the following figures: In 1924 a total of 170,990 persons crossed the river from this port. In 1925 a total of 206,202 crossed—an increase of approximately 36,000. Traffic across the St. Lawrence here is as heavy at present as on many days in mid-summer.