BRITAIN'S NET WAR LOSS IN TONNAGE TOTALS 3,443,012

Building, Buying and Seizing of Ships Cut Down the Gross Amount of 9,031,828---14,000 of Heroic Marine Service Were Killed; 1,519 Are on the Honor List For Bravery.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, recently issued in Liverpool, shows that 14,000 officers and men of the British Mercantile Marine gave up their lives for their country in the war.

There are 1,519 names on the honor list for bravery, coolness and intrepidity in time of danger at sea and on shore. At the head of the list of decorated officers in the Royal Naval Reserve list stands the name of Lieut. Harold Auten, D. S. C., who won the Victoria Cross, and the head of the long bravery list is Captain Frank H. Claret, commander of the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, whose ship was hit by two torpedoes and went down in less than four minutes in September, 1917, off the southwest coast of Ireland. In this disaster fifty-six of the officers and crew were drowned.

The citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism and presence of mind when his ship was sunk by the enemy."

Captain Claret saved eleven of his firemen and sailors who were helpless in the water by swimming with them to a life raft. The survivors presented to him a marble clock as a token of their appreciation of his gallant conduct.

The 1,519 decorations awarded to the merchant service include 6 Victoria Crosses, 80 Distinguished Service Orders, 87 Orders of the British Empire; 410 Distinguished Service Crosses, 18 bars to the D.S.C., 38 awards from the French Government, 353 mentioned in dispatches, 270 commended for services, and 257 other decorations.

The mercantile marine not only fed people of the allied nations during the war, but supplied the armies and the navies with guns and ammunition. In addition the big liners like the Olympic, Baltic, Carmania, and Caronia carried thousands of tons of oil fuel for the British Navy.

Thirteen officers of the merchant service were serving during the war in the navy taken from the Royal Naval Reserve, and there were 78,000 firemen and sailors, 20,000 men in the Government transports, and 36,000 coastwise sailors and firemen in the trawlers which were doing duty as minesweepers and submarine chasers.

The report states that the official figures show that the total British gross tonnage sunk by the enemy amounted to 9,031,828, and the gain in the way of new construction, tonnage purchased abroad, and enemy tonnage captured was $5,588,816, leaving the net loss of British tonnage at 3,443,012, which is nearly double the net loss of the other world tonnage.

So far on the list of honors, only one knighthood has been awarded to the British Mercantile Marine, and the recipient was Captain Bertram Fox Hayes, D.S.O., of the White Star liner Olympic, who sank two submarines off Portsmouth on May 12, 1918, and carried nearly 300,000 troops across the Atlantic and to Muros, in the Mediterranean without losing a man, although that line had some marvelously narrow escapes, as the German submarine commanders were making special efforts to sink her.

LEIPZIC FAIR VALUABLE INDEX

Exhibition Afforded Idea of Conditions in Germany.

A despatch from London says:—A valuable index of industrial and commercial conditions in Germany after the war is afforded by a report communicated to the Daily News by a qualified observer who attended the recent great fair at Leipzic. The whole fair showed the desire of the German nation to work and recover itself, but everywhere one was struck with the hopeless dependency of Germany on foreign raw materials and an increased cost output. In fact, with German glass, pottery, textile, leather, toy and many other industries closed down or operating at five per cent. or ten per cent. of their normal output, due to the inability to buy raw materials at the present value of the mark, the fair gave direct evidence of Germany's very difficult position.

From conversation with the exhibitors the impression was gathered that nearly all branches of German industry are on the verge of bankruptcy, due, principally, to the shortage of coal, and secondly, to the loss of export trade, which carries with it inability to purchase the much-needed foreign raw materials.

To assist in forcing a wedge into foreign markets German manufacturers have concentrated on new mechanical devices and novelties, which were much in evidence at the fair.

Most of the German representatives are inclined to the opinion that they would recover their export trade through American and neutral buyers. Much as they would prefer to re-establish their pre-war trading connection with England, they feel that at present, because of English hostility towards them, they had better concentrate on American and the neutral nations surrounding Germany. Prices are approximately from 200 to 300 per cent. above their pre-war level.

Peace Treaty Awaiting The King's Proclamation

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's ratification of the Peace Treaty, the Foreign Office says, awaits only the King's proclamation. All the Dominions have ratified the treaty, the Australian House on September 19 and the Senate.

PREPARING FOR NEW VICTORY LOAN

Many Active Workers Volunteer Services For the Big Campaign.

Reports from chairmen of the Provincial Committees all through the country indicate that the Victory Loan organization is getting warmed up for the campaign. A notable feature is that voluntary effort is proving available to an extent which compares favorably with the previous campaigns. In the Province of Ontario, for instance, it is reported that already, out of the 62 county chairmen for last year's campaign, acceptances for acting in the same capacity this year have been received from 43 of them, while others are not yet heard from finally, while a few of course find that special circumstances this year do not leave them as free to act as they were in previous campaigns. British Columbia reports that voluntary workers are available in large numbers, while the campaign in that province has a strong military flavor, with Brig.-Gen. Odlum as vice-chairman for the province and Brig.-Gen. Clark, chairman for the city of Victoria and the island district. It is reported that there is a growing appreciation throughout the country of the necessity for making the loan an abundant success in order that there may be no setback to the prosperity of the country.

German Goods Coming Slowly Into Britain

A despatch from Leith, Scotland, says:—The steamship Weimar arrived here from Hamburg with only 150 tons of German goods, which rather discountenances the fears of British manufacturers of the Germans dumping their products on the United Kingdom. The ship's officers aver that Germany is extremely short of raw materials.

Canada Steamships Line to Enlarge Its Service

A despatch from London says:—Col. Grant Morden states that the Canada Steamships Line intends to greatly enlarge its ocean service. Beside the direct French service already operating, similar services will be installed in Holland and Belgium within a few weeks.

Stony Indian Chiefs, oldest of their tribes, smoking the Pipe of Peace in honor of the youthful new chief, Morning Star, otherwise known as the Prince of Wales.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.30; No. 2 Northern, $2.27; No. 3 Northern, $2.23, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 80⅜c; No. 3 CW, 77⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 78⅜c; No. 1 feed, 76⅞c; No. 2 feed, 74⅛c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, $1.33⅛; No. 4 CW, $1.25⅜; rejected, $1.14¼; feed, $1.14¼, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal. No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 84 to 86c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.06; No. 2 do, $1.97 to $2.03; No. 3 do, $1.93 to $1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.02 to $2.08; No. 2 Spring, $1.99 to $2.05; No. 3 Spring, $1.95 to $2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, $1.29 to $1.32, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, Montreal and Toronto, $9.40 to $9.60, in jute bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $55; good feed flour, per bag, $3.50.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $24 to $25; mixed, per ton, $18 to $21, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 52 to 52½c; prints, 53 to 53½c.

Eggs—53 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., $4.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 25c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 18 to 25c; ducklings, 20c; turkeys, 35c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28½ to 29½c; triplets, 29 to 30c; Stilton, 31 to 32c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 49c; creamery prints, 56 to 58c.

Margarine—33 to 38c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 57 to 58c; selects, 61 to 62c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 30 to 34c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, 34 to 35c; squabs, doz., $6.00.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 26; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., $5.25 to $5.75; primes, $4.25 to $4.75; Japans, $4.75 to $5; Imported, hand-picked, Burma, $4; Limas, 15 to 16c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; 10-lb. tins, 23½ to 24c; 60-lb tins, 23 to 24c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; Comb, 16-oz., $4.50 to $5 doz.; 10-oz., $3.50 to $4, dozen.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $3.15; per 5 imperial gallons, $3; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 43 to 44c; do, heavy, 36 to 38c; cooked, 56 to 59c; rolls, 33 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 46 to 50c; backs, plain, 48 to 50c; boneless, 53 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 32 to 33c; clear bellies, 31 to 32c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 30 to 30½c; tubs, 30½ to 31c; pails, 30¾ to 31¼c; prints, 31½ to 32c. Compound tierces, 27 to 27½; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27¾ to 28¼c; prints, 29 to 29½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 93½c. Flour—New standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats—Bags, $4.45 to $5. Bran, $45; Shorts, $55; Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $22 to $23. Cheese, finest easterns, 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 58 to 59c; eggs, fresh, 68c; selected, 63c; No. 1 stock, 56 to 57c; No. 2 stock, 53 to 54c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.40. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 30 to 30½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Choice heavy steers, $13 to $13.50; good heavy steers, $12.50 to $12.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $12 to $12.50; do, good, $11.25 to $11.50; do, med., $10 to $10.75; do, com., $7 to $7.50; bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do, med., $9.50 to $9.75; do, rough, $7.50 to $8; butcher cows, choice, $10.25 to $10.75; do, good, $9 to $9.25; do, med., $8 50 to $9; do, com., $7 to 7.50; stockers, $7.50 to $10; feeders, $10 to $11.25; canners and cutters, $5 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $8 to $9; yearlings, $9 to $10; spring lambs, per cwt., $13.75 to $14.25; calves, good to choice, $17.50 to $21.50; hogs, fed and watered, $18; do, weighed off cars, $18.25; do, f.o.b., $17; do, do, to farmers, $16.75.

The patient is having trouble with his convalescence. One war hero that doesn't seem to be recuperating.

BELGIAN INDUSTRY RAPIDLY REVIVING

Country Bids Fair to be the First in Europe to Recover From War's Ravages.

Belgium, the first country overrun by the Germans, bids fair to be the first to rehabilitate herself. Her basic industries are rapidly getting back to normal and her exports of commodities since the signing of the armistice have been at a growing rate, which indicates that within a reasonable time Belgium will be standing on her own feet in the commercial world.

"The coal mines of Belgium were not damaged," the report says, "as the invader meant to keep them, but they suffered abnormal wear and tear, particularly upon their hoisting cables, which have to be replaced. The output at the beginning of 1919 was 60 per cent. of the pre-war total. It is now 84 per cent.

"The two causes which delayed the complete restoration of this industry, viz., insufficiency of transport and diminution of the productive capacity of the workmen, are gradually disappearing, and we feel that we can say we shall soon reach the pre-war figures, as far as total output is concerned. Belgium is already able to export coal to her neighbors to the following amounts: Three hundred thousand tons monthly to France, 50,000 to Italy, 10,000 to Holland and 50,000 to Switzerland, making a total of 410,000 tons monthly, or 4,920,000 yearly. This assures to Belgium a yearly income of more than 200,000,000 francs, a rather important factor toward the rehabilitation of the exchange.

"Our iron works suffered dismantling and destruction. Several years will be necessary for complete repair, although work is already under way everywhere, and is being carried on with great energy. In 1914, there were fifty-two blast furnaces in Belgium, producing 2,300,000 tons of pig iron, twenty-three of these were totally destroyed and ten were seriously damaged. Repairs are, of course, very difficult. Nine furnaces are now working.

"Agriculture never suffered during the war, except in the war zone. The yield of this year's crop will be almost equal to that of normal pre-war years. Lands lying in the war zone and devastated by shell fire will be taken by the Government, which will take over the farms, work them, and finally turn them back to their original owners in good condition.

"Many of the railways, when the Germans were forced to retreat, were destroyed, but rapid progress has been made in restoring the roads to working condition. Germany has replaced, to a great extent, the rolling stock which she had taken away, and practically all the stationary equipment has been so far restored as to provide slow transportation of freight, about as in normal times. On the main lines passenger traffic is already quite as intensive and as rapid as before the war."

Sweden Prepares to Join The League of Nations

A despatch from Stockholm says:—The extraordinary session of the Swedish Parliament is being continued while the ratification of the German peace treaty by a sufficient number of the great powers to put it into effect is being awaited.

When this occurs the question of Sweden joining the League of Nations will be immediately discussed by the Parliamentary body.

The leaders of all the Swedish parties have expressed themselves as in favor of Sweden's entrance into the league.

King of the Belgians Ran Engine on Royal Train

A despatch from Chicago says:—The King of the Belgians ran the engine of his train for ten miles. The train on which the King and his party are travelling westward was stopped at Wauseon, Ohio, while his Majesty climbed into the cab of the engine and took over the throttle from the grimy pilot.

The King, who has a thorough knowledge of locomotive engineering, ran the heavy train for ten miles without a jolt. Then he stopped the engine and returned to his car.

CANADA'S NET DEBT NOW $1,750,000,000

Country's Financial Situation Shown in Monthly Balance Sheet.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A disappointing situation in regard to the Dominion finances is revealed in the monthly balance sheet of the Finance Department. During last month the net debt of the Dominion increased by nearly sixty-five million dollars, as compared with an increase of a little under twenty-eight millions for the month of September last year. The new debt now stands at $1,750,000,000. Before the war the net debt was $336,000,000.

Last month's increase in the net debt was chiefly due to war expenditure arising out of the war. Expenditure under the heading of "War," in fact, was about twenty-three million dollars higher than in September of last year. The figures are: War expenditure, September, 1918, $39,484,000; war expenditure, September, 1919, $62,253,000. Part of this, however, is expenditure incurred in previous months. The figure is the total of payments for the month which passed through the books of the Finance Department. War expenditure for the six months ending September 30 compares as follows: 1919, $183,740,000; 1918, $103,064,000.

CANADIANS SHOW NATIVE RESOURCE

Transport 600 Men to Ocean Liner in Spite of Railway Strike.

A despatch from London says:—The recent railway strike brought out a smart piece of Canadian resource and organization at Buxton depot.

On Sunday 600 men were to join the Belgic at Liverpool and a special train had been arranged for Saturday morning, but on Friday evening it was cancelled. Col. Hanson, commander, and his staff, not to be beaten, however, began to organize a road transport, and, with the assistance of Capt. Smythe, of a local volunteer detachment, it was all fixed up in four hours from Manchester and London. By Saturday morning the lorries were all on hand. Saturday evening brought news that the last man was aboard the Belgic.

At a civic farewell ceremony at Buxton on Thursday last, Col. Hanson planted a maple tree commemorating the Canadians' long and intimate association with the town.

Makes Women Eligible To Serve on Juries

A despatch from London says:—British women will soon be eligible to serve on juries by the Sex Disqualification (removal) Act, 1919. There is a proviso inserted by the House of Lords which leaves to the judge or other presiding officer the power to make an order that the jury shall be composed of men or women only, as the case may require, and to exempt a woman on her application from service in any particular case.

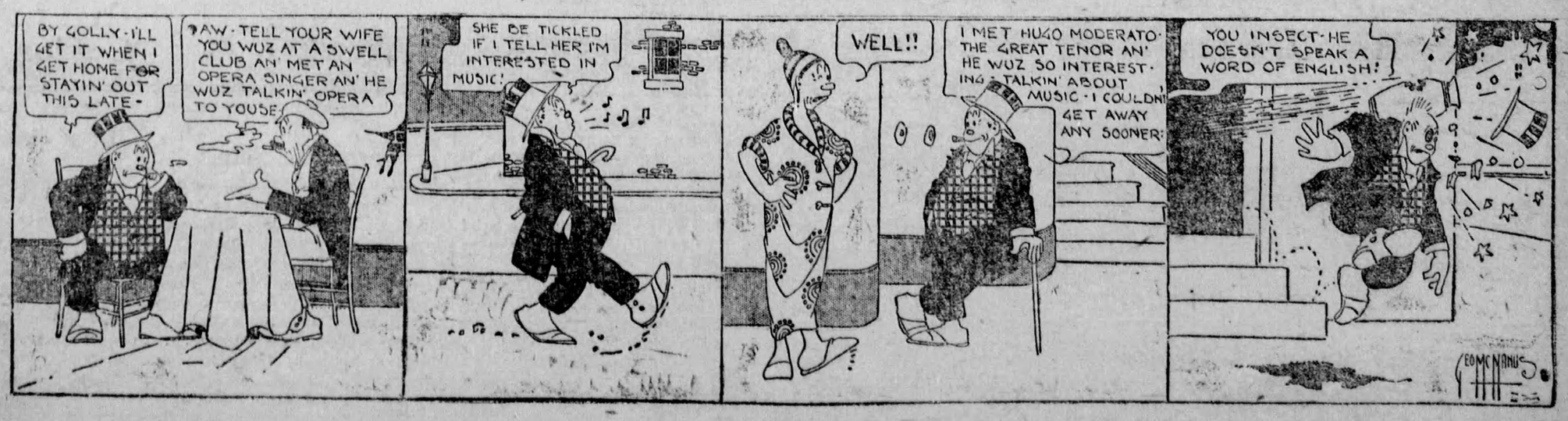
Will Enforce Treaty, Says the Tiger

A despatch from Paris says:—Speaking in the Senate on the disarmament of Germany, Leon Bourgeois declared that measures would have to be applied immediately after ratification of the treaty to that end.

Premier Clemenceau, interrupting, said:

"They will be; do not doubt it. One hundred French officers are in Berlin to see to it."

Women's Service Corps Members to Emigrate

A despatch from London says:—Simultaneously with news from Ottawa of a soldiers' emigration selection committee to England, details are published of a new policy of emigration to Canada of women members of the service corps. It is anticipated that a large proportion of the two hundred thousand women will be applicants for free passage to the Dominions, and it is hoped to start the scheme early next year.

BRINGING UP FATHER