

shot as an example and of burning several houses down. Similar charges are preferred against the others whose extradition is demanded.

Paris, Oct. 7th.—General Aliriza Pasha, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, has opened negotiations with Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader, whose troops recently took possession of the strategic city of Konich, according to a despatch from the special correspondent of L'Information at Constantinople. Turkish Nationalist troops said to number upwards of 300,000 and commanded by Mustapha Kemal, seem to have precipitated in Asia Minor on a major scale, a crisis similar to that which arose in Dalmatia when Captain Gabriel Dannunzio seized the City of Fiume. There is a feeling that the situation in Asia Minor has gone beyond the control of the Turkish Govt. and that the Allied Powers are helpless at present to do anything to bring military pressure to bear and afford any appreciable relief. There are some who question whether the Powers are sufficiently united or inclined to intervene. Konich, an important railway centre, is in the hands of the Turkish Nationalist troops. Its capture appears to indicate that Mustapha Kemal is in control of a vast region stretching from Konich on the southwest to Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, a distance of 425 miles.

Christiania, Oct. 7th.—National prohibition has been adopted in Norway by the vote of a general plebiscite held yesterday.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 7th.—Mr. Alfred Deaken, former Premier of Australia, died today.

London, Oct. 7th.—Proof that Great Britain is a really democratic country was furnished by the recent railway strike episode, Mr. Lloyd George declared in an address today. Speaking at the Mansion House at a reception to Field Marshal Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine, who was given the freedom of the city, the Premier said: "Now that the episode of the home front is over all ranks and classes in this country. I claim to be a working day man in all except the 8 hours day. The strike proved that this is really a democratic country where public opinion must prevail." Keeping along the same line of thought the Premier continued, "Prussianism in the industrial and economical world must not prevail. Great Britain has once more rendered a deep and lasting service to real freedom by defeating an effort to hold up the community and strangle it into submission. The nation means to be strong, firm and just, but always master."

Cincinnati, Oct. 7th.—The Chicago Sox defeated Cincinnati today, 5 to 4.

London, Oct. 7th.—The capture of 15,000 Bolshevik during the operations around Voronezh by Genl. Denekines

troops is claimed in a communique received by wireless from Headquarters today. The Denekine troops also took a large amount of booty. The Voronezh district lies to the southeast of the old region towards which another section of the Denekine forces were reported on October 6th, to be rapidly advancing. General Denekine's reported successes on these two fronts indicate a wide spread of territory along which his forces are advancing towards Moscow.

Paris Oct. 7th.—The newspaper announce that the lists of German officials and other persons to be delivered to the Allies for trial for supreme offenses against international morality and the sanctity of the trade as well as those who committed acts in violation of the laws and the customs of war, are now practically ready for submission to Germany. The papers point out that the lists do not contain the name of the former Emperor of Germany who is to be dealt with separately.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th 1919
Flour, Blend 1 Clear St. Lawrence Grand pr. br. \$10.50.
Meal, Kidnapped per 100 lbs. \$3.80
New Season's Pork per bbl. \$45.00
Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$43.00
Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers) per 100 lbs. \$7.28.
Molasses 89 test pr 100 lbs. no quotation.
Cotton, Middling Upland, a Liverpool per lb. 20 51-100d.
Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.16
Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.18½

LONDON, Oct. 8th 1919.
Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price, fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt 57s. 9d. -91s. 0d.
Muscovado, 89 2/3 basis, floating terms to bond, Ditto duty paid, 55s. 6d. -78s. 6d.
German Beet 88 2/3 f.o.b. no further sales during the war
Java 96 2/3 Gibraltar or Channel for Orders floating terms, no quotations.
Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.
Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt. 123s. 0d. 128s. 0d.
Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.
Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 5.
Consols 52½
Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 60.95
All prices subject to correction.

SUGAR NOTES.

Mr. C. O. Townsend read a paper before the American Association of Beet Sugar Agriculturists last January and having charges of the sugar plant investigations gave a comparison between methods used in the East and West in growing sugar beets. In doing this he asserted that the beet-sugar industry, contrary to popular opinion, originated in

the East in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where beets were grown in 1830. The first sugar mill was erected at Northampton, Mass., in 1838, where a few tons of beet sugar were made. The industry however, did not become established until about forty years after that at Alvarado, in 1879. It often happens that one section of a country will create an industry and another will develop it and the Western spirit is certainly responsible for bringing forth on this continent an industry dedicated to sweetness and health. In 1852 an effort was made to develop the beet industry in Lehi, Utah, but matters did not get on very fast. That is probably the reason that in 1891 a factory was started there which now has the distinction of being the first beet-sugar factory in the Union, with an unbroken record of manufacturing sugar from beets ever since. Now beets are grown in 19 states. The different methods used in the East and West are largely due to the humid conditions and soil differences while the size of farms also plays some role, the larger farms in the West using tractors and many other labor-saving devices. The Western farmer has a decided advantage over the Eastern farmers because he can regulate the moisture. The labor problem is more serious in the West because of the larger acreage while in the Middle West and Eastern States the farmer often handles the crop himself with the aid of his family.—*Louisiana Planter, Sept. 13th.*

WEST INDIAN COTTON.

The following information concerning the cotton market in Liverpool is contained in a circular dated July 31, 1919, issued by the British Cotton Growing Association:—

In connection with our last circular, we have been endeavouring to find out present prices of West Indian Sea Island cotton in Liverpool. The position is exceedingly difficult in view of the fact that there is no cotton on the market. We think it possible, however, to give an approximate valuation of West Indian cotton, and, basing it on what is doing in American Island, we should think that your cotton should be worth 45d. to 48d. per lb., according to quality, if on the spot in Liverpool.

This price is probably what you would get if the cotton were here, owing to the demands from outsiders and the exhaustion of the Carolina stocks. It must not be overlooked, however, that the new crop Carolina should be in Liverpool in October, and if there was a big weight of West Indian on the market about the same time, the situation might be altered; but if your cotton were to arrive here shortly it would, if the quality was good, command the best prices.—*Agricultural News, 6th Sept.*