

tion in this country with its resultant social unrest is not due to economic conditions, but to an organized body artificially stimulated under the inspiration of the Russian Soviet Government. This opinion will be submitted to the New York legislature in an exhaustive report by joint legislative committees which have been investigating radical activities here since its organization last May, it was learned today.

London, Dec. 9th.—Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader, informed the House today that no negotiations were proceeding for a separate Anglo-French Treaty.

London, Dec. 9th.—Reports that the Italian Government has arrived at an agreement with Gabriel D'Annunzio regarding the question of Fiume, which city D'Annunzio has been holding with an armed force insisting that it was and should remain Italian, were received today in an exchange telegram from Rome. The Agency says that it understands that in connection with the Ministerial Council held in Rome yesterday, a settlement with D'Annunzio was reached.

Paris, Dec. 9th.—The Persian Foreign Minister has informed M. Paul Ducloux, Secretary of the Peace Conference, that Persia adheres without reservation to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

London, Dec. 9th.—Major Baird, Unionist Member of Parliament for Rugby, Warwickshire, announced today on behalf of the Home Secretary that the Government was aware that certain persons some of them of foreign origin, were carrying on revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain with the object of abolishing Parliamentary Government and substituting therefor a Government on the lines of the Soviet system in Russia. Major Baird added that it was known that money had been brought from abroad for this purpose. The total probably, was small, but Britons also had subscribed to the fund. Information on this point, he said, was complete.

Rome, Dec. 9th.—Faith in the future of Italy and the assurance that a revolution was not impending in this country were expressed by Premier Nitti in the Chamber of Deputies today, while the answer to the speech from the throne was being discussed. The Premier at the meeting of the Council of Ministers today declared a fight, which took place between troops under the command of D'Annunzio and detachments of Jugo Slavs was "without importance and free from all possibility of communication."

NEW YORK, Dec. 11th 1919.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$12.00

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.75

New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$43.50

Sugar---Crystals (Confirmed by Brokers) per 100 lbs. \$7.28.

Molasses 89' test pr 100 lbs. no quotation

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 26 20-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$3.69

Exchange New York and London, sight \$3.70

LONDON, Dec. 11th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price, fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt 66s. 0d. -97s. 0d.

Muscovado, 89⁰⁰/100 basis, floating terms in bond, Ditto duty paid. 63s. 3d. -86s. 0d. German Beet 88⁰⁰/100 f.o.b. no further sales during the war

White Java Sugar, cif United Kingdom if arrives before 27th December 80/ Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt 128s. 0d. 130s. 0d.

Cotton Meum di Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.

Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 6.

Consols 50½

Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 59.80

All prices subject to correction.

MAKING OUR BANK NOTES.

One of the greatest considerations in the manufacture of bank-notes in the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing is to guard against theft of counterfeiting. The paper is made in a private paper plant, which manufactures this special variety only for the Government. It is made of cotton and linen rags, with which are mixed the silk threads. These may easily be seen by holding a bank or Treasury note to the light.

The printing and engraving process through which the paper is put is very elaborate, and requires complex machinery. The machinery used is so accurate and so well fortified against successful imitation as to render both the means and the product practically beyond imitation.

The ink used is made in the same building where the work is done. One large room of the building occupied by the Bureau contains something like a dozen large paint mills. These are kept busy grinding together the colors and the oil used on the presses. Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of this ink for bank-notes and postage-stamps.

The sheets on which currency is to be printed are counted when received. They are issued to the workman on an order from the superintendent and are charged to that workman in a passbook provided for the purpose. When the printing is done, the printer makes the impressions up in books of one hundred each, with brown paper placed between them. These are delivered to a clerk and the workman is credited with their delivery on his passbook. Some sheets may be spoiled, but are all credited to him, so that his book may balance.

These impressions are counted and in-

spected. Spoiled sheets are destroyed by properly authorized agents. The perfect sheets are dried, pressed, and again inspected and counted. They are then cut and delivered for issue.—*Porto Rico Progress*, Nov. 14th.

3,000 BAGS SUGAR SHIPPED ON THE COAMO

With Price Restrictions off Sugar Speculation is Renewed here; Possibly 5,000 Tons Still Here.

About 3,000 bags of sugar will be shipped on the Coamo today. Most of this sugar has been bought up within the last few weeks since prices commenced to go up. Some of it has changed hands several times since it was manufactured.

With the announcement by Fair Price Commissioner Lee Wednesday morning that no further effort would be made to control the price of sugar here there was renewed activity in sugar speculations and the price jumped from 9 to 9½ cents per pound to 10½ cents. Further rises are expected.

According to reliable information there is between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of sugar still in the island available for shipment. This is mostly in the hands of wholesalers and brokers and is reported to be held in small lots. The largest lot is said to consist of not more than 1,000 tons. Practically no sugars are held by centrals.

Retail prices for sugar this week have ranged as high as 14 cents per pound.

New York newspapers of November 11 state that the government has approved the purchase of the Louisiana sugar crop, estimated at 100,000 tons by the refiners at a maximum price of 17 cent per pound. This sugar will be offered to the retail trade at about 18½ cents per pound.—*Ibid.*

BREAKING IT OFF.

Widow (sobbing)—We will have to break off our intended marriage.

Suitor (dismayed)—What on earth is the matter.

Widow—I told my daughter this morning I was going to be married again and she objected.

Suitor—What did she say?

Widow—She said the idea made her tired—so tired that she could not and would not go a step-farther.

"Johnny," said his mother severely, "someone has taken a big piece of ginger-cake out of the pantry."

Johnny blushed guilty.

"Oh Johnny," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"

"It isn't all," replied Johnny. "Part of it's in Elsie."