

ty, died this morning from the wounds received on October 8th, when he was shot three times as he was entering the Reichstag Building. His assailant, an Austrian, fired three shots, all of which took effect. Repeated operations had been performed in an effort to save his life, culminating with the amputation on October 27th of his right leg. The attack is attributed generally to have been the outcome of personal motives of revenge.

Washington, Nov. 7th.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is expected to reach Washington on Tuesday next, Armistice Day. He will be coming by special train from the Canadian Border direct to the Capital. He will be met by the Vice President on his arrival here, acting for the President. Secretary of State Lansing will meet the party at the Border and the train will make a direct run here. The programme for His Royal Highness' entertainment will include a visit to the Naval Academy and a trip to Mount Vernon on the "Mayflower."

Vienna, Nov. 7th.—According to despatch received here, it is stated that the spirit of war is aflame in Jugo-Slavia, and that additional classes of troops are being called to the colors and a military dictatorship has been virtually established. An ultimatum to Italy is expected to be sent shortly.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 7th.—As a result of a big fire which occurred in the Wilson Hotel here early today, at least three persons have been killed and nearly a score injured, as far as is known up to the present time. Scores of persons were rescued from the flames by firemen, but one woman leaped to death before the fire brigade arrived on the scene. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

Washington Nov. 7th:—A man who said he was Joseph Horan of New York attempted to join with the Senate today in their debate on the Peace Treaty. The guards reached him as he started to address the House from the gallery. He explained to the Police that he had received divine instructions to tell the Senate concerning the Treaty. He was arrested and will be detained for further investigation.

Omsk, Nov. 7th. Owing to the menacing advance of the Bolsheviki forces Admiral Kolchak has ordered the preliminary evacuation of Omsk by the American hospital and such Government Departments as are not directly necessary. It is believed that the seat of Govt. may be moved eastward. The situation is regarded as grave, but not critical, in well informed circles.

London, Nov. 6th.—A parliamentary paper issued on the 4th., containing secret evidence given during the inquiry into the sinking of the "Lusitania", shows that Captain Turner who was in command of the vessel, admitted the instructions issued by the Admiralty, in steaming only at the rate of 13

knots per hour. He testified that had he gone faster, the vessel would have reached the Liverpool Bar before it could have crossed, owing to tidal conditions. He also testified that he had not steered a zig zag course, because he thought the order only applied, when a submarine had been actually sighted. The Captain contended that although he had been warned by the Admiralty to avoid the vicinity of all headlands, he was justified in coming ten miles off the old head of Kinsale, near which point the Lusitania was torpedoed in order to fix his position. Had he remained longer out of sight of land, he added, the weather might have become foggy, when he would have been worse off. He claimed that the course steered was far enough from land, if not exactly in mid channel. He went on to say that he was trying his best to follow the Admiralty's instructions, but his chief aim was to find land, and had he run into a fog without doing this, the chances were he might have run ashore.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th 1919.

Flour, Blended Clear St. Lawrence Brand pr. brl. \$11.00.

Meal, Kilndried per 100 lbs \$3.80

New Season's Pork per brl. \$45.00

Heavy Mess Pork per bbl. \$45.00

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

Molasses 80° test pr 100 lbs no quotation.

Cotton, Middling Upland, at Liverpool per lb. 25 48-100d.

Exchange, New York and London, 60 days' sight \$4.13½

Exchange New York and London, sight \$4.15½

LONDON, Oct. 7th 1919.

Sugar-Demerara Crystals duty paid price, fixed by the Royal Commission per cwt 66s. 0d. -72s. 0d.

Muscovado, 89° basis, floating terms in bond, Ditto duty paid. 63s. 3d. -81s. 0d.

German Beet 88° f.o.b. no further sales during the war

Java 96° Gibraltar or Channel for Orders floating terms, no quotations.

Demerara Rum, per gal. nominal.

Trinidad Cocoa, Good Middling Red per cwt 127s. 0d. 130s. 0d.

Cotton, Medium Fine Sea Island, at Liverpool nominal per lb.

Bank of England rate of Discount per cent. 5.

Consols 51½

Three per cent rentes in Paris Fcs. 61.00

#### RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CANE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

An interesting survey of the rise and progress of the cane sugar industry, by Robert Harvey, M. I. Mech. E., is published in the *International Sugar Journal* for August 1919. In this, valuable information from a historical, statistical, and other standpoints as well, concerning the introduction of sugar-cane cul-

tivation and the manufacture of sugar into the West Indies, is given. It is stated that from the Canary Islands and Madeira the cultivation of sugar-cane and the art of making sugar were extended by different European nations to the West Indian islands and the Brazils.

In the year 1790 the amount of sugar imported from the West Indies into Great Britain was about 100,000 tons; the price of this sugar was about £33 per ton, and the import duty charged was £12 per ton, making the selling price of raw sugar in Britain at that date £45 per ton.

About 150 years ago the West Indies, we are told, then in the possession of Spain, Portugal, France and Britain, were the largest producers and the centre of the sugar industry of the world. Beet-root sugar being unknown at that date, the sugar estates were very small but in great numbers. The Portuguese were the first growers of sugar-cane in the West Indies. Immediately on their discovery of the island of St. Thomas they started this industry, and in 1520 this little island had sixty small sugar works, and produced a large quantity of sugar for those early days.

In 1641 sugar-canes were transplanted from Brazil to Barbados, and thence to other West Indian islands. The sugar made in Barbados at first, it is stated, was so bad that it was considered scarcely worth sending to England, being full of molasses. In 1650 it had improved in quality but could not compete with that made in Brazil. Sugar was made by the British in the island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts) in 1643 by the French in Guadeloupe in 1657.

References to the very crude method of extracting the juice from the cane in the West Indies and the manufacture of the sugar in vogue two hundred and fifty years ago should prove interesting reading to those concerned in the operations of sugar factories in the present day. No less interesting should be the reproduced sugar account of a plantation in Jamaica, which shows the price of muscovado sugar in the year 1718 to be £40 per ton in London, freight, duty, and all expenses paid, the planter netting however, only £30 per ton. By the then method of manufacture, 100 gallons of juice produced 100 to 120lb. of sugar, according to the density of the juice and care in manufacture. The result of working a sugar estate in the West Indies in the days of slavery is also given. This was an estate in Barbados in the year 1822. It consisted of 314 acres, of which 80 acres were planted with sugar-cane. The entire labour consisted of negro slaves—men, women, and children, in all 150 persons, to which was added white supervision and two white servants; the gross revenue is stated as £7158 in round numbers, and the total expenses £3,202 (Barbados Currency).—*Agricultural News*, Oct. 4th.