

Doorn, Dec. 11th.—Augusta Victoria, the ex-German Empress, whose heart attacks have given her family concern for some time, was said yesterday to be still in a serious condition.

London, Dec. 11th.—A memorial costing £50,000 to all animals lost in the war, including Canadian and American horses, elephants killed while on heavy transport duty, and even mice and small birds used for the detection of poisonous gasses, will be erected in the West end of London. The Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals of Great Britain, which is appealing for support of the idea, have announced subscriptions from Canada and the prospect of many from the United States. British horses casualties in the war totalled 346,130, of which thousands came from Canada and the United States.

Christiania, Dec. 11th.—The distribution of the Nobel Prize was made here yesterday. The principal awards, the Peace Prize for 1919 and 1920, were given respectively to M. Leon Bourgeois of France and Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. The document presenting the Peace Prize to President Wilson and also to the Nobel Medal, was received by Mr. Scholwann the United States Minister to Norway, who read a message of thanks from Mr. Wilson.

Dublin, Dec. 11th.—A plant for the manufacture of bombs was discovered during an early morning raid today on a bicycle repair shop in Parnell Street in the heart of Dublin. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, bombs and gelignite were seized. Three men were arrested one was shot and wounded while attempting to escape.

Ottawa, Dec. 11th.—The incorporation of "The General Synod of the church of England in Canada" for the purpose of govt. of the church to enable it to acquire, hold and dispose of property will be the purpose of a bill to be introduced in Parliament at the approaching session.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 11th.—A fifty per cent cut in cotton production in 1921, through curtailment of the acreage planted to one-third of the total land in cultivation was agreed upon at a conference here yesterday of the Southern Bankers, merchants and farmers.

London, Dec. 12th.—Speaking at Prescott, Lancashire, yesterday Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Leader, asserted that Martial Law inevitably erect an almost insurmountable barrier between the moderates in the Sinn Fein organizations and England. He advocated the settlement of a constituent assembly in Ireland.

Santiago, Chili, Dec. 12th.—Delayed advices received here report the loss of several lives and injuries to a number of persons as the result of a great landslide which occurred around the inactive volcano Villarica in the province of Val-

divia. The slides followed earth tremours felt in the Southern Province on Thursday and Friday.

San Juan, Del Sur, Dec. 12th.—Earth tremours have occurred at Choluteca, Honduras simultaneously with tremours felt at Leon, Nicaragua. No serious injury was reported.

Athens, Dec. 12th.—Former King Constantine will arrive in Athens on Dec. 19, according to a message received by Dowager Queen Olga from him yesterday. The message said Constantine would arrive from Venice on Wednesday next on the way to the capital. A Greek destroyer will be sent to Roumania to take Prince George aboard. He will meet his father on the high seas and they will enter Athens together.

London, Dec. 11th.—The British response to the announcement of a new chemical trust in the United States was most prompt. The news was published on Wednesday night and the Govt. had introduced a bill on Thursday night for the protection of the British dye industry. In that 24 hours the differences between the British makers and users of dye were straightened out and a practical agreement was reached to accept the Govt's plan to subject all dye imports during the coming ten years to and licenses under a board composed of representative makers of users of dye and the general public. The result augurs a three and possibly a four concerned fight for the world markets for dye. German factories have increased their efficiency, rather than suffered, because of the essential connection between making synthetic dyes and explosives during the war. They have already, according to report, dumped the total of 5,500,000,000 marks worth of dyes on the British market. It is generally understood that Americans combined already have planned to flood the world, and Japan also is understood to have made extensive plans to gather in for herself the huge Chinese colour trade. There is the utmost satisfaction here that the Govt. has at last been stung into action. While the British dye industry in itself does not loom so large as the huge British textile industry that depends upon it, the textile industry has been compelled by practical considerations, as regards quality as well as price, to buy German dyes, despite sentiment. It is this that has threatened death to the British dye industry. Before the war the industry was weak because of the lack of trained chemists and the neglect of research while the Germans were expending millions in development. The Govt. before the war entered into partnership with the British dyers corporation to the extent of 1,000,000. Sir Henry Birch-enough, Chairman of the Company, said today that with reasonable action the company would succeed. The output exceeds 20,000 tons a year, as compared with 11,000 tons from all British dye-

plants in 1913, and our prewar consumption of dyes was about 20,000 tons, so it is evident we are close to being able to meet it, Sir Henry said. "We have three factories covering 1,000 acres of ground, a chain of factories erected since the beginning of the war that equaled those developed by Germany through a longer period in years. We have also 100 university-trained chemists at work on research, and twice that number engaged in the supervision of practical production. Dr. Arthur Lynch on the other hand complains that everyone, from the universities to the bankers, is neglecting dyes, but both say the protection of home markets against German competition will effectively stimulate the industry to the point where it soon will be able to meet all comers in the open market. The plan for the protection of the industry includes that no dyes shall be imported without the consent of the Commission.

"EPIGRAMS AND WITTY SAYINGS."

Beauty is said to be only skin deep. If this is so then why in the name of all that is beautiful don't some of us try hot water instead of spending hard earned money on cosmetics.

The good old days have long since passed by when men could sit still and wait for money to overtake them. Now-a-days you've got to chase the dollar darn hard, and even when you do catch up with it you find that the price of things has gone up. And so you start the race all over again.

Money is a world of power. But women is the power that makes it go round.

The fundamental basis of good economy is no longer the practice of making "both ends meet". The modern day principle is to try to meet the previous months' bills. And even, this doesn't always work.

Every man puts himself "out of the way" to make money. But some "go under" sooner than others.

Unmarried women of thirty-five are referred to as "being up on the shelf". But if you try to take one of them down you'll jolly well find out that even a feather bed won't break your fall.

Some assert that there is always a good reason behind everything. That's pretty thick, you know. For instance, now, what reason has a man for marrying?

With the march of time skirts go higher and blouses get lower. We'll soon be back to the good old "fig leaf" period.