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Hog Island Gets a Clean Bill of Health.

On the occasion of the launching of the Quistconck, Hog Island's first contribution to American sea power, THE SUN said that the presence of the President at the yard on that historic day might safely be assumed to mean that the inquiry undertaken at his direction into the conduct of affairs last year had at this plant disclosed no irregularity.

The President's letter to the Attorney-General, made public on February 14, was as follows:

"Mr. HURLEY of the Shipping Board has called my attention to some very serious facts which have recently been developed with regard to contracts made in connection with the shipbuilding programme with the company operating at Hog Island. They are so serious, indeed, that I do not think we can let them be taken care of merely by public disclosure and discussion. I would be very much obliged if you would have some trustworthy person in your department get into consultation with Mr. HURLEY about the matter with a view to instituting criminal process in case the facts justify it."

The Attorney-General, on receipt of this communication, selected his assistant, G. CARROLL TOON, to make the inquiry called for by the President, and to examine the "very serious facts" Mr. HURLEY had brought to his attention.

We take it for granted that in Attorney-General CARROLL'S opinion Mr. TOON was a "trustworthy person"; it is not profitable to speculate as to the number of Mr. CARROLL'S subordinates who are not entitled to be called "trustworthy." The result of Mr. TOON'S activities is summarized in a despatch from Washington printed in the newspapers of yesterday:

"Investigations undertaken by the Department of Justice into conditions at Hog Island have failed to give cause for criminal prosecution of officials of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation. It was announced yesterday."

In these few words the charges against the managers of the great enterprise at Hog Island are disposed of. The "very serious facts" Mr. HURLEY laid before Mr. WILSON have been explained in a way which renders resort to "criminal process" unnecessary; and confidence in the integrity of the men who built the great plant is restored.

This outcome of the investigation is most gratifying, and we hope that if the President's suspicions are aroused concerning another national enterprise, it may be thoroughly examined with a similar happy and convincing result.

To Increase Gold Production.

Advises from Washington say that the Government is studying measures for the stimulation of gold production in this country. At the same time a conference of the leading producers of gold has been called for later in this month at Reno, Nev., to consider the present conditions of their industry and to formulate plans for its economic continuance.

For this awakened interest in gold mining is highly stated to be due to the fact that at a time when the demand for gold is greater perhaps than ever before on account of the growing national debts of the warring nations the world is facing a serious falling off in gold production. It is stated that more than thirty per cent. of the mines on the Mother lode of California, which formerly produced millions of dollars of the precious metal, have ceased operation, and that the gold production of the United States has dropped from \$101,035,700 in 1915 to \$83,062,500 in 1917.

Gold is the only commodity that passes throughout the world as money; and it is the one form of international money that is everywhere acceptable. HENRY JENNINGS, consulting engineer of the Federal Bureau of Mines, referring to gold as a standard of value, says that prior to the war the prices of various commodities were regulated by the operation of the laws of supply, demand and competition and were "stabilized by the intrinsic value of gold." Since it has this standard value it is the only commodity which never changes

in price. A gold dollar contains a fixed number of grains of gold. To mine gold at a profit it is necessary that the cost of mining the metal must be less than the dollar which the gold creates.

It is this phase of the question that now demands solution. Since the beginning of the war the cost of labor, machinery and the accessories of gold mining have increased in price. The increase in labor has been about 25 per cent. in machinery 75 per cent. in explosives, steel and other necessary materials from 75 per cent. to 250 per cent. Owners of small mines assert that they are unable to operate under this increase in expenses. Owners of mines with more liberal margins from profit and loss say that they can continue operation by reducing their development work and by falling back upon their richer deposits and drawing upon their reserves of ore.

Three remedies have been suggested. One is that to men engaged in the gold mining industry be given deferred classification under the selective draft law; that is, that they be placed at least on the same basis as men engaged in farming. HALLOCK W. SEAMAN, a mining man of Deadwood, S. D., sees in this a means that will supply fairly efficient labor at reasonable war time wages, and that will allow the industry "to live under strenuous conditions and contribute its quota of aid to the war."

Another suggestion is that a maximum price be fixed for the principal supplies used in the industry. Mr. JENNINGS, however, in his report expresses the opinion that the elimination of all excess profit taxes on gold mining might result in the maximum production of the gold mines of the country and at the same time bring in a revenue to the Government that would be greater than the amount received from taxes.

The evident difficulty with all these remedies is that they all clearly suggest a discrimination. It is a question if the status of gold mining, even as important as its product is to national and international finance, can be considered such as to warrant the Government in showing this favor to the industry.

One Man's Puzzle.

The communication printed elsewhere on this page from a young man who signs himself "Industry" is likely to find some sympathy among others who are also undergoing mental struggles relative to their duty. Still other men will regard it as the cry of wounded vanity rather than of perturbed conscience, basing their suspicion on the writer's yearning for some outward sign of his value to his country—"even spurs would do."

THE SUN cannot undertake to make decisions for the individual within whom rages such a conflict of sensitiveness and conscientiousness. If a soul cannot determine of itself upon which side the scale is falling, no outside agency should be expected to bring keener vision to the problem. Perhaps the obvious answer to the young man would be: Do what you believe is your duty, and don't bother about outward signs of sacrifice. If you are not a slacker you need not feel like one.

Happily for "Industry," his problem will soon be solved, we think, by that eminent psychologist Professor CROWDER. Acting in his capacity of Provost Marshal General, the Professor will call up "Industry" and all other men between 31 and 45 and determine for them whether they will be more valuable to their country in France or at the desk. We advise "Industry" to follow the Professor. If the Provost Marshal General does America a wrong by taking "Industry" away from his present job, the sin will fall upon the selective service system; and "Industry," utterly absolved from wrongdoing, may go to war with a clear conscience.

King Ferdinand in Switzerland.

It would not be reassuring to Germany's plan of an open highway to the East to have the Bulgarian King FERDINAND in Switzerland, convenient to Allied influences, just at the moment of failure of the German arms in France. Consequently, we are justified in believing that if FERDINAND is not at the German headquarters, as yesterday's despatches said he was, the Germans are using all their influence to get him there. The "Fox of the Balkans" was bought to the Central Powers' cause by the promise of territorial concessions, and a chance of losing his reward may have a serious effect upon his purchased loyalty.

FERDINAND departed from Sofia a week or more ago seeking rest and a relief from war worries among the Swiss Alps. His departure was almost coincident with the overthrow of RADOSLAVOFF'S pro-German Ministry and the coming into power of the more liberal Cabinet of Premier MALINOFF. At the same time he left behind him an ugly quarrel with Turkey over the spoils of war, a quarrel that had already led to border clashes between the troops of the two nations. With his usual greed FERDINAND was holding fast to the territory that he had obtained, defiantly challenging the Turk to take it from him. He had the lukewarm support of Germany in his pretensions and the secret opposition of Austria.

In addition he left behind a dissatisfied people; nothing could more clearly indicate this fact than the overthrow of the RADOSLAVOFF Ministry, which had represented the alliance with the Central Powers. The Bulgarians were inquiring why they should continue in a war that seemed to offer them no reward; as one of

their Deputies said, "a war that is entailing immense suffering to the Bulgarian people and that is apparently to end in nothing more than making Bulgaria a German bridge to the Bosphorus."

Another extremely disturbing condition to FERDINAND was the situation in Turkey. ENVA PASHA and TALAAT Bey were as discontented with the poor recognition that their assistance to Germany was receiving as he was. The Turks were even more discontented than the Bulgarians; for they had entered the war more unwillingly and could see no improvement in their condition in a German victory. There was undeniably truth in the reports of serious mutinies against the German commanders and in the reported desertion of thousands of troops from the Turkish armies in Asia Minor. If Turkey were to carry her difference with Berlin to the breaking point, as it was reported she had threatened, if she were to quit as Russia had, then what would be the plight of Bulgaria?

In the Balkans the course of the war is not shaping itself well for Bulgaria. The Greeks are constantly reequipping their armies and putting into the field a new and confident force. One of their regiments a few months ago stole upon the important Bulgarian position at Dorian and gained an advantage which the Bulgarians have not since been able to recover. The steady advance of the Allied forces in Albania has seriously compromised the flank and rear of the Bulgarian army in western Serbia and the Vardar valley.

The resources of the United States are well understood in Bulgaria. At the time of the entrance of this country into the war DR. SAKAROFF, one of FERDINAND'S frankest counsellors, said: "If the war lasts long enough for America to send a large army to Europe, I believe the tide will turn against Germany." FERDINAND would have an excellent opportunity from the Alps to observe the effect of the American forces in the war. A London despatch says that two Bulgarian statesmen have been in Switzerland for some time with the purpose of arranging a conference with representatives of the Allies. The difficulty in such an arrangement arises from the fact that the Allies will not sacrifice the interests of Serbia, after her years of suffering and privation, to a Bulgarian peace. FERDINAND is no doubt aware of this. Germany, which knows him and his methods well, is watching him closely. There is no telling how far his foxiness may lead him in his efforts at self-protection, and at German headquarters he would be constantly under the observation of WILLIAM'S officers.

Mr. Scarr's Temperature.

MR. SCARR, who takes care of the weather in this vicinity, is forever telling us that we have enjoyed the hottest or the coldest day in the history of his bureau, and simple folks accept his word implicitly. But Mr. SCARR cannot fool us.

The figures he now palms off on us are recorded at a greater height than those Mr. SCARR'S predecessors wrote down; the weather bureau has been hoisting its thermometers to higher altitudes for years to keep up with the upper stories of Manhattan's skyscrapers. Consequently, the figures that are now given out for the consolation of the public, while they are interesting, should not be compared with the figures for the period previous to the bureau's occupation of its present quarters.

Naturally, most of us do not work, and practically nobody lives, as far from the street as Mr. SCARR and his delicate instruments do. The temperatures the majority must endure are those of the street, and these are more trying than any Mr. SCARR knows. When thermometer reading was a popular pastime and not an official obligation the faithful instrument in front of HIBNUT'S old drug shop told New York accurately whether it was comfortable or uncomfortable. That efficient servant of shivering and perspiring mankind had its dwelling down among common mortals; and a great and enthusiastic crowd on one occasion, at least, cheered lustily the rising red liquid in its tube as it topped the hundred mark.

If Mr. SCARR could bring himself to set up a thermometer on the street level and let it give us our comfort and discomfort, he would bring the weather down to the people. As it is, with monopolistic arrogance, he has put the mercury bulb above the man.

New York's Favorite Drink.

The investigation of soda water fountains now in progress has disclosed the fact that most of the purveyors of sparkling non-intoxicants in New York obey the Board of Health regulations, keep their establishments clean and serve wholesome beverages. Some careless or ignorant proprietors have been discovered, and they are to be punished. They should be, for the popularity of the soda water fountain makes it essential that it should be clean and well managed.

We do not know how many temperance bars there are in town, what the capital invested in them amounts to, or how many glasses of ice cream soda, how many sundaes, how many malted milks with chocolate or how many lemonades are served over them in a day. The total number of transactions must be huge; it would make the brewers jealous if it were ever published. Men, women and children breakfast, lunch and dine in front of the imposing onyx tablets that are dedicated to charged waters; the fizz of the fountain is un-

restrained by the liquor tax laws; it is no longer unmanly to confess a longing for a frosted coffee; mature men stand patiently in line to buy the check from the cashier, without shame or thought of ridicule, and wipe their lips as openly as those whose refreshment is taken where the State Excise Commissioner is likely to look in at any time.

The soda water sellers have not kept step with the public demand for their wares. They are establishing miniature restaurants all the time, but most of them have not learned how to run a bar. Their counters are usually too low, the ingredients of the drinks they dispense are commonly arranged in a way that makes them difficult to get at. Soda is a leisurely tippie; the customer likes to stand and gossip with his friend. The caterers do not take this into account; they seem to think a portion of ice cream with a dash of hot chocolate over it and a garnish of nuts should be hurled into the anatomy as a slug of third rail whiskey is.

A man swallows his red eye at a gulp in order that he shall not taste it; but a cantaloupe sundae is something to linger over.

There is no prospect of penalty for the white aproned fraternity that serves run to a benighted generation. When prohibition is a fact all the bartenders will migrate to soda water fountains, and at them renew their unselfish calling. The first properly constructed soda fountain that falls under the direction of an accomplished barkeeper will earn a fortune for its owner; and we confidently expect to greet some day a temperance drink composer who will be worthy to be bracketed with the Only WILLIAM.

In the Right Direction.

Careful study of the official text of an Ordnance Department order applying certain restrictions of service in that department gives gratifying assurance so far as it goes, but there is a notable absence of one widely longed for provision.

The order in effect sends overseas men "physically, mentally and morally acceptable for any character of general military service." There they will perform their proper duty, "supply ammunition and fighting equipment to the army," and perform such other duties "officially designated as the service of support."

Excellent as far as it goes. But there is this significant limitation: It applies to enlisted men only; not to commissioned officers; not even to those who have received commissions since April, 1917, without previous military training.

If the order should be amended in this respect, and issued as amended by the Quartermaster-General also, it would allay an irritation in public feeling greater, we think, than Washington seems to realize.

HAIG has the tanks, and FOCH has the tanks, and they both wallop WILLHELM and his blank, blank, blanks.

Some students of foreign relations go so far as even to predict a war between Turkey and Bulgaria before the greater war is ended. If that should be, what strength of will the Greeks would have to exercise not to furnish munitions and wish good luck to both sides!

How New Jersey Republicans must envy their party fellows in Massachusetts who, as the result of the Old Bay State primary elections, will have Governor McALL or Senator WELLS to send to the United States Senate!

By way of proving that age has not modified in any degree his patriotism or the vigor of his language Marse HIBNUT concluded his farewell editorial in the Courier-Journal with these convincing and comforting words:

"Now, and ever, to hell with autocracy. Now and ever, to hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs."

As if to suggest to the unimaginative all the meaning in the proper wish the thermometer on that eventful day registered 100 degrees of hellish weather in Louisville.

Whoever it was prompted the earnest young newsboy at Brooklyn Bridge to shout "All about the terrible coal shortage!" to a 5 o'clock crowd milling about in August heat perpetrated a cruel joke. Every one smiled but the boy; he wasn't selling many papers.

Just as the Germans thought the hot wave was letting up, HAIG sent them a glocro.

Impudent Audacity.

The Crown Prince complains that the Americans fight with impudent audacity.—War news.

The impudent audacity displayed by Perishable Yanks.

Has said the very devil in my noble Prussian ranks.

Has stopped them when they should advance.

Has robbed me of their gains in France; Has licked them from Solms to Rheine.

With impudent audacity!

With impudent audacity those cheering Devil Dogs.

Rush forward at my Prizies through forests, rivers, bog, and steel, through sea.

Through barriers they should not pass.

With mocking cheer and Yankee sneer.—With impudent audacity!

With impudent audacity they seek each hidden nest.

Where bravest of my soldiers lie, my veterans, my best.

Concealed with cunning of the snake With shall and fame the Yanks to take—those Yanks!—they love those nests to take.

With impudent audacity!

Such impudent audacity we were not drilled to fight.

I'm going to write to Pershing that it really isn't right!

To sink a ship with wounded ailed; To boast of babes and women killed; Such deeds the souls of Huns have thrilled!

But Gott strafe Yank audacity! E. W. T.

Old Woman Ladendorff's Help.

The Old Woman who lived in a shoe bowed.

"Yet the Crown Prince couldn't live in a pocket," she cried.

ONE MAN'S PUZZLE.

He Thinks His Staying at Home is Best for America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Do you know that some young men in this country to-day are having a fight with themselves as to stay out of the uniforms of the army and navy? They get no credit naturally, nor do they ask any. What they do ask but don't get, however, is that something like normal decency and respect be shown them.

I am one of these young men who for over a year have had a fight with the service because I happen to hold a responsible position in a firm that is doing war work of the greatest importance to our overseas forces.

We have to swallow a great deal of expressed, and unexpressed, but awfully obvious, disapproval by public opinion. I, fortunately, have had to travel about in public conveyances and meet people, many of them our friends, who do not understand. Does it not seem to you that Uncle Sam should give us some insignia, even spurs would do, to keep us from being classified as slackers?

I am anxious to know what you think because I am going to let you decide a question for me that has kept me awake many nights. INDUSTRY.

New York, August 8.

WHY THE UPROAR?

Unnecessary Sufferings of a New York Lover of Quiet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Four years ago I visited a large Western city and was annoyed at the noises therein, bragging about New York as being so beautifully managed in that respect. How shall we account for the change that came over us?

I shall just enumerate a few of those we endure, not day time occurrences entirely, for the wee hours of the night do more than their share of what the streets are in the habit of doing. Twenty-second street and Lexington avenue. New buildings are going up and these are soft snags for the wood choppers, dirt slingers and backfire admirers.

A new baby at Twenty-third street howls for many hours consecutively, leaving me to dream up what the old tunes of "Sweet Marie," "Annie Rooney," "East Side, West Side," etc., that an old hand organ grinds out to us in a sweet repetition two hours at a stretch!

Though I heard nothing but war subjects were permitted on the street and I have to listen to what the street has to say, probably religious, but oh, me, if they only forget to bring along the cornet, guitar and the music for their choruses.

The shrill, startling whistles on the automobiles do help in saving the lives of many pedestrians, but what the hell of coming roaring up, what the hell of soft pedaling it a bit? Besides, this is a fire street, another thing that must be for our welfare.

The day is done at last. We go to bed for sweet calm and rest. A garage across the way wheels out its tires and comes round and wheels ring loud. A full comb. For a while sleep is sweet. About 3 A. M. the garbage tanks come thundering upon us, pull up with a jerk, and by then we are sitting in the window watching the canisters, Bolshewick din. A few shrill whistles from the tank and they roll on.

Who controls the city in this respect, or lack of respect for us poor working devils? M. D. H.

New York, August 8.

GERMANIZED LATIN.

Should "Weny, Weedy, Weedy," Be Kicked Out of the Schools?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now that America is eager to rid our civilization of everything associated with German Kultur, isn't this just the opportune moment to uproot utterly from American educational systems the atrocious pronunciation of Latin now in vogue in our schools?

There is nothing in any way American about it. It was originally the invention of an overlearned and cultured German pedant, and was accepted and forced upon our schools some years ago by educational faddists. It has no justification from the analogy of the pronunciation of any language that is, or ever was, or ever will be. This senseless pronunciation compels our children to say, for example, "Weny, weedy, weedy," I don't know what "Weny, widd, widd" (with a long "i"), as we know it, pronounces it, was correct. In fact, I know it wasn't, but at least it wasn't ridiculous enough to make old Caesar turn over in his grave and wonder what people were talking about.

I am not advocating a return to the old so-called "English" pronunciation, but surely our college professors and other educated men could devise some sensible scheme of pronunciation, one that would, for instance, allow the vowels to retain the sound given them practically universally by the foreign language based on Latin, with the consonants following the same lines. Why should a Latin "v" by any possible law of analogy, be pronounced like a German "v"? Latin was not invented in Germany, and no valid reasons can be advanced for pronouncing it according to some nonsensical German idea, which on general principles can safely be dropped, just because it is a German idea.

Latin is a dead language anyway. No living soul knows exactly how it should be pronounced, and its pronunciation is not perhaps a matter of supreme importance, as long as it is founded on common sense. Cannot our scholars invent some such system that will do away with that now in use, which we owe to Germany? Almost anything would be an improvement on that.

LUCIEN G. CHAFFIN.

New York, August 8.

A Slacker.

The Zebras—Why so sneering? The Army Mule—With all your get up you haven't a word to slip.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

Should We Follow the Example of Massachusetts and England?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Fuel Administration has had in contemplation for some time prescribing the entire country as a means of conserving gas oil a £28 British thermal unit standard, in lieu of existing candle power and other standards, this having been found in England and other foreign countries and in the State of Massachusetts to be a means of reasonable requirements of gas consumers. The Public Service Commission of the First District of this State has for some unaccountable reason opposed it.

If that standard were in effect to-day it would be the Brooklyn Borough company to figure out the reasonable rate which the Brooklyn Borough company should charge the public for gas, and it is safe to say that it would be less than the \$1.25 rate now charged instead of the \$1.25 rate which the company thinks it is entitled to. As it is, the rate which the Brooklyn Borough commission, the rate will of necessity have to be fixed at a figure substantially higher than is necessary in order that the Brooklyn Borough company may manufacture and distribute gas of an abnormally high standard, from which the public derive no compensating benefit, but which, on the contrary, is a positive detriment.

The same thing is true of the rates of all the other gas companies in New York City, which will soon, we are told, have to be adjusted to the cost of the service. Would it not simplify the situation if at the request of the commission the Fuel Administration issued its order without further delay?

GAS CONSUMER.

New York, August 8.

HIS PAY WAS CUT.

Discouraging Experience of a Faithful City Employee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: On July 31 you published a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "Title Employee," in which the author reveals very convincingly how the city, perhaps unwittingly, discriminates against a very desirable class of its employees and favors another class.

Permit me to cite an instance in this connection. I refer to an employee of the city of New York who has been serving the city for more than twenty years, working very often at night and on Sundays without extra compensation. This gentleman has been approved by his superiors for advancement and increase in salary on account of his excellent work in the service, but without any effect. In fact, after he had reached the maximum fixed for the grade in which he was serving his salary was reduced \$150, and he is now getting less than \$1,500 a year. Several of his superiors in the same office, in the meantime, had their salaries increased to from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per annum.

The only effect that such treatment of one who has given the best years of his life to the service of the city can have upon the employee is to profoundly discourage him at a time of life when he should be encouraged and to embitter him against all authority.

There are entire too many instances of such injustice in our city departments, and the work which our newspaper has so nobly undertaken to endeavor to remedy such conditions is deserving of the highest praise and gratitude. A HIGHEST READER.

New York, August 8.

WHAT THE "H"!

Interesting Itinerary of a Swift Subway Journey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Here is some interesting news for the Subway fan:

Express train leaving 191st street (Broadway line) 8:47 A. M. arrives Fourteenth street at 9:20, Chambers street 9:55, Rutgers street 10:15; complete trip, one hour and eleven minutes; former time, forty-five minutes.

While standing from Fourteenth street to Chambers street eight local trains passed by.

Isn't this more than wonderful? Why, this is even better than the bus. It takes me to get to the station at Washington Square, and then by elevated to Rector street, one hour and fifteen minutes.

With the new system I gain four minutes. What does the "H" stand for? RUDOLPH LINDBER.

New York, August 8.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Estimates place the 1918 wheat crop of western Greece at 3,200,000 bushels, an increase of 20 per cent. over the site of last year's yield. Favorable weather conditions have also benefited the corn and barley crops.

Cigarette making machinery is in demand in Bolivia.

Good quality tomato seed is needed in the Marazion, Mexico, consular district. Seedsmen who are interested in this market should communicate with Consul W. E. Chapman, who may be addressed Marazion, Sinaloa, Mexico.

An agency for the sale of office supplies is wanted by a Spanish concern.

Machinery for making saddle and slipper felt is in demand in Australia.

Needwork transfer designs for pillow tops and literary covers for books and crafts are wanted in New South Wales, Australia. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will supply detailed information on these needs.

Consul Thomas D. Edwards suggests that farmers in northern New York and New England could find markets for their surplus scrub timber in the Cornwall, Ontario, consular district. The wood at \$12 to \$15 a cord in that section last winter and prices will be higher this year. Wood may be sent into Canada free of duty except the war tax of 75 per cent. of the cost.

There is a market in New Zealand for office supplies, particularly typewriters, furniture and labor saving devices.

The British Government will buy from sheep producers in New Zealand the entire wool clip for this and following seasons until one year after the war. Payment will be made at prices fixed by official valuers in the district. It is hoped that increased trade will result.

An inexpensive fireproof roofing material is being developed throughout the Philippine Islands to replace the "mima" and other materials now in use. The market for such a substitute would be a large one, as the cost of using corrugated iron and tiles is prohibitive and there is constant danger of fire when the roofs are thatched.

Well-May It Ask.

The Apple Pie—They are making pie without a lower crust.

The Pumpkin Pie—Gracious, what becomes of me?

"RECALLED TO LIFE": THE TRIUMPH OF WAR SURGERY.

The Practical Achievements of Orthopedic Science in Giving Back Some of the Joys of Living.

In a new British publication it is stated that the efficiency of the disabled soldier and sailor can be increased to a remarkable extent by orthopedic surgery. After the war, it is further stated, the country whose workers show the greatest capacity for productiveness will be the country which will most rapidly recuperate. Whether the problem of repair has reached its highest efficiency in the so-called vocational centres is one of the questions discussed in the foregoing review, Recalled to Life.

Although the public has been liberally supplied with articles and pamphlets, there is a tendency in these publications to lay stress on facts, and the result is that unimportant and even obsolete methods are given a prominence that must detract from the value of the present movement. Surgeons at the front insist that the patient must be taught to do the work he is to do. In the first place the more open fighting has already changed the character of wounds in a notable manner. Secondly, the disability cases are due in a great measure to the difficulty of employing orthopedic measures with the present number of orthopedic surgeons, being specialists, are not a large class of practitioners, and the French and British authorities have lately seen the necessity of taking the problem in hand. The result has been the centres where these surgeons can collect and treat the largest possible number of disabled men in the early stage of their injuries.

Such centres are now in active operation in France and England under the direction of experts like Professor Bergonié and Sir John Collic. The sort of material on which they work is strikingly different from that of the past. Formerly the disabled man was charged