

UNCLE SAM IS AS ISOLATED AS IF ON MOON, SAYS TEUTON

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg Declares That "the War with Germany Is a War against the United States."

WE LOSE \$500,000,000

Former German Colonial Secretary Asserts Great Britain's Sea Fortifications Include "Fringe of Islands All around" America.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former colonial secretary of the German empire, in an address here to-night asserted that the logical sequence in the interruption of trade between Germany and the United States, through Great Britain's command of the sea, both transportation and communication, is that "the war with Germany is a war against the United States."

The speaker, who is making a series of addresses, told to-night of the commercial embargos now suffered by Germany and the effect upon neutral countries. After reviewing the resources of this country and describing it as the chief purveyor to the world of oil, lumber, cotton and copper, Dr. Dernburg told of the situation in Germany, where about 70,000,000 people are living in a territory not larger than California, which means, he said, about 250 people to one California acre in the same area. The country, he said, was rich only in coal and potash so far as natural resources were concerned. "So that German genius," he said, "has had to be applied in the manufacture of highly finished goods, importing raw stuffs not for manufacturing purposes, but also for home consumption."

"On this basis an enormous trade has been established between the United States and my country. Of cotton no less than 2,500,000 bales have been purchased here during the last year. In copper, Germany is the best customer of the United States. Of wood and lumber her purchases in this country have been constantly increasing."

\$500,000,000 LOSS TO U. S.
Dr. Dernburg, supported by figures issued by the department of commerce, told how these imports have been paid for through an exchange for commodities such as fertilizers, dyestuffs, toys and innumerable smaller articles which Germany by the most effective system of applied science and technique is able to turn out cheaply and in good quality.

"The stopping of German competition on the sea means a loss of \$500,000,000 to the people of the United States," said the speaker, and it was in this connection that he declared a war with Germany was against this country. He spoke at length of Great Britain's restrictions in relation to conditional contraband, declaring that when conditional contraband is stopped the burden rests upon the captor to prove that the goods were destined for the use of the armies or navies of adversaries. He declared that by the reversal of the recognized doctrine relating to conditional contraband, England hoped to starve Germany at home. In this connection he said:

"And while the English will probably be balked in this ingenious device by the action of the United States as well as by German thrift that will supplement the needed quantities from other sources, it is a fair example of the spirit in which the English conduct their warfare. The uncertainty of the status of 'conditional contraband' is doing untold harm to a number of people in these States, and is largely responsible for the fearful increase in unemployment."

UNITED STATES ISOLATED.

After enumerating Great Britain's sea fortifications, including "a fringe of islands all around the United States," and her control of transatlantic communication, Dr. Dernburg said: "So not a word of uncensored news, even regarding markets or market conditions, can get through, and the United States is as thoroughly isolated as she would be were she in the moon. And this system not only disturbs the United States, but all the neutrals, especially those who without great natural resources draw a great deal of their national sustenance from their sea traffic. So the Scandinavians probably suffer as much as any belligerent country."

"But the worst of this state of things is that it will not be confined to the time of war. It must be expected that the consequences will reach far into the time when the business shall have been re-established, because if a trade is once isolated and a customer lost it is hard to get him back again."

"If the source of supply is cut off for any considerable time, the customer will provide himself from some other source, or try to produce the needed article himself, thereby becoming independent as Germany is now forced to do. If she can not get American wheat, she must eat rye. If she can not get lumber, she must use steel, or cement, or some other substance. If she can not get copper, she must help herself with alloys of cheaper metals. If she can not get cotton, she must go back to the use of flax. There won't be a patch of Germany, which is capable of bearing anything, that will not be cultivated this year in order to make her independent. If she does not like it, she has nevertheless got to continue doing it in order not to lose the investment, the use of those substances."

The net receipts of the two performances of "The Runaways," given last Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Strand theatre for the benefit of the Neighborhood House, amounted to nearly \$1,000. One-half of this amount goes to Louise Phillips of New York, who staged the production.

National provisioner says that 46,000 cattle, 47,000 swine and 7,000 sheep had been killed up to December 31, in effort to wipe out the foot and mouth disease. Their aggregate value was \$3,300,000.

TRIES TO BLOW UP BRIDGE ON CANADIAN LINE

Werner Van Horn, Claiming to Be German Army Officer, Uses Dynamite at St. Croix River, Boundary Between Maine and New Brunswick—Receives Explosive in Satchel from Unknown Man—International Issue Raised.

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 2.—Another international problem incident to the war was thrust upon the United States to-day by the action of Werner Van Horn, who, operating on the Canadian side of the border, dynamited the railway bridge over the St. Croix river and then escaped into this State. A few hours later in a room at a hotel here, Van Horn quietly submitted to arrest, but immediately proclaimed himself an officer of the German army and set up the claim that he had committed an act of war and having fled to a neutral country, could not be legally surrendered to an enemy of the fatherland.

The Canadian authorities took a different view of the matter and at once instituted proceedings to obtain the extradition of the prisoner on a charge of destruction of railroad property. Pending the outcome of these efforts Van Horn is held at the immigration office here in custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross of Washington county.

The bridge which Van Horn sought to destroy was not greatly damaged. Within a few hours cars were shunted across one at a time, the passengers walking over the ice. By morning, railroad officials said, the bridge would be strong enough for trains to use it without uncoupling.

The St. Croix river for some distance forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The bridge is owned jointly by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific railways and is on the direct route of the Canadian Pacific from western Canada to the maritime provinces. Over this road have been shipped large quantities of war materials for the allies which were placed on board ship at St. John and Halifax.

According to the police, Van Horn, a man of middle age and of military bearing, told them he left Germany five years ago and for the past four years had been managing a coffee plantation in Mexico. Recently he made unsuccessful attempts to return to his native land.

DYNAMITE IN SATCHEL.
Friday night he left New York city, arriving here Saturday night and putting up at a hotel. That same night by appointment he met a man unknown to him personally at the east end of the bridge. The man gave him a satchel containing dynamite. Van Horn suspended the satchel from the inside of an end post of the bridge and about two o'clock this morning discharged the explosive.

This done, he planned to go to Lambert Lake, from which point he intended to drive thirty miles to Princeton. The night was intensely cold and he suffered so much that he was unable to carry out this purpose and so he returned to the hotel. There the police found him in bed at seven o'clock this morning, at the request of the Canadian officers he was taken into custody.

ONE OFFENSE EXTRADITABLE.
To-night Attorney General William A. Patterson sent word from Augusta to Deputy Sheriff Ross to hold Van Horn until further orders. While there was no formal charge preferred against him at first, arrangements were made to have Trial Justice George H. Smith issue a warrant against Van Horn if necessary, in order to make certain his detention.

Van Horn, the officials state, could be charged with damage to a railroad bridge.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Oliver Pecor Said to Have Married Woman in Montpelier While He Had Wife in Middlesex.

Montpelier, Feb. 2.—Oliver Pecor of this city is in Washington county jail on a charge of bigamy, being unable to furnish bonds of \$1,000 fixed by Judge Harvey in city court, before whom Pecor was arraigned. The respondent was arrested on a warrant issued by the newly elected State's attorney, Fred E. Gleason.

Pecor was married last week in this city to Delia Agnes Ward of Montpelier and it is alleged that he has a lawful wife, Mrs. Blanche Sheehan, to whom he was married October 14, 1910, at Middlesex and who is now living in Pittsford. When Pecor took out his marriage license last Wednesday he gave his age as 21 and his prospective bride as the same, and stated that his marriage was the first. Complaint was lodged soon after with the State's attorney and the arrest followed.

Pecor claims, it is said, that he secured a divorce in Maine, but the authorities in that State were communicated with and no such divorce is on file. In the county clerk's office here a divorce case, Blanche Pecor vs. Oliver Pecor, is entered for the September term, 1914, but the case was not tried owing to the illness of the petitioner. It is understood that the first Mrs. Pecor is now recovering from an operation for appendicitis at Pittsford. The case will probably be taken to county court.

FELLS WIFE, HURLS BABY FROM WINDOW, JUMPS TO DEATH

Boston, Jan. 31.—After felling his wife with a blow on the head, William Steele, according to the police, picked up his 20-month-old baby and hurled it from a three-story window to the ground to-day. As the officers were about to arrest him Steele retreated to the roof and jumped to his death. The baby suffered a fractured jaw and possible internal injuries. The woman's condition is not considered serious.

Steele had not been living with his wife but was in the habit of calling at her home to see the children. The police say he had a quarrel with his wife to-day. Steele, who was a circus and vaudeville acrobat, made his jump in the sight of hundreds of people on their way to church.

Governor Manning of South Carolina will sign act limiting cotton acreage on any farm to one-third area now under cultivation.

STORM OF VAST EXTENT BRINGS SNOW AND FLOODS

New England, Canada and Eastern Part of United States Suffer from Tie-Up of Rails and Wires.

COLD WAVE FOLLOWS

Some Trains Nine Hours Late—Pittsburg Partly under Water—Business Near Standstill at a Few Points—Dominion Snowfall Worst in Years.

One of the worst storms of the winter is general from the middle West to the middle Atlantic States, New England and throughout Canada. Rain, sleet, snow and wind have all contributed their quota to the disrupting of railway traffic, the hampering of wire communication and, in some sections, to the raising of rivers to the flood point with considerable damage resulting.

There have been heavy snowstorms in the northern tier of States from east to west, in some sections several feet of snow having fallen. As a result, railway traffic either has been almost suspended or greatly retarded. As an example of conditions might be cited the plight of a Chicago and Northwestern train filled with passengers which was held in a huge bank of snow near Maribol, Wis., from ten o'clock Sunday night until Tuesday afternoon. No train reached Green Bay, Wis., over the Northwestern line for a period of fourteen hours. Western Missouri, Kansas and southern Nebraska report that a heavy snow storm has set in.

WIRES ARE DOWN.

In the Middle West many telephone and telegraph wires have been carried down by sleet and ice, and a fall in temperature is causing additional trouble. The increasing cold has contracted the lines, heavily coated with ice, and large numbers of wires are breaking as a result. Wire communication from Chicago to many points was difficult for a time and in some instances entirely cut off. This traffic has now been restored to all points in the West, however, although in many cases it has been found necessary to resort to indirect routing.

Northern and western New York and New England have been hit hard by a snow storm which almost reached the proportions of a blizzard. Traffic of all kinds has suffered severely, the electric lines being the hardest hit. Ogdensburg, N. Y., reports that business there has been almost entirely suspended as a result of the northerly gale and drifting snow. Sleet and snow borne into the section about Rochester by a 30-mile easterly wind caused one of the worst storms in the history of that section. Massachusetts and Connecticut points reported similar tying-up of traffic on electric lines by the snow storm.

RIVERS OVERFLOW.

The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers have reached the flood stage as the result of the snow and rain. At the point where they join to form the Ohio considerable damage has been done. The low lying sections of Pittsburgh are inundated and trolley and railroad traffic there were at a standstill Tuesday night. Hundreds of families have left their homes in this section and at points up the Allegheny. Many manufacturing plants located along the three rivers have been forced to cease operations temporarily. At Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 4,000 men have been forced to quit work and at East Liverpool the municipal pumping station and four potteries have been isolated. However, the rain having ceased and the temperature having fallen, the weather bureau expresses the hope that the floods' crest will not reach 20 feet.

The Baritan river in New Jersey also is out of its banks and at New Brunswick two manufacturing plants have been forced to close. Considerable damage has been done there as a result of cellars being flooded.

CANADA HARD HIT.

What the Canadian railway authorities characterized as the most severe snowstorm to visit the Dominion in years has partially demolished railway traffic on the main lines throughout the country and has tied up operations completely on branch lines. All trains are arriving in Toronto from four to nine hours late and some are still held up by drifts. Telegraph and telephone companies state that wire communication has not been seriously hampered.

New York city has not been a severe sufferer from the storm, although for a time traffic was considerably affected by sleet and snow which froze to tracks and trolley wires. The street cleaning department has set to work its vast army of men to remove the two inches or more of frozen slush and ice from the streets.

Sabbath, N. J., again suffered considerable from the snow which caused destructive washouts at several points. A number of buildings along the water front have been so undermined it was expected they would go to pieces.

HE KNOWS.

The teacher was giving the geography class a lesson on the cattle ranches. She spoke of their beef all coming from the West, and wishing to test the children's observation she asked:

"And what else comes to us from these ranches?"

"That was a poser. She looked at her shoes but no one took the hint. She tried again."

"What do we get from the cattle besides beef?"

One boy eagerly raised his hand. "I know what it is. It's a trifle," he announced, triumphantly. "The Youth's Companion."

SOLID COMFORT.

Daughter (looking up from her novel): Father, in time of trial, what do you suppose brings the most comfort to a man?

Father (who is a district judge)—An acquittal, I think. (Christian Register.)

WOMEN DO NOT WANT THE BALLOT, SAYS MRS. GEORGE

Montpelier, Feb. 2.—Mrs. A. J. George, secretary of the Massachusetts Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was the speaker at a large anti-suffrage meeting in the chamber of the House of Representatives to-night. The seats of the legislators were reserved for them, so more were able to hear than in the case of the suffrage meeting.

Her two main points were that women do not want to vote and that where they had voted they had not improved conditions. The methods of the suffragists in many legislative fights, she asserted, did not augur well for the conditions which would result when women got into politics in the future under a suffrage regime.

In showing that the majority of women were indifferent to woman suffrage in many States and under all circumstances, Mrs. George laid it down as a general proposition to which all would agree that it was a great political evil if the majority of the voters were indifferent as to their political obligations. When men stay away from the polls it is inevitably a hindrance to good government. This opinion was quoted from the San Francisco Chronicle, and she read a clipping to the effect that no one denies the ability of women to vote, but the question is "Do they want to?" The Chronicle concluded from California results that they did not.

She considered the history of woman suffrage in States of limited and unlimited suffrage. Vermont's vote on school questions was noted. Here women with a proper qualification could vote but have seldom exercised their rights. In Massachusetts they can vote on school questions with any property qualification, and of 300,000 eligible women in the last election in Boston, 3,066 went to the polls. The number who have voted in Massachusetts has been smaller and smaller proportionately. In Brookline, for example, 184 out of 5,500 in the record number of voters.

As to the women who have municipal suffrage in Illinois they have not bettered conditions for women, for children or for good government. The suffragists, Mrs. George reminded the legislators, quote figures as to the number that vote in Illinois. A good proportion of registered women voters did vote, it is true, but a very small proportion of them registered. The Chicago commission of elections said that a smaller percentage of women registered in October than in the previous March, and it was necessary to re-register in October in order to vote in November. Everything was done to bring out a big registration, but there was a 25 per cent. decrease. Graham Taylor, social worker in Chicago, in exhorting the women, said: "If you don't register the cause of woman suffrage will be set back a generation. They did not register and the women can't date for 'municipal housekeeping positions,' the care of the insane, almshouses, etc., were defeated. 'And so,' said Mrs. George, 'I claim that the cause of woman suffrage was set back a generation.'"

THE CASE IN ENGLAND.

In England they have had municipal woman suffrage since the 1890s. Women who are not otherwise represented may vote in municipal elections. Yet the militants have recently destroyed five millions of dollars of property in their effort to obtain parliamentary suffrage. The Chicago commission of elections said that a smaller percentage of women registered in October than in the previous March, and it was necessary to re-register in October in order to vote in November. Everything was done to bring out a big registration, but there was a 25 per cent. decrease. Graham Taylor, social worker in Chicago, in exhorting the women, said: "If you don't register the cause of woman suffrage will be set back a generation. They did not register and the women can't date for 'municipal housekeeping positions,' the care of the insane, almshouses, etc., were defeated. 'And so,' said Mrs. George, 'I claim that the cause of woman suffrage was set back a generation.'"

WOMEN AND LAWMAKERS.

The methods of the women in the legislatures does not give promise of better things, said Mrs. George. The Illinois fight with the card index of the legislators and one "affinity" assigned to each lawmaker were touched upon, also the "blacklist" on which one Vermont senator appears. When the democrats turned down suffrage in Congress, the women conducted an anti-democratic campaign in every congressional and senatorial fight. They did not show results, for all but one State so contested showed increased democratic majorities. Their methods, she said, were those of corrupt big business.

The cost of woman suffrage was pointed out by Mrs. George. "If it accomplished good things it would be worth the cost, but it doesn't." As an example she cited Utah, a State about equal in population to Vermont. The last senatorial vote cost two and a half times as much in Utah as in Vermont. With increased expenses and taxes this side is important.

Only the suffragists, Mrs. George asserted, made the claim that anyone considered women as inferior. They are simply fitted for different responsibilities than the men. Mrs. Clara Morgan presided at the meeting. During the evening it was announced that over 250 names had been signed to a petition which was now in the hands of Senator Carver of the Senate committee. These names are from representative business men and women of voting age. A large percentage of the women are wage-earners.

MR. MATTHEWS SPEAKS.

Mrs. George was greeted with frequent applause.

The second speaker of the evening was John A. Matthews, a New Jersey legislator. He took for his subject the history of suffrage elsewhere and its inexperience in Vermont. Woman suffragists, he said, have always argued that industrial betterment, moral and social uplift followed in the wake of woman suffrage. In refutation of this he mentioned anarchistic and chaotic Colorado as a spinless government which had come as the result of too much mothering. The polygamist States of the West, where Mormonism and polygamy are spreading and the votes of the women have not been an influence against it, two States with no child labor, the election of "Bath House John" of Chicago as alderman and democratic committee-man by the votes of women; and several instances where expediency rather than moral issues dictated the position of women when choosing candidates. Women soon became wily politicians, and non-partisan social workers, after they got the suffrage.

WOMEN DON'T WANT BALLOT.

"It is a serious thing to double the electorate. You double the vicious and the stay-at-home vote as well as the good vote. You double the foreign vote which is a serious thing in the large cities. Are you going to double the vote out of a spirit of false gallantry?"

The majority of the women in Vermont don't want it, Mrs. George has shown. Aren't you of the opposition starting in wrong to force it on the state by coming to the Legislature with your bill?"

In New Jersey, said Mr. Matthews, women had first cried for equal rights and equal opportunity. He went into the statute books and found no inequality. So their cry then was, "We want the vote." Another bill was against "man-made laws" as if individuals were the creators and authors of laws, instead of public opinion. Their next cry is "votes for women." The speaker quoted Senator Helen Robinson of Colorado, who when asked what suffrage had done for that State, said that it had produced "a higher grade of spiritual comradeship between men and women." When he looked at their divorce rate, said Mr. Matthews, he doubted this.

"You can't legislate morality," said Mr. Matthews. "Morality begins at home, at the mother's knee. Most social evils come from defective mothering. The women in the home are a greater moral force than when they appear in their little slip of paper."

There were no questions asked, nor any discussion at the close of the meeting.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

Isaac Kohansky of Bayonne, N. J., who declares that a Pennsylvania agent pulled his beard five times, has sued the Pennsylvania railroad for \$5,000, or \$1,000 per year.

Hailed into court to answer his wife's charge of non-support, Joseph McCann, of Patterson, N. J., said he had lost all his money on the Athletics in the last world's series.

Georgia farmers are planting food crops instead of cotton exclusively.

Nine Chicagoans sat down to luncheon which consisted of one egg served "with its eye open," or "sunny side up." It was an ostrich egg, and was an inch thick.

The city of Cleveland has formally front land, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, and for which the city has fought the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railroad companies for 23 years. The United States Supreme Court on October 18 decided the land was the city's property.

The will of Miss Agnes A. Connells, late of New York, leaves \$50,000 to Catholic charities.

Herbert Graves, six, was run over by a B. & M. locomotive while coasting in North Adams, Mass.

Great Britain has bought the entire wool output of Australia to prevent Germany from getting any of the staple.

Hobson, in a speech, terms Wilson and Bryan "the greatest obstacles to the nation's defense."

Chicago special says higher prices for bread will be charged there next week if proof of Master Bakers' association is put into effect. Five-cent loaves will be applied.

Cost six cents and ten cent loaves twelve cents. No decrease in size is contemplated.

W. A. Brady, the playwright, asks Governor Whitman to pardon a former cashier who stole money from one of his theatres.

The enactment is announced of Miss Georgia S. Abbott, daughter of Casper F. Abbott of North Royalton, to Harold M. Degree of this city.

BURLINGTON STEAM LAUNDRY DAMAGED BY STUBBORN FIRE

Blind Attic and Temperature below Zero Made Fighting of the Blaze a Long and Difficult Task.

BUILDING BADLY BURNED

Machinery and Contents Soaked by Water but Probably Not Much Damaged—Tenant Saves Furniture—Property Owned by W. H. Englesby.

One of the most stubborn fires that the Burlington department has ever contended with broke out in the Burlington Steam Laundry Friday night about 9:30 o'clock and did several thousand dollars' worth of damage before it was finally subdued, which was not far from midnight. To add to the difficulty of getting the fire, which hid itself in a blind attic, the temperature was about ten degrees below zero and the wind increased below zero and the firemen earned a good month's salary by just staying on the job. The damage was chiefly to the building on the corner of College and St. Paul streets, where the building is located. The roof was badly burned and there was a lot of damage by water. The dry cleaning department is damaged by water and a portion in the rear of this part is badly burned. The fire did not get to the engine house in the rear. A tenement over the laundry offices on St. Paul street was burned out but the furniture was removed.

ORIGIN NOT KNOWN.

Just how the fire originated is not known. Several people observed the first outbreak at the same time, when a flame was seen to shoot up from the rear of the dry cleaning department. The flames were seen to come from the rear of the building. A man living in box 44 by Edward Kiley driver on the American Express company, who lives at 109 St. Paul street. The apparatus from station one was first on hand and the firemen, under the direction of Chief Stockwell, broke open the street door of the dry cleaning department and struck the chemical hose through to where the fire was burning fiercely. The flames died down at once on application of the chemical but it subsequently appeared that the fire had crept up the woodwork into the blind attic over the building on the College street side. Mrs. Harrington, who occupied the tenement over the laundry offices, heard the crackling of the flames about the same time they were noticed by Mr. Kiley but did not think at first that the building was burning. She was soon notified of the fact, however, and made hasty preparations to move out. Members of the police force and others helped her to move out the furniture and practically every article was saved. The blaze continued to burst out in different parts of the blind attic and the firemen experienced great difficulty in getting to this part of the building. Hoses were shopped in the roof and on the sides and eight streams of water were turned on in an attempt to drown the flames but it required two hours of hard work before the fire was under control. The firemen put up a great fight but were badly handicapped by the smoke in the interior of the building and the fact that the water from the hose froze almost as soon as it left the pipes. The hydrant at the corner of St. Paul street and Main refused to work, probably because it was frozen. Another feature of the program was the cutting of a line of hose on Church street by an electric car running over it.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS INVOLVED.

The steam laundry plant occupies several buildings. The original structure on the corner of St. Paul and College streets had been lengthened westward by an addition built on the base of the building westward to the Englesby office building, and from the south side of the structure is built an office which connects with the building occupied by the dry cleaning department, the connected structure forming an ell which partially encloses the small building used as an engine room. It is evident that the blaze did not originate in the engine room, for that building is not touched by the fire. Its origin to all appearances was in the woodwork back of the tumbler. It was thought by many that the fire had started in the chemicals, gasoline, etc., which are used in the dry cleaning department, but this was not so for they are in underground tanks. Had the flames got to them the resulting explosion would probably have blown up a large part of the structures immediately about them.

CONTENTS WATERSOAKED.

There are probably some people of the city who will not have their Sunday laundry on time as there was a large quantity of it on hand ready for delivery to-day. This was all watersoaked, but not otherwise damaged, and will be all right as soon as cleaned again.

One of the few pleasant parts of the evening's events was the serving of hot coffee by the firemen, the coffee having been donated by Gus Poulos of the Boston Lunch.

C. R. Huntley, proprietor of the laundry, and Mrs. Huntley are now in California, and the business is being conducted by E. Dana Huntley.

The building is owned by W. H. Englesby. Both it and the contents are covered by insurance.

IS SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON

St. Albans, Feb. 2.—Perry G. Cook of Fairfax was held under bail of \$500 for appearance at the March term of county court at a hearing before Judge N. N. Post in city court this afternoon on a charge of receiving stolen goods in connection with buying a stolen horse from E. P. Hill.

Daniel Bird was found guilty of the larceny of a watch and sentenced to not less than a year and a half nor more than two years in the State prison.

European war orders placed in Canada are estimated at \$20,000,000.