

## REVOLUTION IN BAVARIA PLACES LUDENDORFF IN CHIEF COMMAND

A despatch from Munich says:—The Bavarian Government has been declared overthrown by Adolph Hitler, the Fascist leader, and the administration placed in the hands of General Ludendorff, as Commander-in-Chief.

Dr. von Kahr, the Military Dictator in Bavaria, had just finished addressing a patriotic manifestation in the Burgerbrau on Thursday, when Hitler entered at the head of 600 men. Hitler announced that the Government had been overthrown and was replaced by a new Government, with Gen. Ludendorff as supreme head and Hitler as political adviser.

Ludendorff, who was present, spoke after Hitler, and placed himself "at the disposal of the national German Government, and avowed his willingness to lead the national German army. Ludendorff was greeted with wild cheers.

Armed Hitlerites occupy the principal Munich squares, the State police occupy the Munich main telegraph office.

Incidentally, Hitler proclaimed a march on Berlin and a crusade for

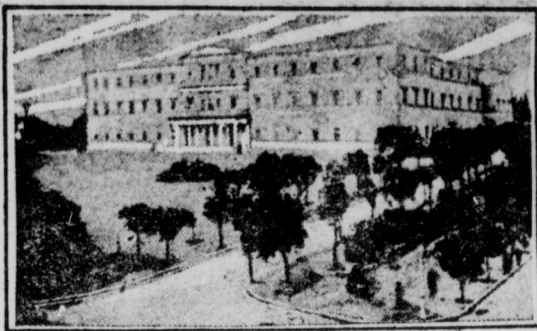
the establishment of a national Reich Government.

Former Chief of Police von Pohner has been named as Administrator of the country, and General von Lossow Minister of War.

After Hitler's declaration his troops drew a cordon around the Burgerbrau. About 10 o'clock Thursday night troops of Oberland and Empire flag organizations concentrated on the Burgerbrau and occupied different quarters of the city, chiefly the squares.

Conferences are being held within the Burgerbrau, and it is reported that Dr. von Kahr is attempting to negotiate a settlement with Hitler. The attitude of the police and the Reichswehr has not yet been disclosed.

Those who gathered in the Burgerbrau, which is a famous Bavarian beer cellar, were members of Nationalist patriotic organizations, to whom Dr. von Kahr read a manifesto to the German nation denouncing the principles of Marxism. The reading of the manifesto was greeted with applause, and Hitler's sudden entry with strong forces was something in the nature of a dramatic surprise.



WHERE A KING IS PRISONER  
The palace of the monarchs of Greece, in Athens, where King George is being held virtually a prisoner until the country decides whether it will allow him to rule or substitute a president and inaugurate a republic.

## Dominion News in Brief

Nelson, B.C.—Nelson is having a government fish hatching station located right in the business section of the city. G. W. Harrison, of Vancouver, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, announced that accommodation has been secured and steps will be taken immediately to establish a fisheries subsidiary station here which will be the centre for the whole district.

Calgary, Alta.—With threshing occupying practically all the time of the farmers and very little machinery being sold in this province at the present time, the machine companies have had an opportunity to check up on their sales of binder twine for this year, which have exceeded the sales of any previous year in this province. During the present season between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds have been sold in Alberta. This estimate exceeds the amount used in any former year by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds.

Regina, Sask.—The incorporation of the Regina Vinegar Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Regina and capitalized at \$20,000, is announced in the current issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette.

Brandon, Man.—Several farmers in

this district are experimenting with fall wheat this season, and the ideal fall wheat has permitted the grain to get a splendid start. It is up several inches and in many cases has made better progress than rye. Many farmers are watching the experiment with interest, and if they are successful, others will likely adopt this method of growing wheat.

Fort William, Ont.—Ernest H. Godfrey, in charge of the agricultural statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, after completing a tour of the western provinces, said that he was of the opinion that the estimates given out of a yield of about 425,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1923 was not an over estimate.

Quebec, Que.—The president of the Board of Trade, recounting the advantages of Quebec for handling grain in large volume before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, stated that all that could be offered would be expeditiously handled. Figures presented showed that a total of 23,000,000 bushels passed through the port in 1922. With the 2,000,000 bushel storage capacity of the port it was claimed that 30,000,000 could be easily handled at the port in the season for ocean vessels which is roughly eight and one-half months.

## NET RESULTS OF IMPERIAL PARLEY

### Dominions' Right to Make Treaties Chief Constitutional Gain.

A despatch from London says:—Another Imperial Conference has passed into history. The Economic Conference meets again on Friday for the consideration of wireless communications, but its proceedings will probably be brief. For all practical purposes both conferences have concluded their labors. It has been six weeks of constant consultations, committees, conferences and speeches.

What has been the result? Not until Sunday will the official text of the resolutions be issued, but it may be forecast that they will not indicate any organic change in constitutional relations; in fact no constitutional proposals of a sweeping nature appear to have been brought forward at all.

In matters of foreign policy there is no change in the existing machinery.

As seen from the Canadian point of view the results of the Conference are summed up by a member of the Canadian delegation as follows:

1. A much clearer understanding of the Canadian position as to Imperial relations.
2. Recognition of equality and independent initiative in matters peculiar to one part of the Empire coupled with willingness to co-operate in matters of common concern.
3. The clearing up of the present position of the Dominions in respect to making treaties with the unanimous understanding reached along the lines adopted by the Canadian Governments from the treaty of Versailles to the Hallitt Treaty.
4. Recognition by the Admiralty for the first time of the principles of Dominion navies.
5. Emphasis on the responsibility of each part of the Empire for its own defence.
6. Recognition that it is for the Parliament and people of each part of the Empire to decide on the measure of its own defence preparations.

These concern the main conference. In the Economic Conference the chief gains to Canada lie in increased preference, in the probability that as a result of the Conference discussions Canadian ships trading to Great Bri-



SEEKS BONAR LAWS SEAT  
Winston Churchill, who, it is announced, will seek election in the constituency left vacant by the death of Andrew Bonar Law. He is anxious to get back to the House of Commons.

tain will be freed from British taxation on profits made here, and further in the probable concessions by the British Government in the administration of regulations under which Canadian cattle are admitted.

### Fog Often Costs London \$5,000,000 in Damages

A despatch from London says:—As the season of fog approaches people here are recalling what these visitors do to them and their city.

They keep sunlight away from the city dwellers, deposit enormous quantities of soot broadcast over everything, and a single bad London fog costs the capital \$5,000,000 in extra laundering and injury to fabrics.

### Premier Bruce of Australia Will Visit Canada

A despatch from London says:—The Times Melbourne correspondent says Premier Bruce has telegraphed that he is leaving England at the middle of December. He will stay eight weeks in Canada and the United States and reach Australia in February.

### Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:—The interest of one province in the natural resources of another is very clearly illustrated in the dependence of the telephone service throughout Canada upon the forests of British Columbia.

A recent report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the number of pole miles of the telephone service alone in Canada as 184,147. Of this total but 2,102 miles is in British Columbia, Ontario having 47,176 miles, Quebec 13,456, and the Prairie Provinces 108,733 miles. The telephone poles for this huge mileage are practically all taken from the forests of the Pacific province, each pole representing one cedar tree. As approximately 40 poles are required per pole mile, the 184,147 miles would require 7,365,880 cedar trees to provide telephone service. It will readily be seen, therefore, that when a forest fire attacks a British Columbia forest Ontario is directly interested in the timber that is being burned.



MRS. ADAM SHORTT  
A member of the Board of Commissioners, operating the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act. She reports that sixteen thousand mothers and children are now receiving pensions under the Act in Ontario.

### Oil Geyser, Two Miles at Sea, Makes Small Island

A despatch from Baku, Azerbaijan, says:—Caused probably by shifting strata in the Caspian Sea, an unusual phenomenon in oil wells was noticed recently near here.

A geyser suddenly began erupting from the sea, two miles off the coast, and during two hours of activity spouted at a height of seventy feet, throwing off stones as well as oil. The eruption was accompanied by flames. On the spot a small island formed after the "gusher" died down.



SLIPPING  
—From the London Daily Graphic.

## The Week's Markets

### TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 45½¢; No. 1 feed, 43½¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.  
Ontario barley—58 to 60¢.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75¢.  
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75¢.  
Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$20; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 94 to 96¢, outside.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—42 to 44¢.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$1.35.

Manitoba flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bid.; 2nd pats, \$5.80.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, 89.  
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 25¢; triplets, 25 to 26¢; Stiltons, 25 to 26¢. Old, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 32¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 42¢; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38¢; No. 2, 36 to 37¢.  
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 46 to 48¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; firsts, 37 to 38¢; seconds, 30 to 32¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38¢.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb, 7¢; primes, 6½¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb, 25¢.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 14¢; 2½-lb. tins, 14 to 15¢; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28¢; cooked ham, 39 to 41¢; smoked rolls, 21 to 23¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 24 to 38¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17½ to 18¢; tubs, 18 to 18½¢; pails, 18½ to 19¢; prints, 20 to 21¢; shortening tierces 15¼ to 15½¢; tubs, 15½ to 16¢; pails, 16 to 16½¢; prints, 18½ to 18¾¢.

Heavy steers, choice, \$3.75 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$3 to \$6.50; do, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$8 to \$11; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, bucks, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, f.o.b., \$8 to \$8.25; do, country points, \$7.75 to \$8; do, select, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

### MONTREAL.

Flour—Man. spring wheat pats, 1st, \$6.30; do, 2nd, \$5.80; do, strong bakers, \$5.60; do, winter pats, choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$2.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.  
Cheese, finest westerns, 19 to 19½¢; do, finest easterns, 18¼ to 18¾¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95¢ to \$1.  
Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.50; cows and heifers, slightly better fleshing, \$2.75 to \$3; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; veal calves, fairly good, \$9 to \$10; lambs, good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, com., \$9 up; hogs, thick, smooth, and butcher, \$8.75 to \$9; do, select bacon, \$9.50.

### Will Inform Dominions on Aviation Progress

A despatch from London says:—Empire air communication was discussed at the Economic Conference and it was decided that the British Government should undertake to inform the Dominions and India of present and prospective air performances, both of gas and heavier-than-air craft. The home Government is to keep the Dominions supplied with up-to-date information on all aviation subjects, as well as all the details of the progress of the Burney airship scheme, which provides for an Empire service from London.

The great source of pleasure is variety.  
The Chinese consider red a lucky color.

## MOTHER COUNTRY TO DOMINION PRODUCTS PREFERENCE TO VARIOUS GIVE TARIFF PRE-

A despatch from London says:—The British Government is prepared to widen the scope of its offer of Imperial tariff preference. At the Economic Conference Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, president of the Board of Trade, intimated that in addition to the list already submitted, the British Government was prepared to give tariff preference on fresh apples, canned salmon, fruit juices and honey. In each case the British Government proposes to impose a new duty when these products are imported from foreign countries and admit them free when imported from countries within the Empire. The proposals are:

Fresh Apples—Dutiable at five shillings per hundredweight when imported from foreign countries. Empire apples free.

Canned salmon—Foreign imports to be dutiable at ten shillings per hundredweight. Empire imports free.

Fruit Juices—Foreign imports to be dutiable at six pence per gallon. Empire imports free.

Honey—Foreign imports to be dutiable at ten shillings per hundredweight. Empire imports free.

The offer also touches unmanufactured tobacco. The original British proposals on unmanufactured tobacco offered as alternatives either the stabilization of the existing preference or an increase in preference from one-sixth to one-fourth. The various dominions affected, however, prefer the increased instead of the stabilized preference and the British Government intimated its intention to bring down legislation increasing the preferential duty accordingly. Legislation is to be introduced also to give effect to the remainder of the British offer.

The preference to be given canned salmon and apples is particularly welcome by the Canadian delegates. They feel it will be a great stimulus to apple growers throughout the Dominion as well as encouragement to the salmon canneries on the Pacific Coast, whose products are to enter the British market free, while the foreign competitor is taxed.