

REVOLUTION IN BAVARIA PLACES LUDENDORFF IN CHIEF COMMAND

A despatch from Munich says:—The Bavarian Government has been declared overthrown by Adolf 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 Pöhner 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.

Conferees 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.

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 Government from the treaty of Versailles to the Halibut Treaty.
4. Recognition by the Admiralty for the first time of the principles of Dominion navies.
5. Emphasis on the responsibility



SEEKS BONAR LAW'S 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.

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 Britain 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.

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.

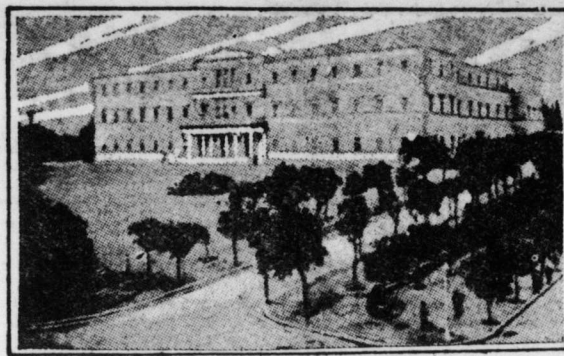
Canned salmon—Foreign imports to be dutiable at ten shillings per hundredweight. Empire imports free.

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, preferred 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 importer is taxed.



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.

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 British Columbia.

A recent report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the number of pole miles in Canada as 184,147. Of this total but 2,102 miles is in British Columbia, Ontario having 47,176 miles, Quebec 13,458, 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.

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.

Survivors of Earthquake and Fire Seeking Life Mates

A despatch from Tokyo says:—Matrimonial agencies which survived the earthquake and fire are being flooded with applications for husbands and wives. Among the female applicants are hundreds of widows anxious to find life companions who will care for them and their children. Hundreds of girls, hardly 15 years old, who lost all their relatives in the disaster, have applied. Most of the male applicants are mechanics who make good wages.



SLIP PING
—From the London Daily Graphic.

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 8,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds.

Regina, Sask.—The incorporation of the Regina Vinegar Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Regina and capitalised 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 weather 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.



DR. BANTING'S ASSISTANT
Charles H. Best, a medical student at the University of Toronto, and assistant to Dr. F. G. Banting in the discovery of insulin, with whom Dr. Banting will share his award under the Nobel Prize. Dr. Banting has consistently linked the name of Mr. Best with his own in the discovery of the cure for diabetes.

The Rule of Self.

Contentment does not come till a man has brought his own being into subjection to certain laws which through the ages have been slowly formulated and vindicated by the general experience of mankind. Among those to whom the only "red-blooded" way is the way of red radicalism, the thought of any sort of contentment—individual, social, industrial—is abhorrent, and any concept of law, as regulating life, is detestable. They try to pretend that all deencies and dignities are merely ridiculous, all conventions narrow and mean. They look with simulated pity on the "conservatives" who do not follow them beyond all bounds into the wild life which knows no guidance but unlash-ed desire.

The rule of self, meaning control over self, costs struggle. The rule of self, meaning doing as one pleases, without any care for pain to others, or harm to those who are trying to live, is the easy way to take; but Nature plays no favorites, she inflexibly affixes and collects her penalties, and the fool pays. "The sin ye pay for by two and two ye must pay for one by one."

The moralist is least welcome when he preaches control to the uncontrolled. It is held that the time through which we pass is peculiarly depraved and given to strange gods. So men who thought at all have thought in every period our earth has survived. As soon as an earth began to be populated some of the people were gripped and shocked at the behavior of the rest and started to reform them. It is easy to condemn the reformer and, because certain reformers have failed and fallen, to set them all down as miserable hypocrites. If anything is sadder than the fall of a minister of God, it is those who rejoice over it.

But there must be control, whether the advocates of untrammelled personal liberty care for it or not. What an unbearable earth it would be if a thousand restraints did not interpose to safeguard the individual! The first kingdom and the last must be that sober rule, whereunder a man sets watch and ward on his own nature, as one who says, "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

Planting Trees by Machinery.

Machines have been devised to do many things, but one of the most remarkable is one used by the United States Forest Service, which sets out seedling trees ten times as fast as the old hand planting method. Its capacity is from 12,000 to 15,000 trees a day, while a man might set out 1,200 to 1,500 if he were active. It is an adaptation of a machine made to set out tomato and cabbage plants, and it takes three men and two horses to operate it at capacity.

In appearance the tree planter is something like a mowing machine and just about the same size. It has a close-mesh arrangement in front and back of the feeder are two metal wheels, which push the dirt around the recently placed tree seedlings and packs it down. It is run at a speed of the team's walk, and the two men needed beside the driver are kept busy placing the seedlings in the planting hopper.

Extra features of the tree planter include a marker that indicates where the next row is to go, and two hop-pers containing water and fertilizer that function by a cam system, dropping the nutrient for the young trees around their roots just before the metal wheels fill in and tamp the furrow.

According to the published statistics of the Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1921, the birth rate in the eight provinces of Canada, excluding Quebec, was 26.3. The birth rate of the Province of Quebec in the year previous was 34.7. Among the eight provinces, Manitoba led with 30.3 per thousand of population.

Enormous growth in British Columbia's lumber industry during this year is shown by lumber scale figures made public by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. Lumber scaled in British Columbia from January 1 to the end of August totalled 1,489,892,000 feet, an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period last year, when 1,029,893,000 feet were scaled.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.04; No. 3, \$1.03; No. 4, \$1.02; No. 5, \$1.01; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.99; No. 8, \$0.98; No. 9, \$0.97; No. 10, \$0.96; No. 11, \$0.95; No. 12, \$0.94; No. 13, \$0.93; No. 14, \$0.92; No. 15, \$0.91; No. 16, \$0.90; No. 17, \$0.89; No. 18, \$0.88; No. 19, \$0.87; No. 20, \$0.86; No. 21, \$0.85; No. 22, \$0.84; No. 23, \$0.83; No. 24, \$0.82; No. 25, \$0.81; No. 26, \$0.80; No. 27, \$0.79; No. 28, \$0.78; No. 29, \$0.77; No. 30, \$0.76; No. 31, \$0.75; No. 32, \$0.74; No. 33, \$0.73; No. 34, \$0.72; No. 35, \$0.71; No. 36, \$0.70; No. 37, \$0.69; No. 38, \$0.68; No. 39, \$0.67; No. 40, \$0.66; No. 41, \$0.65; No. 42, \$0.64; No. 43, \$0.63; No. 44, \$0.62; No. 45, \$0.61; No. 46, \$0.60; No. 47, \$0.59; No. 48, \$0.58; No. 49, \$0.57; No. 50, \$0.56; No. 51, \$0.55; No. 52, \$0.54; No. 53, \$0.53; No. 54, \$0.52; No. 55, \$0.51; No. 56, \$0.50; No. 57, \$0.49; No. 58, \$0.48; No. 59, \$0.47; No. 60, \$0.46; No. 61, \$0.45; No. 62, \$0.44; 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