

## CONSERVATIVES LEAD IN BRITISH ELECTIONS WITH MAJORITY OF EIGHTY

A despatch from London says:—Following is the standing of the various political parties in the next British House of Commons. There are still ten seats, the results of which will be announced later, namely, some of the universities and distant scattered Scottish constituencies from which the results may not be available before Saturday:

Number of seats	615
Seats heard from	605
Conservatives	343
Labor	136
Liberals	62
Georgians	49
Other groups	15
To be announced later	10

A despatch from London says:—The long drawn out fight between former Premier Lloyd George and Sir George Younger has ended with victory for the chairman of the Unionist party. Younger and his adherents staked their political fortunes at the famous Carlton Club meeting which smashed the Coalition and sent Lloyd George into the wilderness on the conviction that the country was ripe for a return to straight party politics and in the firm belief that the nation would support their conviction by sending the Conservatives to the House of Commons with a good large majority.

Their confidence has been amply justified. Wednesday's elections have returned a Parliament with almost the same overwhelming predominance of Conservatives as the last Parliament, elected in 1918 on a wave of grateful enthusiasm to Lloyd George.

In the new Parliament Premier Bonar Law will command a majority over all parties combined of approximately 80.

The downfall of Lloyd Georgeism is the outstanding feature of the elections. The Coalition Liberals at the dissolution numbered 129; they are represented in the new Parliament by only 49 members. There will be many regrets among the former Premier's adherents that he failed to take the

advice of some of his well-wishers and retire for a time entirely from the political stage.

The Asquithian Liberals improved their position, rising from thirty-four in the old Parliament to sixty-two in the new, but they did not do so well as they expected. On the other hand, Labor, although it failed to fulfill the high hopes the party entertained at the dissolution, has done exceedingly well, rising from 75 to 136 seats. It is generally believed that Labor would have done far better but for the tactical mistake in its advocacy of a capital levy.

A later despatch from London says:—The Conservative majority in Parliament is not yet definitely known, as there are still a half dozen constituencies to be heard from, but it will be nearer 80 than 70. At present the total figures show 343 Conservatives, 141 Laborites, and 122 seats divided among two kinds of Liberals and Independents in proportions varying according to the taste and fancy of the party sympathizers.

The meaning of this is that there are a number of Liberals who are being claimed by both Mr. Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith. It is certain that Mr. Lloyd George got the bigger following, for the Conservative managers allow his 59 seats and Mr. Asquith 51.



THE NEW BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

## SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD ONLY CANADIAN DEFEATED AT ELECTIONS

A despatch from London says:—S. P. Howard, Lady Strathcona's son, defeated his namesake in Cumberland. Sir Thomas Fisher, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, was, however, defeated in Portsmouth.

Canada was to the fore in the election in more ways than one. Col. W. F. Cockburn, of Brantford, was an effective speaker for Col. Page Croft, who was returned in Bournemouth. In the neighboring constituency of East Dorset, Captain Guest, late Air Minister, was ousted by a candidate well known in Canada, Ralph Hall Caine, son of Sir Hall Caine. Mr. Caine's success was especially notable in that he had been introduced to the constituency only two weeks before the election.

## NEAR EAST CONFERENCE TO SETTLE QUESTIONS OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE

Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 19.—An attempt to stabilize the peace of Europe will be undertaken here with the inauguration of the Near East Conference, attended by practically all the powers of Western and Southern Europe.

Primarily summoned to establish peace between victorious Turkey and defeated Greece, the Conference possesses vast importance to all Europe. It must settle the various problems that have grown out of the Turkish return to the Continent, from which they were expelled after the great war, as well as the all-important question of the freedom of the Dardanelles.

Must Prescribe Frontiers. The conference must lay down Turkey's new frontiers and take up the delicate question of Turkey's capitulations, or concessions whereby foreigners in Turkey, like those living in China, have been exempt from Turkish laws and free from taxation. Turkey demands freedom from these restrictions and clamors for national administrative liberty.

The prediction is freely made here that the Lausanne Conference will have a weighty bearing upon the future amity and harmonious co-operation between Britain and France in European affairs.

The Fascist of Italy, dedicated to a firmer foreign policy, will be here to demand equality of treatment and apparently strong in their determination to denounce the Italian-Greek treaty of 1920, whereby Italy agreed to cede to Greece the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean.

Bolshevik Russia has been invited to attend the Dardanelles discussion, but not the main conference, whose business is the revision of the Sevres Treaty.

Bulgaria will insist upon an outlet in the Aegean at Dodegatch, on the border line between Eastern and Western Thrace, and Jugoslavia will undoubtedly demand assurances of commercial privileges at the Greek port of Saloniki.

Most of the neutral European States, perceiving the importance of the Lausanne negotiations, have asked permission to attend the meetings.

step they are reducing the Allied rule to a mere military occupation. The encroachment of the Nationalists could be stopped by declaring martial law, but that might mean war. The thing that seems wisest to do would be to remove the question from the jurisdiction of the military representatives here and submit it to the attention of the assembled powers at Lausanne.

By disposing of timber limits which totalled 187 square miles in area, the Ontario Government made a record for this year in the matter of a single day's timber sales. The successful tenderers are the Continental Wood Products Company, of Elms, Ont.; the Mageau Lumber Co., of Field, Ont.; the Pigeon Lumber Co., of Port Arthur; and the Hope Lumber Co., of Thessalon. For nine square miles in the township of Henry, in the district of Nipissing, the Mageau Lumber Co. will pay \$11.50 per thousand for red and white pine.

The Iner-Allied control of Constantinople has been essentially a British control, because the French and Italians never wanted to go beyond the terms of the Mudros Armistice. They wanted nothing more than a purely military occupation.

It is a deplorable fact that this occupation has been meddlesome and obtrusive. Perhaps it was not easy to win the loyalty of the Turkish population, but certainly it wouldn't have been impossible. However, it was not attempted. Now, not only the masses, but even the liberal minded Turks have been estranged.

The Turks and the Allies face each other irreconcilably here. Nothing can bridge the gap between them. However, the occupation of the Allied armies is shielding several hundred thousand Christians from a Turkish terror that might even end in massacre. Allied rule at its worst is probably better than Turkish rule at its best, at least for those who are not Turks, and there can be no question of abandoning it at this moment.

The Nationalists are, however, gradually encroaching on the Allied rule by taking steps to control the municipal administration and economic life of Constantinople. Step by

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## FOUR IRISH CIVILIANS PAY DEATH PENALTY

Government Defends Executions on Charge of Treason.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Four men were executed by the firing squad at Portobello barracks on Friday morning. They were convicted of carrying revolvers in violation of the military proclamation, which regards every gun-carrier as a potential ambusher, and were tried by a military court. The findings in each case were approved by General Headquarters.

"And we may do it again to-morrow," Muckey replied, in Parliament, to a critic on the Labor bench. "It is time for us to strike. There seems no alternative."

But the reason for resorting to the extreme penalty was more fully explained by Blyth of the local Government.

"We have reached the time when it is necessary to open a new chapter. From January to June we tried to avoid any fighting. From June to the present we have tried other means to show the futility of the attempt to prevent the majority from prevailing. Our campaign were conducted with the intent of causing a minimum loss of life. Now it is necessary to take steps to bring the situation to a close."

"Armed opposition to the Government is in such disorganization that it is not a Republican movement, but is a definite movement toward anarchy. And those involved are, for the most part, criminals who cannot settle into any ordered life."

"The Government takes the fullest responsibility for the executions today. The sentence was just. It was no defence that they had not succeeded in shooting someone, and it is strange that we should hear no indignation expressed when the irregulars kill, but is only expressed when the Government enforces its decrees. Ireland is suffering from cancer, and must use the knife to cut out the growth. We should not be worthy to govern if we had no courage to win through."

Congrave asserted that if the irregulars surrendered their arms to-morrow and acknowledged the Government they would not be punished. The trial of Childers has begun on the charge of treason.

Government officials have indicated their intention of holding Mary MacSwiney, and denied reports that they intended to release her.

## Soundness of Canada's Finances

With United States funds at a slight discount in some communities in Canada, the surprising improvement in Canada's financial position that has taken place during the past twenty-two months is indicated. In December, 1920, the premium on N.Y. funds in Canada was 19.2 per cent. No country that was a belligerent during the Great War can show a better record than this. If anything is needed to demonstrate the soundness of Canada's position, it is surely to be found in the foregoing.



H. H. Asquith. He denies that his wing of the Liberal Party is flirting with Bonar Law with a view to a new coalition in British Policy.

## TURK NATIONALISTS ELECT NEW CALIPH

Mahammed VI. Fled from Constantinople Wifeless and Moneyless.

Constantinople, Nov. 19.—Crown Prince Abdul Medjid Efendi, cousin of Sultan Mohammed VI., was elected Caliph by the Great National Assembly of Turkey.

In a message to Rafet Pasha, Nationalist Governor of Constantinople, the Ankara Government expresses its inability to understand the reason for the Sultan's flight, inasmuch as the great National Assembly of Turkey, while voting for abolition of his temporal power, continued to recognize Mohammed VI. as Caliph until the election of a successor.

## Blizzard Sweeps Lake Superior

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 19.—The steamer North Sea, bound down, hit an obstruction in the Canadian channel to-day, punching a hole in her starboard side. The drill boats and sweepers have been widening the channel, which has been marked with temporary buoys, and it is believed the North Sea lost her bearings during the thick snowstorm that prevailed all day, and got outside of the markers.

The Keearge, upbound, struck a rock with her wheel while trying to make the Detour coal dock. One flange of the propeller was broken off. She proceeded to Lime Island, where repairs will be made.

Practically all upbound steamers have come to anchor above Point aux Pins, in upper St. Mary's River, owing to the blizzard.

## SULTAN FLEES ON BRITISH WARSHIP

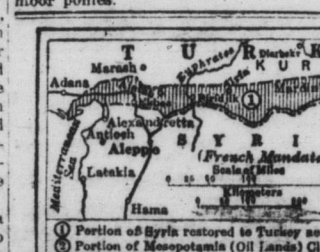
In Fear of Impending Danger from Kemalists, Takes Refuge Under Union Jack.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed VI., has taken refuge on a British warship, and is now on his way to asylum in Malta. The Sultan made it clear to those in the secret of his flight that he was not abdicating the Throne, but merely removing himself from impending danger of assassination.

It is reported here that the Ankara Government will make formal representations to Britain for the return of the Sultan to the Kemalists, pointing out that only the Great National Assembly of Turkey has authority to direct the Sultan's movements, and declaring that he must face trial as ordered by the Government.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's reason for giving refuge to the Sultan, it is explained here, is that, since he formally asked, as Caliph of the Muslims, for protection from what he considered a personal danger, Great Britain could do nothing else than comply. "If a person in imminent danger of violence throws himself into your arms and asks for protection, what can you do but shield him?" was the way one authority stated the British position. "Great Britain," he added, "has traditionally been the refuge of deposed Sovereigns. Even Napoleon was removed to safety on a British ship, and the only reason the Kaiser did not offer himself up to General Haig was because he feared the danger of passing through the firing lines on the Western front."

Alberta-bred Scottish Shorthorn stock from the Prince of Wales ranch at High River, Alta., commanded top prices at the recent Shorthorn sale at Calgary. One bull sold for \$610, another for \$575, and the average for eight animals offered was \$494. Though he has owned and operated his ranch for three years these constituted the first commercial sales. In the early winter Alberta-bred Shorthorn sheep will be offered for sale from the E. P. ranch. Next spring the Prince, who keeps in close touch with ranch affairs through his manager, is supplementing the ranch stock with more Shorthorns and Dartmoor ponies.



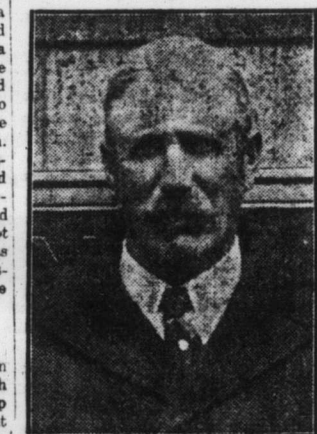
THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS IN MESOPOTAMIA. No. 1 shows the portion of Syria restored to Turkey by the Franco-Turkish agreement of October, 1921, and No. 2 shows the portions of oil lands still claimed by the Turks. British interests in that country are also shown. Bonar Law may call an imperial conference in the new year to discuss the Empire's policy toward Mesopotamia.

## New Parliament Buildings Threatened by Flames

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—For a short time on Saturday afternoon the new Parliament Buildings were threatened with destruction by fire which started in a similar place to that which destroyed the buildings in 1916. Workmen employed in the Commons reading-room were using gasoline on the rubber floor of the room. A match lying on the floor was scraped into a flame by a workman's boot, and in an instant the whole air was a mass of flames. The papers on the racks caught, and before the fire was extinguished a good many of them were destroyed. The damage otherwise was slight.

## Sixty Persons Drown in Gulf of California

Mexicali, Lower California, Nov. 19.—More than sixty persons were drowned when a boat capsized while attempting a landing early to-day at La Bamba, sixty miles south of Mexicali, on the Gulf of California, according to word received here to-night.



New Progressive Chief Robert Forke, M.P., elected leader of the Progressive Party of Canada, to replace Hon. T. A. Crerar, who retired from politics altogether. He was seriously considered as premier of Manitoba, when the Farmers' Party in that province formed the government.

Battle Abbey, near Hastings, on the spot where William I. defeated Harold in 1066, has been converted into a school.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.26 1/2. Manitoba oats—Nominal. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 87 1/2c, all rail. Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freight outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 76c. Rye—No. 2, 81 to 83c. Milfeed—Do., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2. Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.11 to \$1.14, according to freight outside; No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.09 white oats—42 to 44c. Ontario corn—Nominal. Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in fute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.80 to \$5. Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$7 per ton; 2nd pat., \$6.50. Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; clover, \$13.50 to \$14. Straw—Oat lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50 to \$10. Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25 1/2c; triplets, 25 1/4c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 25c; Stiltons, 25c. Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 42c; ordinary creamery prints, 38 to 40c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lbs. and up, 38c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 35c; fowl, 8 lbs. and up, 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, under 4 lbs., 17c; geese, 24c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 40c. Margarine—20 to 22c. Eggs—No. 1 candled, 38 to 39c; select, 42 to 43c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 80c. Bacon—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6c; primes, 5 1/2c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.40; maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c. Honey—50-lb. tins, 12 1/2c to 13c; per lb., 2 1/2c—lb. tins, 14 to 14 1/2c per lb.

Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.25 to \$4. Potatoes—New, Ontario, No. 1, 90 to \$1; No. 2, 70 to 80c. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 28 to 30c; smoked steaks, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$2.70 to \$2.85; 20 to 30 lbs., \$2.90; 10 lbs. and up, \$1.18; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$4.1; heavyweight rolls, \$3.7. Lard—Pure tines, 16 1/2c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17 1/4c; prints, 15c. Shortening, tines, 13 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/4 to 13 1/2c; pails, 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, med., \$2.50 to \$3; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.25; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9.50; do, com., \$8 to \$7; milch cows, choice, \$30 to \$35; springers, choice, \$20 to \$100; hams, \$18 to \$13.25; sheep, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, bulk, \$2 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.15 to \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.50 to \$10.60; do, country points, \$10.15 to \$10.25. Montreal. do, No. 3, 60 1/2 to 61c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 35 to 37c. Rye, 37 to 38c. Oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$2.4. Shorts, \$2.6. Hay, No. 2, per ton, 16 to 17c. Cheese finest creamery, 22 to 22 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery, 36 to 37c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 40c; do, selected, 40c; do, Nat. 1, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c. Canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; fairly round, 30 to 35c; com. grass hams, \$2.75 to \$3.50; lamb, \$10.50 to \$11; hogs, select and good quality, \$12; sows, \$9.50 to \$10.

## Public Spirit.

As men are found wanting in a sense of humor, they may lack the quality known as public spirit, so that if they cannot bring a project within the radius of selfish interest they will have none of it.

It takes a degree of education to understand that what is for the good of all is for the good of each. Men of a crude order of mentality are often extremely difficult to persuade into unified action, because they think they are surrendering something of their own without a measurable gain. Each asks, "What is there in it for me?" blind to the fact that "in union there is strength," not merely for the whole, but for every element fused therein.

Suppose that a man's strength were invested in a good cause without the remotest prospect of benefit accruing to himself directly. It still would be a good thing for him that he made the effort and the sacrifice. We do not think of "public spirit" as a proper name for the policy of one who, ere he acts, must calculate his individual returns.

The real thing must be differentiated from the sham. The bogus kind of public spirit is avid of personal notoriety. It has tasted the ephemeral fame of headlines, and printer's ink is a tippie that mounts to the head like wine. There are men much before the public who are there not for the sake of leading it, or giving something to it, or doing something for it, but for the purpose of being conspicuously seen and vociferously talked about. Men running for office are too much moved by the pride of place, the love of power, instead of the chance of service. Real public spirit is a matter of self-effacement, not self-love and vain glory.

Along with all the noisy self-advertising one beholds on every hand, it is reassuring to feel that most people have no part in such business and are amused only mildly at the efforts of some to lift themselves into prominence on a very slender apparatus of intellect, or personal force, or genuine attainment. The impostors are soon found out. Those who genuinely qualify once more will demonstrate the survival of the fittest and be seen in their places when the dust clears and the fracas of petty contention is over. Wisdom doth not need to strive or cry. The wise are they who in silence and peace of mind and a cheerful patience are willing to wait until the end.

The public in the heat of the day and the confusion of the market or the road may not know those who serve it best. But the name matters least of all; the deed, and not the doer, signifies.

## Natural Resources Bulletin.

The output of Canada's fisheries in 1921 was valued at \$34,931,935, compared with \$49,241,339 the previous year. Sea fisheries contributed by far the greater portion of the decrease, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia alone accounting for \$12,023,721. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, Ontario has the largest fishery production in Canada, and in 1921 it suffered comparatively little decrease, \$3,065,042 in 1921 compared with \$3,236,412 the year previous.

In Ontario whitefish represented the greatest value of the fish taken, being \$9,132,474 for the 6,380,100 pounds. Herring exceeded whitefish in quantity taken, being 7,310,400 pounds valued at \$429,960. Sturgeon is the most valuable fish now being taken in Ontario waters, 134,900 pounds being valued for market at \$40,470 or 30 cents per pound. From the sturgeon was taken 10,935 pounds of caviar, valued at one dollar per pound. Large quantities of sturgeon were formerly taken in the inland waters of Ontario, but unrestricted fishing has so depleted the supply as to make sturgeon fishing almost a thing of the past.

Just north of Peace River, Alta., which is 550 miles north of the international boundary, a farmer, Pendell Bosh, ripened 1,000 pounds of tomatoes of the best quality this season. At Fort Vermilion, 100 miles farther north, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins and musk melons were matured. Wheat is stated to be "No. 1 Hard, as usual," and the hay crop very abundant.

Every section of Canada engaged in fruit production was successful in securing awards at the Imperial Fruit Show at London, England, the Dominion in all securing 17 first prizes, 13 seconds, 9 thirds, and 7 specials. Ontario led with 11 firsts, 9 seconds and 1 third. British Columbia won 4 firsts, 2 thirds, and 2 specials. Nova Scotia secured 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 5 thirds, and 3 specials. Quebec took 1 second and 1 third prize.

A total of 1,007 newspapers were in operation in Canada in 1920, of which total Ontario accounted for 419, Saskatchewan 147, Alberta 96, Quebec 95, Manitoba 91, British Columbia 76, Nova Scotia 42, New Brunswick 34 and Prince Edward Island 7. The language of publication is stated as English for 912 newspapers, French for 66, Spanish, German 5, and 24 newspapers representing 12 foreign languages. The average circulation per issue of dailies with morning editions was 501,952, of dailies with evening editions 1,229,503. Newspapers with a weekly edition had a total average circulation of 1,924,223 each issue; those with semi-weekly edition of 119,671; and those with a tri-weekly edition of 14,998.