

## REPUBLICANS GIVE COOLIDGE HUGE MAJORITY IN IMMENSE POPULAR VOTE

Both Houses of Congress Are Republican by Majorities Sufficient to Enable President to Enforce His Policies.

A despatch from New York says:—Coolidge's election to the Presidency of the United States proves, as the returns near complete tabulation, to be an overwhelming Republican victory. The party's popular total very probably will exceed the staggering Hardy victory of 1920, and the President's position in the Electoral College probably will rank third in strength in the whole history of the country. The results of Tuesday's election, as they appeared on the latest tabulations, are as follows from an Electoral College point of view: Coolidge, 379; Davis, 139; La Follette, 13.

The popular vote cast for President Coolidge and his running mate, Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, may actually exceed that cast for Harding in 1920, when the totals are complete, but thus far it appears to be about three million short. This is the nearly complete tabulation: Coolidge, 13,803,118; Davis, 7,976,172; La Follette, 3,847,969.

Both Houses of Congress will be Republican. But, more than that, they appear to be Republican by majorities that will enable the President

and his party leaders to fight successfully the bloc opposition which saw his measures and policies so often overridden in the past Congress. This is apparent both as a direct numerical result and because the country has said such a firm and emphatic "No" to the radical element that it is regarded as doubtful if those with weaker leanings in that direction will be willing to embarrass a President who manifestly has the people behind him.

"Mr. Ferguson turned the knights of the Ku Klux Klan over her knee and gave them a good spanking at the polls in Texas. She defeated the Republican-Klan candidate for Governor by 100,000 votes.

For the first time, women will sit in the legislative halls of Wisconsin as a result of the election. Helen M. Brooks, of Coloma, will represent the Green-Wasuhara Counties district. Mildred Barber, of Marathon, will be assembly-woman for the first Marathon County district.

One woman, Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, will sit in the next House, the first woman to represent a congressional district east of the Mississippi.

### ELECTION-A TRIUMPH SAYS BRITISH PRESS

London Newspapers See Message of Good Cheer in Downfall of Progressivism.

A despatch from London says:—The outstanding point of the majority of the London newspapers' comment on the United States elections is that it emphasizes the prevailing desire of the democracies of the world for a period of quiet, stable government and that the people of America are no more than those of Great Britain in a mood for the experiments of Progressivism.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph regards the "outcome" as a much more amazing triumph than that of the Conservative party in Great Britain. The general desire for continuity and stability in national administration, it adds, "has been more than commonly strong."

Anticipating that the policy of the last four years will be continued and that United States adherence to the League of Nations is still out of the question, the Telegraph says that, nevertheless, "the reality of the Republican Government's desire to see effective American co-operation in the world's work of recovery from the war receives a new demonstration in the election of Charles G. Dawes."

"In this country," it goes on, "there is nothing but sincere gratification that a period of serious political difficulty has been avoided in the United States and the best of all possible governments—a government backed by a great popular majority—secured."

### Ivory is Drug on Market.

Nobody in London seems to want mammoth ivory, although it has the distinction of being 50,000 years old, for at the quarterly ivory sale, which took place recently thirty-nine tusks from mammoths—the ivory weighing in all a ton—was withdrawn from the sale because the minimum price could not be obtained.

There is some mystery as to the origin of these tusks. Seven tons arrived, only a portion of the total being put up for sale in Mining Lane. The ivory came from the Baltic, via the Kara Sea, having been consigned to a Russian firm of traders. It is reported that the Soviet government had discovered them in the frozen fastnesses of Siberia.

Scientists believe the ivory tusks to be at least 50,000 centuries old. Unlike elephants' tusks, the mammoth's tusks are nearly all of them solid, and the majority are externally of a dark-grayish color, although it is possible they are white inside. Some of them look fossilized enough to be dated before the flood, while others are of a bright yellow, and are well preserved. Most of them, however, look like old branches of dead trees.

The bids did not go above £41 for these prehistoric tusks. Some east African ivory, which sold at the same time, brought a top price of £219 the hundredweight.

### Method of Extracting Pure Steel.

Discovery of a method of extracting pure steel and forge iron directly from iron ore, eliminating the use of smelting furnaces, is announced by a Swedish engineer, Flodin, of the Hagfors Iron Works. The invention, which is the result of extensive experimental work, has aroused lively interest among metal experts, and will immediately be submitted to practical tests on a larger scale.

Here is the way an Arab woman bakes her bread: She makes a pit in the sand, and builds a hot fire in it. Then she rakes away the embers and places her dough on the hot sides. When the bread is done, she picks it off with a pair of tongs.



SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS  
Calvin Coolidge elected President for a second term by large majority—General Dawes is Republican choice for Vice-President.

## PREMIER BALDWIN ANNOUNCES THE PERSONNEL OF BRITISH MINISTRY

A despatch from London says:—Stanley Baldwin, the new Prime Minister, has lost no time in drawing up the list of his new Cabinet, which has been submitted to and approved by the King. The King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Friday for the transfer of the seals of office from the old to the new Ministers, who took the oath and complied with other formalities. The personnel includes:

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Winston Churchill.  
Secretary for India—Earl of Birmingham.  
Colonies—Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.  
Foreign Secretary—Austen Chamberlain.  
President of the Council and leader of the House of Lords—Marquis Curzon.  
Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury.  
Lord Chancellor—Viscount Cave.  
Home Secretary—Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks.  
Agriculture—Edward Frederick Lindley Wood.

First Lord of the Admiralty—William Clive Bridgeman.  
War—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.  
Air Minister—Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare.  
Health—Neville Chamberlain.  
Labor—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.  
Board of Trade—Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.  
Education—Lord Eustace Percy.  
Secretary for Scotland—Sir John Gilmour.  
Attorney-General—Sir Douglas M. Hogg.

Mr. Baldwin's official position will be the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House of Commons.

It is understood that this list of nineteen Ministers constitutes the Cabinet, although it is not officially announced that it is not necessarily complete. The other Ministers and Under-Secretaries will be named later, and the Government is not likely to be completed until next week. The Cabinet Ministers, however, will be able to follow custom and attend the Lord Mayor's banquet Monday in their official capacity.

### Can Decay in Wood Be Prevented.

Some of the oldest buildings in Canada now standing were built of wood. Flour and grist mills of wood construction that have served generation after generation are still turning out their product and will no doubt do so for many years yet. This is, however, not always the case. Wood, unfortunately, is practically everything else, has its enemies, and probably the most destructive of these are fungi. To secure exact information as to the conditions which facilitate the action of various wood-destrorying fungi on woods used for industrial construction in mills, factories, etc., and to work out preventive and remedial methods by means of which the decay may be prevented, the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior have been carrying on investigations for some years. Expert technical knowledge on the prevention of decay has been secured as a result of decay studies in some hundreds of large buildings.

What is almost of equal importance to Canadian industry is the series of mechanical and physical tests which the Laboratories is conducting on the strengths of Canadian timbers. Data have now been obtained for practically all Canadian timbers of any commercial value, and these are available to architects, engineers, builders and others interested in construction work.

Canada has become Italy's rival as a macaroni manufacturer. Three years ago the Dominion imported 7,000,000 pounds of macaroni, principally from Italy. Last year it imported only a few hundred pounds. Canada's factories turned out 12,000,000 pounds. Exports increased from 219,000 pounds in 1922 to 2,229,000 pounds in 1923. The product went principally to the United States, Great Britain and Belgium.



After a long search a patrol of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, headed by Inspector T. V. Sandy-Wunch (above), brought back to Vancouver, B.C., recently, five Indians, charged with murder.

### Republican Victory Has Prompt Effect on Wall Street

A despatch from New York says:—The Republican victory was promptly reflected in Wall Street, the markets scoring substantial advances. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange reached 1,823,600 shares. Trading in the morning neared 1,000,000, the largest showing in three years. In the first two hours sales reached the huge total of 895,000 shares. Business was nation-wide, with wire houses rushed with orders.



Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin are shown at the wedding of Miss Elsie Kipling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Baldwin wears the smile of the victor even before his party was returned.

## Dominion News in Brief

Halifax, N.S.—The City Council has approved of the immediate re-establishment of the Provincial Exhibition here and has pledged the city to the extent of \$150,000 as its share of the cost of reconstructing the buildings which were destroyed in the Halifax explosion.

St. John, N.B.—The movement of potatoes from this province to Cuba, is now reaching its height. Several large shipments have already been forwarded and arrangements have been made for regular winter shipments from Carleton County to Havana.

Montreal, Que.—The value of building permits issued in September in 56 cities showed a considerable increase compared with the preceding month and also with September, 1923. According to the Bureau of Statistics the value of buildings authorized last month totalled \$14,566,504, while in August, 1924, the total was \$9,463,756, and in September of last year it was \$10,478,618.

Toronto, Ont.—During the past year the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, through its colonization branch, has located upwards of 4,000 settlers upon farms in this province, according to the annual report of the director of the branch. In addition quite a large number of settlers were located in Northern Ontario.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's output of butter will be a million and a half pounds more than that of last year, according to the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The manufacture of butter in Manitoba is not only increasing but the quality is improving. Raising his figures on the benefits of the grading system established, the Provincial Dairy Commissioner forecasts the production as likely to reach 12,250,000 pounds this year, and possibly 12,500,000 pounds, which will leave 7,000,000 pounds for export.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan's dairy industry is making great strides this year, as it is in all parts of the prairie provinces. It is estimated that 1924 will show an increase of 60 per cent. in dairy products, as compared with the previous year.

Edmonton, Alta.—It is expected that the forest seed plant at Rocky Mountain House will be in operation before the end of the year. This is the first plant of its kind in Alberta. Victoria, B.C.—One thousand British Columbia rose bushes are being shipped to Portland. The "Rose City," Portland, famous all over the continent for its roses, buys the varieties produced in British Columbia, because they are the hardiest and best suited for growing on the continent.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO  
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.06; No. 2 North, \$1.00; No. 3 North, \$1.54½.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 66½¢; No. 3 CW, 64¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64¢; No. 1 feed, 62¢; No. 2 feed, 61¢.

All the above c.i.f., bay ports.  
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.27.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 49 to 51¢.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 3 winter, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 1 commercial, \$1.21 to \$1.23, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malt, 85 to 90¢.  
Rye—No. 2, 80 to 85¢.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.06 to \$1.07.

Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6; Toronto basis, \$6; bulk seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—First pat, in jute sacks, \$8.50 per bbl.; 2nd pat, \$8.  
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.

Straw—Canada, per ton, \$9.  
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20¢; twins, 20½¢; triplets, 21¢; Sultons, 22¢; Old, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 25¢; triplets, 25 to 26¢.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40½ to 41½¢; No. 1 creamery, 38½ to 39½¢; No. 2, 35 to 36¢; dairy, 23 to 24¢.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 55 to 60¢; loose, 55 to 57¢; storage eggs, in cartons, 48 to 49¢; loose, 47 to 48¢; storage firsts, 43 to 44¢; storage seconds, 37 to 38¢.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14½¢; 2½-lb. tins, 15¢.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29¢; cooked hams, 38 to 40¢; smoked rolls, 18 to 20¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31¢; backs, boneless, 33 to 35¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 14½ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 17 to 17½¢.

Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$6; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; do, good, \$2.50 to \$3; do, com., to fair, \$2.50 to \$3; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners, cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; do, bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milk cows, choice, \$75 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; plain cows, \$45 to \$65; choice light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; heavy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$11 to \$12; bucks, \$9 to \$10; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.00; do, f.o.b., \$9; do, country points, \$8.75; do, off cars, \$10; select premium, \$17.75.

Sucker calves, \$8 to \$9.25; grassers, \$3.50; hogs, fair, \$9.50; do, good quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.25.

MONTREAL  
Oats—Can., west, No. 2, 68½¢; do, 3, 66½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, \$8.50; 2nd, \$8; strong bakers, \$7.90; winter pats., choice, \$6.55 to \$6.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.75 to \$3.85. Bran, \$30.25. Shorts, \$32.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$15.50.

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## REASONS WHY CANADA WILL PROSPER

Expert States That Worst of Readjustment Period is Over and Farmer is Better Off.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—Seven reasons why business conditions should show an upward trend during the next six months were cited by the Purchasing Agents' Association by John T. Kingsbury of Babson's Statistical Bureau of Boston.

The reasons on which the Babson organization have based their optimistic forecast are:

1. Two-thirds of the period of readjustment have been experienced. Hence the worst is over.

2. The purchasing power of the Canadian farmer has been greatly increased, despite the decrease in the volume of major crops. The farmer is receiving from 15 to 20 per cent. more for his product this year. This means more business.

3. Canadian exchange is now on a par with the American dollar. This points strongly to one conclusion: Bankers have a substantial faith in Canada and its future.

4. The world at large is waking up to the unbounded possibilities offered by investment in Canada. Many authorities who have studied Canada closely believe that, as the nineteenth century made the United States, so in a like degree will this century make Canada.

5. There are no burdensome supplies of commodities overhanging the Canadian market. This obviates liquidation and discount.

6. The balance of trade in Canada has never been better since 1919.

7. European conditions are steadily improving. The uncertainty caused by the Presidential elections in the United States is now dissipated.

WINTER GRIPS ENTIRE CANADIAN WEST

### Snow From Six to Eight Inches Deep in Three Provinces.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The entire Canadian West is now in the grip of cold, bleak winter. Heavy snowfall, according to reports, has been fairly general throughout the southern portions of the three Prairie Provinces during the past 24 hours, while in other districts low temperatures prevail.

Eight inches of snow fell in Calgary and district. A uniformly heavy fall was experienced in the southern part of Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba the storm was more general, with Winnipeg and Brandon blanketed with snow more than six inches deep.

Predictions are for further snowfall and continued cold temperatures. Winter last year set in almost a month later, with the first snowfall in Manitoba on Christmas Day.

The boy, Edgar Heath, fifteen years old, fell from the upper porch of his house and became impaled on the railings below, one of the spikes, which was barbed like a spear head, piercing his left breast and passing almost through the body.

His father heard the boy scream, ran out and lifted him off the railings, but as he did so the spike snapped off. The boy was rushed to the hospital. It was found the spike had broken through a rib in its passage into his body, and carried with it a portion of the boy's shirt—about the size of a handkerchief—which acted as a pad, blunting the head of the spike and preventing its piercing the heart.

The surgeons experienced great difficulty in removing the barb, four inches in breadth, since it was locked in between the ribs, but by levering the ribs it was eventually removed. The displaced heart and lung adjusted themselves then of their own accord.

In weighing your opinions consider your own prepossessions: the weight of a thing never varies, but not all scales are true.

The 62 vessels comprising the Lunenburg, N.S., fishing fleet have this year secured 170,425 quintals of fish, which have been sold for \$1,539,200. The average catch this year is larger than last year and conditions are generally better, all the catch being already sold and the fishermen now having the cash.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson was elected as governor of Texas in a hard battle against the Klan.

## Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

In a review of the annual report of the Explosives' Division of the Dept. of Mines one cannot but be struck by the number of accidents caused to boys by the finding of explosives. This has been especially true of detonators, the larger portion of the accidents being caused through curiosity as to what the effect would be when exploded by contact with fire or from the force of a blow. The effect in almost all cases was the loss of portions of the hand or more serious injuries.

Detonators, or caps, are necessary when using dynamite and gunnison explosives. Decomposition must be started by the application of sudden high temperature, and a preservative is used to prevent their exploding. This is effected by firing a small charge of fulminate of mercury, which explodes with great violence and sets off the explosive with which it comes in contact. The fulminate of mercury is compressed in small copper tubes which are fired by a fuse.

The Explosives' Division suggests that detonators should not be conveyed or kept with dynamite or other explosives on account of the danger of accidents.

The point of this appeal is that greater care should be taken in the care of explosives, that detonators should be kept away from children, who are naturally curious; that the danger should be explained, and the need for care impressed upon all workmen who are intrusted with the use of explosives, and that both explosives and detonators should be secured against theft by both adults and children. Of the 61 persons injured last year through playing with detonators and explosives, more than forty were boys. These latter will, as the result of carelessness on the part of users of explosives, be handicapped for life. The greatest of all the natural resources of Canada is her children; let us therefore exercise every precaution in the care and use of explosives that they may be protected from accidents by this cause.

## Deepest Spot in Ocean.

The deepest place in any ocean, so far discovered, is located about fifty miles off the coast of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, according to information made public by the U. S. Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey.

The Japanese man-of-war, the Manchu, found the spot recently while on a chart-making cruise for the Japanese Naval Department. Its depth was so great that it could not be measured, for the reason that the sounding wire carried by the vessel reached only 32,644 feet, or nearly 6¼ miles.

How much deeper than the length of the wire used the ocean may be at this place cannot even be guessed. The greatest ocean depth previously known was discovered by a German surveying ship in 1912, at a place off the coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, where bottom was reached at a depth of 32,113 feet. These great depths have lately become interesting in connection with the study of earthquakes that appear to be produced by the slipping of strata along the planes deep in the crust of the earth.

The deepest place in the Atlantic Ocean thus far found lies just east of the island of Hatt, where the depth is 27,922 feet.

Heart and One Lung Displaced.

An interesting operation was recently performed on a boy at the London Hospital, a castiron spike, nine inches long and three pounds in weight, having been removed successfully from his body. Although the heart and one lung had to be displaced for purposes of the operation, neither organ was injured in any way, nor were any of the main arteries broken.

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Al Smith  
Who was re-elected governor of New York for a third term, snowing under Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the later returns.

## RESULTS OF FIVE BY-ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC

Liberals Retain Three Out of Five Seats While Sherbrooke Stays Conservative.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Winners of the five by-elections held in the Province of Quebec to fill vacancies in the Legislature were:

St. Anne, Montreal—J. H. Dillon, Liberal. No change.

St. Maurice—A. E. Guillemette, Liberal. No change.

Sherbrooke—A. Crepeau, Conservative. No change.

Bonaventure—P. E. Coate, Liberal. No change.

Quebec County—L. Bastien, Conservative. Opposition gain.

The standing of the parties in the Quebec Legislature as a result of the by-elections is: Total seats, 85; Liberals, 62; Conservatives, 22; vacant, 1.

Balloting on election day brought to a close a campaign in which the leaders of both the Government party and the Conservative opposition figured. Premier Taschereau and several Cabinet Ministers toured the constituencies, while Arthur Sauve, Opposition Leader, delivered a number of speeches in the various ridings.

According to first counts of the ballots, the Liberal majorities in all the seats the Government party retained were cut.



Duchess of Atholl  
One of the three women who were given a seat in Commons at the recent British election. Lady Astor was re-elected.