To Canada's Pioneers

WE GIVE THANKS.

"... We do appoint Monday, the needed at the expense of lowering the sixth day of November next, as a day standard already attained by our of general thanksgiving to Almighty people.

Let us give thanks, on this Thankstein Day and every day, to the sen favored this year, and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout our great natural resources, and for the energy and ability of our people who have made the development of

Canada to observe the said day as a the energy and ability of our people day of general thanksgiving."

In the above paragraph His Excellency the Governor-General, calls to thanksgiving the people of Canada. Especial emphasis is laid upon the harvest, and well it may be. Canada this year, from east to west and from north to south, has enough and to south, has enough and to the south of the so

returns are segregated, the primary and basic source of supply are the lands, the fisheries, the mines and the forests. These, with our developed and potential water-powers as prime movers in industry, constitute the foundation upon which the Canadian ople hope to place Canada in the

But what of the Canadian people? While all due credit must be given to our natural resources, we must admit that they existed centuries prior to the advent of our ancestors. They existed, but of what value were they? Biographies of early explorers all bear witness to the luxuriant forests on all sides; David Thompson, in his diary of his trip from the Hudson Bay to the Pacific Coast in 1801, tells of the coal outcroppings on the banks of South Saskatchewan River, which he followed on his return trip; the fishing banks on the Atlantic Coast were attracting fishermen from Europe centuries before the birth of Canada. It

ploseer and there who followed in their feetsteps to make there naturally with their feetsteps to make there naturally with their feetsteps to make there naturally with the feetstep to make the control of the material through the feet were to the deliver were to the deliver were to the deliver were to the deliver were to the control of the material transaction of the deliver were to the transport of the control of the material transaction of the control of the material transaction of the deliver were to the transport of the control of the material transaction of the control of the material transaction of the control of the control of the material transaction of the control of the material transaction of the control o



Britain's new Lord High Chancellor, colleague of Premier Bonar Law.

Set World's Record

this year, from east to west and from north to south, has enough and to spare. Production of every kind has been ample; our grain elevators are overflowing; our mines, after a long period of idleness, are working at maximum capacity; the demand for forest products is fully equal to output, and greater development is anticipated.

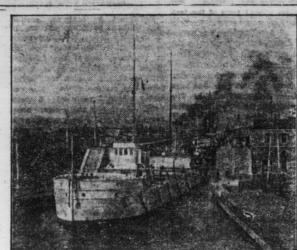
Canada's natural resources are becoming increasingly important as one looks over the field of industry. Any review of domestic or foreign trade emphasizes the fact that, in the several classifications into which trade returns are segregated, the primary



Ottawa 8-Year-Old Clothes Haileybury Baby

A despatch from Cobalt says: - The local Relief Committee has received a baby's sweater coat from Ellen-Wood, 368 Slater Street, Ottawa, which that eight-yearold maiden knitted with her own hands after spending money to buy the wool. The dainty little garment was pre-sented to Violet Pearl McLeod, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J.

McLeod, Haileybury, who was He was Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Lloyd George Cabinet, and now enters the Bonar Law minisfire swept across the country. try as Minister of Health.



GRAIN VESSELS CROWDING THROUGH THE LOCKS

Canada's big grain crop will keep both shipping and railway lines busy until well on into next summer. In the meantime, the grain vessels are hurrying their big cargoes east in an effort to get as much out of the west as possible before navigation closes. The picture shows part of the constant procession through the causal locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

Wee'ly market Report

Manitoba wheat-No. 1 Northern,

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above truck, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88½c; No. 3 yellow, 87½c, all rail.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 62c, according to freight cutside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 72 to 70c.

Milfreed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, \$28; good feed fleur, \$1.90.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.02 to \$1.07, according to freight outside; No. 2, 97 to \$1.02.

Ontario No. 2 white sats—41 to 43c.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Toronto basis, \$4.60 to \$4.70; bulk searcard, \$4.50 to \$4.55.

Manitoba flour—ist pats., in cetton





Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 64 to 65c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$6.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15. Bran, \$21. Shorts, \$23. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17.

Cheese, finest easterns, 1914 to

bots, \$16 to \$17.

Cheese, finest easterns, 19½ to 19¾ c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37 to 38c. Eggs, selected, 39 to 40c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.

Cheese, finest casierns, 20¼ to 20½ c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36c.

Eggs, selected, 39 to 40c. Potatoest creamery, 36c. Eggs, selected, 39 to 40c. Po-\$9 to \$10; grassers, com., \$3; do, well-fed, \$4; lambs, best, \$11.50; do, med., \$10.25 to \$11; do, com., \$9 up; hogs, selects and good quality butchers, \$11.25

Canada to Have Float in Mayor of London's Show

A despatch from London says:-A despatch from London says:—
Canada is to be represented in this year's Lord Mayor's show on November 9th by an altegorical float equipped by the Canadian Provinces and the Canadian National Railways.

Canadian Government.

NEW IRISH COUNCIL

them. The new Council provides someone for the announcement declares it was formed "at the express

wish" of the Irregular soldiers.

The new move is contrary to the advice of Eamonn de Valera, political head of the Irregulars. Writing a menth ago of their inability to maintain a government of their own, he said.

"Even if we had the army's allegiance, we have not the military strength to make our will effective and cannot, as in the war with the Brit-ish, point out that our authority is derived from the people's majority vote. We will be definitely turned down by the electorate in a few months' time in any case.

months' time in any case.

Some people express the opinion that the Irregulars will concentrate on the British military in the next few weeks in the hope of arousing objections in England to British adoption of the Irish constitution. A British military lorry was bombed in Dublin Fri lay morning but the head lin Friday morning, but the bomb missed the lorry and wounded a civilian who was passing.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"The two minutes of silence" will, by the express wish of His Majesty the King, be observed through British Empire on Armistice Day, November 11. The Prime Minister has received a cable to this effect from the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies The British Government will also hold a special service in figures in the present political situa

TEN MILLIONS ADDED

Irregulars Form Organization in Opposition to Present
Free State Government.

A despatch from Dublin says:

Irish Irregulars have set up a Parliament to rival the present Free State Government, but the people seem to be little interested. The new Parliament itself will not assemble, the anonuncement asys.

A Council of thirteen will act as a Government "pending such time as the Parliament of the Republic is allowed freely to assemble, or the people allowed by a free election to decide how they shall be governed."

This last gives color to a theory widely held that the new organization has been formed merely as an agency with which the Free Staters can negotiate for peace. Members of the Frovisional Government have compatible them. The new Council provides someone for the announcement declares it was formed "at the express" to the Canadian Merchant Marine.

Ten MILLIONS ADDED TO CANADA'S GAINS

A despatch from London says:—The removal of the embargo on Canadian farmers, railways and steamship compnies of almost ten million dollars a year. This is the estimated by the experts who assist the Canadian farmers, railways and steamship compnies of almost ten million dollars a year. This is the estimate the Canadian Merchant Marine.

Big Business.

One idea of big business is that which reckons profits entirely in terms of material gain. It considers merely whether a lot of mongy is made, and makes no scrupulous inquiry into the circumstances behind the balance sheet and the statement of the corporate production, offered as a show-ing the corporate production, offered as a show-ing the tree canadian farmers. They point out that where the Canadian breelers now receive only two to three cents and the statement of the corporate production, offered as a show-ing the corporate production

orkmen.

Big business has learned to be considerate of the well-being of its op-eratives. Those who mourn the pass-ing of the good old times are usually ignorant of the shocking disregard of the laborer as an individual that once prevailed. The employer cared lattle, or not at all, how the employed lived; his sole concern was to keep down a wage to the irreducible minimum and put on the market a manufactured

Big Business.

product as cheaply as possible.

Business that is "big" in the true sense could not grow on such a basis of selfish indifference to the rights of the individual. It had to expand by virtue o 2 co-operation. The developvirtue o.) co-operation. The develop-ment of the co-operative principle has been the significant fact in the indus trial evolution to the condition that we have to-day, when corporation comes nearer to meaning co-operation than in the time when corporations were first stigmatized as being with-

Large affairs cannot profitably be intrusted to men of small minds and circumscribed vision. For such affairs

Novar.



Sir Donald MacLean

Determination reduces hard work

Hogg. Lord Advocate—Hon. W. A. Wat-President of the Board of Education
—Edward F. L. Wood, M.P., for the
Ripon division of Yorkshire...

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

Derby.
First Lord of the Admiralty—
Lieut-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.
President of the Board of Trade—
Sir Philip Lloyd-Greeme.
Minister of Health—Sir Arthur
Griffith-Boscawen.
Minister of Agriculture—Sir Robert

A. Sanders.
Secretary for Scotland-Viscount

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the In-terior at Ottawa says:

terior at Ottawa says:
It is not generally appreciated,
even by Canadians, that two of the
four great sea fishing areas in the
world border on Canada. In addition,
the lakes and rivers of the Dominion
constitute approximately one-haif of
the fresh water of the globe, while
Hudson Bay may be regarded as a
reserve.

Hudson Bay may be regarded as a reserve.

Compared with the fisheries of leading nations, our fishing industry ranks third, being exceeded only by Great Britain and the United Sta es. The average value during the past ten years has been \$40,000,000 and the average annual weight of fish taken is 340,000 tons.

Canadian milling has first place in Canadian milling has first place in the manufacturing industries of Can-ada with a production running into \$250,000,000 annually, according to a statement made by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce. With the exception of about \$3,000,000 worth of stocks, bonds and securities, all the stock in this industry is held in Canada.







