

## Dominion News in Brief

### CANADA FROM COAST

Halifax, N.S.—Gottlieb Thomsen, of Bergen, Norway, who is in the city, states that Norwegian fishermen are able to place fish in the Cuban market in competition with Nova Scotia, owing to the fact that by their special method of curing they produced a dry fish of better appearance, and that with the same care the Nova Scotia product could be made just as attractive to the Cuban buyer.

St. John, N.B.—Premier Veniot predicts that the lumber industry in New Brunswick will be revolutionized in the next ten years by reason of the establishment of pulp and paper mills in the province, and also the establishment of mills in which hard woods will be manufactured.

Montreal, Que.—The Western Quebec Paper Mills, which has been in the course of construction for the past year, has commenced production. The mills are located at St. Andrews East, Quebec, and the company was organized to manufacture the higher classes of light weight papers, most of which are still being imported. It is interesting to note that this mill is situated almost on the exact site of the first paper mill erected and successfully operated in Canada, in 1808.

New Liskeard, Ont.—The building of a woolen mill in this town, which has opened for business and is manufacturing yarns, blankets, etc., appears to be the beginning of a new industry for Northern Ontario. The output of blankets has already been sold to the mining camps for many months to come. A number of the farmers in the district are going in for the raising of sheep, which is particularly adapted to the industry.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's Hungarian partridge, released last spring in the vicinity of Warren, Man., have scattered over a radius of from 15 to 20 miles. About 120 birds were originally released, and they have multiplied rapidly and taken to their Manitoba homes. As yet they are immune from hunters. Another importation will be made from Alberta this fall.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan honey crop for 1924 should amount to several carloads, according to F. Hedley, Dep. Minister of Agriculture. Recent statistics show approximately 500 beekeepers in the province, owning possibly some 3,000 colonies of bees. The number of colonies varies from one to forty and a few up to the record of 105 kept by two apiarists.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Nels Peterson, operating a dry farm east of here, has completed the threshing of 56 acres of his land summer fallowed two years ago and when seeded a year ago this spring, yielded 59 bushels to the acre in 1923. This spring it was stubbled and the returns from the 1924 seeding are 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This makes 99 bushels of wheat an acre from a single plowing.

Victoria, B.C.—The liner Empress of Canada has brought 166 Russian refugees from Harbin bound for the irrigated area in Southern Alberta to engage in farming.

### Thrones of Belgium and Italy to be United

A despatch from Rome says:—The newspapers here have confirmed the engagement of Crown Prince Humbert of Italy and Princess Marie Jose, daughter of the Belgian King and Queen. The engagement of Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Mafalda, daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, is expected to be announced either Nov. 4, or on the King's birthday, Nov. 11.

### Observe Armistice Silence on Tuesday, Nov. 11

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The usual Armistice Day two-minute silence will be observed on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at 11 o'clock, throughout the British Empire. This is in addition to the observance of Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day on Monday, Nov. 10th.



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ready for the hunt at his recent visit to Toronto.

### TWO U.S. WARSHIPS ORDERED TO CANTON

#### British Garrison at Chinwangtao Perverted Landing of Central Chinese Troops.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—The United States gunboats Sacramento and Pampanga of the south China patrol have been ordered to proceed to Canton, owing to disturbances there and were due to arrive on October 15, it was reported to the State Dept. by Consul General Douglas Jenkins, in Canton.

Casualties in the fighting so far are estimated at about one thousand. These include both those who perished in the fire which had swept three-quarters of a square mile of the city, and those killed by bullets of soldiers posted as snipers on the roofs of houses.

Mr. Jenkins described the situation in Canton as "critical, though no actual disorder has occurred since October 10."

Shanghai, Oct. 16.—Landing of 7,000 central Chinese Government troops at Chinwangtao was prevented today by order of the commander of the British garrison there, according to a despatch to Japanese news agency. The despatch said that the commander declared such a landing would be incompatible with the protocol of 1901.

The final protocol made between China and eleven powers in 1901, closing the situation brought about by the Boxer rebellion, provided in part for the occupation of Chinwangtao and other points "for the maintenance of open communication between the capital (Peking) and the sea."

Hong Kong, Oct. 16.—Foreign missionaries and hospitals have called upon the United States Consulate to use gunboats in the harbor there for their protection. Looting by the "Reds" is said to be going on continuously, and further serious trouble is expected. Steamers from Canton to Hong Kong are crowded with refugees.

Nothing brings people nearer to big things than a little humiliation.—Gen. Smuts.

### PRINCE ACCLAIMED BY MONTREAL CROWDS

#### H.R.H. Offered Official Welcome and Cheered by the Populace.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received both an official and popular welcome on his arrival in Montreal this evening. Representatives of the province, the city and the local military extended the official greetings at Bonaventure Station, but as soon as the Prince came into sight of the assembled crowds there were spontaneous shouts and cheers during his passage to the street. The special train of the Canadian National Railways rolled into the station at 6:45 p.m. The place had been reserved for the arrival of the Prince and there were present only the official guests. As the train came to a stop His Royal Highness stepped to the platform and exchanged greetings with Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., president of the Canadian National, who at a later hour was host at a dinner to the Prince in the Mount Royal Club. Lieutenant-Governor Perceval offered the greetings of the province and Premier Taschereau and Mayor Duquette added their official welcome.

There was a great press of people, eager to obtain a glance of the Prince, and the long line of constables had a busy time holding the weight of the crowd, but they withstood the pressure and maintained a clear way for the royal visitor and the accompanying dignitaries.

As the Prince was driven up Windsor Street, preceded by a squad of police motorcycles, the people along the sidewalks cheered, and as the cars drew up even with St. George's church the strains of "God Save the King" broke out from the chimes. Just before his hotel was reached there was a momentary halt and the crowd was quick to recognize His Royal Highness by a cheer and the raising of men's hats. The Prince acknowledged the salutation by raising his hat and bowing.

The soil of Siberia is sometimes frozen to a depth of 63 feet.



Prof. Smiddy, the newly-appointed Irish ambassador to the United States, is shown with James Butler Wright, third assistant secretary of state, who introduced and presented him to the president.

## LARGE SUM AVAILABLE TO PAY REPARATIONS

### Permanent Agent-General to Have Nearly 1,000,000,000 Gold Marks.

A despatch from Paris says:—When Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., takes over the position of permanent Agent-General for Reparation Payments in Berlin, on Oct. 31, he will have to his credit for meeting reparation payments the equivalent of 940,000,000 gold marks, less some small amounts, which have already been paid out for deliveries in kind.

This sum is made up of 140,000,000 gold marks paid by the German Government from revenues, and 800,000,000 gold marks of the credit which the Reichsbank, as part of the new note issue, based on the present Dawes loan.

The Agent-General will thus have within 60,000,000 marks of the billion stipulated as earmarked for reparation payments before Sept. 1, 1925. The new bank of issue also will have 600,000,000 gold marks of the Reichsbank reserve, and the entire reparation mark issue, which will be called in in six or seven years.

Germany's total paper currency, which is covered by 40 per cent. gold, will amount to about 3,500,000,000 marks, exclusive of rentenmarks, which are regarded as having a larger gold covering than any other bank issue in Europe.

Probably the whole billion will be paid out in Germany for deliveries in kind, so that the Agent-General unlikely will have any cash transfers to make during the first 12 months. The Reparation Commission has been authorized deliveries in kind at such a rate during September and October that, if the present proportion is continued, total orders for deliveries in kind will reach a billion marks early in the spring.

About 30 per cent. of this billion reparation account will be spent by Britain, France and Belgium on the occupation expenses of their armies. Deliveries in kind will yield cash in their own currencies to the receiving Governments, because deliveries of coal, dyestuffs, etc., will be sold for cash by the governments to their own people.



Over the action of Sir Patrick Hastings, attorney-general in the Labor government of England, in the case of James R. Campbell, communist editor, the storm broke which resulted in MacDonald's fall.

### French Adopt Children to Cut Inheritance Tax

A law was passed in France recently making the legal adoption of children relatively easy of accomplishment, and the new measure is resulting in loss of revenue to the government.

Inheritance taxes in France are heavy. On a fortune of 1,000,000 francs a nephew who inherits must pay 400,000 francs to the state, a grand-nephew 441,000 francs, an unrelated inheritor 482,000 francs, but a child pays only 123,000 francs.

Adopted children rank as real children, so it has become the habit for testators to adopt distant relatives and friends to whom they desire to leave money.

### Canada Outstrips U.S. in Wheat Sent to Britain

The United States is no longer the chief exporter of wheat to the United Kingdom. The largest supplies of this grain to the British Isles now come from the Dominion of Canada, with the United States second and Argentina a close third.

It is only in barley and oats that the United States has retained its hold on English imports.

The port of Halifax has recently been placed on a par with United States ports as regards marine insurance rates to English and other overseas ports. Formerly a small percentage of difference in marine rates caused an adverse discrimination against Halifax, on account of its northerly location as compared with New York, etc.

## The Week's Markets

### TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.73½; No. 2 North, \$1.68½; No. 3 North, \$1.63½.  
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 71½c; No. 3 CW, 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 69c; No. 1 feed, 67c; No. 2 feed, 66c.  
All the above c.l.f., bay ports.  
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.30.  
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, 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, 52 to 55c.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 3 winter, \$1.28 to \$1.32; No. 1 commercial, \$1.26 to \$1.29, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
Barley—Malt, 88 to 93c.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.17.  
Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.40; Toronto basis, \$6.40; bulk, seaboard, nominal.  
Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$9.05 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.55.  
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.  
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.  
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 21c; Sultana, 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 41c; No. 1 creamery, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 38 to 39c; dairy, 38 to 39c.  
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 54 to 55c; loose, 52 to 53c; storage extras, in cartons, 48 to 47c; loose, 44 to 45c; storage firsts, 40 to 41c; storage seconds, 34 to 35c.  
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.  
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 2½-lb. tins, 15c.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 35 to 38c.  
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, 82½.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 15½ to 16c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 16½ to 17c; prints, 17½ to 18c.  
Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com. to fair, \$5 to \$5.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$6; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; stockers, \$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; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milk cows, choice, \$65 to \$85; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; plain cows, \$40 to \$60; choice light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavies and bucks, \$4 to \$6; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$11.50 to \$12; butts, \$9.50 to \$10; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.85; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10; do, off cars, \$11.25; select premium, \$2.12.

### MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 76c; No. 3, 75c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$9.06; 2nds, \$8.55; strong bakers', \$8.35; winter pats., choice, \$9.75 to \$9.85. Rolled oats—Bagn, 90 lbs., \$4 to \$4.10. Bran, \$30.25. Shorts, \$32.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$16.50.  
Cheese—Finest vats, 17½c; finest casts, 17½ to 17¾c. Butter—No. 1, pasteurized, 36¼ to 36½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; 2nds, 34¼ to 34½c. Eggs—Storage extras, 44c; storage seconds, 33c; fresh extras, 55c; fresh firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 70 to 75c.  
Calves, veals, \$8 to \$9; grassers, \$3; lambs, med., \$10.50; do, good, \$11; hogs, mixed lots, \$10.25; selects, \$11; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

### Mines of Ontario Yield \$70,000,000 in Present Year

A despatch from Ottawa says:—This year the mine products of Ontario, gold, silver and other minerals, is expected to be valued at \$70,000,000, the greatest in the history of the province, and in a few years, through development, the people may look forward to the time when the value of mine products will be \$200,000,000, or more.

The Alberta wheat pool has a membership of 30,000 farmers. The trustees claim that the pool has resulted in a five cent bushel advantage to the farmers in the last year, the total being 20,000,000 bushels.

"One of the things for which Canada is most to be congratulated is that she has established a system of education that compares favorably with any in the world. Canada is a nation of literates, she has a remarkably small proportion of illiterates," stated the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education in the British Government, when disembarking at Montreal.

## RUSSIA'S OIL TRADE RUINED BY REBELS

### Kerosene Pipe Line, 560 Miles from Baku to Batum, Dynamited by Georgians.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—The Georgian revolution has practically stopped the export of oil from the Caucasus. The revolutionists, whose whole offensive is now directed against oil exportation, have dynamited in a dozen places the eight-inch kerosene pipeline that stretches 560 miles from Baku to Batum, and for more than six weeks have wrecked every train of oil tank cars sent out over the Baku-Batum railroad or the Baku-Derbent-Groznyl-Rostoff railroad. These are the only exportation routes.

The revolutionists also are responsible for large fires which have been raging in the Baku and Groznyl fields for six weeks, and revolts and strikes among the workmen in the oilfields. Several of the biggest refineries in the Baku field have been dynamited.

All the raw and refined petroleum that has left the Russian Black Sea ports since the revolution commenced has come from the few storage tanks in these ports.

It will take the Soviet more than a year to repair the pipeline.

### Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

While Canada has a large area of land, amounting to approximately 8,608,910 square miles, and it would seem that there should be plenty for everybody, at reasonable prices, the settlement of certain portions and its use for business purposes has greatly increased its value. In business centres, particularly, prices have reached such a height that the necessity for accurate surveys shows the importance of this work, and while, to the unthinking, the matter of a difference of a foot more or less need hardly be considered, a few years—a comparatively brief space in the life of a nation—may mean the establishment of a community that will rapidly become a metropolis, and a consequent enhancement of values to unbelievable heights.

It is but 131 years since Governor Simcoe, the first governor of Upper Canada, removed the seat of government from Niagara across the lake to a tent pitched on a site just east of the present city of Toronto. Land in the new provincial capital could not doubt have been obtained at that time very cheaply, and property on what are now the downtown streets was farm land. A foot frontage more or less would hardly be considered in regard to values, but the surveyor of those days, as at present, required accuracy. Time has justified this need for accuracy, as is evidenced by a recent report of the assessment commissioner of Toronto, which shows that property located on the corner of King and Yonge Streets is now assessed at \$18,000 per foot frontage, or \$1,500 per inch. Who could have foreseen that the original tent of Governor Simcoe in 1793 would be a city of 600,000 people in 1924?

With the extension of railways, and the opening up of new areas, what is farm land to-day may early become a city, and what in western Canada may to-day be bare prairie in a comparatively few years may be another Winnipeg.

Canada's greatest natural resource is her lands, and on the surveyor must depend for the accurate subdivision of that land, that future citizens may not have causes for disputes over measurement.

### Surveyors Brave Perils in Wilds of Far North

G. H. Blanchet, government director of surveys, is back in Winnipeg from the Barren Lands, after a lengthy trip by canoe through a country which is "terra incognita" to most white men. Completing first the survey of Great Slave Lake, begun in 1921, Mr. Blanchet and his party, fifteen in all, headed north and east into the Barren Lands to survey the area contiguous to the big chain of lakes from which the Coppermine, Back's, Yellowknife, Thelon and other northern rivers drain the area lying from Great Slave north to the Arctic and northeast to the shores of Hudson Bay.

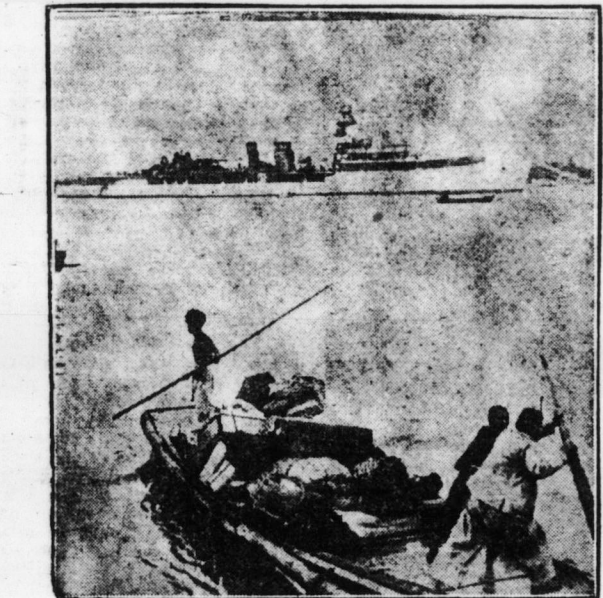
The route taken was by way of Arlery Lake past the site of old Fort Reliance, through the Clinton, Golden and Aylmer lakes to Lake Mackay. It was an adventurous trip through territory scarcely visited by whites in the last two hundred years since Herne discovered it.

### Prince Regent of Japan Plans New Biological Laboratory

The Prince Regent of Japan is sponsor for a new biological laboratory which will be erected in the compound of the Akasaka Imperial Palace. The plans for the laboratory are being drawn by the Prince himself.

Since he was a boy the Prince Regent has been much interested in the study of biology. He began collecting specimens while he was in the primary grade of the Peer's school and amassed an important collection as he grew older. It was destroyed by fire in the Takanawa palace after the great earthquake.

He is said to know the name of every insect and every Alpine plant in Japan.



Chinese refugees in the war zone are shown moving their belongings into safer areas, using sampans as a means of transportation. The scene is Shanghai harbor.

### H.R.H. WELCOMED AT CANADA'S CAPITAL

#### Prince of Wales Sails for England on S.S. Olympic on October 25.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Prince of Wales will sail for England on Thursday evening and his train had barely come to a standstill when he stepped off and hurried forward, hat in hand, to receive the greetings of His Excellency the Governor-General, Hon. George P. Graham, acting Prime Minister, and Hon. Martin Burrell.

The Prince, who was wearing a light tweed overcoat over his evening clothes, walked down the long platform chatting amiably with the Governor-General and lifting his derby hat to the saluting police and guards. As His Royal Highness and Lord Byng entered the station a tremendous crowd, held back by a special detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, cheered again and again, while the official party passed through to the station exit.

Outside the station crowds lined the sidewalks for blocks after blocks, and cheered the Prince as the motor cars carrying the party proceeded to Government House. The Prince stayed at Government House, where an official dinner was given by Their Excellencies.

A despatch from New York says:—The Prince of Wales will sail for home on the Olympic on her next east-bound trip, leaving here at 1 a.m., October 25. The Prince has reserved three suites for himself and party. The suites include a sitting room, C-83, and three bedrooms, with as many baths. Confirmation of the royal visitor's sailing came from Sir Henry Clouston-Armstrong, British Consul-General.

A powder made from fish, which will preserve human height, is announced by a Japanese scientist.

### 1422 CANDIDATES FOR SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

#### Stanley Baldwin Elected by Acclamation—227 Triangular Fights.

London, Oct. 19.—Final figures made known to-night show that 1,416 candidates were nominated for Parliamentary honors in Great Britain Saturday, including 82 unopposed, making with the previous nominations for the Cambridge and London Universities, a total of 1,422 candidates, comprising:

- 532 Conservatives.
- 501 Labor.
- 342 Liberals.
- 12 Independents.
- 9 Co-operatives.
- 8 Communists.
- 7 Constitutionalists.
- 7 Republicans.

Sinn Fein, Prohibitionist, Nationalist and Christian Peasants, on each side. The only party leader to be returned unopposed is the former Conservative Premier, Stanley Baldwin. Fifteen other Conservatives will not have to fight for their places. Nine Laborites, six Liberals and "Tay Pay O' Connor, Nationalist, are the other lucky ones.

Liberal headquarters predict they will defeat at least three of the Labor chiefs—Prime Minister MacDonald, J. R. Clynes, Government leader in the House of Commons, and Arthur Henderson, Home Minister. Henderson was beaten at the last election and had to win his seat at a by-election.

There are 41 women candidates, Labor furnishing a majority of them, 22, while the Conservatives have nominated 12, the Liberals 6 and the Independents 1. Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Terrington and all the women members of the last Parliament are seeking re-election. The other women candidates include many well known in women's movements.