

"ALL-RED" CABLE ROUTE LINKING EMPIRE SOON A REALITY

Great Britain to Purchase Direct Cable Line to Australia—
Provide Imperial Service Under Imperial Control

London, Nov. 7.—England's dream of an "all-red" cable route uniting London with Melbourne, Australia, is about to become a reality. It is expected that the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company will ratify the directors' acceptance of the British Government's offer to purchase the company's lines. In this event efforts will be made to secure the incorporation of a new Atlantic service with that of the Pacific Cable Company. At the same time steps will be taken to extend the present incomplete state-owned transatlantic telegraph of Canada from coast to coast.

This would not only provide an imperial service between the United Kingdom and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but under imperial control, preference would be given to all-

British messages on all-British lines by way of the Atlantic, Canada and the Pacific, American business taking second place. American complaints that, by virtue of control over American telegraphs, England is still able to tap American telegrams, are resented here. Sir Charles Bright, cable pioneer and expert, says: "Such complaints are strange, having regard to the fact that in 1912 all the British trans-Atlantic cables of that time came under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, and have since remained under their control. The complaint with us, on the contrary, that much communication with Canada, including newspaper messages, fails in the directness, or security, that we might sometimes wish for."

SELF-DEFENSE, SAYS LICENSE INSPECTOR

Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin Shot Hotel-Keeper at Sandwich

Windsor, Nov. 7.—The climax to a long series of near-tragedies and other sensational incidents in connection with the liquor traffic on this border came early Saturday morning, when Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, pastor of the Sandwich Methodist Church, and also a special license inspector, shot and killed Clarence Beverly Trumble at the Chappell House, Sandwich, of which Trumble was the proprietor. Spracklin fired a single shot into the hotelman's body at a range of less than six inches, the bullet entering the left groin and emerging at the back. Trumble crumpled into the arms of a companion, Edward Smith, and died within 15 minutes. He bled to death. At the inquest Saturday night Spracklin said he fired in self-defense. "It was his life or mine," he declared. Feeling ran high throughout the border cities last night, and the police said they had heard open threats to "shoot Spracklin on sight." The minister was being detained at police headquarters for his own safety. Provincial officers took extraordinary precautions to prevent disorders at the inquest, which attracted a large crowd.

U.S. TO RESUME DIPLO- MATIC RELATIONS

First Act of New Republican Congress to Declare State of Peace

A despatch from Washington says:—The first act of the Republican Congress elected on Nov. 2 will be to pass a resolution declaring a state of peace to exist between the United States, Germany and Austria, it is learned from a high senatorial source. When President Harding has signed the resolution, which, according to one senator, he is prepared to do, the government will proceed without delay to appoint diplomatic and consular officials to the central powers, and to resume all of the normal relations existing between peaceful governments. Settlement of various claims against the former belligerents, it was stated, will be submitted to commissions.

FRANCE TAKES STEPS TO HALT SOVIET ADVANCE IN THE CRIMEA

Money, Munitions and Food Will be Supplied to General Wrangel to Aid Fight Against the Reds

Paris, Nov. 7.—From all indications, France intends to spend unlimited millions of francs in the shape of money, munitions and food in an effort to stem the advance of the Russian Soviet troops in the Crimea. This became evident to-day when the opening guns were fired in the propaganda warfare designed to influence public opinion in favor of a financial and military intervention against the Reds by France in favor of Baron Wrangel. Influenced largely by its success against the Russians in Poland, it is believed that the French

Government intends to employ identical methods in the Crimea, where Baron Wrangel, leading anti-Soviet troops, finds himself in a tight corner. Meanwhile the loading of ammunition designed for Baron Wrangel is proceeding with great haste at Marseilles and other French ports. It is probable that French troops now in Turkey will be sent to Sebastopol, in this way bringing French military genius to the aid of the Russian army in the Crimea in the same way that General Weyland directed the Polish offensive against the Reds in so effective a manner last summer.



TRANSPORTATION TRIUMPHS

Association of Nations Suggested by U. S. President-Elect

A despatch from Washington says:—The proposed new association of nations which President-elect Harding will suggest to displace the present League of Nations will be based upon the international court of arbitration formulated by former Secretary of State Knox. Some of the ideas contained in the thirty-two treaties of arbitration negotiated by Mr. Bryan will also be included.

The permanent headquarters of the proposed association, it was stated by a high diplomatic official, will be at The Hague, where the machinery for a court is already available. Under the plan suggested, each participating nation will have a resident delegate who will be a member of the

international court, which will pass upon all questions threatening immediate war. Each nation, big and little, will have one vote, a majority to decide. One of the most powerful agents to enforce decisions of the court will be the economic embargo, which all nations will be pledged to exercise against the offender. It is recognized that so long as the world exists nations will fight, but it is hoped to make the moral and economic penalties so impressive that they will hesitate a long time before beginning hostilities.

While the proposed organization is an association of nations backed by moral force, it is to be in no sense a league whose decisions its members are pledged to fulfill by force of arms.

NEW LUXURY TAXES DECREASE NAT. DEBT

Reduction in Oct. Amounts to \$2,634,356

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Expanding revenues last month brought a reduction in the net Canadian national debt of \$2,634,356. At the end of September the net debt (no credit being taken for non-active assets) stood at \$2,276,516,163. During October it was reduced to \$2,273,881,806, at which figure it now stands. The bounding revenue, coupled with a heavy fall in capital expenditure due to the practical closing up of war accounts, is regarded with keen satisfaction.

During the seven months of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 ordinary revenue was as follows: 1920, \$256,576,907; 1919, \$186,408,795; in increase in revenue of \$70,168,112.

Total revenues collected in October alone were \$36,671,056, compared with \$27,323,334, or an increase of over nine million dollars.

The new taxes imposed on sales and luxuries last session are apparently the money-getters. They are included in Finance Department returns under the head of inland revenue, and inland revenue last month was nine times what it was in October, 1919, the figures being: October, 1919, \$1,045,708; October, 1920, \$9,534,178. Income tax collections during the month were \$712,093, in comparison with \$272,691 in October, 1919, also a heavy increase.

Business profits tax shows a decline of \$208,000. Both customs and excise also show slight reductions.

Ordinary expenditure during the last seven months' periods of 1920 and 1919 was: 1920, \$180,390,913; 1919, \$159,049,406; increase, \$21,341,507. Capital expenditure during the seven months was \$21,804,572 in 1920, as compared with \$20,164,048 in 1919.

Of English invention are machines for making briquets from the borings of brass or cast iron at a speed of four tons an hour.

FORTY MILLION CHINESE FACE WANT

Failure of Rains Causes Famine in Five Provinces

A despatch from Toronto says:—China stretches out her arms in supplication to all the world.

Four Canadian are destitute and dying of hunger in North China. The crops in the five Provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shan-ai and San-shi have failed utterly, with the result that 40,000 square miles of the great Chinese Republic are being swept with the worst famine in 40 years.

Periodic rains, the hope of 40,000,000 hungry Chinese, did not come, their first failure to appear within living memory, and with the subtleties and blinding force of a lightning flash the desperation of their condition has been realized.

Thousands must die, are dying, because no human agency can get enough food to all of them soon enough. Many more millions will fall down on the roads and in their rude houses, victims of a consuming and unappeasable hunger. Crows and jackdaws, who never leave a place if there is the least palatable refuse to be had, are themselves fleeing from the spectre of famine and death in North China.

Japanese Start Relief Fund for Starving Chinese

Tokio, Nov. 7.—A group of leading Japanese business men opened up a country-wide campaign to-day to secure a Chinese Famine Relief Fund. The list was opened by two subscriptions for \$15,000 and one for \$12,500 gold. The method for distribution of the fund has not been decided upon, but it is suggested that the Japanese and American Red Cross organizations might co-operate in the famine region.

Birds of paradise, famed for their beautiful plumage, are closely related to the crows.

Final Returns Give Republicans a Huge Majority, in United States

Ohio, the Home State of both the Principal Candidates for the Presidency, Returned an Almost Solid Republican Delegation to the House

A despatch from New York says:—A record-smashing electoral vote for Senator Harding, topping the 400 mark, and Republican majorities of more than a score in the Senate and 150 in the House were assured from virtually complete returns from the elections.

With the Democratic strongholds of Oklahoma, Missouri and Tennessee definitely swept into the Republican party's ranks by the crushing victory, the Harding-Coolidge ticket had 396 votes, exclusive of the five from Montana, where the Republican State ticket was victorious and the Presidential ticket ahead.

The Republican landslide had given the Republicans 59 Senate seats as against 37 for the Democrats, with late returns undermining the seat of Senator Beckham, Democrat, Kentucky. His Republican opponent, Richard J. Ernst, forged ahead in a nip and tuck fight for the only Senate fight left unsettled.

Of the 34 Senate contests, the Republicans captured nine from the Democrats and elected all 15 of their candidates. Among the Democratic Senators who went down to defeat were Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, former Chairman of the Military Com-

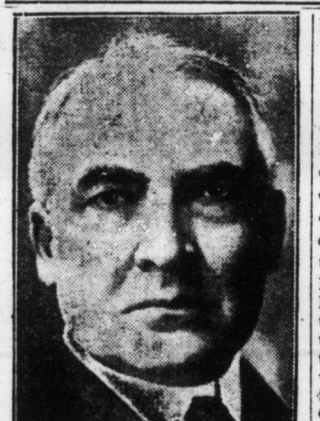
mittee; Senator Smith of Arizona, who lost to former Representative Ralph Cameron, and Senator Henderson of Nevada, who was defeated by former Governor Odell.

In the House contests, the Republican sweep gave Ohio an almost solid Republican delegation, only one district being in doubt. In this, the home State of Senator Harding and Governor Cox, the Republicans gained and the Democrats lost eight seats. In Missouri the Republicans gained another block of eight.

A despatch from Washington says:—A crowd of probably 2,000 League of Nations supporters marched to the White House at 8 o'clock on Thursday to pay tribute to President Wilson. The crowd was admitted to the White House grounds through one of the front entrances and allowed to gather near the east terrace.

President Wilson was wheeled out on the terrace, and sat for ten minutes while the crowd sang "America," "Carry me back to Old Virginia," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Looking old and worn and showing plainly the ravages of his illness, the President made a pathetic figure. He lifted his hat and his lips parted, as if to smile, but his face seemed tense with emotion.



Warren G. Harding
President-Elect of the United States.

Ulster Men Choose Canadian Method

London, Nov. 7.—With the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill by both Houses of Parliament, it is practically certain that prominent Ulster politicians who are arriving in London will confer on the establishment of an Ulster Parliament. It is understood that they have studied the machinery of Provincial Legislatures in various British Dominions and decided that the Canadian system is the best fitted to their needs. They point out that the Canadian sub-Federal Parliaments work smoothly, though different sects in different communities, as in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, so they believe the Canadian model is more suitable to their needs than the South African or Australian systems.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, Nov. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.27; No. 2 Northern, \$2.26; No. 3 Northern, \$2.25; No. 4 wheat, \$2.15, in store Fort William. Manitoba oats—No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 2 feed, 59c; in store Fort William. Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.20; No. 4 CW, \$1.07; rejected, 88c; feed, 88c; in store Fort William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.21; nominal, tracks, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 62c to 64c. Ont. wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$2.05 to \$2.10; No. 2 Spring, \$2 to \$2.05; shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—\$1.10 to \$1.15, according to freight.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 5, \$1.65, nominal, according to freight outside.
Man. flour—\$12.90 top patents; \$12.40 second patents.
Ont. flour—\$9 bulk, seaboard.
Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42 to \$45.25; good feed flour, \$3.25.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2c; old, large, 38 to 40c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49c to 50c; creamery, 2nd, 55 to 58c; finest, 58 to 61c.
Eggs—No. 1, 63 to 65c; cartons, 75 to 80c; selects, 68 to 70c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., 42 1/2c; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; Lima, Madagascar, 11 to 12c; California Lima, 12 to 13c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Honey—60, 80-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per

15-section case, 3 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 27 to 28c per lb.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 45c; breakfast bacon, 56 to 60c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 62 to 64c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tallow, 30 1/2 to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31 1/2c; palis, 31 1/2 to 31 3/4c; prints, 32 to 33 1/2c. Compound tallow, 23 1/2 to 24c; tubs, 24 1/2 to 24 3/4c; palis, 24 1/2 to 24 3/4c; prints, 27 to 28c.
Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Nov. 9.—Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 89c; Flour, new standard grade, \$13. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$4.20. Bran, \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32. Cheese, finest eastern, 23 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 52 1/2c. Eggs, fresh, 65 to 66c. Potatoes, per bag, \$1.40 to \$1.50.
Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Nov. 9.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$7.25 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; feeders, best, \$10 to \$11; do, 900 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10; do, 800 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.25 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$105; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$17.25 to \$17.75; do, weighed off car, \$17.50 to \$18; do, f.o.b., \$16.25 to \$16.75; do, country points, \$16 to \$16.50.
Montreal, Nov. 9.—Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$11 to \$12.50; grass, \$5 to \$6; Ewes, \$4 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; com., \$10 to \$12; hogs, \$18; sows \$4 less than selects.

THREE POWERS DIVIDE TURKEY

Great Britain, France and Italy Define "Spheres of Influence"

A despatch from Paris says:—Great Britain, France and Italy have signed a tripartite agreement in which they undertake to support each other in maintaining their "spheres of influence" in Turkey. The limits of the areas in which the respective special interests of France and Italy are recognized are defined by the same document.

This agreement, it developed to-day, was signed at Serres on August 10, the day the public ceremonial of the signing of the peace treaty with Turkey took place. Although the agreement, it is explained, is not a secret, it nevertheless has never been made public until now, after a lapse of nearly three months since the signing. Under its own terms the document was to come into force and be published at the time of the Turkish peace treaty should go into effect. This date is still an uncertainty.

In connection with the examination of the text of the agreement, now available, attention is being called here to the fact that while the treaty defines the spheres of influence of France and Italy—recognizing the special interests of France in Cilicia and the western part of Kurdistan, bordering on Syria; and of Italy in Southern Anatolia—the British spheres of influence are not only undefined but are not referred to. This has raised the question if the agreement is susceptible of the interpretation that the British interests may be held to extend to any or all of the remaining parts of the Turkish Empire.

It is also noted that, while the agreement does not take the form of an alliance, it, nevertheless, pledges the contracting powers to "render diplomatic support to each other in maintaining their respective positions in the areas in which their special interests are recognized."

One section of the document provides for the exploitation of the Bagdad Railway by a company in which British, French and Italian capital is equally interested. It gives the exploitation of the Heraclea coal mines, between Konik and Adana, to Italy.

Article 10 of the agreement provides that nothing contained in it shall prejudice the rights of the nationals of non-signatory States to free access to the various areas for commercial and economic purposes.

CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR IN PARTS OF U.S.

A despatch from Bridgeburg says:—Not that Canadian money is increasing in value particularly, but because border trade conditions are becoming dull, is the real object of the action of a number of merchants across the river recently, who announce that Canadian money will now be accepted at face value.

In many stores in Buffalo Canadian money now is being accepted at as low as 8 per cent. discount, while a few weeks ago 15 per cent. was demanded. The cause of the desire to regain a lot of the trade that has been lost through the discount problem is the fact, it is said, that American border merchants are themselves facing a big falling off in trade.

Many Canadians, having learned where discount was high to buy on this side of the river, are now declining, for convenience's sake, to revert.

Indian Kept Forty-Year Vigil

A despatch from Bakersfield, Cal., says:—The forty-year vigil of Philip Lefthand, Indian, said to have been aged 138, over the valley where his squaw was killed, has ended with Lefthand lying in a grave in the little cemetery at Weedon, near Bakersfield. Forty years ago a cloudburst in the Kelso Valley drowned the aged Indian's squaw. Since then he had refused to leave or to accept the hospitality of a county farm or Federal reservation. He lived alone. A few days ago, however, Lefthand's blankets caught fire while he was sleeping. He was fatally burned, dying shortly after.

Radium Thrown in Sewer Recovered

A despatch from Utica, N.Y., says:—The \$13,000 worth of radium belonging to a Utica physician which was lost in a hospital sewer last Sunday, was found this afternoon in the sewer pipe not far from the hospital. The radium was thrown into a toilet bowl by a patient who felt annoyed by its heat. Twenty men have been uprooting and examining the sewer since its loss was discovered. The radium itself was in a vial especially made for it, and it is in three particles, each about the size of a small bird shot.

NO CARD ROOM FOR BRITISH COMMONS

A despatch from London says:—The demand by members of Parliament for a billiard and card room at the House of Commons has been rejected, the first Commissioner of Works stating that there is no accommodation available. Also, he said that such games were contrary to the traditions of the House.



REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes