

TO HONOR MEMORY OF EMPIRE'S DEAD

King George Urges Observance of Two Minutes' Silence on November 11.

A despatch from Ottawa says—His Excellency the Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vimy, has received a message from His Majesty the King, expressing the hope that the two minutes of silence in memory of those who gave their lives during the war, will be observed throughout Canada on Armistice Day, November 11, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning. In a communication to the Prime Minister, the Governor-General hopes that the people of Canada will join His Majesty in making the observance a reality. The two minutes of silence is endorsed by the Prime Minister in a statement issued to the Canadian Press.

The communication from His Excellency to the Prime Minister follows:

"As I think you are aware, I have received a message from His Majesty the King saying that he hopes that the two minutes of silence, as a mark of respect to the memory of those who gave their lives during the Great War, will be observed throughout the Empire at 11 o'clock on the morning of Armistice Day, November 11."

"I sincerely hope that all citizens of the Dominion will join with His Majesty the King in making this observance a reality, and that all work will be suspended during the two minutes set apart for the silence of tribute."

"You will, I am sure, be glad to give widest publication to this request of His Majesty."

French Surgeon Operates Under Glass

A despatch from Paris says—By a new idea in operating rooms just perfected by Dr. Victor Pauchet, no longer will operations be conducted in a stifling atmosphere while a score of clinical students crowd around the table listening to the explanation of the head surgeons.

Dr. Pauchet has decided henceforth to separate himself from all students by a glass partition covering the entire operating space. The observers will be permitted merely to look down through the glass from elevated rows of benches. Opera glasses will be placed at their disposal for following delicate incisions while a small wireless telephone connected with an amplifier behind the observers will be used in describing the various stages of the operation.

By the use of a constant antiseptic spray before and during the operation, Dr. Pauchet believes a greater degree of surgical success will be possible, as it is quite conceivable that under the old system dangerous bacteria frequently were exhaled into wounds by the unintentionally careless watchers.

Relief Ship Makes First Round of Isles

A despatch from Constantinople says—The Marie Louise, a 3,000-ton ship chartered by the Near East Relief as a "floating warehouse" to supply its stations in the Greek islands, completed its first round trip and is coming to Constantinople to obtain fresh supplies. The ship was a tremendous value in meeting the needs of the refugee camps, as it was able to carry a sufficient cargo to provide each station for more than a month. It visited Mytilene, Chios, Samos, Rodosto and several smaller ports. The next trip will embrace Kavala, Dedegatch, Salonika and Crete. It carried food, medical supplies, clothing, blankets and a variety of smaller relief necessities to a total value of \$200,000.

British Chancellor to Pay U.S. War Debt

A despatch from London says—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer has declared that his first duty will be to settle the debt to the United States. He made this announcement in a speech at Cardiff, when he alluded also to the necessity of a prompt settlement of the reparations problem.

Regarding the amount owing the United States, he said: "It is a heavy debt, but we have told America that we are responsible for it to the last penny, and we are going to pay it."

England Having Fewer Babies, But More Live

A despatch from London says—Only a little while ago alarmists were indulging in all sorts of dire predictions concerning the future of England because, it is alleged, not enough babies were being born. The great middle class, called the backbone of the country, was declared by some pessimists to be doomed to speedy extinction.

Now these lamentations have ceased. Some farseeing and logical statistician points out that the future of a country is not determined so much by the number of babies born as by the number of babies which grow up. Looked at from that angle, England is not doing so badly.

The August death rate of children under one year old was only 41 per 1,000 births. In 1919 London's rate for the same period was 55.

Compared with the beginning of this century, the baby saving figures give still greater cause for rejoicing among those who reckon the future of England depends, above all things, on babies. The first four weeks of August, 1901, gave an infant mortality rate for London of 267—more than six times that of 1922.

Fixing Elections in Irish Senate

A despatch from Dublin says—The Dail Eireann devoted a recent session to the adoption of an elaborate code of rules for the election of a Senate. Of the sixty members of the Senate, 30 will be nominated by the President, the remaining 30 will be elected by the Dail on proportionate representation. The Republicans are continuing to occupy Clifden, north-west of Galway, which they took after a fierce encounter with the National forces, in which 80 of the Nationals were captured, but they have released all the men taken prisoners with the exception of Commandant O'Malley and three captains.



Benito Mussolini
The leader of the Fascist movement in Italy, who has been asked by the king to form a cabinet. The Fascists have no intention of deposing the king, but are out for political reform.

First Soldier to Enter Mons on November 11

A despatch from Vancouver says—Lieut. John W. Miller, M.C., M.M., said to be the first British soldier to enter Mons after the defeat of the Germans, is dead at the home of his father here. Lieut. Miller served overseas with the Royal Canadian Regiment throughout the war. On the morning of November 11, 1918, Armistice Day, he was in charge of a scouting party in the vicinity of Mons, and was the first man to enter that city on that historic day.

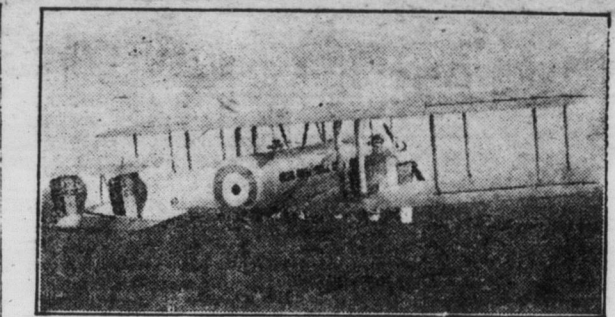
"Time Table" of British Elections

A despatch from London says—Following is the "time-table" of the British election:
Proclamation dissolving Parliament Oct. 26
Nomination Day Nov. 4
Elections Nov. 15
Assembling of the New Parliament Nov. 20

The most undeserved as well as the most dangerous flattery is that which we bestow upon ourselves.



Balfour—'Shall we? Let's.'
—From Reynolds' Newspaper (London, England).



A TROOP-CARRYING AIRSHIP
A British troop-carrying airplane has been demonstrated in Britain. It is a Vickers machine and carried twenty-five troops and two pilots.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 89½¢; No. 3 yellow, 88½¢, all rail.
Barley—Maltster, 59 to 62¢, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 72¢.
Rye—No. 2, 74 to 77¢.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, \$28; good feed flour, \$1.90.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freight outside; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.

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 seaboard, \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.30.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; clover, \$13.50 to \$14.

Cheese—New, large, 2½ to 22¢; twins, 22½ to 23¢; triplets, 23 to 23½¢; Stiltons, 23½¢. Old, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 24½¢; Stiltons, 25¢.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40¢; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37¢. Dairy, 29 to 31¢. Cooking, 21¢.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4-lb. and up, 28¢; 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; fowl, 5-lb. and up, 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do, under 4 lbs., 17¢; geese, 24¢; ducklings, 33¢; turkeys, 45¢.

Margarine—20 to 22¢.
Eggs—No. 1 candied, 37 to 38¢; select, 39 to 41¢; cartons, new laid, 55 to 60¢.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$4; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.40; Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25¢.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12½ to 13¢ per lb.; 2-2½-lb. tins, 14 to 14½¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.25 to \$4.

Potatoes—New Ontario, No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 80¢.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28¢; cooked ham, 40 to 43¢; smoked rolls, 26 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 35 to 38¢; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40¢; backs, boneless, 39 to 43¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$19; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$47; heavyweight rolls, \$38.

Lard—Pure tierces, 17¢; tubs, 17½¢; pails, 17½¢; prints, 19½¢. Shortening, tierces, 18 to 13½¢; tubs, 13½ to 13¾¢; pails, 14 to 14½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢.

Butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.25; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; sheep, good, light, \$6 to \$7; do, good, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$1.50 to \$3; calves, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med. and heavy, \$6 to \$9; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, \$80 to \$90; springers, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do, culls, \$6.50 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$10 to \$10.25; do, f.e.b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.25.

Montreal.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 64 to 65¢; No. 3 CW, 60 to 61¢. Flour, Manitoba 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, 20½ to 20¾¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 39¢. Eggs, selected, 39 to 40¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90 to 95¢.

Cattle, com. \$1 to \$3; calves, good veals, \$9 to \$10; grassers, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, best lots, \$10.75 to \$11.

Small brooks that visit lowly Bethlehems
And only wear the stars for diamonds,
May, too, envisage empire for awhile.
Unknown they wander through the lonely hills
Till some young shepherd watering his sheep
Hears the imperial murmur of the deep
Under the splash and bubble of the rills,
And a new dream world-free or world-beet
Floats down the courses of a rivulet.
—Wm. Bowry.

Sea Language.
Mrs. Smith was on her first ocean voyage.
"What's that down there?" she asked of the captain.
"That's the steerage, madam," he replied.
"Really!" exclaimed the woman, in surprise, "and does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"

Defer Completion of Hudson Bay Railway

A despatch from The Pas, Man., says—Immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway will not be brought about, it is believed, according to authoritative advices, which state that recent orders have been issued by the Canadian National Railway officials to proceed to at once pick up all unused railway material along 332 miles of the railway as far as Kettle Rapids, the end of the steel.

Public Health Nursing.

The Department of Public Health Nursing is the latest to be added to the continually increasing number of faculties and departments in the provincial university. Three years ago the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society arranged with the University of Toronto to meet the expenses of this new department for three years. That period expires on June 30th, 1923, and, at their meeting last week, the Board of Governors decided, subject to the approval of the Government of Ontario, to take over the Department of Public Health Nursing on July 1st, 1923, as a regular university department. The course in public health nursing comprises eight months' work. It is open only to graduate nurses and the number is limited to fifty. These nurses are trained in school nursing, child hygiene, municipal health nursing and in any form of community work in which the health of the public is concerned. The public health nurse is trained to be a health teacher in the home, the school, and the clinic. The Department of Public Health Nursing has proved its worth in the three years of experiment and will, no doubt, now that it is to be permanently provided for by the University of Toronto, be an important factor in the welfare of the Province of Ontario.

Fall Clean Up Campaign.

By L. F. Burrows, Secretary, Canadian Horticultural Council.

Old experienced gardeners advise that the gardens, grounds and orchards be given a final clean up before winter comes in order that diseases and insects may be prevented in so far as possible from finding harbor during the winter.

The importance of the proper preparation of the ground cannot be too strongly impressed upon amateur gardeners because of this, probably more than any other one factor, does the success of the planting depend. It is admitted that the greater part of the losses in planting are due to putting stock that has come out of well cultivated nursery ground into that which has had little or no preparation and then leaving it to shift for itself. Such practice is discouraging and expensive to the gardener, and unfair to the nurseryman who supplies the stock.

Such a clean up also affords the opportunity of making a check of the tree and plant requirements. At such time, and when the matter is fresh in mind a list should be compiled which may be further reviewed when plans are being made during the winter months.

Orders should be placed as early a date as possible so as to assure the first spring delivery and to make certain that the desired kinds and varieties are obtained before the supply becomes exhausted.

Experienced gardeners invariably plan their spring work and list their trees and plant requirements at this season of the year. This is evidenced also by the fact that the Landscape Departments of the nurseries are always busier in the fall, largely with gardeners who desire to have the matter of spring planting gone into and settled while their requirements are in mind.

This provides an opportunity of considerable fall preparation of the ground in order that everything may be in readiness to receive stock when it arrives in the spring.

Fruit and Blossoms in West's Mild Fall

A despatch from Winnipeg says—The autumn season is unusually mild in Western Canada. In Manitoba there has not yet been severe frost, and several odd phenomena are reported. On Monday of this week S. H. Summerscales of Selkirk picked ripe strawberries in his garden. They were from the ever-bearing variety. Wild strawberry plants are in bloom in the country, and pussy willows have sprouted new shoots and buds. It is reported that cherry trees are in bloom at Fort William, several branches in blossom having been brought to a newspaper office there by Col. S. C. Young.

Rivers of Empire.

Tiber and Danube, Ganges and the Nile,
Have all reflected crowns and king-ly gems,
And o'er the sulky waters of the Thames
Have sometimes caught the true imperial style,
And other streams that scarcely flow a mile.

Small brooks that visit lowly Bethlehems
And only wear the stars for diamonds,
May, too, envisage empire for awhile.
Unknown they wander through the lonely hills
Till some young shepherd watering his sheep
Hears the imperial murmur of the deep
Under the splash and bubble of the rills,
And a new dream world-free or world-beet
Floats down the courses of a rivulet.
—Wm. Bowry.

Sea Language.
Mrs. Smith was on her first ocean voyage.
"What's that down there?" she asked of the captain.
"That's the steerage, madam," he replied.
"Really!" exclaimed the woman, in surprise, "and does it take all those people to make the boat go straight?"

Onesiphore Turgeon
After being a Liberal M.P. for twenty years, he has been elevated to the Senate, at the age of 74 years. He has represented Gloucester, N.E.

Armistice Day

The Silent Two Minutes of November 11th.

The roar and rush of traffic, the babel tongues of trade,
The whirl and grind and clanking of machinery, are stayed;
The noise of busy spindles, the strident voices cease,
And o'er the laboring world there falls a momentary peace.

The peoples of the Continents, the family of mankind,
Acknowledge then in unison the sovereignty of Mind;
Things are not chief in War or Peace—arms, money, ships, supplies,
The core of all is Spirit; Soul at the centre lies.

And this is soul and centre of the history of those years
Of bravery and suffering, gallant deeds and bitter tears—
That those who perished ransomed us; died in our room and place,
And a holy whisper comes, "No man hath greater love than this."

So at one moment 'round the world all labor we suspend,
And in the quietude of thought our heads in reverence bend;
Into the silence of the graves that spread o'er land and sea
We enter, and in spirit we bow the grateful knee.

Words have not power and volume to utter what we feel,
And so no words at all we use; louder than thunder peal
Seems universal silence, as now the stillness falls,
And deep of human hearts to deep in noiseless throbbings calls.

Of human hearts—'tain would we count the hardened hearts of foes,
That truculently have withstood loud condemnation's blows;
Perchance this sacred silence, as a still, small voice of God's,
May reach them, too, if they are hearts and not insensate cloids.

When in a moment we retake the tasks that bind us down,
And toil on bravely to repair the glories overthrown,
Let this solemn pause's lesson gild our every enterprise—
The core of all is Spirit; Soul at the centre lies.

—J. W. Bengough.

New C.N.R. President Sails This Month

A despatch from London says—Sir Henry Thornton, the new president of the Canadian National Railways, will sail on the Olympic on November 22, and will take up his new duties as head of the National Railways in Canada upon his arrival in the Dominion.

The former general manager of the Great Eastern Railway has been much feted and dined since his return from Canada to wind up his business in England, preparatory to taking over his new duties.

The Eclipse.

Astronomers everywhere are rejoicing that the expeditions that observed the total eclipse of the sun on September 21 were completely successful. The sky was cloudless, and the photographic apparatus worked perfectly. The American, the Canadian and one Australian expedition set up their instruments at Woolai in Australia; the British, the Dutch and the Germans on Christmas Island. All the expeditions observed the eclipse when the sun was high in the heavens, and where the totality lasted longest; that is, nearly five minutes.

The most important object of all the expeditions was to test the Einstein theory—that there is no absolute space and no absolute time, but that every point in space, and every moment in time, is merely relative to other points and other moments. The theory also carries us to the conception that the constitution of the universe is not limited to the three dimensions of length, breadth and thickness, which our senses perceive, but that there is a fourth dimension, consisting of space-time, which our senses cannot comprehend as a dimension of material things.

One of the tests of Professor Einstein's theory is determining whether a ray of starlight that passes near the sun on its way to the earth is diverted by the gravitational power of the sun. Does it come to us in a straight line, as we have always supposed, or is it bent? That will appear when the photographs that have been taken are studied and measured—a process that will require months of mathematical work.

The region of the sky where the sun was during the eclipse had been photographed months ago when it was black at midnight, says a writer in Youth's Companion. Accordingly, the test will be whether certain stars appear in exactly the same places with relation to other stars on the midnight and on the eclipse sets of photographs. If not—if they support the Einstein theory—we may have to believe that there is a fourth dimension, which the human mind can no more comprehend than it can comprehend infinity. We know that infinity must be a fact, though we cannot grasp the idea. Why not also this incomprehensible fact in the mechanism of the universe? Although accepting Einstein's theory will require us to surrender our faith in the absolute truth of the geometry that we have learned, and in Newton's law of gravitation, the variations are too small to be important or even to be discerned by any but the most learned mathematicians.

The Precious Thing.
A banker had engaged a tutor for his children, and he addressed the prospective instructor of the young idea as follows:

"Always bear in mind, my dear sir, that in my children I am intrusting to you my most precious possessions and give them your best. And what is your lowest price?"

Discovered.
Waiter (dashing for tip)—"How did you find the steak, sir?"
Diner (not taking the bait)—"Oh, by strategy, you know; the little beggar was hiding behind one of the posts!"

