

BONAR LAW SUCCEEDS LLOYD GEORGE AS PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Entire Coalition Government Followed the Prime Minister Into Retirement—His Majesty Summoned Bonar Law to Form a New Ministry.

A despatch from London says—David Lloyd George, after being the office of Prime Minister through seven critical years, resigned on Thursday. Andrew Bonar Law will become Premier for a short term of office, and has undertaken the task of naming a new British Cabinet.

Lloyd George carried the entire Coalition Government with him into retirement, when the Unionist wing of his followers, at a meeting held in the Carlton Club, voted 186 to 87 against the proposal of Andrew Chamberlain pledging the Unionist party to sustain the coalition and favoring a general election to confirm that course.

The ministerial crisis developed Thursday afternoon along lines that were totally unexpected, especially by the Ministers themselves. Nowhere in the press was it anticipated that Chamberlain would be defeated at the Carlton Club, and up to almost the last moment the leaders of the revolt were seeking a bridge by which disjunction of the party could be prevented. On the other hand, the followers of Lloyd George felt perfectly secure of going before the country buttressed by the vote of nearly two-thirds of the Conservative party. When the result of the ballot was announced, it was at first believed that must have been some mistake, but when the figures were verified the anti-coalitionists were vociferously jubilant, while the Coalitionists were simply astounded.

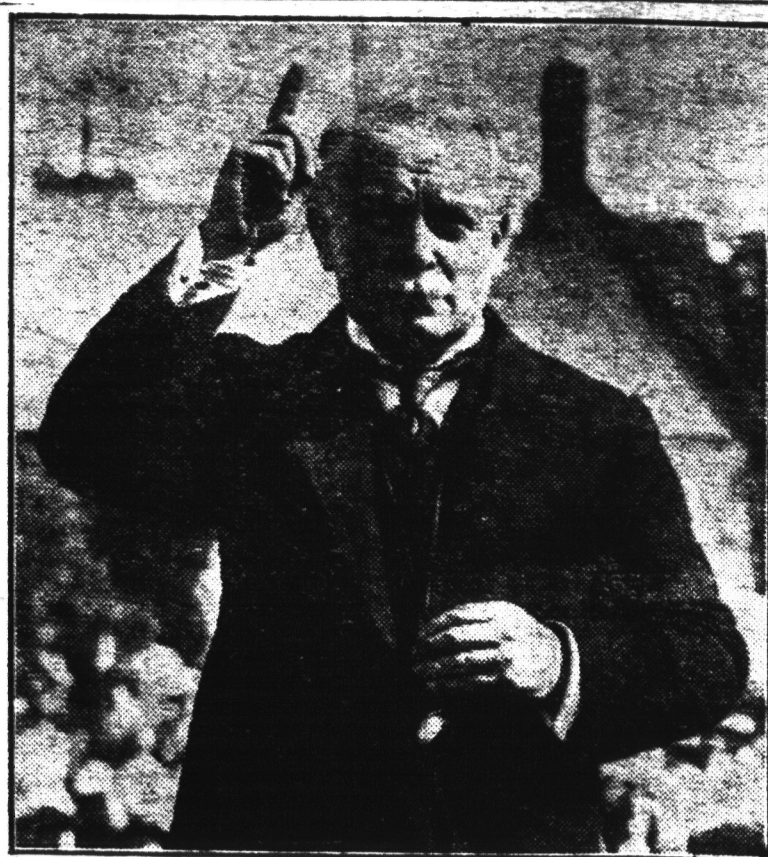
The result is a stunning victory for the rank and file led by Bonar Law and a crushing vote of censure on Lloyd George and the Conservative members who have supported him.

As soon as King George could receive him, Premier Lloyd George waited on him at Buckingham Palace and handed in the resignation of the Government, which, of course, the King had no other course open but to accept.

At the same time Lloyd George, it is understood, advised the King to send for Bonar Law to form a new Government, as Bonar Law had led the opposition that resulted in the overthrow of Lloyd George. In some quarters it was suggested that Lord Curzon might be recommended by Bonar Law for the position, but Lord Curzon, although he has been behind the "Die-hards" in the present crisis, and gained much prestige by his handling of the Anglo-French trouble, has no personal following, and besides, most Conservatives are ready to recognize that in these times the Premier should be a member of the House of Commons. This feeling apparently rules out Lord Derby.

When King George received Bonar Law Thursday night he questioned the latter regarding the Unionist stand on the Irish Treaty, and was assured that the Unionists would stand by it. Later, Lord Salisbury, voicing the attitude of the "Die-hards," declared in a speech that if Ireland stood by the treaty, so would the Conservatives.

The resignation of the Premier, in any case, involves that of the whole government, but in normal circumstances a new administration might be formed. In the present instance, however, as several subordinate ministers had already resigned before the Carlton Club meeting, and as a general election had been practically decided upon, any administration constituted to replace the Lloyd George Government can only do so with the express object of going before the country without delay.



LLOYD GEORGE IN A FIGHTING MOOD. The Welsh wizard again astonished his critics by the attitude he has adopted toward the political situation. He is turning the election demands of his opponents to his own use. His Manchester speech foreshadows an appeal to the country.

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—The first Canadian wheat ever shipped to the mills at Shanghai, China, has just left. The consignment consisted of 3,000 tons.

Calgary, Alta.—One of the greatest drives in the history of the Eau Claire Lumber Co., of Calgary, has just been brought to a successful conclusion by the driving of 5,000,000 feet of spruce logs, sixty-five miles down the Bow River from Ghost River, where the logging operations of the company are at the present time conducted. The saw mills of this company are turning out finished lumber at the rate of 50,000 feet a day, and there is already a stock of something like 6,000,000 feet of dressed lumber on hand in the yards.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan is rapidly forging ahead in an endeavor to become the premier dairy province of the Dominion. Thirty-four of the fifty-five creameries operating in the province are equipped with mechanical refrigeration plants and have an aggregate refrigeration space of 1,859,070 cubic feet.

Winnipeg, Man.—Since its establishment a little over two years ago the Provincial Government Savings Bank, with two branches in Winnipeg, has made rapid progress and to-day there are more than 10,000 depositors with deposits totalling \$4,200,000. On the date of its first anniversary it had deposits amounting to \$2,650,000 while the number of actual accounts was 6,800. Since that time deposits have increased at the rate of approximately 450 a month.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Yields of unusual size are reported from all sections of the Niagara Grape Belt. It is estimated that fifteen to twenty thousand tons will be the yield this year, for which the growers will get from \$80 to \$125 a ton. A vast amount of the grapes go to making native wines, the rest being shipped, for grape juice manufacture, to the United States.

Quebec, Que.—Timber cutting in the Province of Quebec this fall will return to the normal average of the last ten years, which was 1,000,000,000 ft., according to a statement made by the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests of the Provincial Government. It was explained in this connection that there have been years in the period when the cutting was higher, but the figure mentioned is considered the normal one.

Sydney, N.S.—It is reported that oyster beds at the River Denys, on the Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton, have been opened up by Halifax interests. The area comprises 100 acres of barren bottom at the mouth of the river. Fifty to one hundred men find employment in this new industry in that district.

Rural Credits in Canada.

The national growth of Canada depends upon the development of her natural resources. This is particularly the case with regard to the settlement of land and agricultural production. Coincident with this and of major importance is the question of rural credits. The prospective settler and the progressive agriculturist must, of necessity, be in a position where he can secure the use of funds for development, either for the establishment of a home or the extension of his farming operations, such as increasing his acreage for cropping purposes, or adding to the numbers of his live stock.

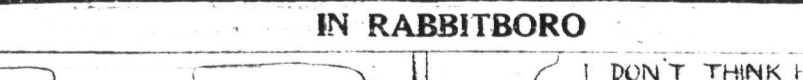
This condition has been recognized by practically every province in Canada, and legislation has been enacted providing for a system of credits of variable lengths and at reasonable interest rates.

The importance of placing this information in the hands of the agriculturist and prospective settler has induced the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior to publish a synopsis of the rural credit legislation in Canada in pamphlet form. Copies will be supplied free on application to the above branch, or will be forwarded direct to those contemplating setting in Canada, upon receipt of address.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Last year there were nearly one million cords of pulpwood cut in Ontario, as well as nearly three hundred million feet of other timber. Over four million railway ties were also taken out. Nearly three and three-quarter millions of dollars of revenue was collected from the forests. Do these big figures not suggest a good reason why the forests should be protected from fire?



THE OCCUPATION OF UNCLE SAM. From the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland).

IN RABBITBORO



Canada From Coast to Coast

Responsibility.

Those to whom no heavy responsibilities are committed are, as a rule, those who are afraid of them or unequal to them.

Many a man is willing to accept a smaller wage and a humbler station so that he may enjoy the privilege of knocking a boss or passing the buck to the man higher up.

As long as he is a subordinate he can tell the world how much better he would do things if he were in supreme command.

"If I only had my way," he blusters, "things would be very different."

But he does not really want the leading, directing, designing place for which he is not fit.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is true for more business than that of being a king.

It means the head of any going concern has to carry a burden his payroll does not share.

He has to find the money. He has to fight the market. He has to face competitors anxious to do him in and show him under. Worry may rob him of sleep, while the underlying knocks off at 5 and presents himself at the window on payday and shuts work out of his mind entirely when he is not on the job.

Nothing is easier than to censure a man who is doing something for doing it wrong. To help him carry the load is harder than to talk against him.

It is sometimes a mystery why men seek power when they observe the penalty they must pay for omnipotence in the calumny they draw upon themselves. A spotless name is not created overnight; it takes a long time to build, and there are those who will snatch it from us in an instant if they can. Gossip that wrecks, rumor that brands, is the sort that socially is preferred. Whether one rules a country, or an industrial enterprise, or a church, or any other institution, one must expect to be assailed by tongues that wag, and are vindictive, and desire to create a sensation rather than to communicate the truth.

The responsible thus are pilloried by the irresponsible; the industrious are defamed by the lazy; the patients are lampooned and derided by some utterly wanting in the readiness to serve or sacrifice.

Yet there are always those who for duty's sake will take up their cross and carry it. They do not love power because they court men's wonder and men's praise. They are constituted that they are not content with sinecures, the cushioned places, the safe berths. Those who like to hide, and be secure, and drowse in the shade, always will provide the ambitious with plenty to do.

Waterville, N.S.—The pre-cooling apple plant located here, representing a new and unique process in the Annapolis Valley, was put into operation early in September and good results have been obtained to date. It is expected that the pre-cooling system will be adopted generally in the Valley without delay, particularly in connection with the packing of early varieties of apples. Fredericton, N.B.—In addition to the facilities which are being provided for marketing the surplus potato crop of the province by steamer services to southern ports, a campaign is being conducted to encourage the farmers to market their potatoes in the form of pork, by feeding them to the pigs. New Brunswick does not raise enough pork to meet her own requirements and there is a big export market, whose demands cannot be met. Levis, Que.—The Levis-St. Lambert Highway, which will be the second national highway directly connecting Quebec to Montreal, will be completed next fall. The length of the road will be about 180 miles, and over 90 miles are now partially completed. The cost of the road will be over \$1,500,000, compared to over \$3,000,000 for the Quebec-Montreal highway. The Quebec section of the road has nearly 40 miles completed, while the section, Levis to St. Antoine de Tilly, Lockhartville, has now been finished. Windsor, Ont.—A plant for the manufacture of liquid chlorine is the present under construction by the Canadian Salt Co. It will have a capacity of ten tons a day. This is the first plant of its kind to be erected in Canada. The company is also making additions to its evaporating plant and has installed fuel economizers in their boiler room. Winnipeg, Man.—The total building permits authorized in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, for the months of April, May, June and July, were valued at \$20,000,000, as compared with \$23,456,000 during the corresponding period of 1921. Of this amount British Columbia accounted for \$10,000,000, Alberta \$3,435,000, Saskatchewan \$3,158,000, and Manitoba \$5,577,000. Regina, Sask.—During the past five years the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has distributed to farmers 9,856 cattle, composed of 1,122 pure-bred bulls, 764 pure-bred cows, and 8,188 grade females. Short-horns were the most popular breed, while there was a sharp fair demand for Holsteins, Angus, Ayrshires, Jersey, Red Polls, Hereford and other breeds. Edmonton, Alta.—Large bands of wild buffalo are roaming in the Slave River region, according to Fred W. Seibert, of the Dominion Survey Branch, who has just returned from an expedition trip of a large section of the Slave River. Mr. Seibert says that all indications are that they are yearly increasing in number. Vancouver, B.C.—A new industry that of the sale of coniferous seeds is being tested out in the province and promises to mean a good deal for both British Columbia and for the deforested areas of Europe. A large quantity of Douglas Fir and Sitka spruce is being inspected and prepared for shipment to France at the present time. If the cones show promise when planted and germinate in French forest areas, it is said that a large demand will be made for shipments of cones. Two cars of Saskatchewan creamery butter which was sent to one of the large British produce houses in England some weeks ago, met with a favorable reception on the English market, according to reports received by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This was the first shipment of butter from Saskatchewan to a British firm under government grade certificate this year.

Motion Which Caused Political Upheaval

A despatch from London says:—The vote of the Conservatives at the Carlton Club was taken on a motion by Colonel Pretymann, Unionist member for the Chelmsford division of Essex, which read: "Resolved, that this meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons declares its opinion that the Conservative party, while willing to cooperate with the Coalition Liberals, should fight the election as an independent party, with its own leader and its own program."

A long yarn is sometimes produced from the threads of conversation.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20 1/2.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above trade, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 90c; No. 4 yellow, 89c; all rail.

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

Barley—No. 2, 60 to 65c.

Barley—No. 3, 45 to 70c.

Malting—No. 2, per ton, truck, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Torontonian, \$4.50 to \$4.70; bulk, seaboard, \$4.40 to \$4.45.

Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$6.50 per 48 lbs.; 2nd pat., \$6.10; 3rd pat., \$5.70.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, truck, \$18.50 to \$19.00; straw, \$9.00 to \$9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21 1/2; twins, 22 to 22 1/2; triplets, 23 to 23 1/2; Stiltons, 22c; Old, large, 23 to 24; twina, 24 to 24 1/2; Stiltons, 25c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 30 to 37c; Dairy, 29 to 31c; Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, \$4 to \$5; do. corn, \$2.50 to \$2.75; broilers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 25c.

Ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 25c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine, 20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c.

Beans—Canadian hard-pinked, bus., \$2.00; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$1.90.

Maple syrup—Syrup, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.25 to \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.00 to \$1.25; No. 5, \$0.75 to \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.50 to \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.25 to \$0.50.

Honey—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c; No. 4, 10c; No. 5, 9c; No. 6, 8c; No. 7, 7c; No. 8, 6c; No. 9, 5c; No. 10, 4c; No. 11, 3c; No. 12, 2c; No. 13, 1c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; smoked ham, 12 to 14c; smoked corned beef, 20 to 25c; sausage, 15 to 18c; corned beef, 10 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; corned beef, 35 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; ground beef, 10c; heavy weight hams, \$10.

Lard—Pure, 16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c.

Onion heavy stocks, \$7 to \$7.50; do. light, \$6.50 to \$7.00; do. extra, \$6.00 to \$6.50; do. small, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do. very small, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do. extra small, \$4.50 to \$5.00; do. extra extra small, \$4.00 to \$4.50; do. extra extra extra small, \$3.50 to \$4.00; do. extra extra extra extra small, \$3.00 to \$3.50; do. extra extra extra extra extra small, \$2.50 to \$3.00; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$2.00 to \$2.50; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$1.50 to \$2.00; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$0.50 to \$1.00; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$0.25 to \$0.50; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$0.10 to \$0.25; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$0.05 to \$0.10; do. extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra small, \$0.01 to \$0.05.

Oats—Can. West, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18c; No. 4, 17c; No. 5, 16c; No. 6, 15c; No. 7, 14c; No. 8, 13c; No. 9, 12c; No. 10, 11c; No. 11, 10c; No. 12, 9c; No. 13, 8c; No. 14, 7c; No. 15, 6c; No. 16, 5c; No. 17, 4c; No. 18, 3c; No. 19, 2c; No. 20, 1c.

Flour—Manitoba, No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, \$1.90; No. 3, \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.70; No. 5, \$1.60; No. 6, \$1.50; No. 7, \$1.40; No. 8, \$1.30; No. 9, \$1.20; No. 10, \$1.10; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$0.90; No. 13, \$0.80; No. 14, \$0.70; No. 15, \$0.60; No. 16, \$0.50; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.30; No. 19, \$0.20; No. 20, \$0.10.

Wheat—No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, \$0.90; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.70; No. 7, \$0.60; No. 8, \$0.50; No. 9, \$0.40; No. 10, \$0.30; No. 11, \$0.20; No. 12, \$0.10; No. 13, \$0.05; No. 14, \$0.01; No. 15, \$0.00.

Barley—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Hay—No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.40; No. 3, \$1.30; No. 4, \$1.20; No. 5, \$1.10; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.80; No. 9, \$0.70; No. 10, \$0.60; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.40; No. 13, \$0.30; No. 14, \$0.20; No. 15, \$0.10; No. 16, \$0.05; No. 17, \$0.01; No. 18, \$0.00.

Straw—No. 1, \$0.50; No. 2, \$0.40; No. 3, \$0.30; No. 4, \$0.20; No. 5, \$0.10; No. 6, \$0.05; No. 7, \$0.01; No. 8, \$0.00.

Manure—No. 1, \$0.50; No. 2, \$0.40; No. 3, \$0.30; No. 4, \$0.20; No. 5, \$0.10; No. 6, \$0.05; No. 7, \$0.01; No. 8, \$0.00.

Coal—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Gas—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Electricity—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Water—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Telephone—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Postage—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Insurance—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Banking—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Shipping—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Printing—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Advertising—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Transportation—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Utilities—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

Other—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90; No. 3, \$0.80; No. 4, \$0.70; No. 5, \$0.60; No. 6, \$0.50; No. 7, \$0.40; No. 8, \$0.30; No. 9, \$0.20; No. 10, \$0.10; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.00.

GREEK ELECTIONS FIXED FOR DECEMBER

Revolutionary Government is Grateful for Decision of Patriarch to Remain in Constantinople.

A despatch from Athens says:—Mellios, the Greek patriarch, has decided to stay in Constantinople, and is persuading the Greeks to do likewise. For this the harassed revolutionary Greek Government here is extremely grateful. The Government is striving to solve the problem of feeding 600,000 refugees, constantly increased by those from Thrace.

The Greek elections probably will be held before peace is signed with the Turks, and Greeks living in the United States will be able to register to vote. The Republican party is active, having great hopes to turn the monarchy into a republic, their war cry being that whereas the Crown is responsible for the disastrous war, the Asa Minor republic must now come. This party finds a majority of its supporters among refugees, bankers, and in foreign colonies. Greeks in the United States are sending funds to the Republican campaign, but the latter admit grudgingly a Republican victory is doubtful.

The coming constituents in the majority probably will consist of constitutional Liberals or Venizelists and Unionist constitutionalists headed by General Metaxas. These groups only touch on one point, the desire to uphold the Constitutional Monarchy, thereby putting Republicans in the minority.

Venizelos, despite his refusal to join the fray, is certain of election in more than one district, but as Greek politics is always full of surprises, further astounding developments are possible before the elections, which are to be held in the middle of December.



Austin Chamberlain. His strong support of Lloyd George strengthens public belief in the unity of the Cabinet. He plays a big part in the present political situation.

Canada to Send Exhibits to Empire Fair

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada will participate in the British Empire Exhibition, which will be held near London in 1924, announcement to this effect being made by Premier King. Mr. King further stated that the extent of Canada's participation depended, to a certain extent, on what the various Provincial Governments were prepared to do. He had, he said, addressed a letter to the Provincial Premiers, asking how far they were prepared to go in taking part in the exhibition, and replies were now being awaited. Mr. King pointed out that the cost of the Canadian exhibit would probably be appreciable. He also emphasized the importance of including all sections of the Dominion in an exhibition, such as it is proposed to make this one.

Yukon is Now Cereal Producing Country

A despatch from Dawson City says:—Canada's cereal producing area has been extended to the Yukon. Flour made from Yukon-grown wheat is now on sale in Dawson.

James Parr, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, near Dawson, this season raised a fine crop of wheat, which he milled into high-grade whole-wheat flour.

Tens of thousands of wild caribou are now swarming over the hills through the suburbs of Dawson for a radius of 50 miles. The great herd which annually treks through the district is now moving northward. Large herds swimming the Yukon have interfered with the progress of steamers in the rivers. The herd is so vast that the hunting by men, women, and children, who have provided nearly every home with deer meat for the winter, has made no noticeable effect on it.

