

# CLEAR DUTY OF U.S. TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS, DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE

A despatch from Hamilton says: Vibrant with Cymric fire, and his heart full of the purpose of peace on earth, Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with the pressmen while on route to Niagara Falls, rather frankly reminded the United States of its European obligations.

Lloyd George said he did not like to impose his views on the United States regarding its foreign relationships, but since he had been asked to give these he would state them as frankly as possible.

In a word, he held, there could be no peace—no enduring peace—until the United States joins the League of Nations. He felt that the United States ought to become a signatory to the League, and believed that it would do so in the near future.

Prefacing his answers by pointing out that by the Treaty of Versailles the United States had the same obligation as any of the other allies in the fixing of reparations, Lloyd George emphasized that when the United States failed to ratify this treaty the whole fabric of reparations was necessarily altered.

The plan of Mr. Hughes, American Secretary of State, he said, was simply a restoration of the body that convened on reparations before the United States disapproved of the Treaty of Versailles.

This treaty, he added, brought the United States into adjudication on European affairs. It made the United States the only disinterested party. Therefore its presence was vital in

such a judicial body as the committee that convened to fix reparations. The United States would thus have been the most valuable member of that body.

"It would have been the biggest achievement in the history of the human race if the United States had allied itself with the other English-speaking nations in the League of Nations," he declared, ardently.

"Britain and the United States, of course, are already in agreement to impose peace on the world, but there can never be peace until the United States joins the League of Nations. It will have to come. It ought to come. The moment you get it there will be peace. The little nations of Europe are frightened to death. Let Britain and the United States be determined to have peace—and there shall be peace. These two great nations in themselves could impose peace. They would be quite enough. Not a gun would have to be fired; no nation would dare to stand up against this combination—the combination of Great Britain and the United States insisting on a rational peace."

Lloyd George was asked at this point, if such a combination did exist and war was threatened, would Great Britain and the United States have to enforce any form of economic pressure to ensure peace. He replied that they would not. It would not be necessary. For this reason he ardently hoped that the United States would soon become a signatory to the League of Nations.



LLOYD GEORGE PRESENTED WITH KEY TO CITY OF MONTREAL. Britain's famous war premier was almost mobbed, time and time again, by enthusiastic Montrealers during his visit to the Metropolis. In the picture he is seen with Mayor Mederic Martin, during the presentation of a Key to the City of Montreal, and a civic address. At the right is Dame Margaret Lloyd George.

## EMPIRE LEADERS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Developments Arising From Italo-Greek Dispute Explained by Cecil.

A despatch from London says: The Imperial Conference met on Thursday in the morning and afternoon. The Marquis of Curzon, Foreign Secretary, opened the session with a statement of the political developments as a result of the Janina murders which brought on the recent Italo-Greek crisis.

Lord Robert Cecil followed with an address on the League of Nations, dwelling in detail on the developments arising from the dispute between Italy and Greece. There was some criticism expressed in the subsequent discussion. It is understood, but the general tenor of the proceedings was an indication of the strongest desire on the part of each of the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference to give the fullest support to the League.

The Canadian viewpoint expressed was that as regards European affairs, the League was the best agency for whatever mediation might be necessary.

Sir Lomer Gouin warmly thanked Lord Robert Cecil for his assistance at the Geneva assembly in regard to the Canadian objections to Article 10 of the League covenant. Sir Lomer outlined the history of the Canadian opposition to the article in its original form, remarking that the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, former Minister of Justice, had originally only accepted the article under reserve. He added that the interpretative clause, meeting the Canadian objections to the original article and submitted to the recent assembly of the League, might be considered as having been accepted by the various nations in view of the fact that only Persia had voted against it.

When the Imperial Conference meets again on Monday the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, will initiate the discussion on Empire defence. Lord Salisbury's statement will deal, it is expected, with defence generally. Colonel L. C. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, will subsequently deal with the problem of naval defence.

## First Consignment of Niagara Peaches Well Received

A despatch from London says: Interest has been aroused in the fruit trade here by the first experimental consignment of Ontario peaches to the country by Niagara Peninsula growers. About 1,400 cases of peaches have arrived at Southampton in good condition, and London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow have become the centres of distribution for the fruit. The office of the Agent-General for Ontario informs the Canadian Press that the experiment of shipping peaches to Great Britain has been fairly successful and worth continuing.

## Another consignment of Niagara Peninsula peaches is expected in a few days.

## Long List of Duties Await Return of Prince

A despatch from London says: The Prince of Wales, whose Canadian tour is being followed with great interest here despite his incognito, will find a heavy program of official engagements awaiting him on his return. He will be able to spend only two nights in London before going to Edinburgh to unveil a memorial.

Canada will harvest 470,329,000 bushels of wheat from the 1923 crop according to the latest estimate of the Dominion Government. The oat crop is fixed at 535,124,000 bushels, and that of barley 27,000,000 bushels.



The Awakening of South Africa. Premier Smuts of South Africa, who is attending the Imperial Conference in London, tells of the renaissance of South Africa after passing through a time of trouble socially and politically. He predicts a great future for his country in the production of cotton.

## Promptness.

What is there to be admired in the conduct of that man or woman who habitually keeps other people waiting? It is an unlovely feature of a certain temperament that affects to despise the simple, homely virtue of being on time. Yet why is it smart to be late? It requires no brains, no skill, no talent of any sort, to put in an appearance after others have assembled and business is begun.

Recipes for success are numerous and advice to young people on the gentle art of getting ahead is abundant. But a commencement speaker or any other uplifter would rather talk about patriotism, or honesty, or thrift, or any other resounding moral topic, than deal with such a prosaic, homely, mechanical matter as keeping one's appointments to the minute.

If we haven't time, as we are forever telling one another, it is because we waste so much time—our own time and other people's time—in being late. We argue that other procrastinate, and so why shouldn't we delay? Every man who has served on a committee—and who hasn't?—knows what it means to come promptly to an engagement and be punished for it by having to wait till others come. Usually those who are late seem to think they can make up for it by all talking at once; but that does not help the position of the clock hands.

## Premiers Sworn in at Buckingham Palace

A despatch from London says: Before King George at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the Premiers of Canada and Australia, W. L. Mackenzie King and S. M. Bruce, respectively, were sworn in as members of the Imperial Privy Council. They afterwards attended a meeting of the Privy Council over which His Majesty personally presided.

The farm of Craiglinn, near Paisley, Scotland, was formally opened recently by Dr. Connar as a training centre for city boys who desire to go on the land in the overseas dominions. Since last autumn 90 boys have gone from the farm to Canada.

## The Singing Leaves.

There's music in the woods these days  
The gay, frost-painted trees,  
Thrilled by the wind-harp, play the sweet  
Wild Autumn melodies.  
And all the singing leaves intone  
A mighty paean of their own.

Who says this autumn song is sad?  
Listen with me and hear  
The message of good hope it brings,  
Of life-in-death each year—  
Of early twilights veiled in haze,  
The richer charm of shortening days.  
It tells of meadows warm and snug  
Beneath the winter's snow,  
Of wild flowers which shall come next  
To spring.

To radiant life. Ah, no!  
Who hears aught the singing leaves  
Knows that the forest never grieves.  
—Mazie V. Caruthers.

## A Plain Talk.

We all know that if a friend whom we love very dearly should begin to drop in on us many times a day, come so often that he interfered with our work, we should soon grow weary of him.

He would be abusing the privileges of friendship, and it would break under the strain.  
It is something like this in marriage. Many married couples are hardly ever separated, and this is one reason why the bloom wears off their union and they become bored with one another, grow quarrelsome, and sometimes end up in disaster.

A splendid wife and mother tells us that she would be driven into an asylum if her husband should stay at home all the time. Yet she loves him as much as he loves her, and they are very happy; but she knows well that having a man around the house all the time would be intolerable.

She also knows that, in case inharmonious should by any chance develop, a few days' complete separation would tend to restore normal relations.  
"When away from one another," she said, "we forget our little differences, prejudices, and annoyances, and remember only the best things."

Another thing: Mother needs an occasional holiday from the kiddies and home just as much as Father does!

## Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

A large increase in the fruit export business between Canada and Great Britain is expected as the result of a substantial reduction in the ocean freight rate on apples, moving between Atlantic port and ports in Great Britain, word of which was received by the Canadian Horticultural Council here. Apples will now be carried in ordinary stowage at a rate of 90 cents per barrel and 30 cents per box as compared with a former charge of \$1.25 and 45 cents respectively. The refrigerated stowage rate will now be \$1.40 per barrel and 50 cents per box which represents a similar drop in prices to that of the ordinary stowage.

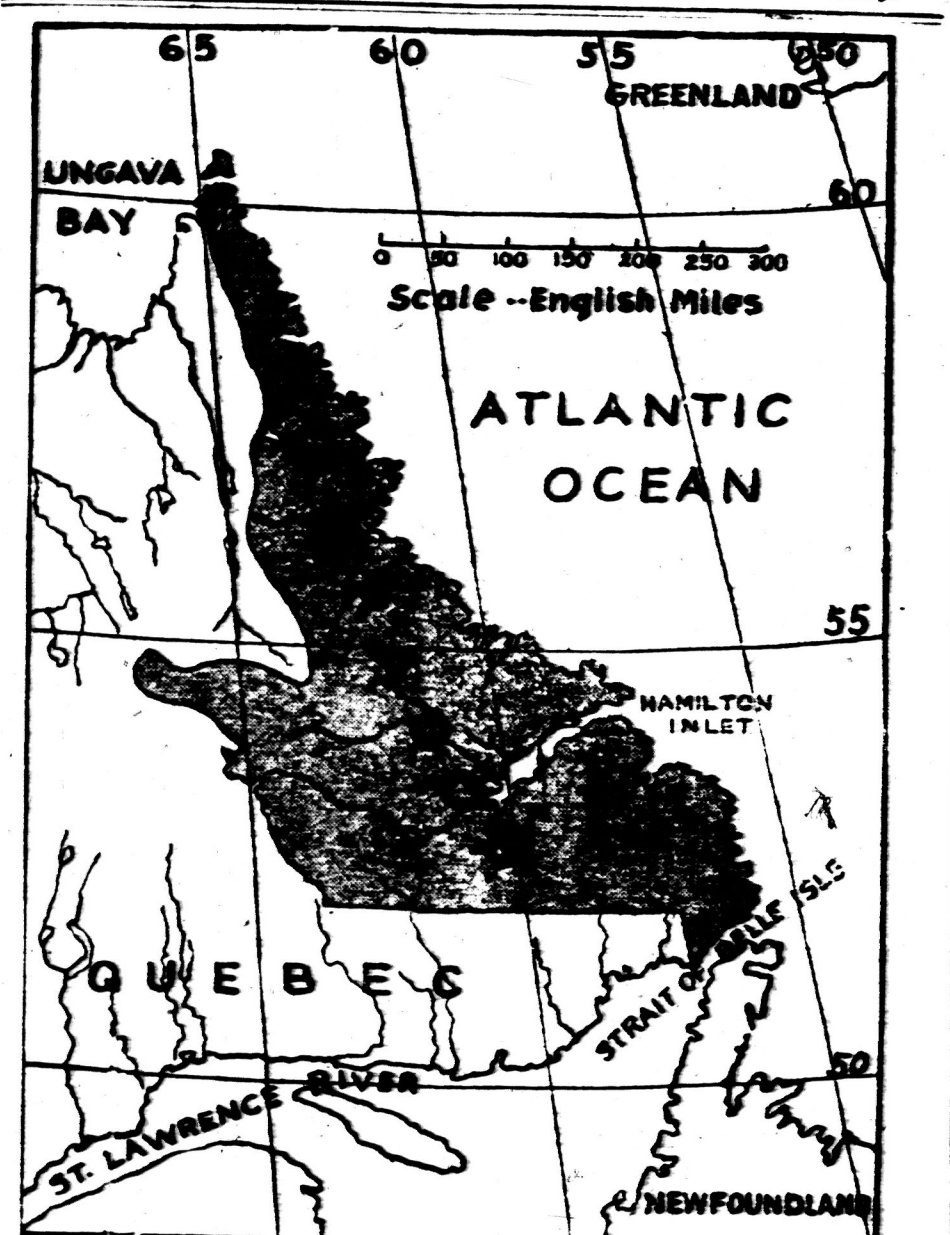
W. D. Holliday, of Magrath, threshed a wheat crop of 58 bushels to the acre on 65 acres. It weighed 66 pounds to the bushel, and graded No. 1 Northern. The elevator man at Magrath who handled it states that it is the best wheat ever handled at that point.

The record for high yields in 1923 is now held jointly by Magrath and Raymond.

## Armistice Day to be Observed on Sunday, Nov. 11

A despatch from London says: The great silence which annually commemorates Armistice Day here is to be observed on Sunday, November 11, though the national observance may be fixed for the preceding Saturday. It is expected that some of the Empire Premiers may be able to take part in this year's observance.

It's sound advice to keep your balance—personally and financially.



An area of 520,000 square miles in Quebec and Labrador is under dispute between Canada and Newfoundland, and the negotiations are drawing near to a conclusion after almost twenty years' preparation. After the conquest in Canada by Wolfe, Newfoundland was granted the coast of Labrador, and now claims the lands drained from the rivers of Labrador. Rich forest lands, mineral areas and fisheries have brought the dispute to a head. The map shows the area claimed.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Flour is well in hand for the export of 150,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes from this point to the Southern States. Five steamers loaded during October. C. W. Banks, of the Southern Produce Association, Norfolk, Virginia, in the course of his annual visit to the province, stressed the importance of increased acreage for certified seed potatoes. He has contracted for all the stock available and stated that Island seed is the best his organization knows of.

Halifax, N.S.—The oyster beds in the Bras d'Or lakes in Cape Breton, are now so far developed as to attract attention both at home and abroad. A sample shipment of five barrels was recently made to Liverpool in response to an inquiry as to the quality and quantity these beds can supply to the English market. These oysters have been going to Montreal markets in bulk, but the Liverpool lot goes in the shell. The annual output is about 1,000 barrels, with good prospects for further increasing in the near future.

Bathurst, N.B.—The new ground wood mill of the Bathurst Co. is now in operation, producing newspaper from the groundwood pulp. This marks a new stage in the development of this company, which formerly manufactured only sulphite and sulphate pulp for export to American and European markets.

Montreal, Que.—Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture co-operated in the purchase in the British Isles of a large stock of horses, swine and sheep, including sheep owned by His Majesty the King, which arrived here recently. This is the second shipment of cattle to Canada through the co-operation of the agricultural departments with sheep and swine breeders throughout the Dominion.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Sir James Fane, a Holstein bull, belonging to W. J. Egan, of this district, which has carried off prizes at nearly all livestock shows in Canada this summer, has been purchased by the Japanese Government to be used for the improvement of stock in Japan.

Winnipeg, Man.—The movement of Western grain to the market has in general been about three weeks later this year than last but is now coming forward with a rush that puts the best records of last year in the shade. One day 2,353 cars of grain were loaded in the prairie provinces, that is to say, a car was loaded every 18 seconds during the 12-hour work day.

Saskatoon, Sask.—A ten-foot binder driven by a shaft from the tractor which pulls it is being demonstrated on a farm near Sutherland. The machine cuts a swath 10 feet wide and no matter at what speed the outfit is operated the tractor operates the binder at a uniform rate. The machine averages from 3 to 3½ acres an hour and the knoter ties about 46 sheaves a minute.

Vancouver, B.C.—It is estimated that one million tourists visited Vancouver in the course of the past summer season, remaining in the province an average of four days, and each spending an average of \$10 a day. In round figures 100,000 automobiles visited the province during the summer months.

## BIG FAMINE OF FISH IN THE NORTH SEA

May Foster Profitable Trade in Canadian Fresh Fish With Britain.

A despatch from London says: There has been such an extraordinary famine of fish, particularly whitefish and haddock, in the North Sea in the past week that many fishermen have temporarily abandoned fishing for potato harvesting. Prices have risen enormously. Although this extreme scarcity is probably due to temporary causes it has been recognized here for some time that the North Sea is almost fished out. British trawlers have been forced to go further afield, a circumstance which has led recently to trouble between the trawlers and Russian gunboats in the White Sea.

It is predicted that in a few years these conditions may foster a profitable trade in Canadian fresh fish brought to the English market in chilled space. Canada's Atlantic fishing grounds are not much farther from England than the White Sea.

Although usually regarded chiefly as an agricultural province, Alberta is making excellent strides in her manufacturing activities. No less than \$60,000,000 is now officially reported as being invested in this way in the province; while, for the last year reported, the value of products was placed at \$98,244,000.

## Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.  
Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.09.  
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 51½¢; No. 3 CW, 48½¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
Am. corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.20.  
Barley—Nominal.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28.25; shorts, per ton, \$31.25; middlings, \$38.25; good feed flour, \$2.10.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 95¢ to \$1, outside.  
Ontario No. 2 white oats—40 to 44¢.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.60; bulk, seaboard, \$4.50.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$13.50; mixed, \$12.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.  
Cheese—New, large, 26 to 26½¢; twins, 27 to 27½¢; triplets, 28 to 28½¢; Stiltons, 28 to 29¢. Old, large, 33¢; twins, 33½ to 34¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 41¢; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38¢; No. 2, 35 to 37¢.  
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 44 to 45¢; extras, 42 to 43¢; firsts, 38 to 39¢; seconds, 31 to 32¢.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 24¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 22¢; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 17¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; turkeys, 10 lbs. and up, 25¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 28¢; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 20¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30¢.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6¼¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per Imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2½-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; comb, honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29¢; cooked hams, 40 to 42¢; smoked rolls, 22 to 24¢; cottage rolls, 23 to 27¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38¢; backs, boneless, 34 to 40¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$33.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 17½ to 18¢; tubs, 18 to 18½¢; pails, 18½ to 19¢; prints, 20 to 21¢; shortening tierces, 15½ to 15¢; tubs, 15½ to 16¢; pails, 16 to 16½¢; prints, 18½ to 18¢.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do. good, \$6.50 to \$6.25; do. med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do. com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do. medium, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do. com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$5; do. med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cuters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$1 to \$5; do. com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do. fair, \$1.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do. fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$120; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do. med., \$8 to \$10; do. com., \$4 to \$7; do. grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do. bucks, \$10.50 to \$11; do. com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do. fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do. culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8.50; do. f.o.b., \$8.25; do. country points, \$8; do. selecta, \$9.75.

MONTREAL.  
Oats—Can. West No. 2, 58½¢ to 59¢; C.W. No. 3, 57 to 57½¢; extra, No. 1 feed, 56 to 56½¢; No. 2 local white, 55 to 55½¢. Flour—Man spring wheat, 1st, 1st, \$6.50; 2nds, \$6; strong bakers, \$5.75 to \$5.95. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.  
Cheese, finest eastern, 19½ to 20¢. Butter, choice creamery, 35¢ c. Eggs, selected, 40¢. Potatoes, per bag, carload lots, \$1.10.  
Canners, \$10; cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.25; balls, \$2 to \$2.50; good veals, \$10 to \$12; grassers, \$3; do. culls, \$2 to \$3; thick smooths and straight lots, ungraded, \$3 to \$3.15; select bacon hogs, \$10; sows, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

## HOW TO GIVE YOUR FAULTY HORSE

You can't always quickly when a horse is wounded always be stoppant for you to give first-aid. The important been brought here, wended a "hurry farmer, and found around and white mare. T sitting almost ing his thumb vein (saphena) the inner surface crosses it trans joint. The vein until the old m place, where he four hours late grunted old be stop the bleeding cord tightly over wound. It was suitable dressing. On another o treat a horse in pany's stable. T away and a wa great hole in the had bled freely packed a big ha wound. The stopp the ble cobwebs had ca wound, and fata suited. To stop bleed know the nature which has been c which carries blo an extremity, the and is light red artery—and that ed quickly, else rope, rubber tube at once be tight above the wound, sure, a flat cork bating or a piec mass of oakum.

## DA

In the raising of feed them so that capacity to hand of roughage who turity, as rough most economic p the production of My experience calves has been at any time to pounds of milk should be divided fed in too large calves cause poik not develop into strong constitution the milk should be while the calves are liberally of rough hay, alfalfa and I do not believe calves heavily on. My object in grow plish my dairy cows of large development coupled to handle large qu roughage. While grain after weanin this the major par encouraged to eat will clean up daily to balance up the also stimulates the dry roughage. Ca roughage on pastur change of feed w the fail.

## Is Your Ne

"We believe in for home-makers in very gratifying res them. One was the girl who did not kn going to choose as people were at a le her. She attended partmental courses a military and found gift for service. N a gratifying success. It was the vigorous Superintendent of the Institutes Branch of of Agriculture who a visit to the sister taro. "We like to hear ing in Ontario. Th so many and so prog are so long going, we went on generous Ontario warmly friendly admiration. In many Branches of the Nova S being quoted as ideals of the Institute their turn the Easte inspiration to the cen THE HOME-MAK To maintain the home life; to count c home life; to count c