

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN JUNE SECOND STEP IN ASSURING WORLD PEACE

Third Step to be Taken by League Will be to Extend Arbitration to All the Vital Interests of an Industrialized World—Japan Wins on Immigration Question.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The unanimous approval of the compulsory arbitration protocol, as sent to it from committee on Thursday wound up the fifth assembly of the League of Nations. As part of the attempt to bring peace to the world a disarmament conference is called for next June and all Governments are urged to ratify the arbitration pact.

But though the Assembly adjourned after taking this first step toward universal peace, a wider ideal has crystallized in the closing days of the session. This is no less than eventual arbitration of raw material disputes, industrial output, immigration, national expansion, racial aspirations—all the fundamental causes of war.

The present arbitration pact is the first step. Next comes the disarmament conference. Finally there will be arbitration of all the vital economic interests of an industrialized world.

This grandiose program has more foundation in realism than at first appears. The framers of the arbitration protocol believe arbitration will not succeed unless the cause of trouble is removed.

Paul Boncour, the French Socialist, in an address to the Assembly on the protocol, pointed the way, saying: "War can only be ended by removing the causes. Raw materials, their distribution, questions of immigration and emigration, are grave problems which must be solved if the work we have just finished is not later upset by interior convulsions."

This note ran through the whole Assembly. Italian and Japanese adhesion to the protocol and Germany's entry into the League are only part of the problem which the League itself must attack, the leaders believe.

Italy and Japan have a tacit promise from the League that it will consider an outlet for their excess population.

In his address, M. Boncour emphasized an invitation to the United States to join the League. But there is a difference between the invitations from M. Boncour and others at this session and previous invitations to the United States. Hitherto the League has hesitated to take any action which might arouse criticism in the United States.

This time the League disregarded American susceptibilities in amending the protocol to suit Japan. It is this willingness to risk an understanding in order to get results which has launched the League on its new, ambitious program.

To dissipate the idea which might form in the Assembly that the United States by its absence might prove an obstacle, Senator Dandurand of Canada quoted Secretary of State Hughes' speech at the Canadian Bar Association last year. Mr. Hughes at that time advocated a permanent American-Canadian arbitration council: "to which would be referred automatically questions arising as to the bearing of the action of either Government upon the interests of the other."



The Prince of Wales has been taking "strenuous rest" by riding, fishing and farm work on his Alberta ranch. He is shown in the western costume of which he is so fond.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The situation in the Maritime Provinces is considered to be greatly improved and that the purchasing power of this area will be greater this winter than for the past three or four years. As a result of increased output and value agriculture is exhibiting much brighter prospects and the revenue from this industry, it is expected, will be in the neighborhood of \$110,000,000 for the three provinces. There has likewise been a steady improvement throughout the year in the Maritime fishing industry.

St. John, N.B.—The Stetson Cutler Lumber Co. is contemplating the erection of a large saw mill in the vicinity of Hillside to cut at least fifteen million feet of lumber a year for a number of years. The company has purchased very extensive timber holdings along the headwaters of the Tobique.

Rouyn, Que.—Gold is reported to have been found in two new localities in the township of Joannes, part of the Western Quebec mining area. One is on acreage staked for the Nipissing, and the other on the property of the Goodwin Exploration Co.

Timmins, Ont.—Within a comparatively short time it is assured that the Hollinger Mine will be handling 8,000 tons of ore daily; an average of about 4,500 tons is now being handled. This will mean a production of about \$20,000,000 annually. This will be a world record for tonnage in gold production from an individual mine.

Winnipeg, Man.—An intensive research laboratory, the largest in the West, for the purpose of studying rust, to discover, if possible, a means of eradicating the menace, will be established in Manitoba, according to report. The project will include the erection of several large green houses for experimental purposes and a large research building.

Regina, Sask.—A total of 547 automobiles, representing 2,007 travellers, ranging almost from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, have registered at the Regina Auto Camp to date. The total promises to reach 600 before the camp closes at the end of the present month. The number represents an increase of almost 200 per cent. over the cars which were parked in the only partially organized camp available last year.

Edmonton, Alta.—Evidence of the excellent standard of this season's wheat is given in one day's inspection when of 59 cars two graded No. 1 high, 40 No. 1 Northern, 9 No. 2 and 2 No. 3. The wheat came from fairly well scattered districts.

Vancouver, B.C.—The hop crop of the Fraser Valley is estimated by the British Columbia Hop Co., Sardis, and H. Hulbert, Agassiz, who are the principal growers in the district, at 4,400 bales or about 55 carloads. This is from an acreage of 520 acres under cultivation. The company's output will in all probability be exported to the United Kingdom as in the past, whilst Mr. Hulbert will most likely ship his to Eastern Canada.

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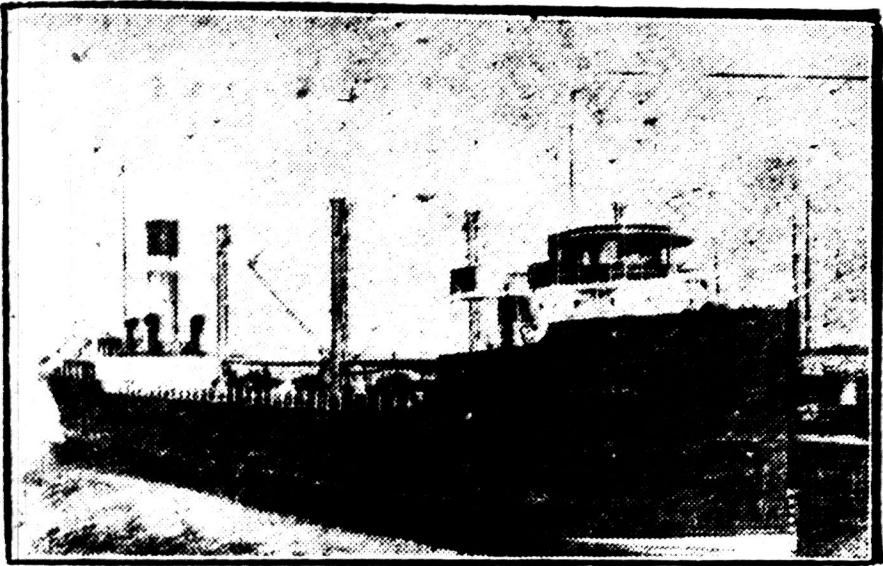
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The Week's Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.65; No. 2 North, \$1.61.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 70c; No. 3 CW, 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 1 feed, 66c; No. 2 feed, 65c.
All the above c.i.f. hay parts.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.27.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.20.
Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 50c.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.20 to \$1.24; No. 3 winter, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.16 to \$1.19, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 82 to 86c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 90c.
Rye—No. 2, 93 to 96c.
Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipments, \$6.25; Toronto basis, \$6.25; bulk, seaboard, \$5.85.
Manitoba flour—First pat, in jute sacks, \$8.40 per bbl.; 2nd pat, \$7.90.
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; No. 3, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.
Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$2.50.
Cheese—New, large, 19c; twins, 19c; triplets, 20c; Stiltons, 21 to 22c; Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 39c; No. 1 creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 30c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 45c; extra, loose, 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 32 to 33c.
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 27c.
breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c; shortening, tierces, 16 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.
Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.40; butcher steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.25; do, com. to fair, \$3 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$6; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; do, fair, \$2 to \$3.50; do, bolted, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$2.50 to \$3; do, fair, \$1.50 to \$2; do, med., \$1 to \$1.10; do, grassers, \$4 to \$5; mch cows, choice, \$75 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; plain cows, \$45 to \$65; good light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavies and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good ewe lambs, \$11 to \$11.50; bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.85; do, f.o.b., \$9.25; do, country points, \$9; do, off cars, \$10.25; do, select, fed and watered, \$10.85.

MONTREAL.
Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 75c; do, No. 3, 74c; extra No. 1 feed, 79c.
Flour—Man. spring wheat, 1st, \$8.40; do, 2nd, \$7.90; strong bakera's, \$7.70; winter pats, choice, \$6 to \$6.10. Rolled oats—bag of 90 lbs., \$3.55 to \$3.65. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$26.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.
Cheese—finest wests, 17c to 17 1/2c; do, finest easts, 17c to 17 1/2c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36 1/2c; do, No. 1 creamery, 36c; do, 2nd, 35 1/2c. Eggs, storage extras, 42c; do, storage, 1st, 37c; do, storage 2nd, 31 to 32c; do, fresh extras, 48c.
Common butts sold for \$2 and \$2.25; canners and cutter cows from \$1.25 to \$1.75; com. cows, \$2.25 to \$2.75; fairly good veal calves, \$8; grassers, \$5; \$2.75 and \$2.50; hogs, mixed lots, \$9.50 to \$9.75; select, \$10.25; sows, \$6 to \$7.



The S.S. Lethbridge, one of two grain carriers and package freighters, which have been added to the Great Lakes service of the Canada Steamship Lines, is shown on its arrival in Canadian waters from England.

CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY KILLED IN LANDSLIDE

Sir Wm. Price, Pulp and Power Magnate, Meets Tragic End at Kenogami.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Sir William Price, head of the firm of Price Brothers and Company, of Quebec, is reported to have been instantly killed Thursday morning at Kenogami, 120 miles from here, when he was buried under a landslide. The body has not yet been recovered.

Sir William left Quebec on Wednesday to inspect what is known as the "Eastern Woodpile," which is located below the falls at Kenogami, and where a small landslide occurred on Tuesday.

Thursday morning the party, consisting of Sir Wm. Price and two engineers, Messrs. A. A. MacDiarmid and N. Munro, left the mills to inspect the site of Tuesday's landslide.

The object of their visit was to ascertain how much damage had been caused, and also to see what measures should be taken to prevent further mishaps. Whether they were standing at the top or the bottom of the woodpile is not yet known, but suddenly the whole side of the hill came down with a rumble, burying Sir William. The other two escaped.

Sir William Price was one of the most influential business men in Canada. He was associated principally with the pulp and paper industry and owned very large mills in northeast Quebec. Just at the present time he was engaged with United States capitalists in completing a large scheme for developing water power for pulp plants and factories near Kenogami.

Sell Butter Model of Prince in One-Pound Prints

The Prince of Wales Cut Into One Pound Pats" was the somewhat startling headline that appeared in London papers last week.

It did not refer to any atrocity committed on the person of the heir to the British throne, however, but to the fact that the model of the Prince on the "E. P." ranch, which was done in frozen butter, and has been a prominent feature of the Wembley Exhibition this summer, will, when the exhibition closes, be made into one-pound packages and sold to the general public.

Newsprint mills in Canada produced 113,763 tons of newsprint in August, compared with 113,479 tons in July. For the first eight months of the year Canadian mills accounted for an output of 902,391 tons, as compared with 838,435 in the same period in 1923.

BRITISH COMMONS ADOPTS IRISH BILL

Boundary Issue Now Before House of Lords Where it is Certain of Adoption.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish bill providing for a commission to adjust the boundary between Ulster and the Free State, has passed through all its stages earlier than the most sanguine had expected. It passed its third reading on Thursday by a vote of 251 to 39.

The Ulster members made a voluble protest to the last, but in his final speech for the Government, J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, was able to congratulate the House on the good temper and tone of the debate. The last three days, he said, had clearly demonstrated that the House of Commons, regardless of party, was genuinely anxious to do justice to both sides. He hoped that the same spirit and good feeling would be shown to the measure in the House of Lords.

John R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, replying to a question in the House, said it was the British Government's intention to give effect to the Washington labor convention, calling for a 48-hour week for workers, irrespective of what other European countries might do.

Heat of Human Hands Kills Ice-bound Worms

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says:—A species of worm that lives only in ice and cannot withstand even the heat of a human hand, has been found and photographed by a scientific expedition that recently went into the Olympic Mountains.

The ice on Dodwell-Rixon Pass in the Olympics was found literally alive with these worms. They are black, thin and about half an inch long. When the sun is out they crawl into the interior of the ice where the temperature is lower. Scientists with the party said that so far as they knew these worms never had been found before in the United States. When the ice surrounding them begins to melt, they die immediately. What they live on is still a mystery.

Testimony to the gradually improving economic conditions of the province of Saskatchewan was given practically unanimously by representatives of implement manufacturers, lumber, land, and mortgage, insurance and banking interests, as well as the head of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Association, at an economic conference held in the Parliament Buildings, Regina.

THREE DEATHS AND MILLION DOLLARS LOSS

Quebec Floods Also Cause Damage to Railways Not Yet Estimated.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Three deaths, over a million dollars' loss to property, damage to railways through washouts, not yet estimated, and unprecedented interruption in the services—such is the summary of the effects of the floods which have been experienced in the section of the Province between Three Rivers and the Saguenay and from this city north to the Lake St. John and Chicoutimi districts.

Sir William Price is the outstanding victim of the floods. A 15-year-old girl named Germaine Simard had been drowned in the Larose River, Montmorency County, and a young man named E. Martel had lost his life in the St. Ann River. Preliminary estimates made by engineers of the Departments of Colonization and of Public Works placed the loss at nearly \$1,000,000 in the last ten days.

A report from Kenogami received by long-distance telephone Thursday morning announced that the waters of the Des Sables River have become so furious that the Price Bros. & Co. mills were temporarily closed down in the afternoon. To prevent the continued erosion, engineers are planning to blow up during the night part of dam which is affecting the course of the river, and thus provide an outlet for the flood waters.

McGAUGHEY FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Sentenced to be Hanged on December Fifth for Murder of Beatrice Fee.

A despatch from Lindsay says:—Frederick William McGaughey was sentenced to death at ten o'clock Thursday night for the willful murder of Lillian Beatrice Fee, on May 25 last, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty after deliberating four hours and twenty minutes. Execution will take place on December 5. The accused maintained the same attitude of immobility throughout the pronouncement of Mr. Justice Logie that he has maintained all through the trial and on which the plea of insanity in his behalf rested to a large extent. The court room was crowded and the corridors thronged when the jury returned at 9.45.

At Thursday morning's session Dr. Robert Armour of Toronto, called in rebuttal of defence insanity testimony, declared in his opinion the accused was sane and had never suffered from catatonia dementia precox, the disease claimed for him by the defence, and that his attitude in the dock was a pose calculated to deceive.

In addressing the jury, His Lordship remarked that he could not see how a different verdict could have been rendered.

The best rule of the road is the Golden Rule. Always drive as you wish others to drive.



British scientists, who toured Canada, are shown wearing smoked glasses to shield their eyes from the dazzling snow while viewing the Canadian Rockies from an open top car of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



Lord Byng, governor-general of Canada, is shown shaking hands with war veterans at Sault Ste. Marie, following the unveiling of a memorial in that town to those who fell in the great war.

Louis XIV. Showed Foresight Spirited Bidding for Pure in Providing Land Bred Stock on E. P. Ranch

A despatch from Paris says:—How four couples in two centuries multiplied into a community of 2,000 persons is demonstrated at Fort Mardyk, a fishing village near Dunkirk. This town is one of the spots in the country that is not losing population. It owes its thrift to no modern reforms or to any political appeal.

Fort Mardyk dates back to the French Revolution, when Louis XIV. was looking forward to the time when he would need seamen for his navy. He established four couples there with the donation of a tract of land to be parcelled out to provide a home for every newly married couple. The families of the four original fishermen inhabitants—Caru, Journiskindt, Bernard and Everard—are still there, and their descendants have absorbed all but two parcels of the land given by royal decree.

As Louis XIV. had shrewdly foreseen, Fort Mardyk has furnished thousands of able seamen to the navy.

Prince Receives 61,120 Newspaper Clippings on U.S. Visit

A despatch from New York says:—A book containing 61,120 newspaper clippings on the activities of the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to Long Island has been compiled by the Hemstreet Press Clipping Bureau and sent to London. It will be presented to the Prince on his return from his Canadian ranch.

Every article printed in any American paper about the visit of the Prince is included in the volume, which weighs 325 pounds. To classify the mass of clippings 22 experts worked night and day for 14 days on a job which, under ordinary circumstances, would have taken three months.

The Clipping Bureau says that no President of the United States ever received so much publicity in so short a time.

A despatch from High River, Alta., says:—More than 500 people attended the live stock sale at the Prince of Wales' ranch, and the royal rancher himself mingled with the crowds all afternoon, watching the spirited bidding for his pure-bred stock.

The Prince appeared at the front door of his ranch house shortly after 12.30, dressed in old riding clothes. October 1st was his last day at the ranch. He left late in the afternoon for High River, where he boarded his special train which took him through Calgary to Jasper Park and later to Vancouver.

Bulgaria Has Pair of Sheep for Every Inhabitant

A despatch from Sofia says:—The sheep and goat census for the current year shows that there is a pair of sheep, or a sheep and a goat, for every man, woman and child in Bulgaria, with a part of a sheep or a goat to spare.

Sheep, however, are much preferred to goats by the Bulgarian government. The reason is that goats, feeding on the fresh, young tops of shrubs and small trees, apparently are eating the country-hare of forests.

Austria to Introduce Shilling Currency at New Year

A despatch from Vienna says:—Shilling currency will be introduced in Austria January 1, 1925, to replace the crown. After that date it will be illegal to quote prices or keep accounts in other than the new money. The shilling is to be issued in silver and paper and will be worth 10,000 of the present crowns.

Failure may cause pain, but, if the lesson that it teaches is taken to heart, it will be a growing pain.