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 holding 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 Austen 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 disruption 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 there 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 Unionists' 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.

GREEK ELECTIONS FIXED FOR DECEMBER

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

A despatch from Athens says:—Melitos, the Greek patriarch, has decided to stay in Constantinople, and is persuading ther 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 Asia Minor republic must now come. This party finds a majority of its supporters among refugees, islanders, and in foreign colonies. Greeks in the United States are sending funds to the Republican campaign are one of their main reliances, 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 Unionists constitutionalists headed by General Metayas. 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.

The value of wheat, oats and barley produced in the Province of Manitoba this year is estimated to be $106,712,920, according to government officials. Conservative estimates place the wheat acreage in the province at 3,250,000 acres, barley 1,044,000 acres and oats $2,250,000 acres, while the yields are 67,000,000 bushels, 35,496,000 bushels and 101,280,000 bushels, respectively.

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.

The largest field of corn in Western Canada, and possibly in the Dominion, is owned by John H. Smith, of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, and consists of 125 acres of corn in a solid block. The crop is in excellent shape and is estimated to contain 1,000 tons of green corn.

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?

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 settling in Canada, upon receipt of address.

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.

Brisk activity prevails throughout the Okanagan Valley at the present time. Crab apples sent to the United States from this point a few years ago have become a regular feature of export and this year several cars have already gone across the line. Canneries at Kelowna are operating at capacity and a record pack of tomatoes will be put up this year. A potato starch factory is being erected at Enderby. A Vernon grower has harvested $200 worth of fruit from half an acre of grapes. The heaviest train to ever leave Vernon was drawn out by two engines recently, and consisted of 74 fully loaded fruit cars.

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 Pretyman, Unionist member for the Chalmsford division of Essex, which read:

"Resolved, that this meeting of Conservative members of 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."

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 probable be appreciable. He also emphasized the importance of including all section of the Dominion in an exhibition, such as it is proposed to make this one.

General Harington

He has received the official thanks and commendation of Britain for his services in the Near East situation.

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

Canada From Coast to Coast

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, Lotbiniere, has now been finished.

Windsor, Ont.—A plant for the manufacture of liquid chlorine is at 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 evaporator plant and has installed fuel economizers in their boiler room.

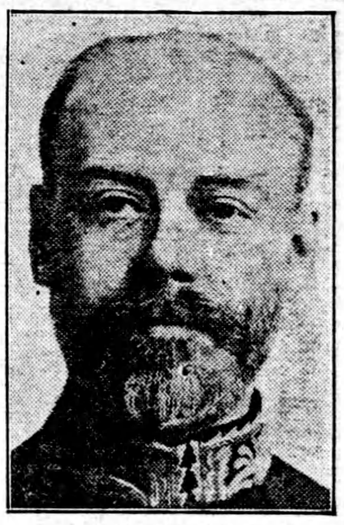
Winnipeg, Man.—The total building permits awarded in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, for the months of April, May, June and July, were valued at $22,170,000, as compared with $23,486,000 during the corresponding period of 1921. Of this amount British Columbia accounted for $10,000,000, Alberta $3,435,000, Saskatchewan $3,158,000, and Manitoba $5,577,000.

Regina, Sask.—During the past nine years the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has distributed to farmers 9,385 cattle, composed of 1,122 pure-bred bulls, 75 pure-bred cows, and 8,188 grade females. Shorthorns were the most popular breed, while there was also a fair demand for Holsteins, Angus, Ayrshires, Jersey, Red Polled, Hereford and other breeds.

Edmonton, Alta.—Large herds of wood buffalo are roaming in the Slave River region, according to Fred V. Seibert, of the Dominion Survey Branch, who has just returned from an exploration trip of a large tract of practically unknown country west 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, both for 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 made direct from Saskatchewan to a British firm under government grade certificate this year.



New Deputy Minister

George J. Desbarats, C.M.G., appointed new Deputy Minister of Defence, after forty years in the Dominion Public Service. He was decorated for his services in 1914.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.20¼.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

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

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.

Rye—No. 2, 65 to 70c.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $20; shorts, per ton, $22; middlings, $27.25; good feed flour, $1.90.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 97c to $1.02, according to freight outside; No. 2, 94 to 99c.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—39 to 40c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.60 to $4.70; Toronto basis, $4.50 to $4.60; bulk, seaboard, $4.40 to $4.45.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $16; mixed $13.50 to $14; clover, $13.50 to $14; straw, $9, car lots.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21½c; twins, 22 to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23c; Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24½c; Stiltons, 25c.

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

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; 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 candled, 36 to 38c; selects, 39 to 41c; cartons, new laids, 50 to 55c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per. 5 imp. gals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—60-lb tins, 13c. per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $3.25 to $4.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, 80 to 90c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17¼c; prints, 19c. Shortening tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13¼ to 13¾c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; 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, $5 to $6.50; do, good heavy, $4 to $5; do, culls, $1.50 to $3; calves, choice, $11 to $12; do, good, $10 to $11; do, med. and heavy, $6 to $9.50; do, grassers, $3.50 to $4; lambs, choice, $12 to $12.25; do, culls, $8 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.50 to $10.75; do, f.o.b., $9.75 to $10; do, country points, $9.50 to $9.75.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 64 to 65c; No. 3, 59 to 60c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $20. Shorts, $22. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 18½ to 19c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 36 to 37c. Eggs—Selected, 39 to 40c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.

Calves, choice veal, $10; com., $6.50 to $8; grassers, $3; hogs, best lots, $11.

IN RABBITBORO