CONSERVATIVES LEAD IN BRITISH ELECTIONS WITH MAJORITY OF EIGHTY

A despatch from London says:—Following is the standing of the various political parties in the next British House of Commons. There are still ten seats, the results of which will be announced later, namely, some of the universities and distant scattered Scottish constituencies from which the results may not be available before Saturday:

Number of seats	615
Seats heard from	605
Conservatives	343
Labor	136
Liberals	62
Georgians	49
Other groups	15
To be announced later	10

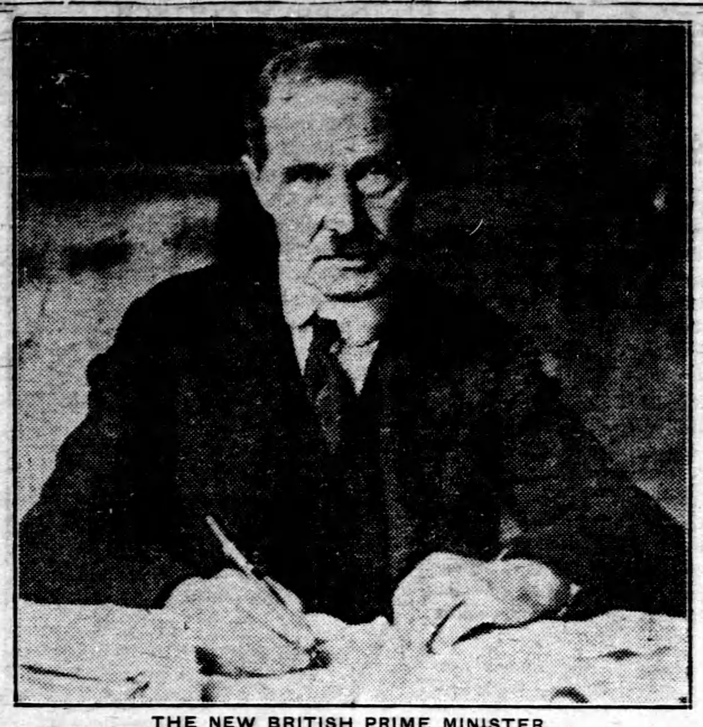
A despatch from London says:—The long drawn out fight between former Premier Lloyd George and Sir George Younger has ended with victory for the chairman of the Unionist party. Younger and his adherents staked their political fortunes at the famous Carlton Club meeting which smashed the Coalition ant sent Lloyd George into the wilderness on the conviction that the country was ripe for a return to straight party politics and in the firm belief that the nation would support their conviction by sending the Conservatives to the House of Commons with a good large majority.

Their confidence has been amply justified. Wednesday's elections have returned a Parliament with almost the same overwhelming predominance of Conservatives as the last Parliament, elected in 1918 on a wave of grateful enthusiasm to Lloyd George.

In the new Parliament Premier Bonar Law will command a majority over all parties combined of approximately 80.

The downfall of Lloyd Georgeism is the outstanding feature of the elections. The Coalition Liberals at the dissolution numbered 129; they are represented in the new Parliament by only 49 members. There will be many regrets among the former Premier's admirers that he failed to take the advice of some of his well-wishers and retire for a time entirely from the political stage.

The Asquithian Liberals improved their position, rising from thirty-four in the old Parliament to sixty-two in the new, but they did not do so well as they expected. On the other hand, Labor, although it failed to fulfill the high hopes the party entertained at the dissolution, has done exceedingly well, rising from 76 to 136 seats. It is generally believed that Labor would have done far better but for the tactical mistake in its advocacy of a capital levy.



THE NEW BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD ONLY CANADIAN DEFEATED AT ELECTIONS

A despatch from London says:—From the viewpoint of the Canadians directly engaged, the elections have been a decided success. With the exception of Sir Hamar Greenwood, all the Canadians running are known to have been returned, although their policies were variously representative of every part except Labor.

Col. Grant Morden secured a large majority in Brentford and Chiswick. Col. Maurice Alexander's remarkable win in Southwark was an entire surprise, even to his own supporters, and a tribute to his energetic campaign. Dr. MacNamara, also Canadian born, held his seat in another London borough, and so did Major J. E. Molson, in Gainsborough. Capt. the Hon. D. S. P. Howard, Lady Strathcona's son, defeated his namesake in Cumberland. Sir Thomas Fisher, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, was, however, defeated in Portsmouth.

Canada was to the fore in the election in more ways than one. Col. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, was an effective speaker for Col. Page Croft, who was returned in Bournemouth. In the neighboring constituency of East Dorset, Captain Guest, late Air Minister, was ousted by a candidate well known in Canada, Ralph Hall Caine, son of Sir Hall Caine. Mr. Caine's success was especially notable in that he had been introduced to the constituency only two weeks before the election.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Sydney, N.S.—The Imperial Oil Co., which is erecting a plant here, has completed the erection of two huge oil tanks and is ready to receive consignments of oil. The tanks are capable of holding 10,000 gallons of oil each. The company has an agreement to erect another plant at Saskatoon, Sask., which, it is claimed, will be the largest in Canada.

St. John, N.B.—Harbor revenue here in the first ten months of 1922 was about $15,000 in excess of the amount received in the same period last year. During October the receipts were nearly double those of October, 1921. For the month just closed nearly $7,000 was taken in wharfage charges, as compared with $3,708 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Montreal, Que.—A new high record for the number of ships in harbor at one time was established here on October 24, when 92 ocean and coasting vessels were berthed at the local wharves. This total, which does not take into account vessels from the Great Lakes, was made up of 88 ships from trans-Atlantic or American ports and 4 from ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Since the opening of navigation to date the port has been visited by 1,033 ocean and coasting steamers, as compared with 964 arrivals from the sea during the whole of last year.

Toronto, Ont.—A run of 15,000 cattle at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto for the past week, constituted the heaviest offering for one week in the history of the yards, with the exception of a week in the fall of 1913, when the then prevailing American tariff was suddenly lifted and heavy flow of Ontario cattle immediately followed. The cattle-run for the year to date shows an increase of 26,000 head on last year for the same period.

Winnipeg, Man.—To the end of October, the Canadian Pacific Railway has handled a total of 56,733 cars of grain, and more than 63 per cent. of the total of 49,735 cars of wheat handled here graded No. 1 Northern or better. The latter consisted of 130 cars of Manitoba hard. Of the total amount of wheat inspected in Western Canada, Canadian Pacific cars transported 56.1 per cent., while other roads carried 43.9 per cent. Sixty million bushels have been moved since the beginning of the crop season, which is an increase of ten millions over last year.

Regina, Sask.—The tobacco industry may soon become profitable in Saskatchewan if experiments carried on this year are broadened out. Samples of tobacco grown on the farms of Hungarians south of Saskatoon have been sent to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, who has sent to Saskatchewan a favorable report from tobacco experts. The only criticism made is that the tobacco is a little heavy in nicotine. The tobacco planted in this district comprised four acres, while a lot about the same size was grown at Cabri, in the western part of the province.

Calgary, Alta.—Two carloads of Alberta eggs are now enroute to Great Britain, and if the shipment markets satisfactorily it is expected a profitable trade will be developed. It is only a few years since Alberta was importing eggs from China and butter from New Zealand, and now she is exporting large quantities of both these products.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Canadian Marconi Company, in co-operation with the parent company in England, is contemplating erecting at Vancouver, according to press reports, what will probably be the largest and most powerful wireless station in the world for direct communication with Australia and the East. Whether the work will be proceeded with or not depends to a large extent on the attitude of both the Canadian and British Governments.

TURKS SNEAK INTO CONSTANTINOPLE

Strengthen Their Position Daily—Presence of Allies Prevent Massacre.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—As the Allies have lost every vestige of authority over the Turkish police and even co-operation between the Allied and Turkish police has gone, it is not longer possible to exercise the slightest control over infiltration of Nationalist soldiers. The Allied military naval forces are not numerous enough to watch all the neutral zone and the Bosphorous, which is over 20 miles long and only 700 yards wide at the narrowest part, so it is very easy for small parties of armed men to cross unobserved. The Turks thus are able to strengthen their position daily, while the Allies remain spectators.

The Inter-Allied control of Constantinople has been essentially a British control, because the French and Italians never wanted to go beyond the terms of the Mudros Armistice. They wanted nothing more than a purely military occupation.

It is a deplorable fact that this occupation has been meddlesome and obtruse. Perhaps it was not easy to win the loyalty of the Turkish population, but certainly it wouldn't have been impossible. However, it was not attempted. Now, not only the masses, but even the liberal minded Turks have been estranged.

The Turks and the Allies face each other irreconcilably here. Nothing can bridge the gap between them. However, the occupation of the Allied armies is shielding several hundred thousand Christians from a Turkish terror that might even end in massacre. Allied rule at its worst is probably better than Turkish rule at its best, at least for those who are not Turks, and there can be no question of abandoning it at this moment.

The Nationalists are, however, gradually encroaching on the Allied rule by taking steps to control the municipal administration and economic life of Constantinople. Step by step they are reducing the Allied rule to a mere military occupation.

The encroachment of the Nationalists could be stopped by declaring martial law, but that might mean war. The thing that seems wisest to do would be to remove the question from the jurisdiction of the military representatives here and submit it to the attention of the assembled powers at Lausanne.

Just north of Peace River, Alta, which is 550 miles north of the international boundary, a farmer, Pendell Bush, ripened 1,000 pounds of tomatoes of the best quality this season. At Fort Vermillion, 100 miles farther north, tomatoes, cucumbers, pumpkins and musk melons were matured. Wheat is stated to be "No. 1 Hard, as usual," and the hay crop very abundant.

Alberta-bred Scottish Shorthorn stock from the Prince of Wales ranch at High River, Alta., commanded top prices at the recent Shorthorn sale at Calgary. One bull sold for $610, another for $575, and the average for eight animals offered was $494. Though he has owned and operated his ranch for three years these constituted the first commercial sales. In the early winter Alberta-bred Shropshire sheep will be offered for sale from the E. P. ranch. Next spring the Prince, who keeps in close touch with ranch affairs through his manager, is supplementing the ranch stock with more Shorthorns and Dartmoor ponies.

H. H. Asquith

He denies that his wing of the Liberal Party is flirting with Bonar Law with a view to a new coalition in British Policy.

"Made-in-Canada" telephones will be used in carrying out the program of the new works and additions outlined by the postmaster-general of Australia, according to report.

A total of 1,007 newspapers were in operation in Canada in 1920, of which total Ontario accounted for 419, Saskatchewan 147, Alberta 96, Quebec 95, Manitoba 91, British Columbia 76, Nova Scotia 42, New Brunswick 34 and Prince Edward Island 7. The language of publication is stated as English for 912 newspapers, French for 66 papers, German 5, and 24 newspapers representing 12 foreign languages. The average circulation per issue of dailies with morning editions was 501,952, of dailies with evening editions 1,229,503. Newspapers with a weekly edition had a total average circulation of 1,924,223 each issue; those with semi-weekly edition of 119,671; and those with a tri-weekly edition of 14,998.

Soundness of Canada's Finances

With United States funds at a slight discount in some communities in Canada, the surprising improvement in Canada's financial position that has taken place during the past twenty-two months is indicated. In December, 1920, the premium on N.Y. funds in Canada was 19.2 per cent. No country that was a belligerent during the Great War can show a better record than this. If anything is needed to demonstrate the soundness of Canada's position, it is surely to be found in the foregoing.

In their survey of conditions, A. E. Ames & Co., a well-known Canadian financial house, says: "Our grain will equal, if not surpass, our previous records. The marketing of grain and other agricultural products will set in motion this year a golden stream that is estimated at approximately $2,000,000,000. Better times are undoubtedly in store for every portion of our economical fabric. The betterment is bound to affect in time the producer, the retailer, wholesalers, manufacturer and likewise our railroads and national enterprises."

By disposing of timber limits which totalled 187 square miles in area, the Ontario Government made a record for this year in the matter of a single day's timber sales. The successful tenderers are the Continental Wood Products Company, of Elsas, Ont.; the Mageau Lumber Co., of Field, Ont.; the Pigeon Lumber Co., of Port Arthur; and the Hope Lumber Co., of Thessalon. For nine square miles in the township of Henry, in the district of Nipissing, the Mageau Lumber Co. will pay $11.50 per thousand for red and white pine.

Guide Post Which Guides.

An Illinois inventor's guide post for country cross roads is featured by a four-sided box, each side showing under glass maps and other information regarding routes.

Ducks carry oil in a little pocket near the tail. With this they oil their feathers, and so make them waterproof.

Every section of Canada engaged in fruit production was successful in securing awards at the Imperial Fruit Show at London, England, the Dominion in all securing 17 first prizes, 13 seconds, 9 thirds, and 7 specials. Ontario led with 11 firsts, 9 seconds and 1 third. British Columbia won 4 firsts, 2 thirds, and 2 specials. Nova Scotia secured 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 5 thirds, and 3 specials. Quebec took 1 second and 1 third prize.

New Progressive Chief

Robert Forke, M.P., elected leader of the Progressive Party of Canada, to replace Hon. T. A. Crerar, who retires from politics altogether. He was seriously considered as premier of Manitoba, when the Farmers' Party in that province formed the government.

Admiral Sims

Recently retired from the U.S. navy, the Canadian-born Admiral Sims is a welcome visitor to Canada. He visited his birthplace, Port Hope, last week. He has always been friendly to British interests.

Enlightened France.

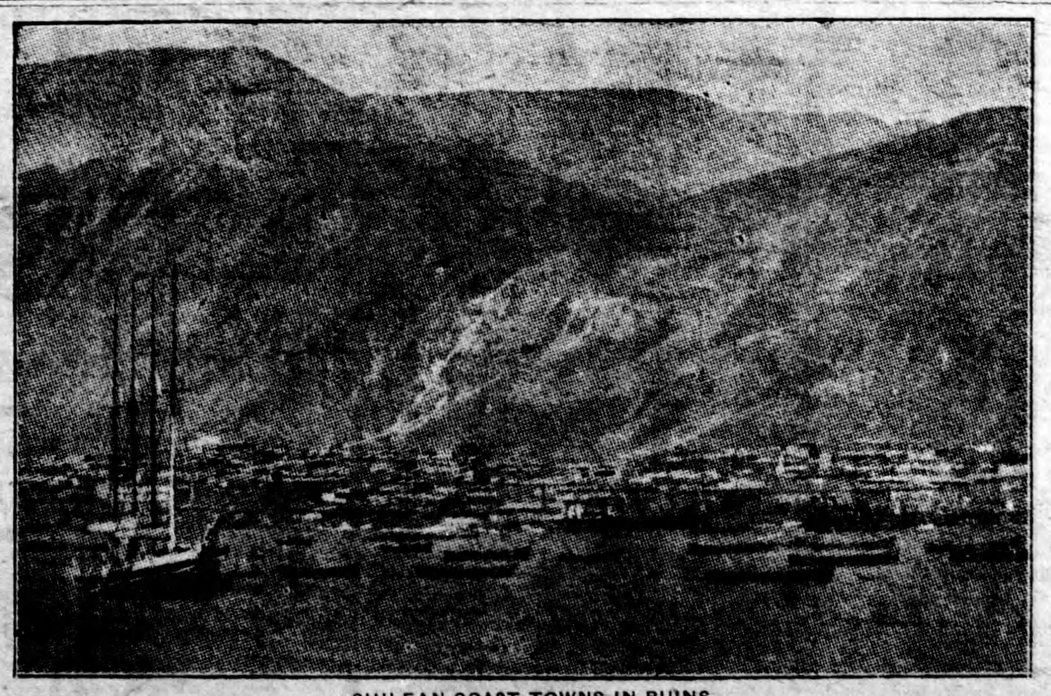
A Frenchman was guillotined for his part in the only train hold-up ever recorded in France. Maybe that helps explain why hold-ups aren't more popular there.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The output of Canada's fisheries in 1921 was valued at $34,931,935, compared with $49,241,339 the previous year. Sea fisheries contributed by far the greater portion of the decrease, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia alone accounting for $12,023,721. With the exception of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, Ontario has the largest fishery production in Canada, and in 1921 it suffered comparatively little decrease, $3,065,042 in 1921 compared with $3,336,412 the year previous.

In Ontario whitefish represented the greatest value of the fish taken, being $891,324 for the 6,380,100 pounds. Herring exceeded whitefish in quantity taken, being 7,310,400 pounds valued at $429,960. Sturgeon is the most valuable fish now being taken in Ontario waters, 134,900 pounds being valued for market at $40,470 or 30 cents per pound. From the sturgeon was taken 10,985 pounds of caviar, valued at one dollar per pound. Large quantities of sturgeon were formerly taken in the inland waters of Ontario, but unrestricted fishing has so depleted the supply as to make sturgeon fishing almost a thing of the past.

Battle Abbey, near Hastings, on the spot where William I. defeated Harold in 1066, has been converted into a school.



CHILEAN COAST TOWNS IN RUINS

A port in Chile typical of the scores of small towns completely destroyed by the recent earthquake and tidal wave. Ships such as shown were washed far up on the rocks and stranded.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.23½.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88½c; No. 3 yellow, 87½c, all rail.

Barley—Malting, 58 to 60c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 73 to 75c.

Rye—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $25; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.11 to $1.14, according to freights outside; No. 2, $1.06 to $1.09.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk seaboard, $4.90 to $5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.40.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $15; mixed, $13.50 to $14; clover, $13.50 to $14.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50 to $10.

Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25½c; triplets, 26½c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 42c; ordinary creamery prints, 38 to 40c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lbs. and up, 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; fowl, 5 lbs. and up, 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, under 4 lbs., 17c; geese, 24c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 40c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 37 to 38c; selects 40 to 41c; cartons, new laids, 65 to 70c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6c; primes, 5½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.40; maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.

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

Potatoes—New, Ontarios, No. 1, 90 to $1; No. 2, 70 to 80c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; 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, 50 to 70 lbs., $21; 70 to 90 lbs., $20; 90 lbs. and up, $18; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $41; heavyweight rolls, $37.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 19c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 12¼ to 13¾c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $5.50 to $6.25; do, good, $5 to $5.50; do, med., $4 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $4 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher cows, choice, $3.50 to $4.25; do, med., $2.50 to $3; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.25; butcher bulls, good, $3.50 to $4.25; do, com., $2 to $3; feeding steers, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $4 to $4.75; do, fair, $3 to $4; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $9.50; do, com., $3 to $7; milch cows, choice, $60 to $80; springers, choice, $80 to $100; lambs, $13 to $13.25; sheep, choice, $6 to $7; do, bulls, $2 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $11.15 to $11.25; do, f.o.b., $10.50 to $10.60; do, country points, $10.15 to $10.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. western No. 2, 65 to 66c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.15. Bran, $28. Shorts, $25.20. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17.

Cheese, finest easterns, 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37c. Eggs, fresh, 45 to 46c; do, selected, 40c; do, No. 1 stock, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c.

Canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; bologna bulls, $2.50 to $3; fairly good veals, $9 to $9.50; com. grass lambs, $2.75 to $3.50; lambs, $10.50 to $11; hogs, selects and good quality, $12; cows, $9.50 to $10.