UNITED STATES INVITED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE ON NEAR EAST PROBLEMS

A despatch from Paris says:—France, Italy and Great Britain have agreed to invite the United States to participate officially in the Near East peace conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, November 13. This decision was reached after a week's discussion of the form of the invitation to be issued to the conference.

The suggestion to ask the United States to participate officially came from Lord Curzon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The invitation will be handed to the State Department, in Washington by the French, British and Italian Embassies.

Eleven invitations will be issued in all—to the United States, Turkey, Greece, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania for the peace conference, and to the Soviet Russian and Bulgarian Governments, to take part in the discussion of the question of the Dardanelles.

The invitations will be presented at the different capitals by the diplomatic representatives of all the three inviting powers, France, Great Britain and Italy, probably on Friday, except in the case of the Moscow Government, which will be informed by wireless.

As possible delegates for France at the conference, Mm. de Jouvenel, Hanotaux, Franklin Bouillon, Viviana, Leygues and Bompard, the last named former Ambassador to Turkey, has been mentioned. The definite choice, however, remains to be made.

Lord Curzon

Formerly Foreign Minister in the Lloyd George Cabinet, who has agreed to enter the Bonar Law cabinet.

DE VALERA ONCE MORE IN LIMELIGHT

The Rebel Leader Summoned Second Dail Eireann and Nominates State Council.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Eamonn de Valera has just made a new move by summoning the second Dail Eireann, which constituted itself the Republican Government and nominated a council of state.

De Valera always has contended that the second Dail had never been formally dissolved. He refused to recognize the Provisional Parliament as replacing it, especially challenging the Parliament's capacity to interfere with political funds in the United States. His captured correspondence revealed him doubtful of his ability to establish a Republican Government, mainly because he could not count on support from the army.

On Thursday night, however, the Publicity Department issued an official statement which showed he changed his decision and that the second Dail met in secret session.

Western Grain Rushed Through by Rail

A despatch from Port Arthur says: The head of the Lakes is now witnessing a tremendous rush of all-rail shipments of grain from the Canadian West, both on the Canadian Pacific and on the Canadian National Railways, such as never before has been known in the history of these two ports.

All-rail shipments do not usually commence until December 12 or thereabouts, when Lake navigation has closed, but during the last few days 400 cars a day, representing about 40,000 bushels of grain, have been sent out all-rail for the Eastern markets.

Lord Cave

Britain's new Lord High Chancellor, a colleague of Premier Bonar Law.

TEN MILLIONS ADDED TO CANADA'S GAINS

Removal of Cattle Embargo Will Benefit Farmers and Transportation Companies.

A despatch from London says:—The removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle will mean a gain to the Canadian farmers, railways and steamship companies of almost ten million dollars a year. This is the estimate made by the experts who assisted the Canadian Ministers in the recent conference on embargo removal with the British Ministers. They point out that where the Canadian breeders now receive only two to three cents a pound for cattle sold to the United States, or less than cost in many cases, the throwing open of the English market will allow them to obtain five to six cents per pound. It is estimated that they will ship at least two hundred thousand head annually to this side, which will mean a minimum sum of five million dollars in the pockets of Canadian farmers. It will also bring about two million dollars yearly to the treasuries of the Canadian railways and a correspondingly large sum to the Canadian Merchant Marine.

Official List of British Ministers

The personnel of the new Ministry is as follows:—

Lord President of the Council—Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Cave.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Stanley Baldwin.

Secretary for Home Affairs—William C. Bridgeman.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Marquis Curzon.

Secretary for the Colonies—The Duke of Devonshire.

Secretary for India—Viscount Peel.

Secretary of War—The Earl of Derby.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.

Minister of Health—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen.

Minister of Agriculture—Sir Robert A. Sanders.

Secretary for Scotland—Viscount Novar.

Attorney-General—Douglas McG. Hogg.

Lord Advocate—Hon. W. A. Watson.

President of the Board of Education—Edward F. L. Wood, M.P., for the Ripon division of Yorkshire.

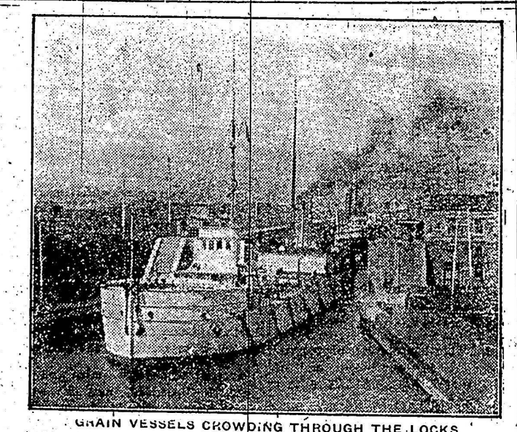
Lausanne Parleys Approved by Turks

A despatch from Angora says:—The Turkish Nationalist Government, it is learned, will not object to the holding of the peace conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, and is agreeable to the date proposed, November 13.

The financial adviser to the Turkish delegation will be Hassan Fehmy Bey, who is now Finance Minister in the Angora Government, and the General Secretary, Ressid Safvet Bey, prominent jurist and authority on international law.

Ottawa 8-Year-Old Clothes Haileybury Baby

A despatch from Cobalt says:—The local Relief Committee has received a baby's sweater coat from Ellen Wood, 368 Slater Street, Ottawa, which that eight-year-old maiden knitted with her own hands after spending money to buy the wool. The dainty little garment was presented to Violet Pearl McLeod, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McLeod, Haileybury, who was exactly four days old when the fire swept across the country.



GRAIN VESSELS CROWDING THROUGH THE LOCKS

Canada's big grain crop will keep both shipping and railway lines busy until well on into next summer. In the meantime, the grain vessels are hurrying their big cargoes east in an effort to get as much out of the west as possible before navigation closes. The picture shows part of the constant procession through the canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

Big Business.

One idea of big business is that which reckons profits entirely in terms of material gain. It considers merely whether a lot of money is made, and makes no scrupulous inquiry into the circumstances behind the balance sheet and the statement of the corporate production, offered as a showing to the stockholders and the public.

But there are few industrial leaders who hold that money is the alpha and end-all of business. Most men look for a greater satisfaction than that of piling up a fortune. They seek an honorable name, a good repute in the community, the approval of conscience and of their associates. There is no penalty the hurts so much as social ostracism. This is why Arthur Hadley once recommended it as a punishment for men who in financial dealings sought to circumvent the law.

Great industries to-day take account of the human element as never before. Efficiency is demanded of each personal factor, but the human being is not confused with the machine. It is realized clearly that the most satisfactory work comes from satisfied workmen.

Big business has learned to be considerate of the well-being of its operatives. Those who mourn the passing of the good old times are usually ignorant of the shocking disregard of the laborer as an individual that once prevailed. The employer cared little, or not at all, how the employed lived; his sole concern was to keep down a wage to the irreducible minimum and put on the market a manufactured product as cheaply as possible.

Business that is "big" in the true sense could not grow on such a basis of selfish indifference to the rights of the individual. It had to expand by virtue of co-operation. The development of the co-operative principle has been the significant fact in the industrial evolution to the condition that we have to-day, when corporation comes nearer to meaning co-operation than in the time when corporations were first stigmatized as being without souls.

Large affairs cannot profitably be intrusted to men of small minds and circumscribed vision. For such affairs never can be conducted by means of impersonal processes. At every turn men come in contact with their fellows, and, in their mutual transactions, there must be inspired trust and sympathy and disinterestedness. Each man must think of the conjoint concern in hand as more important than any selfish interest of his own. He must show the spirit of a faithful partner, with the associative advantage in view, instead of a private gain.

Big business is not the soul-destroying, ruthless monster the foes of any sort of business are fond of depicting. The greedy commercialism that crushes the lives of men and throttles that competition which is the life of trade is the smallest sort of business.

Sir Donald MacLean

Leader of the Liberal Party in Britain, who is one of the interesting figures in the present political situation.

British Parliament Dissolved by King George

A despatch from London says:—The King at Sandringham on Thursday signed a proclamation dissolving Parliament, which had lived four of its constitutional five years and summoning the new Parliament to meet on November 20. The country is now without a parliament, but has plenty of candidates for the next one.

Canada to Have Float in Mayor of London's Show

A despatch from London says:—Canada is to be represented in this year's Lord Mayor's show on November 9th by an allegorical float equipped by the Canadian Provinces and the Canadian National Railways.

Determination reduces hard work to nothing; procrastination makes hard work out of nothing.

Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery

The First Lord of the Admiralty in the new Bonar Law Government, is married to a Canadian girl, formerly Miss Florence Greenwood, B.A., of Whitby, Ontario. She is a popular London hostess.

To Canada's Pioneers

WE GIVE THANKS.

"....We do appoint Monday, the sixth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year, and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving."

In the above paragraph His Excellency the Governor-General, calls to thanksgiving the people of Canada. Especial emphasis is laid upon the harvest, and well it may be. Canada this year, from east to west and from north to south, has enough and to spare. Production of every kind has been ample; our grain elevators are overflowing; our mines, after a long period of idleness, are working at maximum capacity; the demand for forest products is fully equal to output, and greater development is anticipated.

Canada's natural resources are becoming increasingly important as one looks over the field of industry. Any review of domestic or foreign trade emphasizes the fact that, in the several classifications into which trade returns are segregated, the primary and basic source of supply are the lands, the fisheries, the mines and the forests. These, with our developed and potential water-powers as prime movers in industry, constitute the foundation upon which the Canadian people hope to place Canada in the forefront among nations.

But what of the Canadian people? While all due credit must be given to our natural resources, we must admit that they existed centuries prior to the advent of our ancestors. They existed, but of what value were they? Biographies of early explorers all bear witness to the luxuriant forests on all sides; David Thompson, in his diary of his trip from the Hudson Bay to the Pacific Coast in 1801, tells of the earl outcroppings on the banks of South Saskatchewan River, which he followed on his return trip; the fishing banks on the Atlantic Coast were attracting fishermen from Europe centuries before the birth of Canada. It remained, however, for the early pioneers and those who followed in their footsteps to make these natural resources valuable.

While not in any degree underestimating the debt we owe to the Almighty for our bountiful harvest, let us also remember the obligation we are under to the voyageur, the trapper, the prospector, the lumberman, the surveyor, the frontier farmer, the civil engineer, and other sturdy but humble and in many cases unknown heroes who, by their deeds of daring, suffering, privation and hardship, carved out of the forest and prairie the foundation on which statesmen and financiers afterwards builded this country of ours. These early pioneers are gone, few are even remembered, but their work remains. Canadians of to-day, in looking backward, should give thanks, even though much overdue, to the brave men of yester year.

Canadians are proud of their country, proud of its record in peace and in war, contented and happy, but ambitious that others share this condition with them. They are, however, determined that those who share their heritage shall be such as will appreciate its many advantages and be prepared to adapt themselves to our country and its conditions. There is still much pioneering work to be done, in every line of activity; the field is large and workers are needed, but not needed at the expense of lowering the standard already attained by our people.

Let us give thanks, on this Thanksgiving Day and every day, to the Almighty, for our great country, for our great natural resources, and for the energy and ability of our people who have made the development of our country possible.

CANADA'S FISHERIES

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

It is not generally appreciated, even by Canadians, that two of the four great sea fishing areas in the world border on Canada. In addition, the lakes and rivers of the Dominion constitute approximately one-half of the fresh water of the globe, while Hudson Bay may be regarded as a reserve.

Compared with the fisheries of leading nations, our fishing industry ranks third, being exceeded only by Great Britain and the United States. The average value during the past ten years has been $40,000,000 and the average annual weight of fish taken is 340,000 tons.

More than 1,200,000 fish eggs of the different species were collected by the Hatchery Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1921. In addition to the eggs collected by the Department, 600,000 rainbow trout eggs and 980,000 speckled trout eggs were purchased from commercial firms; 507,000 rainbow trout eggs, 200,000 cutthroat trout eggs, 800,000 speckled trout eggs, and 85,000 brown trout eggs were received from federal and state departments of the United States in exchange for Atlantic salmon eggs. A surplus collection of 1,568,000 salmon trout eggs, included in the above statement of federal collections from the hatchery at Wiarton, was turned over to the provincial hatchery at Sault Ste. Marie.

A Specialist in Toothache.

"Where were you yesterday, Jackie Jones?" asked the teacher.

"Please, miss, I had a toothache," answered Jackie.

"Has it stopped?" asked the teacher sympathetically.

"I don't know," said Tommy.

"What do you mean, boy?" remarked the teacher her suspicions at once aroused. "You don't know if your tooth has stopped aching?"

"No, miss, the dentist kept it."

Canadian milling has first place in the manufacturing industries of Canada with a production running into $250,000,000 annually, according to a statement made by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce. With the exception of about $3,000,000 worth of stocks, bonds and securities, all the stock in this industry is held in Canada.

Over 71,000 automobiles travelled over the King Edward Highway between April and October of this year, according to customs officials. It was reported that 22,603 automobiles bearing United States licenses entered Canada. Canadian automobiles bound for the United States numbered 13,202. It is estimated that these cars carried 134,173 passengers into Canada, while 128,285 crossed the border into the United States.

The Duke of Devonshire.

Canada's former Governor-General, appointed Secretary for the Colonies in Bonar Law's cabinet.

The remarkable growth of Saskatchewan since its formation in 1905, is illustrated by municipal statistics which have been issued by the Provincial Government. The number of cities has increased from 3 to 7; towns from 63 to 70; and villages to 350. The two rural municipalities existing in 1905 have grown to 301 and the number of school districts has jumped from 395 to 4,[illegible]97.

Township 143, the northernmost township in Canada, has been established. Taking up the sixth meridian, Topographical experts drew the line straight north for one hundred miles, marching across the Mackenzie River and two miles past the boundary of Alberta. There is no settlement in the entire district surveyed.

Eighty-two ocean going steamers were berthed in Montreal harbor on October 10, and the past record for the largest number of ships in the harbor at one time, exceeded by four the record made in September, 1921. These figures do not include a number of vessels in the Great Lakes. According to present indications, the port's shipments of grains in 1922 will considerably exceed the record total of last year, which was 138,453,980 bushels.

Viscount Peel

Named as Secretary for the Colonies in Bonar Law's new Government, he is one of seven peers in the Cabinet.

WIN A BICYCLE

Or a Wristlet Watch, Camera or Set of Dishes,

FREE OF COST

HERE IS A WHOLE XMAS TREE FULL OF PRESENTS. HOW MANY OF THEM CAN YOU NAME?

What are the Xmas presents which Santa Claus has put on and around this tree? Make a list of them and win a splendid bicycle (either gent's or ladies' style) or a lovely wristlet watch, or a camera, or a set of china.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY, AND WE ARE GOING TO GIVE

1000 Prizes

TO THE WINNERS IN THIS BIG CONTEST

For several years the price of Xmas cards has been four for ten cents. We have determined to bring the price back to what it was before the war. Ten cents a package, and six lovely cards in each package. The only way we can afford to sell them at this price is to double our business. THAT IS WHY WE ARE OFFERING THESE MAGNIFICENT PRIZES to all who help us to let people know our new price.

If you can make a list of at least twelve presents on and around this tree, and will introduce our Xmas and other cards to 20 of your friends and neighbors, who will want to buy them, we ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE that you will win one of the prizes. It may be the bicycle, or a wristlet watch, or a camera, or it may be a smaller prize. Whatever prize you win you will be well paid for the little bit of trouble you go to.

Send us your list to-day (if you can make a list of twelve or more of the presents) and we will send you complete list of prizes, together with 20 packages of Xmas and other cards and seals to show to your friends. We trust you with them and it will not even cost you the price of a postage stamp because we will put extra cards in your parcel to make up for your cost of postage. Write us to-day and win one of the lovely prizes.

HOMER-WARREN CO.

DEPT. 24 TORONTO

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.19½.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c; No. 3 yellow, 84c, all rail.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, 66 to 68c.

Rye—No. 2, 70 to 73c.

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, $1 to $1.05, according to freight outside; No. 2, 95c to $1.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.

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, 23c. 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, [illegible] ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 35c.

Margarine—20 to [illegible]

Eggs—No. 1 candled, [illegible] fresh laid, 39 to 41c; [illegible] to 60c.

Beans—Canadian [illegible] $4; primes, $3.50 to $3.[illegible]

Maple products—Syrup, [illegible] gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gal., [illegible]

Honey—60-lb. tins, [illegible] lb.; 2-2½-lb. tins, 14 to [illegible] Ontario comb honey, per [illegible] $4.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, No. 1, [illegible] No. 2, 80c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 40 to [illegible]; rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, [illegible] 38c; breakfast bacon, [illegible] cial brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to [illegible]

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, in bbls., $18; lightweight rolls, heavyweight rolls, $40.

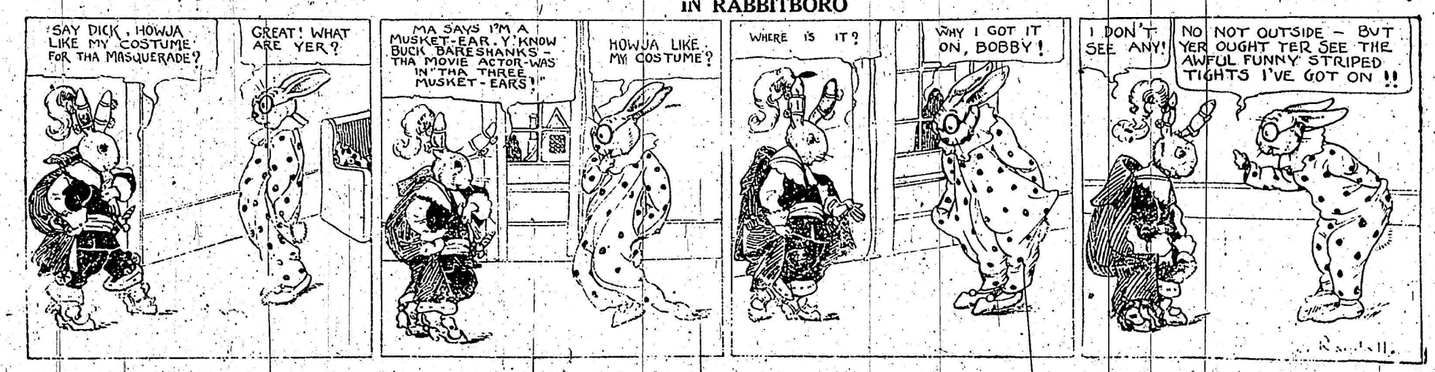
Lard—Pure tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17¼c; prints, [illegible] Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 13¾c; pails, 14 to [illegible]; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $8.75; [illegible] 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 $3.50; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.25; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeder 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; milkers, $80 to $90; springers, $90 to $100; lambs, choice, $12.25 to $12.50; do, culls, $7 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.50; do, f.o.b., $9.75; do, country points, $9.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 61 to 65c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $21. Shorts, $23. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $17.

Cheese, finest easterns, 19½ to 19¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37 to 38c. Eggs, selected, 39 to 40c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.

Canners and cutters, $1 to $2.75; med. cows, $3 and up; bulls, $2.25 to $2.75; good calves, $10.50; other lots, $9 to $10; grassers, com., $3; do, well-fed, $4; lambs, best, $11.50; do, med., $10.25 to $11; do, com., $9 up; hogs, selects and good quality butchers, $11.25.

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