ALLIES PRESENT DRAFT OF PEACE TREATY FOR CONSIDERATION OF TURKS

British Foreign Secretary Curzon Refuses Any Further Concessions and Deadlock Over Oil Region May Break Up the Conference.

A despatch from Lausanne says:—The inviting powers are preparing the outline of the peace treaty which they will place before the Turks in a few days. British Foreign Secretary Curzon has decided on all points and only awaits French decision on the questions of the Ottoman debt and capitulations.

The powers' terms are:

1. Freedom of the Straits, according to the already discussed allied plan, giving Turkey security for Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora.

2. Turkey's eastern frontier to be practically untouched, Mosul with its oil fields, especially remaining under British control.

3. Protection of minorities under the League of Nations.

4. No forced migration or exchange of populations as was proposed to get all Greeks out of Asia Minor and all Moslems out of Greece.

5. The Greek patriarch to remain in Constantinople as religious head of the Greek Orthodox Church, but shorn of his political power.

6. Partition of the Ottoman debt among the ceded territories except for the war debt, which is to be paid by Turkey alone.

7. The Greek population in Constantinople to [illegible] separate community [illegible].

8. A fixed [illegible] exemption from military service [illegible].

Greece [illegible] India's [illegible] will let the Ever [illegible] Interests, as the [illegible] on [illegible] privately with [illegible] Turks over Mosul.

The British and Turks are at a deadlock over the oil region, as Lord Curzon has refused every concession to the Turks. This makes three major points on which the conference is deadlocked, the Straits not being among them.

First is Mosul, which the Turks are bringing to the front. They have awakened to the facts of the world struggle for oil and in their present extensive Nationalist mood are determined now to possess the oil fields.

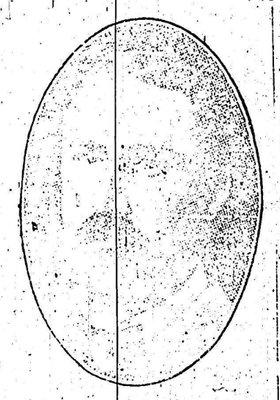
Second are the regulations for foreign population within Turkey. The Turks are opposed to any compromise on these capitulations, saying it would impair their sovereignty. No amicable solution is in sight.

Third is the distribution of the debt. Turkey insists the war debt, too, be distributed among the states now under mandate.

As the Turks, in private conversations, are showing a daily increasing willingness to compromise, the shock of receiving the powers' terms may break the conference. But the fact that both sides desire peace militates against such an ending, and there are no warlike signs.

Lord Curzon is preparing the terms chiefly to make progress. He has already succeeded in his main purpose of convincing Asia that the British Empire is still powerful. Word has come back to Lausanne that news has been passed through the bazaars that this "to be an English peace. Similarly the word has spread that the Soviets have failed to close the Black Sea.

Thus Lord Curzon has had his way with Asia, is ready to sign, and will compromise somewhat on everything but oil.



A Famous Archaeologist

Mr. Howard Carter, leader with Lord Carnarvon [illegible] at Thebes [illegible] Egypt. He [illegible] by the Egyptian government, upon the ownership.

U.S. to Map Uninhabited Desert Regions

A despatch from Washington says: They year [illegible] travelers, [illegible] to be [illegible] in the United States Geological Survey is mapping and measuring the unknown desert regions, and placing guide posts here and there to direct travelers to water holes and inhabited places. A series of guide books, describing the desert sections, places of this section of the country, is now being published by the Survey.

The National Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior says:

The output of Canadian mines in the West can be trebled as soon as the necessary market has been established, according to Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, who has returned from a prolonged inspection tour of the western coal fields. The average output at present is 5,500,000 tons a year, and as the demand warrants, the output can be increased to from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons yearly, he said. Dr. Camsell stated that Canadian coal was taking the place of American coal throughout the West and, except for the district in southwest Manitoba, Canadian coal is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The biggest problem of the western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce coal on a large scale.

Eleven Planes Leave London Daily

A despatch from London says:—The London Berlin airway, the first section of which, that between London and Holland, was opened recently, [illegible] an eleventh plane to these leaving London daily for the Continent. The popularity of the airways among travellers during the past summer has led to plans for routes to be opened in the spring by which London will be connected by air with all of the principal cities within 600 miles.

Service daily to Scotland, France, Denmark, Ireland and Luxemburg is [illegible]. A fleet of planes also makes special trips, charging about four cents (eight cents) a mile.

The new London-Berlin route is operated by an English company. It is now furnishing service in each direction from Rotterdam daily. Five planes are making eight trips daily between London and Paris, carrying an average of three persons on each trip. The lines to Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are doing a capacity business.

Urges Lash for Dope Agents

Chief of Police Samuel Dickson, of Toronto, believes in special institutions for the care of drug addicts and the lash for those who peddle the drug. Fines, he says, are paid by the men higher up.

Belgian Queen Descends Into Flooded Mine

A despatch from Brussels says:—Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, whose courage is well known, recently gave another example of her fearlessness which has elicited the admiration of her people.

Her Majesty visited the mining district of Limbourg, and while there expressed a wish to go down into one of the mines. Several officials protested, stating that some parts of the mine were flooded and that there was a certain danger in making the descent.

The Queen persisted, and dressed in a miner's outfit and a leather cap, she went down to a depth of about 3,000 feet. The party explored a large section of the mine before returning to the surface.

When her Majesty reappeared safely at the top the crowd assembled gave her an enthusiastic greeting.

WORK BEGUN ON VIMY RIDGE PARK

When Finished Memorial Will be to Canada as Agincourt to England.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Plans for transforming the devastated area on Vimy Ridge, the gift of the French Government to Canada as a memorial park, are already progressing, Colonel H. C. Osborne, of the Imperial War Graves Commission, stated on his return from abroad. The landscape gardening is being done under Colonel M. Ross, chief horticultural officer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. It will take a long time to complete the work, Colonel Osborne commented, but when it is finished Vimy Ridge will be to future Canada what Agincourt is to Great Britain.

W. S. Allward, whose design for the memorial monument was accepted, is at work in London now. His design has received unstinted approval from many prominent English artists and sculptors.

"Canada will possess on Vimy Ridge a dignified and suitable surrounding for the memorial," Colonel Osborne said. "The Canadian stand at St. Julien in 1915 was regarded as one of the most outstanding features of arms in the war, but at Vimy the Canadian Corps first fought together as a unit composed of men from every part of Canada, so that Vimy may be said to be the first occasion when Canada took part as a nation in arms."

Other objects of the overseas trip concerned the commemoration of missing men, business of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada, United States and Siberia, which come under the Canadian office. A number of conferences were held, some attended by Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, to consider the best means of having memorials to the 20,000 missing Canadians. The great majority of these will find a place on the Canadian monument at Vimy.

"Relatives of deceased soldiers may be assured that nothing is left undone to beautify and care for the cemeteries in the theatre of war," Col. Osborne said. "The work of permanent construction is proceeding rapidly and the general effect is such as to be a matter of great pride to the British Empire."

Other People's Mistakes.

A great part, and sometimes not the least entertaining part, of the conversation that goes on in the world has to do with the blunders and mistakes made by the friends or acquaintances of those who are talking. There is perhaps no other subject that is so sure of enlisting the eager interest of the listener. One of the maxims of La Rochefoucauld is, "In the adversity of our best friends we often find something that is not exactly displeasing." The human nature that a friend displays when he makes a blunder is somehow of a more interesting and engaging quality than that which he displays when he achieves conspicuous success. Interest in a friend's mistakes is not incompatible with real affection and sympathy, nor is the sometimes amused comment that his unlucky experiences receive inconsistent with kindly feeling.

But people whose critical sense is acute and whose desire to be entertaining is unsparing are in danger of making more serious mistakes than those committed by the subjects of their criticism. To be quick to see and to advertise the mistakes of others is usually to achieve a reputation for censoriousness, and such a reputation is a definite handicap to anyone. People do not give full confidence to the censorious person, nor do they greatly respect his judgments, however entertaining they may find them. The habit of censoriousness, moreover, betrays a man into frequent indiscretions. Wit and humor are its only excuse; when they lapse the source of the comment is likely to be interpreted as ill nature.

HISTORIC CHURCH PREY TO FLAMES

The famous Basilica of Quebec, which dates from 1674, one of the finest churches in the Dominion, was burned on Dec. 22. Nine hundred famous people of the past were buried in the crypt beneath the nave shown in the picture, including French Governors of New France. It was damaged by bombardment from Wolfe's guns in 1759. It contained the finest stained glass and organ on the continent.

ANOTHER "BIG FOUR" IN CONSULTATION

The conference of allied Premiers at No. 10 Downing Street recently, who discussed the German reparations, included the famous four seen in the picture, from left to right, Premier Poincaire, of France, Premier Bonar Law, of Britain, Premier Mussolini, of Italy and Premier Theunis, of Belgium.

Plans Easy Debt Payments.

Otto H. Kahn, the noted United States banker, who suggests a new scheme of graduated interest charges, and a sinking fund plan of the payment of the debts to the U.S. He is strongly in favor of cancellation of part of the debt.

Integrity.

The word in its original sense means wholesomeness; disintegration is the breaking up of the whole into its elements. When we speak of a man of integrity we mean that he is a man who has maintained his wholeness of character and who can be counted on not to part with any of its elements or principles for any consideration. Shakespeare's line, "To thine own self be true," is an exhortation to preserve integrity. If you betray any part of yourself, you lose your integrity. If you descend to meanness of trickery in order to obtain a personal advantage, you lose it. If though motives of vanity or self-interest you resort to pretense, you lose it. Failure to be industrious and to make the most of your capabilities is failure to maintain your integrity. An indolent man may be honest, but his indolence robs him of his integrity.

Can a man who is conscious of some loss of integrity regain what he has lost? Surely it must be possible to heal wounds to the character as well as wounds to the body. But the healing process in either case requires surgical treatment and the utmost care to guard against further infection. And as there is a limit to the power of the body to resist injuries and infections, so there is a limit to the power of the character to renew itself after a succession of weakening and disintegrating attacks upon it. The person who wants to keep his integrity had better not be always making small compromises with himself.

Interesting Items.

Honors for having the best fat Leicester wether in the sheep department at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago were awarded to A. and W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, Ont.

It is estimated that the total volume of trade of Canada for 1922 will approximate to that of 1921. Imports are not now declining very much; on the other hand exports are increasing so that on the calendar year's operations a favorable trade balance of $100,000,000 or more should be reported.

At the end of October, 1922, 28,680 returned soldiers had been established on the land, according to a statement made by Major John Barnett, Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. Of this number 22,281 secured loans, amounting in all to $22,336,442.

What is regarded as a reflection of the improving business conditions throughout Canada is the steadily mounting receipts of the Post Office Department. Indications are that by the end of the present fiscal year, the Department will have a surplus of $1,000,000.

Construction has commenced on the new plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. at LaGabelle, Que. The plant will include a dam across the St. Maurice River and will develop 150,000 horse power. There are 150 men employed at the present time in preliminary construction work, but early in the new year the working force will be increased to over 300 men.

The Duke of Abercorn

The new Governor-General of North Ireland, the head of the famous Hamilton family, who have always been recognized as champions of the Protestant Counties of Ireland and have been the most powerful and popular of Irish gentry. He is a veteran of the Great War.

Earning Power.

Earning power depends on the production of a man or a machine. It is not based on what a man dreams of doing or on what an inactive machine is capable of accomplishing. Earning power is nothing till it is translated into the accomplished fact.

A man's boast of what he can do is nothing to capitalize. You do not hear much windy vaunt of themselves among those who do things. They leave it to others to praise. Few social phenomena are more odious than the sight of persons who seem consciously to invite tribute and testimonial. When one thinks of all the truly heroic deeds that find no laureate—that are seen by God only and are by God alone rewarded—the self-advertisement of those who laud and magnify themselves is the more displeasing.

There is self-respect and there is self-flattery. Barrie's great little play, "The Twelve-Pound Look," has for its central character a man who must feed on praise all the time. He makes his wife supply it to him. There are all sorts of things he needs to be told for his own good. But he will not hear them. His popinjay vanity will not let him listen to anything that does not minister to his own conceit.

Such a man is forever telling himself that he earns more than he gets, but his rare gifts go unappreciated. It does not generally occur to him to start something, or to do more, to demonstrate his value. He wishes to jog along in the same old rut undisturbed, but to be rewarded beyond other men for doing what every one of them is able to do.

The world's premiums are put on those who earn them, not on those who merely ask for them. They go to those who carry a responsibility, and are not always seeking to unburden a distasteful task to somebody else.

Emerson declares that a man is entitled to be judged by what he is at his best. Others must do the judging. It is not true that we are taken at our own valuation. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The fruits of industry and sobriety are the things that will always have a value in the market, where they will command at the same time a fair price and a personal respect for the producer.

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. Stephens, N.B.—Output of Ganong Bros., confectionery plant here during the month of November, was the largest in its history, totalling 1,000,000 pounds. Shipments are made to all parts of Canada, as well as New Zealand, British West Indies, Japan and other countries. The trade in Japan is handled by a chain of drug stores, and was established by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in that country. It is understood that the company has under consideration plans for the erection of a large addition to their present plant in order to cope with increased demands.

Quebec, Que.—Though customs statistics showing the number of cars entering the Province of Quebec from the United States in 1922 are available only up to October 15th and the continued mild weather since then has permitted a considerable volume of international travel which will swell the official figures, the statistics in hand prove an increase of approximately one hundred per cent. over 1921. Up to the 15th of October, this year, 82,301 cars visited Quebec from the United States as against 41,857 in the whole of last year.

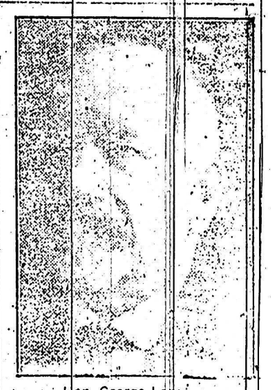
Sudbury, Ont.—For the first time in four years the entire matte production of the Mond Nickel Co. is being shipped out. On November 13, a shipment of 128 cars of matte, totalling in the neighborhood of 5,600 tons, was sent to the seaboard for export to Wales, this being one car in excess of the October shipments. In September 140 cars were sent out.

Winnipeg, Man.—The suitability of this province for bee-keeping is amply demonstrated in the experiences of a member of the Bee-Keepers' Association who secured from six hives a yield of 2,150 pounds of extracted honey during the past summer, which he sold for 2[illegible] cents per pound. The bees increased to 10 colonies, with sufficient stores for winter. Another member reported a crop of 2,170 pounds of honey from seven hives, or an average of 253 pounds, and an increase of 18 colonies.

Regina, Sask.—Royalties from furpelts have swelled the purse of the province by several thousand dollars, according to officials of the Saskatchewan Government. The season opened on November 1, and the first royalty money was turned over to the provincial treasurer on November 3, when $100 came in from a fur trader in the Big River district. The manufacturers are slow in buying pelts this year and reports from northern points state that wolves and moose are plentiful.

Edmonton, Alta.—A despatch from Chicago states that John W. Lucas, of Cayley, won first place in rye exhibits at the International Live Stock and Grain Show. Mr. Cayley has been a consistent winner at the International Show for some years, having won the oats championship last year.

Victoria, B.C.—It is understood that it is the intention of the Beaver Cove Pulp and Paper Co. to resume operations in the near future, and that the reorganization plans of the company are now well advanced. This concern has already spent two million dollars in development work.



Hon. George Langley

Recently re-elected president of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, a huge grain handling organization which operates throughout the west.

Reproduces Photographs on Skin of Apples

A despatch from Paris says: Photographs are now being produced on apples by the action of a French physicist. The process, it is claimed, can be carried out by any person who has a knowledge of photography. As there is a large number of persons who have been [illegible] by the Government's failure to furnish photographs of the pictures of the [illegible] for the benefit of the Revision.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.29½.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 92c; No. 3 yellow, 90½c, all rail.

Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Millfeed, Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.13 to $1.15, according to freights outside; No. 3, $1.10 to $1.12.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.20 to $5.30; Toronto basis, $5.15 to $5.20; bulk, seaboard, $5 to $5.10.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $11 to $13; mixed, $10.50 to $12; clover, $8 to $11.

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

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

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lb. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lb., 28 to 25c; fowl, 5 lb. and up, 26c; 4 to 5 lb., 23 to 25c; do, 3 to 23c; geese, 28 to [illegible] to 22c; turkeys, 40 to [illegible].

Margarine—20 to [illegible].

Eggs—No. 1 candled, [illegible] selects, 41 to 45c; cartons, [illegible] 75 to 80c.

Beans, Canadian, hand-picked, [illegible] 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, [illegible] gal.; Maple sugar, 8 [illegible] 23 [illegible].

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 1[illegible] lb.; 5 and 2½-lb. tins, 13½ [illegible] per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per [illegible] $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 80 [illegible] No. 2, 70 to 80c.

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

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 to 70 lbs., $21; 70 to 80 lbs., $20; 80 to 90 lbs. and up, $18; light weight rolls, [illegible] barrels, $41; heavyweight rolls [illegible].

Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; 16½c; pails, 16¾c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13¼ to 13¾c; 13½ to 14c; pails, 14½ to [illegible] prints 16¾ to 17¼c.

Heavy steers, $6 to $6.50; butcher steers choice, $6 to $6.50; good, $5 to $5.75; do, med., $4 to [illegible]; com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, $5.75 to $6.75; do, med., $4 to [illegible]; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher cows, choice, $3.50 to $4; do, med., $3 to $3.25; canners and cutters, $2 to [illegible]; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $4.50; com., $2.25 to $2.50; feeder steers, good, $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to [illegible]; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $3 to $4; calves, choice, $10 to [illegible]; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $5.50; milch cows, choice, $60 to [illegible]; springers, choice, $70 to $90; sheep, choice, $12 to $13; sheep, choice, [illegible] to $6.50; do, culls, $2 to $2.50; fed and watered, $11; do, fed, [illegible]; do, country points, $10.

Montreal.

Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 93c; oats, Canadian western, 63 to 64c; Canadian western [illegible] to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to [illegible]; local white, 55 to 56c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat pats., first seconds, $6.60; strong baker's winter pats., choice, $6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.15 to $3.[illegible]; $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $[illegible]; No. 2, per ton, car lots, $1[illegible] to $1[illegible]. Cheese, finest easterns, 28 [illegible]. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 [illegible]. Eggs, fresh, 48c; selected, 42 [illegible]; stock, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c.

IN RABBITBORO