CLEAR DUTY OF U.S. TO JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS, DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE

A despatch from Hamilton says:—Vibrant with Cymric fire, and his heart full of the purpose of peace on earth, Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with the pressmen while en route to Niagara Falls, rather frankly reminded the United States of its European obligations.

Lloyd George said he did not like to impose his views on the United States regarding its foreign relationships, but since he had been asked to give these he would state them as frankly as possible.

In a word, he held, there could be no peace—no enduring peace—until the United States joins the League of Nations. He felt that the United States ought to become a signatory to the League, and believed that it would do so in the near future.

Prefacing his answers by pointing out that by the Treaty of Versailles the United States had the same obligation as any of the other allies in the fixing of reparations, Lloyd George emphasized that when the United States failed to ratify this treaty the whole fabric of reparations was necessarily altered.

The plan of Mr. Hughes, American Secretary of State, he said, was simply a restoration of the body that convened on reparations before the United States disapproved of the Treaty of Versailles.

This treaty, he added, brought the United States into adjudication on European affairs. It made the United States the only disinterested party. Therefore its presence was vital in such a judicial body as the committee that convened to fix reparations. The United States would thus have been the most valuable member of that body.

"It would have been the biggest achievement in the history of the human race if the United States had allied itself with the other English-speaking nations in the League of Nations," he declared, ardently.

"Britain and the United States, of course, are already in agreement to impose peace on the world, but there can never be peace until the United States joins the League of Nations. It will have to come. It ought to come. The moment you get it there will be peace. The little nations of Europe are frightened to death. Let Britain and the United States be determined to have peace—and there shall be peace. These two great nations in themselves could impose peace. They would be quite enough. Not a gun would have to be fired; no nation would dare to stand up against this combination—the combination of Great Britain and the United States insisting on a national peace."

Lloyd George was asked at this point, if such a combination did exist and war was threatened, would Great Britain and the United States have to enforce any form of economic pressure to ensure peace. He replied that they would not. It would not be necessary. For this reason he ardently hoped that the United States would soon become a signatory to the League of Nations.

LLOYD GEORGE PRESENTED WITH KEY TO CITY OF MONTREAL

Britain's famous war premier was almost mobbed, time and time again, by enthusiastic Montrealers during his visit to the Metropolis. In the picture he is seen with Mayor Mederic Martin, during the presentation of a Key to the City of Montreal, and a civic address. At the right is Dame Margaret Lloyd George.

EMPIRE LEADERS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Developments Arising From Italo-Greek Dispute Explained by Cecil.

A despatch from London says:—The Imperial Conference met on Thursday in the morning and afternoon. The Marquis of Curzon, Foreign Secretary, opened the session with a statement of the political developments as a result of the Italian ultimatum which brought on the recent Italo-Greek crisis.

Lord Robert Cecil followed with an address on the League of Nations, dwelling in detail on the developments arising from the dispute between Italy and Greece. There was some criticism expressed in the subsequent discussion, it is understood, but the general tenor of the proceedings was an indication of the strongest desire on the part of each of the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference to give the fullest support to the League.

The Canadian viewpoint expressed was that as regards European affairs, the League was the best agency for whatever mediation might be necessary. Sir Lomer Gouin warmly thanked Lord Robert Cecil for his assistance at the Geneva assembly in regard to the Canadian objections to Article 10 of the League covenant. Sir Lomer explained the history of the Canadian objection to the article in its original form, remarking that the Right Hon. A. J. Doherty, former Minister of Justice, had originally only accepted the article under reserve. He added that the interpretative clause, meeting the Canadian objections to the original article and submitted to the recent assembly of the League, might be considered as having been accepted by the various nations in view of the fact that only Persia had voted against it.

When the Imperial Conference meets again on Monday the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, will initiate the discussion on Empire defence. Lord Salisbury's statement, it is expected, will deal, it is expected, with defence generally. Colonel L. C. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, will subsequently deal with the problem of naval defence.

The Awakening of South Africa.

Premier Smuts of South Africa, who is attending the Imperial Conference in London, tells of the renaissance of South Africa after passing through a time of trouble socially and politically. He predicts a great future for his country in the production of cotton.

First Consignment of Niagara Peaches Well Received

A despatch from London says:—Interest has been aroused in the fruit trade here by the first experimental consignment of Ontario peaches to the country by Niagara Peninsula growers. About 1,400 cases of peaches have arrived at Southampton in good condition, and London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow have become the centres of distribution for the fruit.

The office of the Agent-General for Ontario informs the Canadian Press that the experiment of shipping peaches to Great Britain has been fairly successful and worth continuing.

Another consignment of Niagara Peninsula peaches is expected in a few days.

Long List of Duties Await Return of Prince

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales, whose Canadian tour is being followed with great interest here despite his incognito, will find a heavy program of official engagements awaiting him on his return.

He will be able to spend only two nights in London before going to Edinburgh to unveil a memorial.

Promptness.

What is there to be admired in the conduct of that man or woman who habitually keeps other people waiting? It is an unlovely feature of a certain temperament that affects to despise the simple, homely virtue of being on time. Yet why is it smart to be late? It requires no brains, no skill, no talent of any sort, to put in an appearance after others have assembled and business is begun.

Recipes for success are numerous and advice to young people on the gentle art of getting ahead is abundant. But a commencement speaker or any other uplifter would rather talk about patriotism, or honesty, or thrift, or any other resounding moral topic, than deal with such a prosaic, homely, mechanical matter as keeping one's appointments to the minute.

If we haven't time, as we are forever telling one another, it is because we waste so much time—our own time and other people's time—in being late. We argue that other procrastinate, and so why shouldn't we delay? Every man who has served on a committee—and who hasn't?—knows what it means to come promptly to an engagement and be punished for it by having to await till others come. Usually those who are late seem to think they can make up for it by all talking at once; but that does not help the position of the clock hands.

Let those fond of figuring sit down and calculate the immense losses due to the want of promptness. We cannot afford to let this besetting sin become our national vice. Nationally and individually, we have too much to do. Those who would end an undertaking in due season must begin on time. Lateness, first or last, has ruined many a man and a good deal of business.

Premiers Sworn in at Buckingham Palace

A despatch from London says:—Before King George at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the Premiers of Canada and Australia, W. L. Mackenzie King and S. M. Bruce, respectively, were sworn in as members of the Imperial Privy Council. They afterwards attended a meeting of the Privy Council over which His Majesty personally presided.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

A large increase in the fruit export business between Canada and Great Britain is expected as the result of a substantial reduction in the ocean freight rate on apples, moving between Atlantic port and ports in Great Britain, word of which was received by the Canadian Horticultural Council here. Apples will now be carried in ordinary stowage at a rate of 90 cents per barrel and 30 cents per box as compared with a former charge of $1.25 and 45 cents respectively. The refrigerated stowage rate will now be $1.40 per barrel and 50 cents per box which represents a similar drop in prices to that of the ordinary stowage.

W. D. Holliday, of Magrath, threshed a wheat crop of 53 bushels to the acre on 65 acres. It weighed 66 pounds to the bushel, and graded No. 1 Northern. The elevator man at Magrath who handled it states that it is the best wheat ever handled at that point.

The record for high yields in 1923 is now held jointly by Magrath and Raymond.

A Plain Talk.

We all know that if a friend whom we love very dearly should begin to drop in on us many times a day, come so often that he interfered with our work, we should soon grow weary of him.

He would be abusing the privileges of friendship and it would break under the strain.

It is something like this in marriage. Many marred couples are hardly ever separated, and this is one reason why the bloom wears off their union and they become bored with one another, grow quarrelsome, and sometimes end up in disaster.

A splendid wife and mother tells us that she would be driven into an asylum if her husband should stay at home all the time. Yet she loves him as much as he loves her, and they are very happy; but she knows well that having a man around the house all the time would be intolerable.

She also knows that, in case inharmony should by any chance develop, a few days' complete separation would tend to restore normal relations.

"When away from one another," she said, "we forget our little differences, prejudices, and annoyances, and remember only the best things."

Another thing: Mother needs an occasional holiday from the kiddies and home just as much as Father does!

The Singing Leaves.

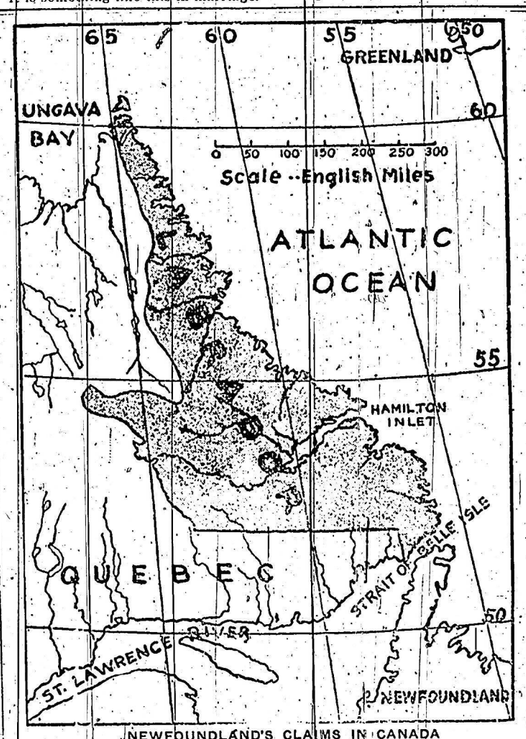
There's music in the woods these days
The gay, frost-painted trees,
Thrilled by the wind-harp, play the sweet
Wild Autumn melodies.
And all the singing leaves intone
A mighty paean of their own.

Who says this autumn song is sad?
Listen with me and hear
The message of good hope it brings,
Of life-in-death each year—
Of early twilights veiled in haze,
The richer charm of shortening days.

It tells of meadows warm and snug
Beneath the winter's snow,
Of wild flowers which shall come next spring
To radiant life. Ah, no!
Who hears aright the singing leaves
Knows that the forest never grieves.

—Mazie V. Caruthers.

It's sound advice to keep your balance—personally and financially.



NEWFOUNDLAND'S CLAIMS IN CANADA

An area of 520,000 square miles in Quebec and Labrador is under dispute between Canada and Newfoundland, and the negotiations are drawing near to a conclusion after almost twenty years' preparation. After the conquest in Canada by Wolfe, Newfoundland was granted the "coast of Labrador," and now claims the lands drained from the rivers of Labrador. Rich forest lands, mineral areas and fisheries have brought the dispute to a head. The map shows the area claimed.

Cripples at School.

One of the phenomena in the educational development of recent years is the provision of special classes and special schools for little people of special needs. We have been witnessing the setting up of auxiliary classes for mentally retarded children, outdoor classes for the tuberculous, sight-saving classes for those whose eyes are weakened, and we have for many years had schools for the blind, and schools for the deaf and dumb. Is anything being done for the crippled child? Or do crippled children fit satisfactorily into the life and work of the ordinary school?

Those who have had long and intimate experience with crippled children are of the opinion that a crippled child who is able to do so profits by attending an ordinary school. But it is also acknowledged by these experts that a large proportion of crippled children are not really able to attend an ordinary school. They need the special care which only a specialized school or class can give them. The advantages of the special school or class are obvious. In the first place transportation to and from school is provided for the pupils. In the second place they are given remedial exercises at stated intervals during class hours as prescribed by the doctor. Then, too, they are under the supervision of a teacher who is specially trained to conduct the studies of physically handicapped children. Hours are set aside for rest. Hot lunches are prepared for the children under the direction of a dietitian who knows the needs of the pupils. Classroom equipment is specially suited to the requirements of the cripple, seats and desk tops are adjustable, aisles are made wide so as to permit a comfortable disposal of little braced limbs without interfering with the progress of anyone who wishes to walk up or down the aisle. A school built expressly for the use of crippled children may have not only classrooms, a dining-room and a kitchen, but a surgical dressing room as well, so that children may report for dressing without unnecessary loss of time. The close co-ordination of school work and remedial activities under the joint direction of teacher and doctor is an advantage which of itself is enough to justify the establishing of special classes for cripples. Intellectual growth in such a school is not attained at the expense of physical growth. Both are achieved together.

There is another advantage, however, which ought not to be overlooked or minimized. The school for cripples may give to those children who need it a chance to fit themselves for the task of earning a livelihood. An experiment of this sort has been tried in Montreal and has been very satisfactory in its results. Boys and girls who attend the Montreal School for Crippled Children may elect to take a commercial course, with shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping. The hours of classwork are short enough to prevent undue fatigue, but pupils receive a greater amount of individual instruction than is possible in the ordinary business school, therefore it is not surprising that graduates of this school have been able to take down town positions and compete successfully with graduates of other schools. This phase of the special school is of course a great boon to those cripples who come from homes of the poor and lower middle classes.

Unfortunately the special educational opportunities now offered in Canada to the crippled child are almost negligible. For the most part we let the cripple either drag himself to and from the public school or get along at home as best he can, with results that are frequently deplorable. This lack of policy is to be regretted. The remedy lies probably within the reach of the ordinary citizen. Groups of men and women in other countries have been able by concerted effort to make adequate provision for the education of cripples in their own community, and governments have been persuaded subsequently to take over the responsibility for carrying on the activities thus inaugurated. There is every probability that Canadian citizens will devote themselves to meeting this need and that ultimately the provision of special classes for cripples by our boards of education will become a matter of course.—Dr. J. G. Shearer.

Armistice Day to be Observed on Sunday, Nov. 11

A despatch from London says:—The great silence which annually commemorates Armistice Day here is to be observed on Sunday, November 11, though the national observance may be fixed for the preceding Saturday. It is expected that some of the Empire Premiers may be able to take part in this year's observance.

Canada will harvest 470,328,000 bushels of wheat from the 1923 crop according to the latest estimate of the Dominion Government. The oat crop is fixed at 537,124,000 bushels, and that of barley 80,043,000 bushels.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Plans are well in hand for the export of 180,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes from this point to the Southern States. Five steamers loaded during October. C. W. Banks, of the Southern Produce Association, Norfolk, Virginia, in the course of his annual visit to the province, stressed the importance of increased acreage for certified seed potatoes. He has contracted for all the stock available and stated that Island seed is the best his organization knows of.

Halifax, N.S.—The oyster beds in the Bras d'Or lakes in Cape Breton, are now so far developed as to attract attention both at home and abroad. A sample shipment of five barrels was recently made to Liverpool in response to an inquiry as to the quality and quantity there beds can supply to the English market. These oysters have been going to Montreal markets in bulk, but the Liverpool lot goes in the shell. The annual output is about 1,000 barrels, with good prospects for further increasing in the near future.

Bathurst, N.B.—The new ground wood mill of the Bathurst Co. is now in operation, producing newsprint from the groundwood pulp. This marks a new stage in the development of this company, which formerly manufactured only sulphite and sulphate pulp for export to American and European markets.

Montreal, Que.—Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture co-operated in the purchase in the British Isles of a large stock of horses, swine and sheep, including sheep owned by His Majesty the King, which arrived here recently. This is the second shipment of c[illegible] to Canada through the co-operation of the agricultural departments [illegible] sheep and swine breeders throughout the Dominion.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Sir Romeo Fane, a Hindu, in the district, which has J. Elgie, of this city, nearly all livestock shows in Canada this summer, has been purchased by the Japanese Government for the improvement of stock used for the improvement of stock in Japan.

Winnipeg, Man.—The movement of Western grain to the market has in general been about three weeks later this year than last year, and it is now coming forward at a rate that puts the high records of last year in the shade. One day 3[illegible] cars of grain were loaded in the prairie provinces, that is to say, a car was loaded every 18 seconds during the 12-hour work day.

Saskatoon, Sask.—A ten-foot binder driven by a shaft from the tractor which pulls it is being demonstrated on a farm near Saskatoon. The machine is 10 feet wide and no matter at what speed the outfit is operated the tractor operates the binding at an uniform rate. The machine averages from 3 to 3½ acres an hour and the binder ties about 46 sheaves a minute.

Vancouver, B.C.—It is estimated that one million tourists visited Vancouver in the course of the past summer season, remaining in the province an average of four days, and each spending an average of $10 a day. In round figures, 100,000 automobiles visited the province during the summer months.

New Italian Consul-General

Signor Pio Margotti, of Rome, newly appointed Consul-General for Italy, who has taken up his residence in Montreal.

Government of Turkey Established at Angora

A despatch from Constantinople says:—In a long party meeting at Angora, Ismet Pasha proposed to insert a new constitutional charter clause, declaring Angora the capital of Turkey. This was accepted. It is expected that the great powers' Embassies will be transferred. Contact will probably be maintained through delegates being detached afterwards.

BIG FAMINE OF FISH IN THE NORTH SEA

May Prove Profitable Trade in Canadian Fresh Fish With Britain.

A despatch from London says:—There has been such an extraordinary famine of fish, particularly white fish, and haddock, in the North Sea in the past week that the Admiralty has had to temporarily suspend the rationing of fish.

A change in this situation is probably due to the fact that the Government has been forced to further stance which has caused trouble among the Russian [illegible]. It is [illegible] these [illegible] able to [illegible] in [illegible] brought [illegible] children [illegible] ing [illegible] from [illegible] and the White Sea.

Although usually regarded entirely as an agricultural province, Alberta is making excellent strides in her mining activities. No less than $[illegible] is now officially reported in this way in the last year, the value of products was $98,23[illegible].

Weekly Market Reports

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 3 CW, 48½c.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 51½c; No. 3 CW, 48½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, bay ports.

Am. corn—Track, Toronto, No. 3 yellow, $1.20.

Barley—Nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28.25; shorts, per ton, $31.25; middlings, $38.25; good feed flour, $2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 95c to $1, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—40 to 44c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

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

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

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $15; No. 2, $14.50; No. 3, $13.50; mixed, $12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9.

Cheese—New, large, 26 to 26½c; twins, 27 to 27½c; triplets, 28 to 28½c; Stiltons, 28 to 29c. Old, large, 33c; twins, 33½ to 34c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 41c; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 36 to 37c.

Eggs—Extras in cartons, 44 to 45c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 31 to 32c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.5[illegible]; per imp. tin, $2.10 per gal.; maple sugar, [illegible] 25c.

Honey—In 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to [illegible]; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; [illegible] tins, 12 to [illegible]; comb honey, per doz. [illegible], $3.25 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; special breakfast bacon, 34 to 36c; back bacon, boneless, 34 to 36c.

Cheese—Long clear bacon, [illegible] to 70 lbs., $18; 70 to 90 lbs., $17.50; 90 lbs. and up, $17.50; light rolls, 18 lbs., $18; heavyweight rolls, $3[illegible].

Lard—Pure tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 18 to 18½c; pails, 18½ to 19c; prints, 20 to 21c; shortening tierces, 15½ to 16c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 18½ to 19c.

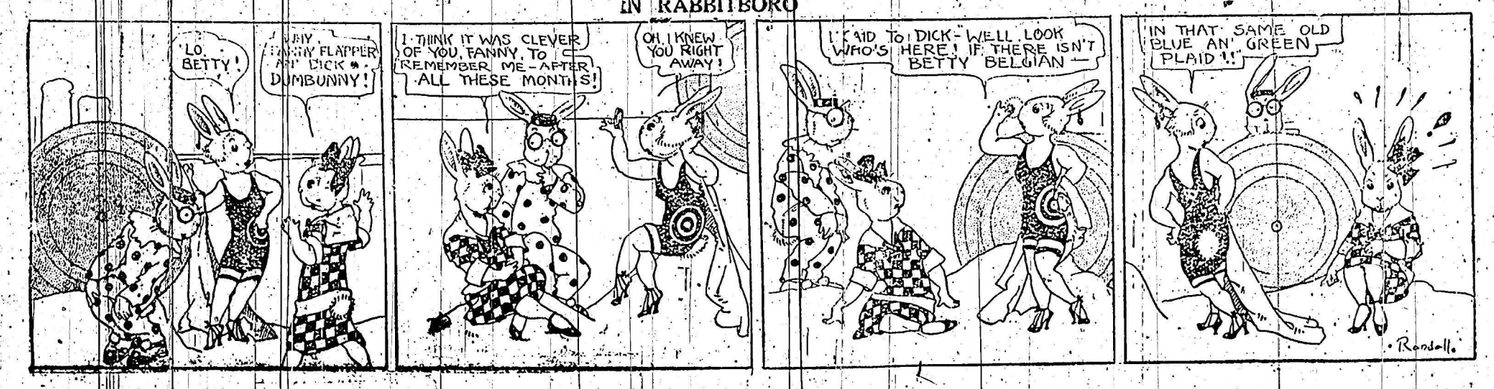
Beef—Butchers, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; butchers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do, medium, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher cows, choice, $5.25 to $5.75; do, medium, $3 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4.50; feeder steers, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4.50 to $5; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5; do, fair, $3.50 to $4; stockers and springers, good, $90 to $120; calves, choice, $11 to $11.50; do, med., $8 to $10; do, common, $4 to $7; do, grass, $4.50 to $4.75; lambs, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, bucks, 10c; sheep, ewes, $4 to $5; do, bucks, $3 to $3.50; sheep, ewes, good, $6.50 to $7.75; do, fair, $5; do, culls, $2 to $3; Canners and choice bulls, $3 to $3.50; do, common, $2 to $2.50; feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $8 to $8.50; do, calves, $8 to $8.25; do, common, $6 to $7; milkers, F.W., $80 to $125; do, common, $60 to $80; springers, $8 to $8.75.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58½c to 59c; CW No. 3, 57 to 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 local white, 55 to 55½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1st, $6.50; 2nds, $6; strong bakers', $5.80; winter pats., choice, $5.75 to $3.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.65. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $31.25. Middlings, $38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 26½ to 27c. Butter, finest creamery, 37½c. Eggs, selected, 40c. Potatoes, per bag, on track, $1.10.

Dressed meats—Veals, $10 to $14; cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; medium, $2 to $2.50; good veals, $19 to $12; grass veals, $3 to [illegible]; hogs, thick smooths, [illegible] to [illegible]; ungraded, [illegible] to $8; sows, [illegible]; boars, $1[illegible]; stags, $6.75 to $7.50.

August was the biggest month for immigration into Canada has had for some time, the arrivals being 25,249. From the United States the number of settlers was 2,902, more than fifty per cent. of whom were farmers. The capacity of the country to absorb immigrants is very marked, for at the date of the last report only 221 of the British harvesters failed to get employment owing to unfitness, disinclination or other reason.

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