

REPUBLICANS GIVE COOLIDGE HUGE MAJORITY IN IMMENSE POPULAR VOTE

Both Houses of Congress Are Republican by Majorities Sufficient to Enable President to Enforce His Policies.

A despatch from New York says: Calvin Coolidge's election to the Presidency of the United States proves, as the returns near complete tabulation, to be an overwhelming Republican victory. The party's popular total very probably will exceed the staggering Hardy victory of 1920, and the President's position in the Electoral College probably will rank third in strength in the whole history of the country. The results of Tuesday's election, as they appeared on the latest tabulations, are as follows from an Electoral College point of view: Coolidge, 379; Davis, 139; La Follette, 13.

The popular vote cast for President Coolidge and his running mate, Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, may actually exceed that cast for Harding in 1920, when the totals are complete, but thus far it appears to be about three million short. This is the nearly complete tabulation: Coolidge, 13,303,118; Davis, 7,976,172; La Follette, 3,847,959.

Both Houses of Congress will be Republican. But, more than that, they appear to be Republican by majorities that will enable the President

and his party leaders to fight successfully the bloc opposition which saw his measures and policies so often overridden in the past Congress. This is apparent both as a direct numerical result, and because the country has said such a firm and emphatic "No" to the radical element that it is regarded as doubtful if those with weaker leanings in that direction will be willing to embarrass a President who manifestly has the people behind him. "Ma" Ferguson turned the knights of the Ku Klux Klan over her knee and gave them a good spanking at the polls in Texas. She defeated the Republican-Klan candidate for Governor by 100,000 votes.

For the first time, women will sit in the legislative halls of Wisconsin as a result of the election. Helen M. Brooks, of Coloma, will represent the Green-Wasuhara Counties district. Mildred Barber, of Marathon, will be assemblywoman for the first Marathon County district.

One woman, Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, will sit in the next House, the first woman to represent a congressional district east of the Mississippi.



SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS
Calvin Coolidge elected President for a second term by large majority—General Dawes is Republican choice for Vice-President.

PREMIER BALDWIN ANNOUNCES THE PERSONNEL OF BRITISH MINISTRY

A despatch from London says: Stanley Baldwin, the new Prime Minister, has lost no time in drawing up the list of his new Cabinet, which has been submitted to and approved by the King. The King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, on Friday for the transfer of the seals of office from the old to the new Ministers, who took the oath and complied with other formalities. The personnel includes:

- Chancellor of the Exchequer—Winston Churchill.
- Secretary for India—Earl of Birkenhead.
- Colonies—Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.
- Foreign Secretary—Austen Chamberlain.
- President of the Council and leader of the House of Lords—Marquis Curzon.
- Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury.
- Lord Chancellor—Viscount Cave.
- Home Secretary—Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks.
- Agriculture—Edward Frederick Lindley Wood.

- First Lord of the Admiralty—William Clive Bridgeman.
- War—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.
- Air Minister—Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare.
- Health—Neville Chamberlain.
- Labor—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.
- Board of Trade—Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.
- Education—Lord Eustace Percy.
- Secretary for Scotland—Sir John Gilmour.
- Attorney-General—Sir Douglas M. Hogg.

Mr. Baldwin's official position will be the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House of Commons. It is understood that this list of nineteen Ministers constitutes the Cabinet, although it is officially announced that it is not necessarily complete. The other Ministers and Under-Secretaries will be named later, and the Government is not likely to be completed until next week. The Cabinet Ministers, however, will be able to follow custom and attend the Lord Mayor's banquet Monday in their official capacity.



Al Smith
Who was re-elected governor of New York for a third term, snowing under Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the latter returns.

ELECTION A TRIUMPH SAYS BRITISH PRESS

London Newspapers See Message of Good Cheer in Downfall of Progressivism.

A despatch from London says: The outstanding point of the majority of the London newspapers' comment on the United States elections is that it emphasizes the prevailing desire of the democracies of the world for a period of quiet, stable government and that the people of America are no more than those of Great Britain in a mood for the experiments of Progressivism.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph regards the "outcome" as a much more amazing triumph than that of the Conservative party in Great Britain. The general desire for continuity and stability in national administration, it adds, "has been more than commonly strong."

Anticipating that the policy of the last four years will be continued and that United States adherence to the League of Nations is still out of the question, the Telegraph says that, nevertheless, "the reality of the Republic's Government's desire to see effective American co-operation in the world's work of recovery from the war receives a new demonstration in the election of Charles G. Dawes."

"In this country," it goes on, "there is nothing but sincere gratification that a period of serious political difficulty has been avoided in the United States and the best of all possible governments—a government backed by a great popular majority—secured."

Ivory is Drug on Market.

Nobody in London seems to want mammoth ivory, although it has the distinction of being 50,000 years old, for at the quarterly ivory sale, which took place recently thirty-nine tusks from mammoths—the ivory weighing in all a ton—was withdrawn from the sale because the minimum price could not be obtained.

There is some mystery as to the origin of these tusks. Seven tons arrived, only a portion of the total being put up for sale in Mincing Lane. The ivory came from the Baltic, via the Kara Sea, having been consigned to a Russian firm of traders. It is reported that the Soviet government had discovered them in the frozen fastnesses of Siberia.

Scientists believe the ivory tusks to be at least 500 centuries old. Unlike elephants' tusks, the mammoth's tusks are nearly all of them solid, and the majority are externally of a dark grayish color, although it is possible they are white inside. Some of them look fossilized enough to be dated before the flood, while others are of a bright yellow, and are well preserved. Most of them, however, look like old branches of dead trees.

Method of Extracting Pure Steel.

Discovery of a method of extracting pure steel and forge iron directly from iron ore, eliminating the use of smelting furnaces, is announced by a Swedish engineer, Flodin, of the Hagfors Iron Works. The invention, which is the result of extensive experimental work, has aroused lively interest among metal experts, and will immediately be submitted to practical tests on a larger scale.

Here is the way an Arab woman bakes her bread: She makes a pit in the sand, and builds a hot fire in it. Then she takes away the embers and plasters her dough on the hot sides. When the bread is done, she picks it off with a pair of tongs.

Can Decay in Wood Be Prevented.

Some of the oldest building in Canada now standing were built of wood. Flour and grist mills, of wood construction that have served generation after generation are still turning out their product, and will no doubt do so for many years yet. This is, however, not always the case. Wood, unfortunately, like practically everything else, has its enemies, and probably the most destructive of these are fungi. To secure exact information as to the conditions which facilitate the action of various wood-destroying fungi on woods used for interior construction in mills, factories, etc., and to work out procedure and methods by means of which the decay may be prevented, the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior have been carrying on investigations for some years. Expert technical knowledge on the prevention of decay has been secured as a result of decay studies in some hundreds of large buildings.

What is almost of equal importance to Canadian industry is the series of mechanical and physical tests which the Laboratories is conducting on the strengths of Canadian timbers. Data have now been obtained for practically all Canadian timbers of any commercial value, and these are available to architects, engineers, builders and others interested in construction work.

Canada has become Italy's rival as a macaroni manufacturer. Three years ago the Dominion imported 7,000,000 pounds of macaroni, principally from Italy. Last year it imported only a few hundred pounds. Canada's factories turned out 12,000,000 pounds. Exports increased from 219,000 pounds in 1922 to 2,229,000 pounds in 1923. The product went principally to the United States, Great Britain and Belgium.



After a long search a patrol of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, headed by Inspector T. V. Sandy Wunch (above), brought back to Vancouver, B.C., recently, five Indians, charged with murder.

Republican Victory Has Prompt Effect on Wall Street

A despatch from New York says: The Republican victory was promptly reflected in Wall Street, the markets scoring substantial advances. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange reached 1,823,600 shares. Trading in the morning neared 1,000,000, the largest showing in three years. In the first two hours sales reached the huge total of 895,600 shares. Business was nationwide, with wire houses rushed with orders.

RESULTS OF FIVE BY-ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC

Liberals Retain Three Out of Five Seats While Sherbrooke Stays Conservative.

A despatch from Montreal says: Winners of the five by-elections held in the Province of Quebec to fill vacancies in the Legislature were:

- Ste. Anne, Montreal—J. H. Dillon, Liberal. No change.
- St. Maurice—A. E. Guillemette, Liberal. No change.
- Sherbrooke—A. Crepeau, Conservative. No change.
- Bonaventure—P. E. Coats, Liberal. No change.
- Quebec County—L. Bastien, Conservative. Opposition gain.

The standing of the parties in the Quebec Legislature as a result of the by-elections is: Total seats, 85; Liberals, 62; Conservatives, 22; vacant, 1. Balloting on election day brought to a close a campaign in which the leaders of both the Government party and the Conservative opposition figured. Premier Taschereau and several Cabinet Ministers toured the constituencies, while Arthur Sauve, Opposition Leader, delivered a number of speeches in the various ridings.

According to first counts of the ballots, the Liberal majorities in all the seats the Government party retained were cut.



Duchess of Atholl
One of the three women who was given a seat in Commons at the recent British election. Lady Astor was re-elected.



Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin are shown at the wedding of Miss Elsie Kipling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Baldwin wears the smile of the victor even before his party was returned.



Who was elected as Governor of Texas in a hard battle against the Klan.

Dominion News in Brief

Halifax, N.S.—The City Council has approved of the immediate re-establishment of the Provincial Exhibition here and has pledged the city to the extent of \$150,000 as its share of the cost of reconstructing the buildings which were destroyed in the Halifax explosion.

St. John, N.B.—The movement of potatoes from this province to Cuba is now reaching its height. Several large shipments have already been forwarded and arrangements have been made for regular winter shipments from Carleton County to Havana.

Montreal, Que.—The value of building permits issued in September in 56 cities showed a considerable increase compared with the preceding month and also with September, 1923. According to the Bureau of Statistics the value of buildings authorized last month totalled \$14,566,504, while in August, 1924, the total was \$9,463,756, and in September of last year it was \$10,478,618.

Toronto, Ont.—During the past year the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, through its colonization branch, has located upwards of 4,000 settlers upon farms in this province, according to the annual report of the director of the branch. In addition quite a large number of settlers were located in Northern Ontario.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.66; No. 2 North, \$1.60; No. 3 North, \$1.54½.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 66½c; No. 3 CW, 64c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 1 feed, 63c; No. 2 feed, 61c.
All the above c.i.f., bay ports
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.27.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.
Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 49 to 51c.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 3 winter, \$1.23 to \$1.25; No. 1 commercial, \$1.21 to \$1.23, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 85 to 90c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 80 to 83c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.07.
Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6; Toronto basis, \$6; bulk seaboard, nominal.
Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$8.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.
Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.
Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.
Butter—Finest, creamery prints, 40½ to 41½c; No. 1 creamery, 38½ to 39½c; No. 2, 35 to 36c; dairy, 23 to 30c.
Eggs—Fresh, extras, in cartons, 58 to 60c; loose, 55 to 57c; storage, extras, in cartons, 48 to 49c; loose, 47 to 48c; storage, firsts, 43 to 44c; storage seconds, 37 to 38c.
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; prime, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$24.00 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 2½-lb. tins, 15c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 60 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 18½ to 19½c; prints, 21 to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 14½ to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Export steers; choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$6; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com. to fair, \$2.50 to \$3; butcher cows; choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners, cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; do, bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milch cows, choice, \$75 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; plain cows, \$45 to \$65; choice light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$11 to \$12; bucks, \$9 to \$10; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.60; do, f.o.b., \$9; do, country points, \$3.75; do, off cars, \$10; select premium, \$1.78.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's output of butter will be a million and a half pounds more than that of last year, according to the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. The manufacture of butter in Manitoba is not only increasing but the quality is improving. Basing his figures on the benefits of the grading system established, the Provincial Dairy Commissioner forecasts the production as likely to reach 12,250,000 pounds this year, and possibly 12,500,000 pounds, which will leave 7,000,000 pounds for export.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan's dairy industry is making great strides this year, as it is in all parts of the prairie provinces. It is estimated that 1924 will show an increase of 60 per cent. in dairy products, as compared with the previous year.

Edmonton, Alta.—It is expected that the forest seed plant at Rocky Mountain House will be in operation before the end of the year. This is the first plant of its kind in Alberta.

Victoria, B.C.—One thousand British Columbia rose bushes are being shipped to Portland. The "Rose City," Portland, famous all over the continent for its roses, buys the varieties produced in British Columbia, because they are the hardiest and best suited for growing on the continent.

REASONS WHY CANADA WILL PROSPER

Expert States That Worst of Readjustment Period is Over and Farmer is Better Off.

A despatch from Hamilton says: Seven reasons why business conditions should show an upward trend during the next six months were cited to the Purchasing Agents' Association by John T. Kingsbury of Babson's Statistical Bureau of Boston.

1. The reasons on which the Babson organization have based their optimistic forecast are:
1. Two-thirds of the period of readjustment have been experienced. Hence the worst is over.
2. The purchasing power of the Canadian farmer has been greatly increased, despite the decrease in the volume of major crops. The farmer is receiving from 15 to 20 per cent. more for his product this year. This means more business.
3. Canadian exchange is now on a par with the American dollar. This points strongly to one conclusion: Bankers have a substantial faith in Canada and its future.
4. The world at large is waking up to the unbounded possibilities offered by investment in Canada. Many authorities who have studied Canada closely believe that, as the nineteenth century made the United States, so in a like degree will this century make Canada.
5. There are no burdensome supplies of commodities overhanging the Canadian market. This obviates liquidation and discounting.
6. The balance of trade in Canada has never been better since 1919.
7. European conditions are steadily improving. The uncertainty caused by the Presidential elections in the United States is now dissipated.

WINTER GRIPS ENTIRE CANADIAN WEST

Snow From Six to Eight Inches Deep in Three Provinces.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The entire Canadian West is now in the grip of cold, bleak winter. Heavy snowfall, according to reports, has been fairly general throughout the southern portions of the three Prairie Provinces during the past 24 hours, while in other districts low temperatures prevail.

Eight inches of snow fell in Calgary and district. A uniformly heavy fall was experienced in the southern part of Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba the storm was more general, with Winnipeg and Brandon blanketed with snow more than six inches deep. Predictions are for further snowfall and continued cold temperatures. Winter last year set in almost a month later, with the first snowfall in Manitoba on Christmas Day.



Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, who was elected as Governor of Texas in a hard battle against the Klan.