Forecast—Fair, Cooler.
Sun Rose, 6.53; Sets, 4.40.

# The Citizen

Temperatures Yesterday:
Minimum 36; Maximum 42

60th YEAR, No. 126. OTTAWA, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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## TURKS DEMAND EVACUATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Nationalists Declare Presence of Allied Troops and Warships Incompatible With Kemalist Administration.

CABLES ARE CUT, SITUATION OBSCURE

Virtual Suspension of Communication Between Turk Capital and London.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8 — The Angora government has reiterated its demand for the evacuation of Constantinople and the removal of the Allied warships, according to information from authentic quarters here today. The Nationalist authorities declared the presence of the Allied troops and warships was incompatible with the Kemalist administration of Constantinople.

CABLE CUT, STOP REPAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8. (via Cairo, Egypt).—The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable has been cut on the Kemalist side of the Chanak zone in Asia Minor. The Turks refuse to permit the company to repair the line.

MARTIAL LAW LIKELY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8. (via Cairo, Egypt)—Continued insistence by the Nationalist authorities on the abolition of inter-Allied control of the police, customs, railroads, and the censorship over Turkish newspapers has caused a recrudescence in the crisis.

It is believed here that it will be necessary for the Allies to proclaim martial law.

JOIN NATIONALISTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, 9:40 p.m. (via Cairo, Egypt).—The sultan's imperial guard and orchestra have joined the Nationalists. Rafet Pasha, military governor of Constantinople, summoned Omar Yaved Pasha, first court chamberlain, and Colonel Ehrem Bey, commander of the imperial guard, from the palace today, and informed them that they must consider themselves detached from the imperial court and henceforth subject to the orders of the Angora government.

SITUATION OBSCURE.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — The situation in Constantinople has become obscure because of the virtual suspension of communication between the Turkish capital and London. Very little news has filtered through since Tuesday night, and the telegraph lines are interrupted, owing, it is reported, to a breakdown somewhere in Thrace.

The latest word from Constantinople was that the Angora government had reiterated its demand to the Allies to evacuate the city. This, if true, renders worthless the undertaking which Rafet Pasha, the new governor, is said to have given the Allied generals on Tuesday that he would cancel measures which the Allies regarded as undesirable.

So far as is known the Allies are still acting in complete harmony. Official advices received at Paris report that the Allied high commissioners in Constantinople have not declared martial law, although they are prepared to make such proclamation if they think it necessary.

## BONAR LAW AMUSED, BUT NOT MOVED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK

London Newspaper Owner Says He is far From Being Adviser of the New Premier.

(Canadian Press Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lord Rothermere's Daily Mirror today is a "special Bonar Law issue." Seemingly, therefore, Lord Rothermere's papers are coming down finally to the side of the new premier. This seems especially the case as the Daily Mail today speaks about Bonar Law being "quietly liked," although confessing that there is little marked difference between the policies of Bonar Law and Lloyd George.

The Daily Mirror has an article by Lord Beaverbrook on Bonar Law. It is declared that when he first heard Bonar Law on a public platform in Manchester "a feeling akin to hero worship sprang up in my heart."

Lord Beaverbrook refutes the common opinion that he has seen Bonar Law much recently. "This may surprise the political public, who are always told that I am an influential adviser of his," says Lord Beaverbrook, "of whom he constantly asks advice. This is far from being the case."

Further, Lord Beaverbrook says in the Daily Mirror article: "Of course I have in the past often had my say plainly on the political situation. Bonar Law's method of receiving such statements may be best summed up by the remark of his own. I have never failed to be interested and amused by what Lord Beaverbrook had to say, nor have even been moved by his advice'."

### New Premier of Bavaria.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 8. — Dr. Eugen Von Knilling, of the German People's party, has been elected premier of Bavaria by the Diet.

### TODAY'S EVENTS

Chateau, 11 a.m.—Seitz Piano Recital.
City Hall, 4 p.m.—Board of Control.
Windsor Hotel, Hull—Rotary Club, at Hull.
Russell—Russian Grand Opera Company.
Family—Garrick Players in "The Seventh Guest."
Savoy—"Love is an Awful Thing" and Vaudeville.
Center—"East is West."
Imperial—"Don't Doubt Your Wife."
Regent—"The Valley of Silent Men."
Capitol—Musical Comedy and Photoplays.

## LORD TITCHFIELD BUSY IN ELECTION

No Confirmation His Coming to Ottawa.

(Canadian Press Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There is no confirmation of the report that the Marquis of Titchfield has been offered the military secretaryship to Baron Byng, Governor General of Canada. The Marquis is conducting a political campaign in Newark and could not be reached, but his father, the Duke of Portland, knows nothing about the offer.

### New Scout Officer.

TORONTO, Nov. 8. — On the invitation of Dr. James W. Robertson, chief commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association for Canada, Rodney C. Wood, assistant camp chief at Gilwell Park, the English Scout officers' training center, has resigned his position in England and accepted appointment as Dominion camp chief with responsibility for all future Boy Scouts officer training projects in Canada.

## LABOR CANDIDATES WARNED AGAINST UNDUE DEPRESSION

Party Leaders Say Recent Defeats Not as Serious as Anti-Labor Press Professes.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The London Labor party has issued an exhortation to its supporters not to be unduly depressed by the result of the recent municipal elections which resulted in heavy losses for labor. These losses, the party chiefs declared, were by no means as serious as the anti-labor press professes.

Labor is concentrating particularly upon the London constituencies where they have socialistic candidates in forty-four of the fifty-nine ridings. The Labor attack extends even to the west end, Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith and Westminster included.

Bertrand Russell, the noted mathematician and philosopher, is the Laborite candidate in Chelsea in opposition to Col. Sir Samuel Hoare, Conservative. Before the war Russell was an advanced Liberal but foreign travel since has persuaded him that there is a real risk of collapse of European civilization so now he advocates an advanced policy of international brotherhood.

**Leader on Premier.**

Ben. Tillet, the noted leader of the dockers, describes the new premier as "a very worthy and capable politician who has vulgarized his better manhood to the exigencies of party rapacity.'

The Laborites are hotly resenting the assertion proceeding from opposition camps that not one of them ever did a day's work. Tom Smith, the Labor candidate in Pontefract, declares he will leave the coal pit the day before the election, and if defeated he will return to it the day following.

Manager Guest of Keen's great iron works at Dowlais, South Wales, offers to transfer the works to the Labor party at a scrap price. The offer was made in Merthyr, a constituency where the Labor candidate is also chairman of the Independent Labor party.

## LATE JOS. A SEGUIN A LEADING CITIZEN

Prominent French Canadian Resident Was Prominent in Fraternal Circles.

One of the most prominent figures in local French-Canadian circles, Mr. Joseph Adelard Seguin, died at ten o'clock at his home, 49 Anglesea Square. He had been ill only since Sunday.

Born at St. Andrew d'Avelin, Que., 57 years ago, the late Mr. Seguin came to Ottawa when he was nine years of age and had resided here ever since. By trade he was a bricklayer and stonemason, and for the last twelve years was foreman mason in the public works department.

It was in fraternal circles that he was most prominent and in most local French-Canadian organizations he held office, particularly those within Ste. Anne's Parish, of which he was a member for 35 years. In his death, Ste. Anne's parish loses one of its most esteemed members.

The late Mr. Seguin was the foremost among the founders, and since its founding was president of Le Cercle Social de Ste. Anne. This organization, which occupies Ste. Anne's hall, on St. Patrick street, was to have celebrated the twelfth anniversary of its foundation on November 12, and in this celebration the late Mr. Seguin was to have taken a leading part. Instead of holding this celebration, the organization will be in deep mourning over the death of its father.

Le Caisse Populaire will also mourn his passing. He was one of its founders twelve years ago, and had since held the office of president. He was also a member of l'Institut Canadien-Francais, and Union St. Joseph. Of this latter body he had been president for the last five years. He was also vice-president of Les Artisans Canadien-Francais, and for the last fifteen years was president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Ste. Anne's parish.

In labor circles the deceased was also prominent. He was a member of the Bricklayers', Masons', and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 7, Ottawa, and was its treasurer. He also was a member of the civic board of health.

Besides his widow, he is survived by three sons, Ivanhoe, Aurele and Herve, and one daughter, Mrs. Ubald J. Bergeron, all residing in Ottawa. Two brothers, Gabelus Seguin and Jean Baptiste Seguin, of St. Andrew d'Avelin, Que., and three sisters, Mrs. F. Brazeau, Ottawa; Mrs. L. P. Vinet, Ottawa, and Mrs. L. Lacoste, Ripon, Que., also survive.

The funeral will be held from his late residence to St. Anne's church, where the funeral service will be conducted. Interment will be made in Notre Dame cemetery. The time of the funeral has not yet been arranged.

On being informed of the death of Mr. Seguin, their esteemed president, the officers and members of "Le Cercle Social" met in special meeting and passed a resolution of condolence with the family, and the hall will be closed until further notice.

## EXPERTS ADVISE GIVING GERMANY TWO YEAR GRACE

Report Would Stop Reparations Payments in Cash or Kind and Stabilize Mark.

USE REICHSBANK'S GOLD RESERVE

This Gold to be Devoted to Repurchase of the German Bank Notes.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The German proposals delivered to M. Barthou, president of the Allied reparations commission, although the text is withheld, are generally believed to be Germany's request for reparations modifications strongly influenced by the findings of the committee of experts.

The Wirth government proposes organization of an international banking syndicate to negotiate control, stabilization and a loan with the co-operation of the Reichsbank. The government also requests temporary exemption from reparations gold payments and deliveries of goods in kind, and coal, and will agree to proceed with the work of building up the devastated areas, which enterprise is to be financed with an internal loan.

While the members of the reparations commission decline to discuss the feasibility of the recommendations submitted by the experts, German official circles profess to believe that the Entente's representatives are wholly in sympathy with the independent inquiry carried on at the instigation of the German government. It was definitely stated today that the commission would not arrive at any decision in Berlin, but would reply to the German government from Paris after reviewing the results of its Berlin investigations.

**EXPERTS REPORT**

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The report of the experts who have been investigating economic conditions in Germany, Professors Keynes, Brand, Jenks, and Cassel, advocates a two-years' moratorium from reparations payments of cash or in kind and stabilization of the mark on the basis of 3,000 to 3,500 marks to the dollar by utilizing the Reichsbank's gold reserve.

The report contends that the financial problem cannot be solved unless the mark is stabilized and that stabilization would be impossible without a moratorium.

The experts suggest that half the Reichsbank's gold would suffice, and should be devoted to repurchase paper marks, the repurchases to be restricted to German banknotes, especially those in foreign possession, but excluding exchequer bills.

**Might Need Extension**

The moratorium might need to be extended, and payments should not be resumed until Germany is able to discharge them from a real budget surplus which the experts think may be attainable in two years. Thus stabilization would depend for success not on a foreign loan, but on development of the conditions of production and final settlement of the reparations problem.

They consider that their plans would be facilitated if in the meantime negotiations were started with a consortium of bankers to support stabilization, by modest credits and also that a foreign loan cannot be expected until the reparations problem is finall settled.

Regarding an unfavorable trade balance, the experts state that statistics at present available cannot form ground for adequate judgment and that Germany should have equal rights with other nations to impose customs duties on luxuries and the right to demand the most favored nation treatment as regards exports, the signatories believe that it is neither right nor practicable to prohibit absolutely an increase in the floating debt, but that with the mark stabilized it would be possible to allow just enough further increase to tide over immediate difficulties.

**The Reichsbank Gold**

They point out that on the basis of 3,500 marks to the dollar the Reichsbank's gold would be about twice the value of the note issue, and that this is an unprecedented situation, as no other currency has fallen into such a state, with so great a potential support unutilized. When stabilization is fully accomplished, it is recommended, a new unit should be adopted for general convenience. The report suggests that in return for a moratorium Germany should offer the reparations commission the following definite guarantees:

First—An independent board of exchange control, constituted as a special department within the organization of the Reichsbank, and an understanding that the Reichsbank would hold adequate gold from its reserves at the disposal of such a board.

Second—So long as any part of such gold is unpledged paper marks should be purchased by the board of exchange on demand.

Third—The aggregate value of the net floating debt shall not be increased beyond a defined figure, all other governmental requirements for credit to be covered by a funded loan.

It shall also be provided that the resources of the board of exchange control shall be exempt from interference.

**Steps to be Adopted**

The report states that on consent of the reparations commission to the foregoing measures the following steps should be adopted:

First—Financial co-operation and the support of an international financial consortium to be invited.

Second—A foreign currency reserve, on such a scale as may be required, to be created on a basis of the gold at the disposal of the board of exchange in conjunction with cities which may negotiate with the International Consortium.

Third—Abolition of exchange regulations and restoration of free and unrestricted dealings in exchange and foreign securities.

It is recommended further that the bank rate be raised to a high point and dear money maintained until the stabilization is quite secure. In order to concentrate into its foreign currency reserves the largest possible amount of free foreign assets of German nationals under conditions inspiring confidence, the board of exchange would issue gold bonds guaranteed by the Reichsbank at an adequate rate of interest repayable in gold in one or two years in exchange for foreign bank notes, bank balances, etc.

## ADMITS WAR CLOUD IN NEAR EAST RESULT COALITION'S FALL

The Manchester Guardian Allows This Possibility, Saying Some of Lloyd George's Opponents Did Their Best to Convince Turks They Were Free to go Where They Liked.

(By Canadian Press Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Manchester Guardian, which is no great admirer of Lloyd George these days, admits the possibility suggested by the former premier in his speech at Newcastle yesterday that new storm clouds had arisen in the Near East because of Great Britain's change of government and election pre-occupation. The Guardian declares that undoubtedly some of Lloyd George's opponents did their best to convince the Turks that not a finger would be raised to check them going anywhere they liked. The Guardian, however, admits the equal possibility that the Turk never had any firm intention of observing the Mudania agreement.

The Asquithian Daily News derides the spectacle of Lloyd George urging the new government to wake up and deal firmly with the Turk. It wants to know if ever there was a greater piece of bluff than the Lloyd George government's appeal to the Little Entente and the Dominions.

"The urgent need of the moment," says the Daily News, "is that the British, French and Italian governments should agree upon a common policy and proclaim it promptly and act upon it in a spirit of mutual loyalty, which happens to be the policy which Bonar Law, with whom, on many things, the News is in direct opposition, suggested in last night's speech."

**Praise for Sir Hamar.**

Lloyd George, in speaking at Sunderland in behalf of Sir Hamar Greenwood, late chief secretary for Ireland, who is again a candidate for that constituency, said he had appointed Sir Hamar chief secretary because he was a man of courage. He had told Sir Hamar, he said, that the Irish chief secretaryship was the most dangerous job politically that he had ever undertaken. Sir Hamar Greenwood had faced the position with absolute courage, fearlessness and resolution, Lloyd George said, and if it had not been for Sir Hamar's resolute fight, Great Britain would not have had the Irish treaty today. The former premier said he had never had a word of complaint from those great Irishmen, Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith or Richard Mulcahy, of Sir Hamar's actions as chief secretary for Ireland.

## SKYROCKET RISE IN POUND STERLING ON THE PARIS BOURSE

Fear Expressed by French Financiers It Will go Higher Than 75 Francs.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Parisian bankers and brokers, nonplussed by the continued skyrocket rise in the pound sterling, have ceased their predictions as to its extent, although in some quarters, fear is expressed that it will go higher than 75 francs on the Paris Bourse.

The high point was supposed, in banking circles, to have been reached when the record of 67 francs 45 centimes, established in April, 1920, was surpassed, and they see nothing to justify continuation of the present advance other than speculation and the panicky feeling among French houses requiring pounds for early engagements.

Experts believe the limit of the normal advance of the dollar and the pound sterling on the strength of French payments abroad was reached last week. They are now unable to account for the non-arrival of the reaction which they looked for and are beginning to discuss how the depreciation of the franc may be stopped.

The press is preaching to French buyers a policy of abstinence from buying non-essentials in countries where the exchange rate is abnormal. The reaction in business is showing itself in considerable cancellations of orders in Great Britain that are not subject to contract.

Negotiation of important coal contracts in London has been broken off since Monday, and it is predicted in commercial circles that the stagnation of business between France and Great Britain will be complete in another week unless the situation is relieved meanwhile.

The amount of business done on the Bourse in exchange is out of all proportion to the violence of the fluctuations. Only small transactions are recorded and at infrequent intervals, but the sensitiveness of the market is such that even these produce sensational rises. It is expected that the government will take measures to eliminate speculation, but in the opinion of some bankers this feature will be eliminated automatically since business has become dangerous for all who have not dollars and pounds bought before the rise.

At the opening of the Bourse today the pound sterling was quoted at 71 francs 50 centimes, and the dollar at 16 francs 10 centimes.

## EUSEPE ROBERGE FOR MEGANTIC CO.

Chosen by Large Majority as Liberal Candidate in By-Election.

INVERNESS, Que., Nov. 8.—It is practically certain that the by-election in Megantic county, brought about by the appointment of Lucien Pacaud, sitting member, to the post of secretary for the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, will not furnish a contest. A few days ago, although no opposition was looked for from the Conservative party, there appeared to be a slight likelihood of two Liberals contesting the seat. However, this possibility now appears to have passed, and at the Liberal convention held here this afternoon Eusepe Roberge, merchant, of Laurierville was elected the government standard bearer. There were some two hundred delegates at the convention and the names of Messrs. Roberge and L. Dussault, of Thetford Mines, were placed before the meeting as Liberal candidates. A vote was called for and Mr. Roberge was elected by a majority of sixty votes. The Liberal candidate is well known throughout the district and is president of the Megantic County Liberal Association.

### MEANT PROMOTION FOR BOSCAWEN

(Canadian Press Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, new minister of health, has received a message from Premier Bonar Law refuting the suggestion made at Taunton, Somerset, where the minister is fighting for re-election, that he was removed from the ministry of agriculture because he had been a failure.

The premier wires:

"I asked you to be minister of health because you had earned promotion."

**Evening Citizen Delivered.**

There is no extra charge for delivery of The Evening Citizen to any city address. The rate is 12 cents a week payable weekly to the carrier. Orders may be phoned to Queen 5500 or left at The Citizen office. Satisfactory service is guaranteed.

## SECOND READING OF BILL TO PUNISH EDITOR J. ROBERTS

Quebec Legislature Also Discussed Grants to Colleges And a Provincial Census.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—Second reading was given this afternoon in the Quebec legislature to the bill which provides for the punishment of John H. Roberts, editor of the Montreal weekly paper The Axe, who was found guilty of violating the honor and dignity of the house by the publication of an alleged libelous article. The bill is entitled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes of 1909, and to provide for the imprisonment of John H. Roberts" and if it is passed in third reading tomorrow and as it is a government measure, it is sure to go through. Roberts will have to spend one year in the common gaol of the district of Quebec, his term of imprisonment to count from the sanction of the act either at the end of the session or at any other time the lieutenant-governor may arrange to sanction certain of the bills passed by the legislature.

**Sauve Advises Caution.**

When Premier Taschereau moved the second reading of the bill, Arthur Sauve, the leader of the opposition, said he considered the decision reached by the prime minister somewhat hasty. The matter, said Mr. Sauve, was of tremendous importance and the house was taking great responsibilities. The bill, he said, had come somewhat as a surprise, it had been very cleverly prepared, but the members were not given sufficient time to study and consider it. Mr. Sauve then suggested the adjournment of the debate, but when he had been assured that he would be given full opportunity of proposing any amendment he wished to the bill, he agreed to allow it to go through the second reading.

Judge Bernier, of the Court of King's Bench, to whom Armand Lavergne, K.C., Roberts' lawyer, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, has decided to hear argument on the petition tomorrow afternoon. The application was for the issue of the writ, but the judge did not grant it as he considered the solicitor for Mr. Roberts should first show there were sufficient grounds for the writ.

There was some discussion between the premier and Mr. Sauve in connection with grants made to classical colleges, as the leader of the opposition held that the ecclesiastical authorities, and particularly the principals of such colleges, had strongly condemned the principle of the bill which provided for any grants to their colleges if they were to be taken from the revenue derived from the liquor traffic.

**The Census Bill.**

Hon. Athanase David, provincial secretary, explained the bill, which provides for a provincial census. There had been many complaints, particularly as regards Montreal and Quebec, that the last federal census had failed to give the exact figures of the population of those cities. In the case of Montreal it was claimed the population was given as 618,000, when it should have been about 150,000 more. This, the provincial secretary explained, seriously affected the federal subsidies to the province and might also have an effect upon the representation of the other provinces in the house of commons, as their representation was based upon the population of Quebec province and the number of its members.

After some discussion between the leader of the opposition and Hon. Mr. David, the house, after considering the bill in committee of the whole, reported progress and the measure will be further studied tomorrow.

A number of bills were given second reading, and the government replied to certain questions and interpellations by the opposition dealing mostly with matters regarding colonization and agriculture.

## FRENCH COMMENT ON U. S. ELECTIONS

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Petit Parisien, commenting on the results of the United States elections, says:

"The victory of the Democrats is evidently a manifestation against President Harding's administration and the legislation in which he took the initiative."

La Liberte advises its readers not to expect a change in policy at Washington "until further developments," adding: "It will be prudent not to expect the United States is going to change its attitude on international financial problems."

The French newspapers generally appear more interested in the "wet" issue than in the other angles of the election, and La Presse reads into the returns in some states a ray of light for the French wine growers, advancing the hope there will, before long, be a return to the wetness to consume light wines and beers.

## REPUBLICANS TO RETAIN CONTROL U. S. CONGRESS

Needed Only Two Out of Thirteen Districts Unreported, Having 216 Seats Against 204 for Democrats.

SOME OF STALWARTS BEATEN IN FIGHT

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts Has Bigger Majority Than First Reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At 1 a.m. today, returns in the congressional elections, the Republicans had 216 seats in the house of representatives, the Democrats 204, Socialist one, and Independent one. The Republicans needed only two out of the thirteen districts unreported to retain control.

Republican casualties which broke with the first returns yesterday, defeating Governor Miller and Senator Calder, of New York, continued with somewhat lessened force today as returns dribbled in. They told of further Republican losses in the senate and house, and by governors and state legislators, although the belated congressional results were somewhat more favorable to the Republicans.

**Stalwarts Defeated.**

Among the additional Republican stalwarts who went down to defeat definitely today on additional returns were: Senators Kellogg, of Minnesota, beaten by Dr. Hendrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, and Senator Townsend, of Michigan, the latter losing to former Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, the first Democratic senator to be elected from Michigan in 70 years. Also definitely defeated by Senator Kendrick, Democrat was Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, Republican floor leader, who aspired to the senate.

Delay in the house result, because of the keen contest, has not been paralleled since 1916. A number of missing districts are in far western states. In others received today, the early announcements were changed.

The Democrats continued their gains, taking 67 seats at latest figures, principally from New York, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey and Oklahoma. As against this Democratic sweep, the Republicans failed to unseat a single sitting Democrat.

**Lodge's Plurality.**

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, it finally turned out, had a plurality of 8,425 over his Democratic opponent, Col. Gaston, instead of the meagre 1,945, incorrectly reported early in the day.

Loss of control of the senate by the Republicans was not threatened, although they suffered a net loss of six. Eight Republican senators were defeated, but this the party countered by defeating two Democratic senators, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Pomerene, of Ohio. The Republicans had carried eleven and Democrats 19 of the 35 senatorial contests. Of the five still in the balance, Democrats were leading in all—Montana, Utah, New Mexico, West Virginia and Washington. In the latter the race between Senator Poindexter, Republican, and former Representative Dill, was so close that it was thought an official count would be needed to fix the outcome. Another recount forecast was in Texas, where Republicans announced that they would contest the election of Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat, who had Ku Klux Klan endorsement, but this would be based on a claim of a decisive nomination rather than a question of the count of the votes.

**FARMER-LABORITE WIN.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, junior senator from Minnesota, was defeated in yesterday's elections by Dr. Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, it was shown in unofficial returns available here late today.

**SENATE UPHEAVAL.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — The election results are due to work a considerable upheaval in the Senate, probably in leadership and certainly in important committee posts, despite continued Republican control.

Primarily the present Republican majority of 24 is reduced to probably 12, as compared with the existing line up of 60 Republicans and 36 Democrats. Republican leaders have said they would welcome a somewhat reduced and more cohesive majority. They get the reduction, but enhanced cohesiveness was declared to be questionable in view of the election of what have been termed radical, progressive, or liberal members.

## DOMINIONS ARE NOT ASKED TO LAUSANNE

Premier King Announces No Canadian Representative Will go to Conference.

Canada will not be represented at the Near East peace conference at Lausanne, whenever that conference, which has been postponed from Nov. 13, is held. No invitation to send representatives was forwarded to any of the self-governing British dominions, by the prime minister, it was stated last evening.

Invitations to send representatives were sent by the French, British and Italian governments acting together, it was stated, and the countries invited were Japan, Rumania, Jugo Slavia, Greece, Turkey and the United States. The governments of Russia and Bulgaria were also invited to send representatives to a subsequent conference to discuss the disposal of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The American government, it is learned, has declined to participate in the conference inasmuch as it was not at war with Turkey. It will, however, have "observers" present at the meetings.

### Change Election Date.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Nov. 8—The town council, finding New Year's Day very unsatisfactory for the holding of municipal elections, have decided on the first Monday in December, and nominations one week earlier.

## VOLSTEAD BEATEN BY A DRYER MAN

Author of U. S. Enforcement Law Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. — The United States today watched with intense interest the nip and tuck race for control of the house of representatives, the closest since the war days of 1916. It saw most of the Republican leaders stand up against the onslaught; it saw scores of men brought in by the Republican wave two years ago, go out with the Democratic undertow.

Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement law, was the only Republican committee chairman to go down, but he fell before an independent minister-candidate, self-proclaimed dryer than himself. This fact often was overlooked by those who professed to see in the defeat of Volstead a punishment for the dry law.

## SMITH WILL FACE A DIVIDED HOUSE ON TAKING OFFICE

New York Governor-Elect and Senator-Elect Swept office With Huge Votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith, swept into office with the rest of the Democratic state ticket on the crest of a plurality unprecedented in state election history, will have a divided house—a Democratic senate and a Republican assembly — to work with when he takes office January 1.

The Democrats will have a majority of one in the senate, 26 to 25, while the Republicans retain control of the assembly, 82 to 68, according to figures tonight which represented practically complete returns from all districts of the state.

The Democratic victory in the senate overturned a present margin of 39 to 11, held by the G. O. P., while in the assembly Republicans kept a majority of only 14 as compared with a 2 to 1 advantage in the present house—102 Republicans to 47 Democrats.

Democrats thus reduced the total majority of Republicans in both branches of the legislature from 81 to 13 and, in addition, returned one seat from Socialists in each house, depriving the latter party of any representation at Albany in the new governing body.

Governor-elect Smith's plurality, far in excess of that given any other candidate on his ticket stood tonight, on the basis of latest returns, at 401,252, with but 70 districts out of 7,301 in the entire state missing. The total vote was: Smith, 1,415,804; Miller, 1,014,552.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, who defeated Senator Wm. H. Calder for election to the United States senate, rolled up the next largest plurality of any state nominee, 282,642 with 249 out of 7,301 districts missing. The total vote was: Copeland, 1,286,325; Calder, 1,003,683.

New York City recorded the unprecedented plurality of 478,670 for Mr. Smith, with all districts reported, while returns, with a single district missing gave Dr. Copeland a plurality over Calder of 396,492.

## ELECTIONS AT THE NATIONAL W.C.T.U.

Addresses Given Outlining Prohibition Progress in the Province.

TORONTO, Nov. 8. — There were no changes made in the personnel of the executive of the Canadian National Women's Christian Temperance Union at the elections held today at Willard Hall. Mrs. Gordon G. Wright, of London, again resuming the presidency by a majority vote. Mrs. F. C. Ward, the Toronto district president, is again Dominion corresponding secretary. A reception at the home of Lady Flavelle, for those attending the Dominion convention, was a feature of the afternoon program.

With regard to the Y. W. C. T. U. work it was reported that the prize for the best temperance poster had been awarded to Alberta, also the prize for the best "Y" program; while Ontario had secured the banner for the greatest increase in "Y" membership.

Officers for the ensuing year of the Dominion W.C.T.U. are as follows:

Honorary presidents, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto, and Mrs. Bulgea, Edmonton; president, Mrs. Wright, London, Ont.; first vice-president, Mrs. McKinney, Claresholm, Alta.; second vice-president, Mrs. Gordon, Ottawa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. C. Ward, Toronto; recording secretary, Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Ottawa; treasurer, Mrs. Mahon, Montreal; "Y" secretary, Mrs. J. B. Oliver, Magog, Que.; L. Y.L. secretary, Mrs. Cushing, Montreal; editor of the White Ribbon Tidings, now merged with the Bulletin, Mrs. Lottie McAllister, Exeter, Ont.

### THE WEATHER

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Pressure is now highest to the west and north of the Great Lakes, while there is a disturbance developed near the New England coast. Showers have occurred today in Ontario, with a change to somewhat cooler weather and rain is now falling in the Maritime provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 10, 16; Prince Rupert, 32, 52; Victoria, 44, 52; Vancouver, 42, 52; Kamloops, 32, 42; Calgary, 18, 42; Edmonton, 20, 32; Battleford, 26, 30; Prince Albert, 22, 34; Medicine Hat, 14, 16; Moose Jaw, 26, 36; Saskatoon, 24, 30; Regina 23 31; Winnipeg, 30, 32; Port Arthur, 32, 34; White River, 24, 28; Parry Sound, 38, 48; London, 29, 47; Toronto, 42, 52; Kingston, 42, 48; Ottawa, 36, 42; Montreal, 40, 44; Quebec, 36, 46; St. John, 38, 44; Halifax, 24, 44.

**Forecasts:**

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong northwest winds, mostly fair and somewhat colder, local snow flurries.

Ottawa Valley and upper St. Lawrence—Strong northeast winds, mostly fair and somewhat colder; local snow flurries.

Superior—Northerly winds; fair and colder.

Western provinces — Northerly winds; mostly fair and moderately cold; local snow flurries.

## TERRIBLE TURK PLAYS BIG PART IN THE ELECTIONS

Earl Curzon Says Turks Court Disaster if They Oppose Might of Britain and Europe.

TURK BELIEVES CAN BLUFF BONAR LAW

Believed Constantinople and Thrace Can be Held by Small Force.

(Canadian Press.)

The "Terrible Turk" threatens to play an important part in the British elections. The Bonar Law government is face to face with the issue of "war mongering," and all England is alert tonight for the first barking of the machine guns that Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Harington is reported to have placed along the Galata Bridge across the Bosphorus. Political big guns were silent today, but Lord Curzon, the foreign secretary, speaking before the city Conservatives, declared that the Turkish pretensions would forthrightly be met with a strong hand, explaining that Great Britain would not seek peace with the Turk at the expense of humiliation and disgrace. The Nationalists would court disaster, he said, if they opposed the strength of Great Britain and the might of Europe."

Prime Minister Bonar Law is expected to discuss the issue fully at a Guildhall banquet tomorrow night. While the Conservative organs are charging Mr. Lloyd George with responsibility for the situation as it stands today, the former prime minister's own followers are taking a sinister pleasure in declaring that the present outburst by the Turk is due solely to his belief that he can bluff Mr. Bonar Law where he could not bluff Mr. Lloyd George.

Lord Curzon incidentally revealed that the entire "statement of policy" of September 16 was not a cabinet policy, but issued on the responsibility of two or three ministers. Although the Lloyd Georgians cannot say so publicly in view of the possible weakening of the British hand, they have held all along that the manifesto was not meant seriously as a call to war, but purely for Turkish ears.

Strategically and diplomatically the problem is easier for Mr. Bonar Law. The one difficulty that remains is Chanak. But while Mr. Lloyd George had to hold Chanak for the sake of British prestige, it is expected that if hostilities break out the British forces will be withdrawn across the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles with those of other nations in accordance with the policy outlined by Lord Curzon today of acting in concert with France and Italy, and the European shore held behind the shelter of the fleets.

**Might Close Straits.**

The result of such action would be indefinite postponement of the Lausanne conference and consequent delay in admitting the Turks to Thrace. It is realized there are already considerable irregular Turkish forces in Thrace, but military advisers here believe with the French that Constantinople and the Straits can be held by a relatively small force, provided it is concentrated on the western shore. This would, of course, give the Turks power to close the Straits to peaceful commerce, but the present British government believes the blockade would not last long.

The problem of concentration on the western shore of the Straits and the menace to Constantinople itself line up the Bonar Law government with the French, who seemed almost deliberately anxious to avoid support of Lloyd George's government in any way. Assurances of strong co-operation already have been exchanged, and a number of the cabinet are meeting tonight with General the Earl of Cavan, chief of staff, to decide what steps may be necessary.

It is believed that orders already have been issued cancelling the withdrawal of British ships and troops from the danger zone, though the war office and the admiralty refuse to discuss the matter, insisting that the entire affair is in the hands of General Harington as Allied commander in chief on the spot.

**Lord Rothermere's Move.**

The politicians of the government, however, recognize that it is hardly healthful just a week before elections to admit that war-like preparations actually are under way. The Daily Graphic, still staunchly Lloyd Georgian, fills the day's issue with pictures of men in the trenches and other warlike scenes in the Near East. Another amusing journalistic contretemps is that Lord Rothermere, seeming now to swing strongly behind Bonar Law, issues a "special Lloyd George number" of the Daily Mirror this morning and editorializes in the Evening News about the growing support of Mr. Bonar Law. But Lord Rothermere was one of those most bitter against Mr. Lloyd George for "war mongering."

Notwithstanding certain asperities, Lord Curzon's speech is generally regarded as showing little change from the foreign policy of Mr. Lloyd George's government. It is recognized, however, that he will have a better chance of carrying out his policy of co-operation with France than Mr. Lloyd George has for the last two years. Both Lord Curzon and Mr. Bonar Law are personally more acceptable to Paris and they may expect success with the French with such a phrase as Lord Curzon used today: "All of us cherished illusions about reparations, and all have been disappointed."

The foreign secretary is understood to believe that the collapse of the franc may create some anti-British sentiment in Paris at the moment.

The cabinet today summoned Earl Beatty, first sea lord, to London to confer on the Near East crisis which became still more acute when the Kemalists began employing administrative measures in Constantinople and increasing customs rates. It is reported that unless the disturbances stop immediately the Allied high commissioners will proclaim a state of siege in Constantinople. The Sultan is reported to have taken refuge aboard a British warship. Angered by the withdrawal of French moral support, the Kemalists are said to have launched a general repressive movement against all foreigners which may lead to serious consequences.

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