

THIRTY-SIX DEAD AND FIFTEEN INJURED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODS

Copper Mining Settlement of Britannia Wiped Out, Another Village Partially Inundated and Several Million Dollars Damage as Result of Floods Caused by Ten Days' Heavy Rain.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 30.—Thirty-six persons are dead, fifteen are injured, a mining town is practically wiped out, another village is partially inundated, railway tracks and bridges are destroyed, completely cutting off Vancouver and the main land from railroad connection with the eastern part of the province, and damage estimated at several millions of dollars has been wrought by floods in this vicinity since Thursday. Simultaneously on Friday evening the greater part of the town of Britannia Mines of Howe Sound was wiped out by a flood and the Fraser Valley just east of Vancouver was flooded. The greater disaster was not known

until the next day. The Britannia settlement has communicated with the outside world over its own telephone wires and these are rarely used at night. Their destruction passed unnoticed, and the disaster, which caused the deaths of at least three dozen people, was unknown until straggling boats brought the news on Saturday morning.

The floods came after seven or ten days' heavy rain accompanied by snow in the higher altitudes. The warm weather accompanying the precipitation caused the rapid melting of the snow on the mountain tops and a consequent aggravation of the swollen creeks and stream.

MARSHALL FOCH ON VISIT TO THE STATES

Says God's Providence Won the War and Will Preside at Conference.

A despatch from on Board the Steamship Paris says:—"God's providence won the war; I feel that the same providence will help settle after-the-war conditions, and that it will preside at the conference of nations at Washington," declared Marshal Foch on Thursday, adding with a smile, "A condition que nous soyons sages" (provided we are wise).

The Marshal is like a school boy on a vacation in his enjoyment and anticipation of his visit as the guest of the American Legion.

"I am enjoying every minute of my first sea voyage," he said. "The first real rest I have had since the beginning of the war."

The Marshal is proving an excellent sailor and was among the few passengers who stayed on deck, although the Paris was rolling so heavily that he had to cling to the ropes to keep on his feet. He broke his rule of dining privately to attend the dinner and concert for the benefit of the ship's seamen.

Passing often unrecognized in his tweed cap and black-caped coat, the famous soldier takes long promenades around the decks before and after each meal. He is extremely gallant and has visitors every afternoon. Most of his associates have been converted to smoking a pipe, having heeded the Marshal's tirades against cigars, "which distress you, hurt your head and are more dangerous than a pipe."

In speaking to the correspondent of the international situation as he sees it, the Marshal said:

"Conditions in France are still very distressing, owing to the necessity of reconstruction and the tricks which the Germans employ to avoid fulfilling their promises. They are trying to escape responsibilities by evading their obligations."

"The Marshal is in perfect health for his trip through the United States," said Dr. Andre, the fighter's physician. "Moderation in everything is accountable for his ruggedness at the age of seventy."

Refuse to Refund Allied Debt to U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Senate rejected, without a record vote, an amendment to the Tax Revision Bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to immediately refund foreign loans and calling for the payment of interest by the Allied Governments after January 1, 1922.

The amendment was offered by Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee. It "directed" and "instructed" the Secretary of the Treasury to accept long-term bonds from the nations owing the United States \$11,000,000,000, for both the principal and unpaid interest up to January 1, 1922, in accordance with the Loan Acts of 1917 and 1918.

Alberta Wheat Yield 16 Bushels to Acre

A despatch from Edmonton, Alta., says:—An average yield of 16.19 bushels of spring wheat to the acre is indicated by threshers' reports that have been received from all parts of the Province by the Department of Agriculture.

The figures are not final, being based upon only a partial list of threshing returns, but are considered fairly representative of the Alberta crop area. The original estimate was 11 bushels.

The average for oats is placed at 28.37 bushels, and for barley 22.91 bushels.

LITTLE ENTENTE DEMANDS GUARANTEES

Against Further Efforts to Place a Hapsburg on Throne.

A despatch from London says:—Extravagant indemnification demands which have been made on Hungary by the Little Entente—Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia—as the result of ex-Emperor Charles' latest attempt to regain the Hungarian throne, will be firmly opposed by the Big Entente—Britain, France and Italy. The Little Entente not only demands payment from Hungary for their mobilization expenses, but also insists on the right to occupy Burgenland as a guarantee against any further efforts to place a Hapsburg on the Hungarian throne.

Allied diplomatic representatives in the Little Entente countries have informally intimated the Allies' displeasure at the terms of the ultimatum to Hungary. When the full terms were officially conveyed to the Allied Governments, the Council of Ambassadors at Paris expected to send a formal protest to the Little Entente.

What is complicating the whole situation is Charles' refusal to abdicate. The Big Entente contends that the Hungarian Government has acted with great promptitude and correctness in the situation caused by the ex-Emperor's second bid for his throne. It maintains that the Little Entente is not justified in claiming an indemnity from Hungary for mobilizations.

It is argued that had Hungary hesitated to seize Charles, or had she acted in an arbitrary manner, there might be justification for the claim for indemnification. The occupation of Burgenland is considered absolutely out of the question as a guarantee that no more Hapsburg attempts will be staged. Any such action might involve grave risks to the peace of Central Europe.

TO LAY BRITISH WREATH ON U.S. GRAVE

Mrs. McCudden Will Represent Women of Britain on Armistice Day.

A despatch from London says:—Mrs. McCudden, mother of the late Major McCudden, V.C., sailed from Liverpool on the Canadian liner Metagama on Saturday as the representative of the mothers of Britain to lay a wreath on the grave of America's unknown soldier on Armistice Day. Mrs. McCudden is accompanied by her daughter, Catherine; J. K. Kersley, Chairman, and Gordon Stuart, Secretary of the Pilgrim Fathers' Society. Mrs. McCudden said before leaving London: "I lost three sons in the war, so the mothers of America who also lost sons are sure to feel sympathy with me, just as they know how I grieve with them. We will sorrow together, for even the honor of representing the women of Britain at the grave of America's unknown soldier only makes my own suffering keener.

"Our sons have been taken from us, and we, their mothers, are left behind to suffer in remembering them."

Mrs. McCudden will go direct to New York from Montreal, and then to Washington.

Messrs. Kersley and Stuart are going to America to found a branch of the Pilgrim Fathers' Society.

Australian Workers Lose £1,750,000 by Strikes

London, Oct. 30.—A Reuter cable from Melbourne says statistics furnished by the Australian Government show that workers lost £1,250,000 last year in wages through 554 industrial disputes.



A Sinn Fein Delegate in London—Michael Collins, the Sinn Fein Finance Minister, but better known as the most elusive chief of the Irish Republican Army. This photograph was taken immediately after he arrived in London.



The Man of the Hour

In this hour of Canada's most acute national crisis, the country's greatest need is leadership—not class leadership, not sectional leadership, but NATIONAL leadership. A pilot must be chosen possessing the necessary courage, foresight, breadth of vision and determination to lead the nation safely out of the existing economic uncertainty.

And one man stands out head and shoulders above all others as pre-eminently fitted for the task.

Born on a farm near St. Mary's, Ontario, Arthur Meighen is a true son of the people, a toiler who has fought his way to eminence by sheer ability and force of intellect. Entered Parliament in 1908; appointed Solicitor-General in 1914; Minister of the Interior in 1917; and Prime Minister in 1920.

At the Imperial Conference he was acclaimed by the Press of Great Britain as a great statesman, as a strong, virile, vigorous personality—alert in mind, keen and far-seeing in judgment, and with a fearless determination to stand for the right.

Professor A. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, and biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wrote of the present Prime Minister:—"He has already given proof of high administrative capacity. His personal integrity is beyond question."

Of himself, Arthur Meighen said to his constituents the other day:—"You know where I stood on this issue in 1908, in 1911, and as in 1911 I stand to-day."

A Real Force A Real Leader

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19, nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17, nominal; No. 3, \$1.12½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47½c; No. 3 CW, 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 2 feed, 40½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 68c. All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 59c, nominal, Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 38 to 40c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 3 Winter, 97c to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 90 to 95c; No. 2 Spring, 93 to 98c; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3, extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.
Rye—No. 2, 80c.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.60; second pats., \$7.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$5, bulk, seaboard.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$19 to \$21; shorts, per ton, \$21 to \$23; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.

Butter—Creamery, fresh made, solids, 34½ to 35½c; prints, 35 to 36c; dairy, 25 to 30c; cooking, 13 to 20c.

Churning cream—40c per lb. butter fat, at shipping points for Toronto delivery.

Eggs—New laid, 50 to 52c; held, 41 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 28c; roosters, 20c; fowls, 23 to 25c; ducklings, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 28c; roosters, 11 to 13c; fowl, 10 to 20c; ducklings, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 35c.

Honey—11 to 12c per lb. for 30-60-lb. pails; 12 to 12½c per lb. for 10-lb. pails, and 13 to 14c per lb. for 5-2½-lb. pails.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 30c; heavy, 18 to 21c; cooked 44 to 48c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 40 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 16½ to 19½c; clear bellies, 18 to 21c. Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 17¾c; prints, 18½ to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16 to 17c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$7; lambs, good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, off cars, \$8.75 to \$9; do, f.o.b., \$7.75 to \$8; do, country points, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. west., No. 2, 52½ to 53c; do, No. 3, 51½ to 52c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.60. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$21.25. Shorts, \$23.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese, finest easterns, 14½ to 15c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 38½c. Eggs, selected, 48c.

Cattle, med. to com., \$1.25 to \$4; tops, \$10; grassers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; good grass calves, to \$4; good lambs, \$8; med., \$7 to \$7.50; hogs, \$9.

THREATENED UNITED STATES RAILWAY STRIKE HAS BEEN CANCELLED

Chiefs of "Big Five" Brotherhoods Withdraw Authorization of Walkout After Seven Hours' Debate—Will Accept 12½ Per Cent. Cut in Wages.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The railroad strike scheduled for Oct. 30 has been abandoned. Formal announcement was made at midnight on Thursday by the "Big Five" brotherhoods. The announcement came after the question of recalling the strike order had been debated seven hours. "We took the position that we could not fight the Government," L. G. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors said. "It appeared that the Government had thrown its full influence on the side of the railroads. The roads, very shrewdly, let the Government fight their battle. Our protest was against the railroads and not the Government, but since we could not reach the roads except through the Government, we knew it was best to declare the strike off." At 9 o'clock on Friday morning

executives of the "Big Five" stated they would send notice to railroad men throughout the country that there will be no strike.

The messages, it was said, have already been prepared in code form.

The resolution which the Brotherhood adopted, calling off the strike, is lengthy. It contains a long review of the negotiations with the railroads and the Federal Labor Board.

While no announcement has yet been made, it was said the Brotherhood had decided to accept the 12½ per cent. reduction of last July and would accept assurances of the Labor Board given some days ago, and reiterated, that the roads would not press for further wage reductions within a year.

Only fourteen of the general committee of some 300 men, it was said, had voted against adopting the resolution to recall the strike order.

Germany Not Invited to Conference

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The mystery as to why the German Government has not requested participation in the Wash-

ington conference on the limitation of armaments was cleared up here today.

Germany has not requested participation because she has not been invited, was the official statement given out.