

UNITED STATES PROPOSES A TEN-YEAR NAVAL HOLIDAY

Stupendous Ship-Scrapping Plan Set Forth at Opening Session of the Arms Limitation Conference at Washington by U.S. Secretary of State Hughes.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 13.—Washington has given the world its first dose of "open diplomacy." To-night—more than twenty-four hours after the event—diplomats, envoys, delegates and experts attending the Conference on the Limitation of Armament are still wondering if it all really happened. And, truth to tell, they seem to like it.

Perhaps never before has there been such a sensation among diplomatic corps as that which was provided yesterday. The United States gave to the world and the Conference part of its remedy for war—gave definite detailed proposals for naval disarmament among the three great powers—Britain, United States and Japan—is tremendous if the proposals are agreed upon, which is another question.

Briefly the United States plan involves the scrapping of many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of fighting craft, and would leave at the end of three months 22 capital ships for Britain, 18 for the United States and 10 for Japan. The tonnage of these ships would be: Britain, 604,450; United States, 500,650; Japan, 299,700.

The proposals include no new naval construction for ten years; in other words, a ten-year naval holiday.

As an example of what this means, the United States has now in process of building fifteen big war craft. On them so far three hundred and thirty million dollars have been spent. Yet the United States is willing to scrap all these ships. It is proposed that Britain scrap 583,375 tons of fighting craft; the United States, including ships now being built, if completed, 845,740 tons, and Japan 448,928 tons—making the greatest war junk-heap the Old Earth has ever seen, a huge total of 1,878,043 tons.

The Conference was astounded—

perhaps almost stupefied—with the daring of the plan and the swiftness with which it had been launched. This, indeed, is an attempt to turn swords into ploughshares.

The United States has placed its cards on the table, face up.

To Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State, a fine, upstanding figure of a man's man, fell a double honor. He was chosen Permanent Chairman of the conference, and it was he who, in his speech of acceptance of that office, stated the amazing plan. Everyone thought he would merely thank the delegates for the honor conferred upon him, and possibly deal in a few diplomatic generalities. Yet, with clear, strong voice—he is one speaker in a million—he made history. No one there outside of the United States delegates and a few under-secretaries knew the proposals to be made. It was one of Washington's best-kept secrets. In a few hundred words, keeping close watch on the copy of the speech in his hand, he warmed to his subject. After a brief synopsis of the work ahead, he added, with vigor:

"The world looks to this conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American Government that we should meet that expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is therefore proposed that the conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament."

The emphasis in the last sentence was on the words "at once." That utterance in itself was daring enough for everybody. Members of the United States Congress, led by Senators in the galleries, began to applaud, and in a moment the whole assemblage was up and cheering.

NO NAVAL DEFENCE FOR THE "ANZACS"

Proposed Ten-Year Naval Holiday Would React on Australia and New Zealand.

London, Nov. 13.—The United States plans doom the super warship. If the ten years' holiday is accepted the world's navies from 1925 to 1940 will be composed of ships of moderate dimensions.

That is the outstanding point in Secretary Hughes' proposals. Such a plan would save England millions of sterling because she would not have to build new dockage for the proposed super-Hoods.

A second point which calls for consideration is the position of Australia and New Zealand. Under an agreement for limitations on a scale laid down in the Hughes proposals, these dominions would be deprived of all new naval defence for the next ten years.

The United States Pacific interests can readily be covered, thanks to the Panama Canal, but Australia and New Zealand have no such prospect. This is certain to be put forward by the Australian delegates.

Simple Foods Aid to Longevity

A despatch from Derbent, Caucasia, says:—The elixir of long life consists of soured cow's milk, cheese made from sheep's milk and white bread, according to Dr. Sadowein, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Kiev. He has located a village in the mountains near Temir Khan Shura, the new capital of the Daghestan Republic, where eighteen men, out of a total population of 120, are more than 100 years old. Investigation showed that they ate the above named foods exclusively.

CANADIAN WHO CARRIED CEASE-FIRE ORDER DIES ON ARMISTICE DAY

New York, Nov. 14.—Albert Miller, Canadian war veteran, who was picked to carry the order to cease firing from the British headquarters to Mons, the day the armistice was signed, will either be buried in Canada with the comrades with whom he fought, or will be given a place among the Buffalo soldier dead, according to a despatch to-day.

Miller, who wore the Military Medal, died in Buffalo on Armistice Day, just three years to the day from the day on which he made world history. His body lay unclaimed in the morgue until his identity was established.

Military and fraternal organizations have since offered to honor him. The Canadian Great War Veterans' Association was notified, and if desired, they will be given the body for burial on Canadian soil.

Serving with the Canadian forces as despatch bearer, he was chosen at British Headquarters to carry the message that stopped firing to outlying British posts in the vicinity of Mons. After the war he came to Buffalo to work as a printer and was living in an obscure boarding house, when he died suddenly. He was preparing to celebrate Armistice Day with the Buffalo veterans.



Mrs. Julia McCudden

British War Mother who placed the wreath from the War Mothers of Great Britain on the grave of the Unknown American Soldier.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN RAINY LAKE

Hunters Meet Death When Gun Recoil Upsets Canoe.

A despatch from Burk's Falls, Ont., says:—Joseph Hewitt, and his nephew, Harvey Hewitt, of this place, were the victims of a double drowning accident in Rainy Lake, when the canoe in which they were hunting deer was upset. Apparently, after Harvey had shot a deer, the recoil of the rifle caused the occupants to overbalance and both men were thrown into the water.

There were no eye witnesses of the tragedy, and the first intimation of the accident was the finding of the empty canoe floating in the water.

Crerar

The head of a great trading organization which unites its trading with its politics—a political theorist—has lost control of the political movement he started and is being driven into impossible positions by class rule extremists. He is under the domination of Wood, the political boss of Alberta. He would give effect to Free Trade, thus destroying Canada's industrial and economic structure.

A Vote for Crerar is a Vote for Chaos

King

So evasive that nobody knows where he actually stands on the great issues of the day. Fits his policy to suit his audiences. Talks Free Trade to the West and Protection to the East. Specializes in high-sounding phraseology. His party is pledged to a large measure of Free Trade, but fails to suggest new methods of obtaining necessary National Revenues.

A Vote for King is a Plunge in the Dark

Meighen

Easily the outstanding figure in Canadian public life to-day, and the only real Leader in sight. Able, forceful, courageous, and upright in character. A statesman of demonstrated ability with broad National and Imperial vision and an unassailable record. Stands firm for the maintenance of a reasonable Protective Tariff, and aims to provide the maximum amount of profitable labour for all.

A VOTE FOR MEIGHEN IS A VOTE FOR A SPEEDY
RETURN TO MORE PROSPEROUS TIMES

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17; No. 3 Northern, \$1.12½; No. 4 wheat, not quoted.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49½c; No. 3 CW, 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 45½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 66c; No. 4 CW, 61½c.
All above, track, bay ports.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 Winter, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 3 Winter, 97c to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 90c to \$1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93 to 98c; No. 3 Spring, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, bay ports, 58c.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 38 to 40c, according to freights outside, nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra test 47 lbs. or better, according to freights outside, 52 to 55c.
Ontario flour—\$4.60 in bags, bulk, seaboard.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pats., \$7.40; second pats., \$6.90.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.
Rye—No. 2, 70c.
Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto: Bran, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 21 to 21½c; triplets, 21½ to 22c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50 to 35c; roosters, 26 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c; geese, 27c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 25 to 28c; ducklings, 28 to 32c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25 to 27c.
Margarine—25 to 25c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 51 to 52c; new laid straights, 86 to 88c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Maple products—Syrup, p.e. imp.

gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; heavy, 22 to 24c; cooked, 42 to 46c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 29 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 27 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 38 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 13 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½ to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17½c; pails, 17½ to 18c; prints, 19½ to 20½c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 13½c; tubs, 13½ to 14c; pails, 14 to 14½c; prints, 16 to 16½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers and springers, choice, \$7 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$11; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$4 to \$5; do, spring, \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9; do, off cars, \$9.25; do, f.o.b., \$8.50; do, to the farmer, \$8.25.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2 55½ to 56c; do, No. 3, 54½ to 55c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40. Bran, \$22.25. Shorts, \$24.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Cheese—Finest east., 16½ to 16¾c; Butter—Choicest creamery, 40 to 41c. Eggs—Selected, 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, carlots, \$1.20.
Canner cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; thin light canner heifers, \$2 to \$2.50; light bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; med. butcher steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; calves, com., \$9; grassers, \$2.50 to \$3; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$7.50; hogs, selects, \$9.25; mixed lots, \$9.
Oil as Ship's Fuel in '80s.
The first experiments in the use of oil as fuel for sea-going vessels were made in London in the early '80s.

SMUTS PLEADS FOR SUPPORT OF LEAGUE

South African Premier Looks With Confidence Toward Washington.

London, Nov. 13.—A Reuter cable from Pretoria, South Africa, says a strong plea for support of the League of Nations was voiced by Premier General Smuts in an address delivered in the Pretoria Town Hall. General Smuts who, incidentally, noted with regret the apathy in South Africa regarding the League, believed it would get new assistance from the Washington Conference, on the importance of which he laid stress, for the great work for which it stood.

In support of the argument that the League could never be a success while huge tracts of the world are excluded, he advanced the original view that Russia and Germany should be made to join the League if they failed to do so voluntarily.

He also considered the main function of the League should be to regulate the economic relations between nations—the weak spot of the present system.

Canadian Dead Honored in Mons Ceremony

A despatch from Brussels says:—British, French, Canadian and Belgian ceremonies were held over the graves of soldiers buried in the cemetery at Mons as the principal part of the Armistice Day observance in Belgium.

New Premier of Japan Assumes Office

Tokio, Nov. 13.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance in the Hara Cabinet, to-day officially assumed the Premiership in succession to Takashi Hara, who was assassinated November 4.

Three feet of snow covers the mid-country of Newfoundland.