

# SEVEN HUNDRED PERSONS DROWN WHEN GREAT ITALIAN DYKE COLLAPSES

Whole Village and Their Inhabitants Destroyed by Flood from Artificial Lake in Bergamo Valley — Thousands Rendered Homeless and Fifty Square Miles Swept by Deluge.

Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 2.—Seven hundred dead, eight villages destroyed, and fifty square miles made desolate. This was the toll of the flood from Gleno Lake, when the great dyke, guarding it, collapsed, releasing the irresistible force of the water, which, bursting forth in a mad fury, carried all before it. It swept over the hills and down into the valleys for a distance of fifteen miles to Lake Iseo, which checked the momentum of the vast stream, arresting its course. Bergamo Valley to-day is nothing but a barren waste of mud and water—a veritable lake in which it is dangerous to venture, for in some places it is over a man's head. In this soggy mass, the bodies of the victims lie tangled among fallen trees, telegraph poles, buildings and bridges. Here and there portions of broken walls project as mute evidence of the tremendous might with which the waters engulfed the region. The homeless are counted in the thousands, most of whom are mourning for lost relatives, or searching for their bodies. Relief parties from the surrounding sections of Milan and Brescia are on the scene, while all available troops have been

mustered to render assistance to the shelterless. The Bishop of Bergamo received a telegraphic donation from the Pope, for the purpose of undertaking immediately extensive relief.

There is great fear among the survivors of the other dams breaking, especially as to-day is the feast of St. Bibbiana, on which, according to popular superstition, if it rains, it will rain for forty days and forty nights.

The three villages almost completely destroyed were Dezzo, Corna and Buggio. Of the 500 inhabitants of Dezzo, only three survived.

The disaster threatens to be one of the greatest of its kind because of the vast amount of water let loose on the countryside. It destroyed hundreds of homes, where families perished without even realizing the tragedy which overwhelmed them.

Thus far the dead are estimated at 700, but it has been impossible to ascertain the exact number, for whole families are missing. The neighboring lakes and rivers have been raised fifteen to twenty feet, and on their surface float bodies, some of which traveled many miles from an altitude of 2,000 feet, carried by the awful deluge.

## FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR IMMIGRATION

Many Will Come to Canada from Great Britain With Money to Invest.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Prospects are very good for a substantial increase for immigration from the British Isles during 1924, said W. J. Black to-night. Mr. Black is manager of colonization and development with the Canadian National Railways, and with headquarters at London, England, and has just returned from a trip to Great Britain and the European continent, where he surveyed the question of immigration.

Interest in Canada continues to grow, said Mr. Black, particularly with people who wish to take up agriculture and a fair proportion of Britishers who intend coming out next year will have some capital to invest, while others again will need to work on the land a while in order to get a start.

Capital always follows immigration, Mr. Black stated, and it was inevitable, he contended, that a flow of immigrants to Canada would indicate increasing confidence and be followed by a flow of British capital for investment in Dominion enterprises.

There are plenty of people in continental countries who would like to come to Canada, Mr. Black said, but there is the great difficulty of their depreciated currency. They look upon Canada, together with the United States, as among the countries which have been most successful in regaining their favorable position.

In many cases, however, they lack the money for transportation, and, furthermore, Canada to-day is lacking the magnet of free lands of good quality which influenced immigration so favorably in earlier years.

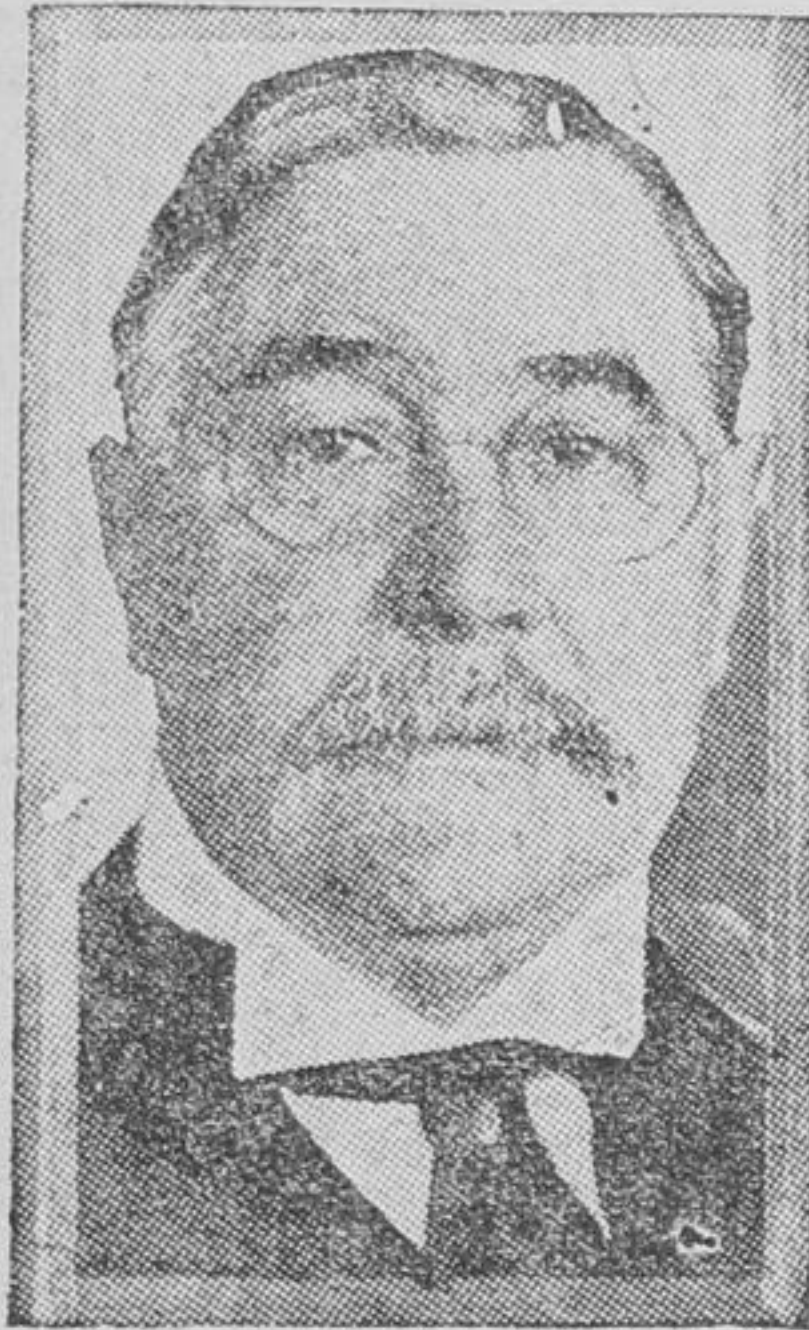
## Tooth Extracted from Lungs by U.S. Surgeon

A despatch from New York says:—Resorting to the principle of a sword swallower employs, surgeons of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, recovered a tooth that had been swallowed by Mrs. Helena Petersberger, 30 years old.

Several months ago Mrs. Petersberger had the tooth pulled. She gulped and it fell back in her throat and down into one of her lungs. She coughed constantly and Dr. John G. Williams, of Brooklyn, planned the tooth's recovery.

Mrs. Petersberger was not given an anaesthetic but was placed on the operating table with her head and neck in a position so that the throat larynx and lung were in a straight line. A thin metal tube which surgeons call a bronchoscope was inserted. A surgeon directed it through an X-ray machine until the end of the tube was directly over the tooth. Then a pair of specially made forceps was slipped through the tube and the tooth withdrawn. Mrs. Petersberger is now at her home, finally rid of the bothersome molar.

A new plaster quarry has been opened a short distance from Clarksville Station, N.S., by the Windsor Plaster Co. It is the intention of the company to ship about 5,000 tons to their mill per annum. There are large deposits of limestone in the same vicinity; also a kind of marble.



"Tay-Pay" Re-elected.

T. P. O'Connor, for nearly forty years a member of the British House of Commons, as a Nationalist member representing the Scotland division of Liverpool, was re-elected by acclamation. "Tay Pay" has come to be a British institution.

## FIGHTING FORCE BEING FORMED IN GERMANY

Concern in London Over Report of Recruiting and Rearing.

A despatch from London says:—"Disturbing information concerning the extent to which Germany is recruiting and re-arming has been received by the British Government," says a Reuter's news item.

"Although the view is taken officially that this information is potential rather than imminent danger, the British authorities are frankly concerned over the situation and its bearing on the peace of Europe."

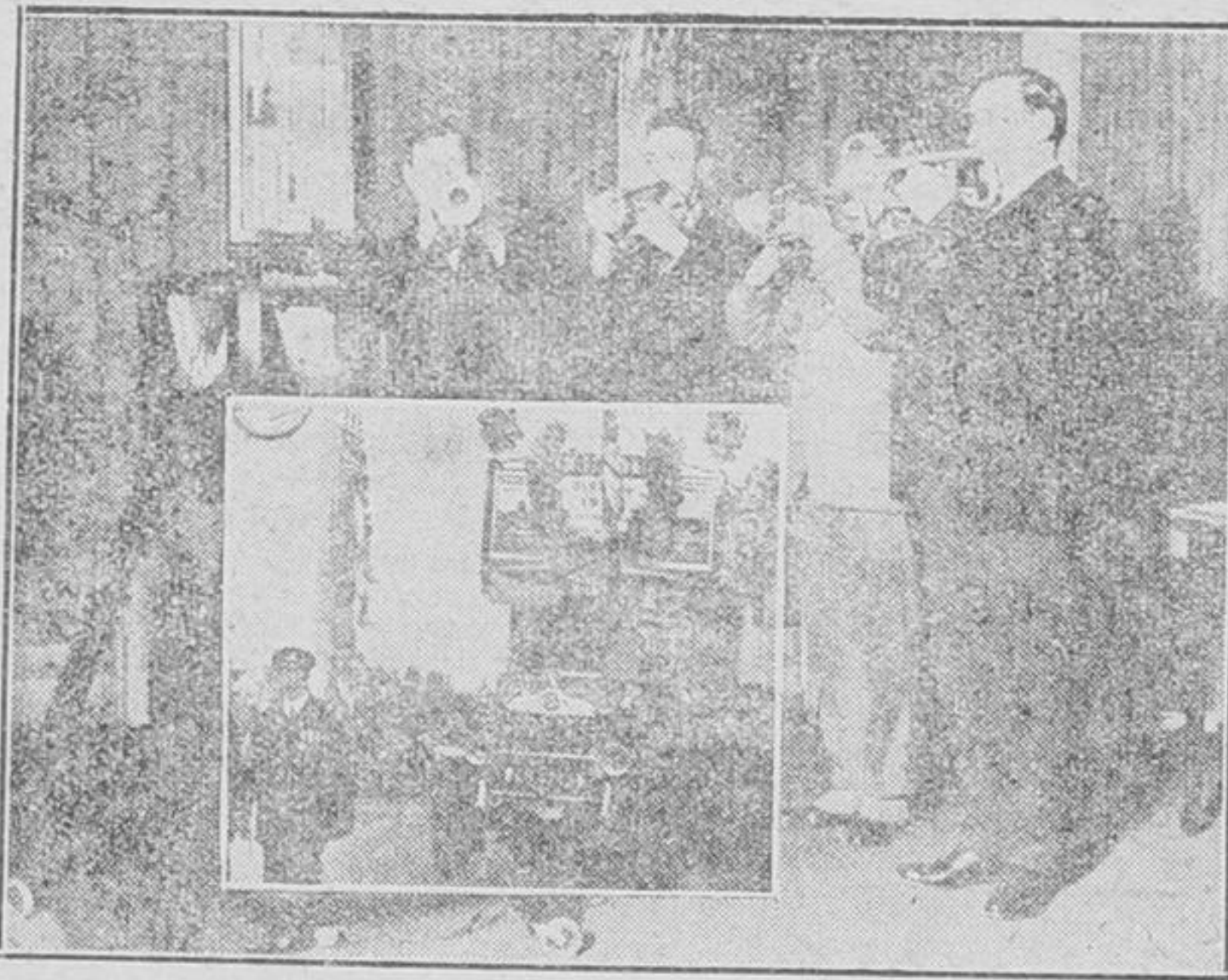
"It is known that rapid military training of large numbers of men in excess of the Versailles Treaty stipulations has been progressing," says the Reuter article. "This, it is declared, is more than ever the case since the Allied military control ceased nearly a year ago. Recruiting has been especially active in Bavaria, where the security police have been engaged in manoeuvres with the army. The training of students also is in constant progress. Hitherto all attempts to induce Germany to produce recruiting returns in order to enable the Allies to check up the paper strength of the German army at any given moment of inspection, with the number of recruits actually trained, has been unsuccessful."

## First Civilian Air Despatch Rider in the World

A despatch from London says:—Lawrence Sperry, the young New York aviator, who has been over here several weeks flying his baby plane, has just become the first civilian air despatch rider in the world.

It is announced that he is engaged by the Liberal Party to carry urgent messages to Parliamentary candidates around the country.

Sperry will probably be used to make a dramatic appearance at Liberal political meetings as the bearer of messages from leading Liberals to the Liberal candidate speaking there.



"BRITAIN MOURNS HER HEROES AT REST"

On Armistice Day the British Isles heard the notes of the "Last Post" broadcasted by radio from London. The picture above shows the buglers sounding it, and inset, is a picture of "Old Bill," a London omnibus which carried some of the "Old Contemptibles" to Mons during the first battle at that town in 1914. It is now on duty in London again, and was decked with flowers for the Armistice parade.

## TWO COMMITTEES TO HOLD INQUIRY INTO RESOURCES OF GERMANY

A despatch from Paris says:—After declining to co-operate less than a month ago because of Premier Poincaré's advance restrictions on the proposed experts committee, the United States Administration is now given an opportunity to reconsider its decision to stay out of Europe.

The Reparations Commission unanimously decided to create immediately two expert committees, with the object of trying to straighten out the present hopeless situation. The first will concentrate on a balance of the German budget and upon measures necessary to stabilize the currency. The second will consider means of estimating the amount of exported capital and how best it can be brought back to Germany.

Sir John Bradbury desires it emphasized that it is not the original restricted inquiry.

"We are making an inquiry without restrictions," he said. "There is no

mention of a limited number of years. If the experts desire to project their study far ahead regarding Germany's resources and capacity, they may do so. This is a public and unanimous invitation to the United States to co-operate.

"Unless it is possible to obtain the American members—they need not necessarily be appointed by the Washington Government—the proposed committees are not likely to achieve any very useful results. In fact, in the absence of America I do not think that they will even be called into being.

In that event, Sir John illy concealed his belief that England would withdraw from the Reparations Commission. The onus of mending or ending the Entente Cordiale is therefore indirectly placed on the Coolidge Administration, since no one on the spot doubts that this is the final attempt by Great Britain to pull together with France.

## ALBERTA OIL WELL SHOWS FINE PROMISE

Twenty Barrels Forced Up During Demonstration Before Enthusiastic Visitors.

Edmonton, Dec. 2.—At the first public test of the new British Petroleum, Limited, well at Wainwright, Alta., on Saturday afternoon the drilling was opened up for an hour, during which time twenty or more barrels of crude oil was forced out through the two-inch piping by the gas pressure. The demonstration was witnessed by geologists, oil operators, business and professional men, and all expressed themselves as satisfied that the well is a real producer.

Sixty-two passengers travelled down from Edmonton by special train, and immediately they arrived the test was commenced. The valve was turned at 1.45 p.m. Gas roared out for about five minutes, when it was followed by the oil, which did not come through in one continuous flow, but in heads which came to the surface at intervals of several minutes.

When the oil gushed it did so for periods varying from a quarter to half a minute. The fluid came out at times in a solid flow, while again this was varied by the gas pressure, when the oil shot with great force against a bank, from where it rico-



Dr. A. S. Lamb, B.P.E.

Director of the Department of Physical Education of McGill University, who is to be one of the staff in charge of the preparation of Canadian athletes for the Olympic contests in France next summer.

## PARIS PROPOSES NEW ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

France Can Handle Continental Situation But Suggests Aerial and Naval Entente.

A despatch from Paris says:—France's reply to the Italo-Spanish Mediterranean alliance is a proposal for a Franco-British aerial and naval entente.

The inspired Temps answers Reuter's semi-official statement from London sources that Germany is arming and recruiting troops by stating that there is no danger of the Reich becoming a military menace for a long time.

But the suggested Italo-Spanish pact might threaten the French communications with African colonies and the British lines of transport to India via Gibraltar and Suez.

France does not ask, and does not need military aid on the Continent. The Temps states, as the French army is sufficiently strong to handle any situation which might develop in Germany.

British naval co-operation in the North Sea and Baltic would suffice. British aviation forces reinforcing the French flying fleet is urged, however, to prevent Germany from overwhelming France in the air suddenly, and then crossing the Channel and resuming the bombing of London.

It is pointed out that attempts at defensive alliances between France and Great Britain hitherto have failed because the French always have sought to guarantee a certain number of divisions of British troops to be landed on the Continent within a stipulated time after hostilities open.

## New Free State Loan Payable in British Currency

A despatch from Dublin says:—An interesting point in connection with the new national loan as to whether its service would be in Irish or British currency was settled by an official announcement that interest and principal would be paid out in British sterling.

Among the subscribers to the loan are the Dublin Port and Docks Board, £50,000; Great Northern Railway, £50,000, and the Dublin Distilleries Company, £25,000.

## Power Experts to Hold Conference in London

A despatch from London says:—A conference of power experts of twenty nations will be held in London in July. The conference will discuss hydro-electricity, coal and oil heat. Among the aims of the conference will be to standardize mechanical parts.

## Weekly Market Report

### TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/4.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 43c; No. 1 extra feed, 41 1/2c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.  
Ontario barley—58 to 60c.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75c.  
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.  
Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.65.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran., per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.06.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 94 to 96c, outside.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$5.80.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.  
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.  
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 33c.  
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c;

comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 87 to 89c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.  
Lard, pure tierces, 18 to 18 1/2c; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19c; pails, 19 to 19 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; shortening tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4c.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do country points, \$7.25; do, selects, \$8.85.

### MONTREAL.

Oats, N. 2 CW, 53 to 54c; No. 3 CW, 52 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.  
Cheese, finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c; Butter, No. 1 creamery, 39 to 39 1/2c; special pasteurized, 40 1/2c; No. 1 pasteurized, 40c. Eggs, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 37c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c.  
Canner cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.25; dairy type cows, \$2.35 to \$3; good veals, \$9.50 to \$10; hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75 for thick smooths and butcher; selects, \$9.25.