

traveller Witnessed
Killing Scenes Dur-
ar's Residence.

time to time visits
to the cannibal is-
lands. For some time
ago, he was in the
South Seas, for he
was an adventurous
traveller.

He had a great time
in the islands. He
was a great fisher-
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THREATENED UNITED STATES RAILWAY STRIKE HAS BEEN CANCELLED

Chiefs of "Big Five" Brotherhoods Withdraw Authorization of Walkout After Seven Hours' Debate—Will Accept 12 1/2 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 12 1/2 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.

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 headed 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. Andrie, the fighter's physician. "Moderation in everything is accountable for his ruggedness at the age of seventy."

Pointed remarks often merit blunt answers.

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.

OLDEST V.C. HERO TO HONOR LATEST

Sergeant Richardson Will Place Maple Leaves on U.S. Warrior's Grave.

The oldest living wearer of the Victoria Cross, Sergeant G. Richardson, of Toronto, will pay homage on behalf of the soldiers of the Dominion to the unknown American soldier upon whose tomb will be placed the highest honor that Britain pays for valor—the first occasion that the Cross has been bestowed on other than a British subject.

Sergeant Richardson will attend the burial services in the Arlington National Cemetery on November 11, and on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, will place a wreath of maples at the foot of the massive shaft which is rising on the hills of Virginia, overlooking the National Capital of the United States, to mark the resting place of America's immortal.

The G.A.U.V. has appointed as its delegate Sergeant W. L. Rayfield, V. C., First Vice-President of the organization. It is expected that the other veteran bodies will also appoint members who are winners of the highest distinction for bravery in the British army to make up the escort.



TO COMMEMORATE 100 YEARS OF PEACE
Photograph of the Peace Arch, recently dedicated at Blaine, on the boundary line between British Columbia and the State of Washington, to commemorate one hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States.

Life's Own Terms.

Our lives were not of our own election, as those who grumble at fortune are fond of reminding us. We had no say as to where or when we should come into the world, and some of us would have made choices vastly different. We always have with us those who cast the fond backward look to the supposed superior felicity of a bygone day and lament that they did not live in it. They tell us that modern times are decadent and modern youth degenerate till we grow tired of hearing them and wish that instead of vain lamentation they would busy themselves toward the improvement they desire.

We came on earth to grapple with life not as we wish it were, not as we think it ought to be, but as it is. Life imposes the conditions, not we who live it. Nature was in business and natural law was in working order long before we appeared on the scene. We must succumb or perish. Most of the time our bitterness against the ordainment is the result of our own willful, impetuous disobedience. The warning stared us in the face, and we overran it. We knew the rule we broke. We imagined Nature, while she might punish the rest, would show us a particular indulgence. We were deceived; but our ruefulness came too late.

The men who complain most are those least inclined to obey. Discipline to them always has been distasteful. As children they overruled parental authority; as adults, they overrode prescriptions whose reason was long ago made clear. They have studied history not at all or to no purpose. They have learned nothing from the observable experience of mankind. Nature is as willing to chastise a King as to rebuke a commoner who does not obey her edicts.

Through life, whether we like it or not, we are under a reign of law in one form or another. We might as well submit, with such grace as we are able to show; for the law is puissant beyond any force we can muster to resist it. When a man thinks he can beat life at its own great and immortal game he becomes as useless to society as he who studies to circumvent the law. Often as it has been told, the tale still bears the telling of Margaret Fuller's complacent acquiescence in her destiny; and Carlyle's comment thereupon. "I accept

the universe," announced the transcendentalist lady. "Egad, she'd better!" fulminated the Sage of Chelsea when he heard of the remark.



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.

Should Follow Canada-U.S. Peace Example

A despatch from London says:—The century of perfect peace between the United States and Canada was cited as an example to the world by Viscount James Bryce at a luncheon in his honor by the English-speaking union. The disarmament agreement, affecting 3,000 miles of boundary between Canada and the United States, is an arrangement which should be made world-wide, he said.

Viscount Bryce was formally welcomed home after his recent lecture tour of the United States. Minister of Education Fisher, the United States Ambassador, George Harvey, and other prominent British and United States officials attended the luncheon.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—Several experimental lots of Canadian wheat are to go to Japan within the next few weeks. The total booked thus far in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons. The interest shown in Japan and the Orient is especially pleasing to Canadian grain men as hitherto these eastern markets have been content with the soft wheat from American grain districts.

Edmonton, Alta.—A valley of almost pure iron lying on the shores of Lake Athabasca, with deep water right to the crims, has been discovered by N. C. Butterfield and his son, according to the Edmonton "Bulletin." Analysis of the claim shows that it is 64.36 per cent iron, 150,000,000 tons have been measured off, while 5,000,000 tons, in the shape of loose blocks, are lying on the surface of the ground close to the lake, ready for shipment without any mining operations being necessary.

Regina, Sask.—A total of 471,072 pounds of wool from Saskatchewan farms have been forwarded to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association warehouse for sale this season. Wool is still being received at the central forwarding station here, and the total clip of the season from this province will probably reach 500,000 pounds.

Winnipeg, Man.—An exhibit of four 50-pound boxes of Manitoba butter was exhibited at the British Dairy Farmers' Association show, which opened in London, England, Oct. 18. It was made by the Crescent Pure Milk Co. of Winnipeg, and the Shoal Lake Creamery Co., of Shoal Lake, Man. Both these concerns have won many prizes at Canadian and American exhibitions.

brated during the second week of October by a re-union attended by nearly three thousand graduates, the unveiling of a war memorial to McGill's heroic dead, and the conferring of honorary degrees on notables of many countries. Representatives of many foreign seats of learning attended. The ceremonies were presided over by General Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill and former Canadian Corps Commander. Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General, presided, and E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, officiated as Chancellor. Among those on whom degrees were conferred were Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, the presidents of the universities of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, and Montreal, the Premier of Quebec, L. A. Taschereau, Bliss Carman, Canadian poet, and Lady Drummond.

Fredericton, N.B.—New Brunswick's midsummer season has extended into October this year, and many people were engaged last week in picking wild raspberries in the vicinity of the city. Violets and lilacs were also blooming generally.

Yarmouth, N.S.—The past two weeks have seen a tremendous quantity of apples shipped by way of Yarmouth to Boston and New York markets. Already some 31,000 barrels have been shipped. The crops are good this year and shipping to England will commence very shortly.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A number of cars of selected and graded seed potatoes have recently been purchased here by a representative of an influential farmers' organization in the New England States for sending there. Prince Edward Island has made remarkable progress in developing a superior type of seed potato, readily marketable at good prices. One of the foremost potato growers on the Island is Mr. M. J. McQueen, who formerly raised potatoes in Maine for many years and became convinced that the Island soil and climate were even more adapted to their growth. He has successfully proved his contentions with 85 acres planted to potatoes, which are sold almost entirely for seed.

Toronto, Ont.—Sub-treasury branches for receiving deposits on which four per cent interest will be allowed, will be established by the Province of Ontario. These offices, in form of state banks, will be opened at an early date and an announcement concerning them, and the farm loan scheme, will shortly be made.

Montreal, Que.—The passing of a hundred years since the establishment of the McGill University was celebrated during the second week of October by a re-union attended by nearly three thousand graduates, the unveiling of a war memorial to McGill's heroic dead, and the conferring of honorary degrees on notables of many countries. Representatives of many foreign seats of learning attended. The ceremonies were presided over by General Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill and former Canadian Corps Commander. Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General, presided, and E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, officiated as Chancellor. Among those on whom degrees were conferred were Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, the presidents of the universities of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, and Montreal, the Premier of Quebec, L. A. Taschereau, Bliss Carman, Canadian poet, and Lady Drummond.

Cargo of German Toys Arrives at Montreal
A despatch from Montreal says:—What is stated to be the first cargo of German merchandise of any considerable size to reach Canada since the commencement of the war has arrived here on the freighter West Kebar. It consists of toys for the Christmas trade, together with a quantity of German clocks, watches and glassware. The cargo was loaded at Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15 1/2; nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16; nominal; No. 3, \$1.12; nominal. Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48c; No. 3 CW, 45c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 2 feed, 40c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 68c; No. 4 CW, 65c; No. 5 CW, 62c. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c; 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, 95 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 to 85c.
Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.60; second patents, \$7.10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$5, bulk, seaboard.
Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$19 to 22c; shorts, per ton, \$21 to \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 23 to 24c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prims, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 20c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 24c; ducklings, 26c; turkeys, 35c.
Margarine—23 to 25c.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 51 to 52c; new laid straightens, 60 to 62c; new laid, in cartons, 65c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

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pral, \$2.50; per 15 imp. gals, \$2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 29c; heavy, 29c; cooked, 44 to 48c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 29 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 27 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 40 to 44c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.
Lard—Pure, tins, 16 1/2 to 17c; tubs, 17 to 17 1/2c; pale, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c. Shortening, tins, 13 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pale, 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 16 to 16 1/2c.
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, med., \$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, 54 to 54 1/2c; do, No. 3, 53 to 53 1/2c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, firsts, \$7.60. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3.30. \$21.25. Shorts, \$23.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Cheese, finest cutters, 14 1/2 to 15c. Butter, choice creamery, 38 to 39 1/2c. 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.

Cross and Star.

The five-pointed star of rose-gold, with its oak leaves and its green-enamel wreath, with its American eagle poised upon the bar which bears the simple word "Valor," now rests upon the tomb of the Unknown British Soldier in the nave of Westminster Abbey. Kneeling there, General Pershing, ally and comrade of the unknown dead, placed the Congressional Medal of Honor on that "narrow house" which has become the symbol and the sign of British valor in the great war.

Since 1862 the Medal of Honor has been the most signal distinction America can give for deeds of the most distinguished gallantry in action. This decoration, with its ribbon of watered-blue silk, flecked with the white of thirteen stars, has been the supreme honor of the American fighting man by land or sea.

In return a cross of Maltese shape comes across the water to the tomb of that Unknown American Soldier who shortly will rest at Arlington. It will bear the royal crest, the crown of lion and the red ribbon of the Victoria Cross of the British Empire. The legend "For Valour" is stamped upon it. Since 1856 it has been the most highly prized, the most carefully guarded, decoration that might come to the men in the fleets and armies of Great Britain. But 562 of these crosses, made from the metal of Russian guns taken at Sebastopol, were granted in all the years between 1856 and 1913.

We paid signal tribute to the dead Briton, and Great Britain has responded. In his message to President Harding notifying the American Chief Executive that the Victoria Cross has been conferred, King George says of that decoration:

"It has never yet been bestowed upon the subject of another State, but I trust you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British Empire may thus fitly pay its tribute to a tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by the men of your great fighting forces, whether by land or sea, upon the western front."

America will accept the Victoria Cross in the spirit in which it is offered; in the same spirit that led her to place the five-pointed star on the tomb in Westminster, a tribute to steadfast valor. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Patriarch Armenians Constantino.

August 3, 1921.
Mr. John G. Keel, Chairman, Armenian Relief Fund, Toronto, Canada.
Dear Sir,—Mr. L. B. Bayan, Secretary of the Canadian Armenian Fund, has communicated to me the character of the splendid work of assistance you are carrying on for our people.

As the years go by, unfortunately, new sufferings perpetuate our dependency on the outside world; unexpected blows come to shatter us pieces much of what has been accomplished. But we enjoy seeing also the constructive phase of the work, while generations are being fed, sheltered and educated by the help of relief organizations.

It is singularly delightful and comforting to think of the great Canadian people, that on the vertex of Christian love and brotherhood, remembers the sorrows of the ever-tortured Armenian race and toils for the mitigation of their sorrows.

Be sure that every penny of your contributions will be a factor in the reconstruction of the Armenian people, who, in spite of a world of calamities, has never lost hope in her regeneration and mission in this world.

Yours, with blessings and love,
Patriarch of Armenians,
"Zaven."

Modern University Service.

In his inaugural address as Chancellor of McGill University, President E. W. Beatty of the C.P.R. said that the modern university must issue from within its walls and serve the people of both urban and rural communities. "It," he said, "the mountain will not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet must go to the mountain."

Briefly and less figuratively stated, this means that universities must serve their constituencies by means of extension work. This is the type of work that Ontario's provincial university has been doing, with magnificent results, for some time. Apart altogether from the regular courses, the University of Toronto is giving during the present session something of higher education to 275 teachers, nearly 500 farmers, 128 journalists, over 300 industrial laborers, more than 50 women who are taking household science, approximately 2,000 of the general public in the smaller urban centres for whom single extension lectures are arranged, and one or two hundred who study in special tutorial classes. With a continuance of the present development of this "outside work" so-called, the provincial university will soon be reaching many thousands more beyond its walls than it can accommodate within them. And it is by this comparatively new form of service, in addition to the traditional teaching and research, that the provincial university really fulfills its duty to the citizens of Ontario, whose property it is.

GRIM ABBEY AFFORDS ASYLUM TO DETHRONED HAPSBURGS

A despatch from Budapest says:—The grim walls of the Benedictine Abbey and Monastery at Tihany, on the heights of a rocky promontory jutting into Balaton Lake, have closed upon Carl and Zita.

Here, where the Romans in Caesar's time sent their undesirable to be confined, the Horthy Government has transported and interned the acknowledged legitimate King and Queen of Hungary until the allied powers decide upon their permanent place of exile.

Here cowed Benedictine monks will

be their companions, soldiers under trustworthy officers their guards, with military representatives of England, France and Italy in supervisory control.

The monarch's place of exile is a peninsula, a mile wide, which projects into Lake Balaton (sometimes called the Platten Sea). The crest of its cliff-like walls, 200 feet above the water, is crowned by the ancient Benedictine Abbey. It is all but surrounded by sea weed, and, except for one small landing place, is cut off from the world. It is easy to guard.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

