

UNITED STATES ARRANGING LONG-TERM PAYMENT OF ALLIES' WAR DEBT

Statement of Amounts Due the United States Includes Unpaid Interest—Live Question at Washington Conference.

A despatch from Washington says:—When the Washington Conference convenes, the American Government will have defined a policy contemplating the payment of the \$11,000,000,000 allied debt to the United States with full interest and providing for the refunding of the whole debt into definite long-term obligations.

With increasing persistency come reports from allied capitals that European delegates to the conference will bring forward the proposal of reciprocal cancellation of war loans among the allies, or will use the question of the payment of the debt to the United States as a pawn in the negotiations on the limitation of armament.

With a view to getting the debt-refunding legislation through Congress before the conference meets, President Harding has accepted the proposed amendments to the bill committing the refunding to a commission and requiring the consent of Congress to the substitution of German or Austrian indemnity bonds for the bonds of any of the allies. The administration approval will be conveyed to the Ways and Means Committee in a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-morrow.

A tabulation of the allied debts to the United States follows:

Armenia	12,969,786
Austria	24,777,380
Belgium	409,287,557
Cuba	9,205,900
Czecho-Slovakia	99,304,693
Estonia	15,388,813
Finland	8,880,265
France	3,634,911,801
Great Britain	4,573,621,642
Greece	15,000,000
Hungary	1,736,410
Italy	1,809,112,931
Latvia	5,619,239
Liberia	27,568
Lithuania	5,479,790
Poland	145,499,103
Roumania	39,606,023
Russia	218,721,857
Serbia	55,931,958

Total \$11,084,802,332.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission, as proposed under the amendment suggested by the Ways and Means Committee, would be made up of five members, one of whom would be the Secretary of the Treasury. The other four members would be appointed by the President, and any appointment other than that of a Cabinet officer would require the confirmation of the Senate.

GREATEST TASK IS NOW ACCOMPLISHED

League of Nations Solves the Difficulty of Silesian Boundary Lines.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Council of the League of Nations has reached a final decision on the Upper Silesian question, and has thereby accomplished the greatest task yet set for its consideration with greater despatch than many expected.

The solution reached by the Council involves a new frontier line, together with certain measures providing for guarantees against the dislocation of existing economic conditions.

The members of the Council are confident that this solution is the only possible one and that it will at the same time roll away one of the dark clouds hovering over Europe and firmly establish the prestige of the league.

The text of the decision will be published simultaneously at Paris, London, Rome and Geneva, as soon as notified to the Berlin and Warsaw Governments. A courier left for Paris at once, conveying the document to M. Briand, president of the Supreme Council.

Freight Surcharge to be 6 Per Cent.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Railway Commissioners has issued the following statement: "In accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from October 15 to October 31, inclusive, will be 911-32 per cent., and the surcharge on the said traffic will be six per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on nine per cent. exchange."

One prick from the poisoned darts, as used in the Malayan Archipelago, will cause death in half an hour.

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE TO BE ABOLISHED, SAYS LONDON PAPER

A despatch from London says:—The London Standard of Thursday says: "It is the intention of the Government to set on the recommendation of the Finlay Commission in favor of abolishing the embargo on Canadian stock cattle, although the Cabinet has not yet formally considered it. The feeling in Canada on the subject is intensely strong and the commission's conclusions will be held to outweigh the arguments of the cattle



Second Woman M.P. in England Mrs. Tom Wintlingham, who was elected in the Louth by-election on Sept. 23rd, joins Lady Astor in the House of Commons as the second woman Member of Parliament. Louth is the seat that was rendered vacant by the death of Mrs. Wintlingham's husband.

Soldiers to Wear Poppy on Armistice Day

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Poppies will be worn by soldiers in uniform on Armistice Day. By order issued by the Department of Militia, permission has been granted to personnel of the Canadian Militia to wear a poppy in the cap, or if this is impracticable, it may be worn on the jacket.

Shrinkage in Canada's Trade.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During September, as compared with September a year ago, the total value of Canadian trade declined over ninety-two million dollars. For the six months ending September, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, the decline was over half a billion dollars.

breeders of Great Britain, whose interests have been protected by the embargo for the last thirty years." The same paper is authority for the statement that Canadian and United States ranchers are flooding the English market with cattle which must be killed on arrival. During the past six months over 36,000 head have been imported into the Mersey slaughter yards alone, whereas before March the number was negligible.



MONTREAL HUNT CLUB ANNUAL MEET This pretty picture was taken at the Fall Meet. It shows Mr. Gavin L. Ogilvie and Master Hugh Ogilvie, the youngest huntsman of the Meet.

NEW AGREEMENT REGARDING REPARATIONS AFFECTS CANADA'S INTERESTS

Franco-German Arrangement to Pay War Claims in Kind in Place of Gold Will Alter the Entire Situation—Britain May Follow the Lead of France But Will First Consult Interests of the Dominions.

A despatch from London says:—The conclusion of the new agreement between France and Germany, whereby the latter country is to be allowed to make reparations in kind, instead of in gold, promises to alter the whole situation as it affects Canada's share of the German indemnity. The Dominion has within the past few months received one million pounds as its first and possibly its last, money payment from Germany. This was the sum owing Canada because her troops formed part of the allied army of occupation on the Rhine after the Armistice, Germany being obliged by the terms of the armistice to pay all costs of that army's upkeep. Expenditures under this head were a

first charge on the reparation money and have been discharged.

Under the Paris agreement Canada is not due to share again in the indemnity payments until the settlement of many other claims, which were given priority. The conclusion of the new Franco-German agreement, however, creates an entirely new situation, and it is said to be altogether probable that Britain will follow the lead of France and allow future payments to be made through some other medium than gold. Before this can be done, the interests of Canada and the other dominions must be consulted, Canada alone having a stake in the present reparation arrangement of some three hundred million dollars.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE BY IRISH

Lord Castlemaine Gets £101,359 for Castle Destroyed by Sinn Fein.

London, Oct. 16.—It was announced to-night that the Athlone Assizes has awarded Lord Castlemaine £101,359 as compensation for the destruction of his residence, Moydrum Castle, by Sinn Feiners on July 3.

Other awards are £10,000 for the widow of Major Compton Smith, who was captured by Sinn Feiners in April last while on a sketching expedition in Blarney district and was subsequently shot, and £9,000 for the widow of Brigadier-General Lambert, who was shot while returning from a tennis party on June 20.

Will Test Remedies in British Colonies

Berlin, Oct. 16.—A scientific expedition, led by Professor Kleine, is leaving for Africa for the purpose of testing new remedies for sleeping sickness. Professor Kleine is the first man to transfer the germs of this disease to monkeys from flies. A notable feature of the expedition of German scientists is that they will work in Rhodesia and other British colonies with the well-wishes and full co-operation of the British Government.

Observe Silence on Armistice Day

London, Oct. 16.—The Government is arranging a celebration of Armistice Day on similar lines to last year. The principal ceremony will be held round the cenotaph in Whitehall, where wreaths will be deposited on behalf of the King, the Government, the Dominions and of India as representing the Government of the Empire. Two minutes silence will be observed at 11 o'clock in the morning throughout the United Kingdom.

The word "father" appears in the Bible nearly five times as often as "mother."

UNITED STATES RAILROAD MEN ORDERED OUT ON GENERAL STRIKE

Half Million to Quit Work on October 30—Other Unions Joining Will Increase the Number of Strikers to Two Millions.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—More than half a million United States railroad men were Saturday night ordered to initiate a strike on October 30, while other unions whose memberships bring the total to about 2,000,000 announced that the men were preparing to follow suit.

Details of the plan announced for the progressive national strike gave the Eastern States at least two days of grace before the proposed walk-out would become effective in that region. The Pennsylvania and the Erie roads, included originally in the first group on which the strike was ordered, were removed from the list, thus excluding at the start all states east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River.

The strike orders were issued to the Big Five Brotherhoods, oldest and most powerful of the railway unions, and they specifically included mail trains in the walkout. Their provisions instructed strikers to keep away from railroad property, with a warning that "violence of any nature will not be tolerated by the organizations."

The strike was announced following an overwhelming vote, said to be upwards of 90 per cent., favoring a strike because of a 12 per cent. wage

reduction authorized by the United States Railroad Labor Board on July 1st, and after it was declared by the Association of Railroad Executives in session here yesterday that a further reduction would be sought by the railroads. It was said that the strike decision was made before the announcement of this further intended cut.

Printed instructions as to conduct of the strike, issued in Chicago, were dated yesterday, October 14th.

"I fear it will be one of the most serious strikes in American transportation history," said W. G. Lee, president of the Railroad Trainmen.

Washington, October 16.—The Government is prepared to man and run the railroads if the nation-wide strike set for October 30th ties up the country's transportation system.

The use of the army and navy to protect those operating the roads in the emergency is certain to be evoked. Any molestation of the property or personnel of the railways while the strike crisis lasts will be dealt with unhesitatingly, it was learned to-day. Administration leaders are understood to be of the opinion that drastic measures of this sort will be warranted by the situation caused by a general strike and will have the endorsement of the people.

GERMANS SADDENED BY LEAGUE'S DECISION

Fixing of Silesian Boundary Endangers Fatherland, Says Wirth.

A despatch from Berlin says:—In a voice filled with pessimism and infinite sadness Chancellor Wirth, discussing the League of Nations decision to give the Upper Silesian industrial zone to Poland said: "This act is not only a blow to the present German Government but has brought the whole German people into danger and is a calamity for the whole of Europe."

The Chancellor's tone and bearing gave an index to the nation's fears and anxiety. His eyes betrayed lack of sleep due to day and night conferences.

ances and he spoke with a depth of emotion frankly and openly in a manner rarely, if ever, found in an European statesman.

"Part of the Press and public are already proclaiming that Wirth must get out," he said. "But I haven't resigned because to do so now would bring added troubles to the country in a time of crisis. It is now up to the Reichstag to judge the Government's policies and their results."

Mine Sweepers Again in English Channel

Paris, October 16.—Mine sweepers have again been called into use in the English Channel and off the French coast, following repeated warnings that floating mines have been sighted off Cherbourg.

The Olympic is said to have missed one of the mines by a few yards.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26 1/4; No. 3, \$1.24 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46c; No. 3 CW, 46 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 43c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 66c. All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 59c; nominal, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 Winter, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 1 commercial, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 2 Spring, \$1.03 to \$1.08; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3, extra, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 75c.

Rye—No. 2, 65c.

Manitoba flour—First patents, \$8.10; second patents, \$7.60, bulk, seaboard.

Milled—Del. Toronto freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$21; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, \$11, track, Toronto.

Cheese, New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/4 to 23c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 23 to 24c.

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, 30c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 21c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 50 to 52c; new laid straight, 57 to 58c; new laid, in cartons, 60c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 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., 31 to 32c; heavy, 24 to 26c; cooked, 13 to 15c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 37c; special brand breakfast bacon, 42 to 45c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 19 to 21c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18 1/2c; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19c; rolls, 19 to 19 1/2c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; prints, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; butchers' Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2 to \$2.75; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; calves, \$90 to \$100; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11.50 to \$13; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bulky, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed, watered, \$10 to \$10.25; do, off cars, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.25.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55 to 55 1/2c; do, No. 3, 54 to 54 1/2c. Flour, Spring wheat, firsts, \$8.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$25.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 14 to 15c. Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2c. Eggs—Selected, 47 1/2c.

Com. butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$10; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; sheep, \$4.50; hogs, \$10.

That Others May Live.

Along "Mother Volga" the patient peasant is wearily seeding the wheat fields. He stumbles over the broken furrows traced in the despair of famine. Weakened by hunger, long and bitter hunger, there is barely strength in his arm to broadcast the seed over the fields.

The grain that he sows and covers with the black earth would mean life to him. It would strengthen the failing hands, send new blood through the hunger-withered veins and mean the fullness of years to him. The grain in the sack swung over his bony shoulders would keep him alive until relief might reach him and his.

But that may be days or even weeks away. The seed, if wheat is to wave in the valley of the Volga next summer, must go into the ground now. The time of seeding is passing. The sky overhead is dark with birds moving from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Winter is at hand. There is frost in the night sky and white rime in the dawns. The seed must go into the ground now or never. If men and women and little children are to live in the Volga, the soil must cover the seed, not to-morrow, but to-day.

So the plodding peasant looks his last upon the fields and on the sun. He will be dead of hunger before the shimmer of green from the new wheat is seen over the early winter fields. He plods to his death that others who come after him may be warmed by the sun of Russia.

The patient, plodding peasant, plodding down the centuries. His soul is of the soil. He sees further than the mystics—and truer. What matter the wordy little doctrinaires who come out of the East Sides and the White-chapels of the world and assume to speak for Russia? This figure of the plodding peasant who walks to meet his death is a giant towering over them.

Trotsky as a Name is Unbearable

A despatch from Passaic, N.J., says:—The name of Trotsky is a handicap no United States citizen should be compelled to labor under, County Judge Watson said recently. He permitted Benjamin Trotsky to change his name to Benjamin Traversa. "I have been fighting against that name of Trotsky ever since that fool in Europe started things," the applicant—a butcher—told Judge Watson. "Customers come to my place of business, look at my window and then pass on because of the name. I'm sick and tired of it and want it changed."

Britain is Building the Most Ships

A despatch from New York says:—Shipping under construction in all countries of the world on September 30 last amounted to 5,542,000 gross tons, according to a report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. This amount, the report says, is a reduction of more than 2,000,000 tons from that under way on January 1st last year.

Of the shipping under construction, 434,000 tons is credited to United States shipyards, and 2,094,000 to British builders.

Alaskan Rivers Swollen by Rains

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B.C., says:—Serious floods along the Salmon and Bear Rivers have followed the heavy rains of last week, according to reports reaching here. Government bridges at Stewart are reported washed out while the town of Ryder, on the Alaskan side, is practically submerged. The Klittan ferry at Allee Arm was swept away and a number of bridges on the Dolly Varden Railroad undermined. The water is now subsiding.

Compensation Sought by Irish Constabulary

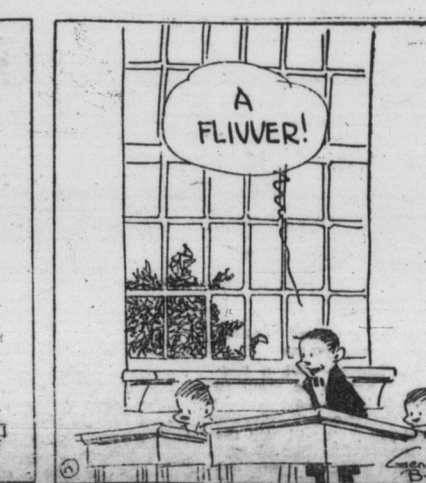
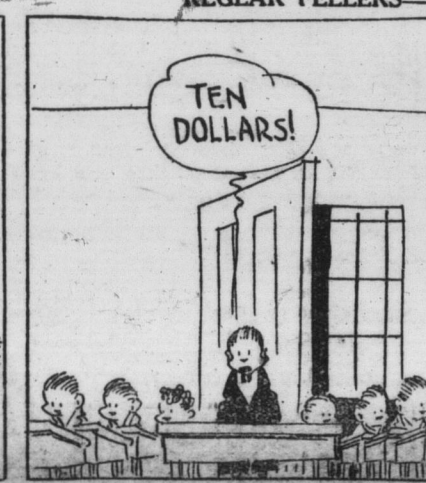
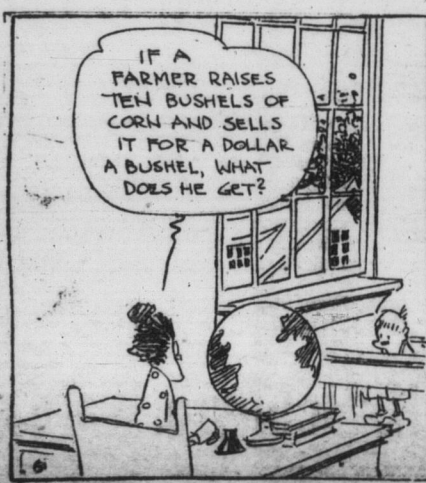
A despatch from Belfast says:—A deputation of fourteen members from the Irish constabulary left Dublin on Thursday for London to see Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood concerning the position of the force in case a settlement is reached on the Irish question. They will seek guarantees that the men of the force will be adequately compensated in the event of a partial or general disbandment.

Britain Endorses League's Action in Silesia

A despatch from Paris says:—Great Britain has accepted the Upper Silesian decision of the League of Nations Council, according to the Allies Agency. It is said also that the allies, after an exchange of views, are in accord as to the procedure to be adopted for carrying out the decision.

Montreal Population Has Reached 607,063

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Population figures just issued by the census branch give Montreal Island 712,909 for 1921, as compared with 554,761 in 1911, the increase for the decade being 28.51 per cent. Montreal City proper has a population of 607,063, as compared with 480,880 ten years ago, or a percentage increase of 23.92.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes