

## ARKANSAS RIVER FLOODS PUEBLO CLAIMING 250 VICTIMS

**Torrential Rains Cause Dams to Burst Into City Streets—  
Three Floods Follow in Succession—Fire Adds to Hor-  
ror and City is Without Food and Drinking  
Water—Danger of Pestilence.**

Denver, Colorado, June 5.—The Arkansas River, swollen by cloud-bursts, is believed to have claimed at least 250 lives since Friday night at Pueblo and in the country surrounding. There are other estimates of dead reaching up to 1,000. The property damage with amount to many millions. Late Friday afternoon the river began to rise, and it swept through Pueblo, carrying all before it. The people had warning of it, and many did not think of any calamity until they saw a wall of water almost upon them.

The first deluge was followed by two others, all three coming within a space of 48 hours. The second and third floods of this morning and afternoon did comparatively damaged, as the waters raced along the devastated pathway of the first.

First estimates of the dead, based upon reports from excited eye-witnesses, who told of seeing hundreds of bodies swept through the streets, are to-day considered greatly exaggerated. While no official count of the fatalities has been attempted, it is stated that the death toll will probably not exceed 250, if that high.

One hundred bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that when the mud and debris which fill the streets and buildings in the flooded area are cleared away more bodies will be found.

Relief work is progressing under the direction of Red Cross officials and Governor Shoup. The greatest danger at the present time is said to be from pestilence. Food is being rationed. Those without funds with which to purchase provisions are being cared for by the Red Cross and other agen-

### Disastrous Floods in Last Century

Some of the great floods during the last century were:

- 1824—Petrograd (River Neva). 10,000 lives lost.
- 1829—Scotland—Moray River. 1830—Vienna—River Danube. 1846—Central and Western France—\$20,000,000 damage.
- 1849—New Orleans, La.—1,600 lives lost; \$28,000,000 damage.
- 1856—Southern France.
- 1874—Mississippi Valley—1,338 square miles inundated.
- 1875—France—\$60,000,000 damage.
- 1876—Bengal, India—200,000 lives lost through storm wave.
- 1889—Johnstown, Pa.—2,500 lives lost.
- 1897—Mississippi Valley—20,000 square miles inundated.
- 1900—Galveston, Texas—5,000 lives lost; 8,000 buildings.
- 1905—Guantanamo, Mexico—1,000 lives lost.
- 1907—Pittsburg, Pa.—\$6,514,000 damage.
- 1910—Paris, France—\$200,000,000 damage.
- 1913—Dayton, Ohio—700 lives lost and \$20,000,000 damage.

To those who have funds military permits are being issued, allowing the holder to buy only a limited amount of food from local stores.

Pure water is at a premium. People have been warned to boil water before drinking. In anticipation of an epidemic a large quantity of typhoid antitoxin has been called for, and will be administered as soon as available.

### British Fleet Assembling in Malta

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Express declares that Great Britain is facing a new war in the Near East. The British fleet is assembling at Malta in anticipation of the allied support of Greece in her war against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

It is well known, says the Express, that Premier Lloyd George is a friend of Greece and is bitterly hostile to the Turks.

### Says Business Depression of 1921 Has Passed

A despatch from New York says:—The business depression of 1921 has definitely passed and the financial condition of the United States is such now that it should inspire only optimism. W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, declared in an address before the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"The public has a lot of buying power left. We want to get the people out of the idea that prices are going lower and lower," he asserted.

## TWO THOUSAND PRINTERS STRIKE IN TORONTO FOR 44-HOUR WEEK

**Strike Effects Nearly One Hundred Job Shops and Includes  
Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders—Increase  
in Wages Also Demanded.**

A despatch from Toronto says:—Rejecting a final offer from employing printers of the Toronto Typographical Union, the National Pressmen's and Press Assistants' Union, and the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union, the report of negotiating committees of the unions that the offer of employers be rejected was unanimously endorsed.

The strike is likely to prove a protracted affair. Employers state, through Treasurer F. M. Kimbark of the Toronto Typographical Union, that it is impossible for them to meet the demands of the unions, and union officials declare that their members are insistent in the demand for the 44-hour week without a reduction in wages at least, if not with an increased wage.

Employers and unions are provided with large funds to carry on the fight. Some time ago the Typographical Union announced an assessment of three months' payroll and overhead expenses to meet expense its members might

incur by a strike, and later the union levied a 10 per cent. weekly wage assessment on its members. The Toronto printers will likely receive \$17 a week strike allowance for single men and \$22 a week for married men, which is what is now being paid to the Hamilton strikers.

According to union officials, there the 102 members in the Toronto Typographical Union, President Andrew Gerrard of the printers' union, claimed that some of these concerns had agreed to give the 44-hour week with present wages, pending a settlement, and in these shops men would be permitted to work.

Among the latter is the Wilson Publishing Company, a large newspaper distributing concern, the closing down of which would have had a serious effect upon publications throughout the country.

Some officials of the Typographical Union claim that the National Pressmen's and Press Assistants' Union may come out of the strike with better agreements than other organizations. The pressmen are insisting upon \$42 a week and the 44-hour week, and have been able to secure the signatures of some employers to an agreement to this effect.



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
Presenting Col. Walker Bell with the M.C. at the garden party given at the Government House, Toronto, in his honor. This was His Excellency's farewell visit to Toronto.

### THIRTY PERISH IN TULSA RIOTS

**Racial Fight Between Whites  
and Negroes Results in  
\$1,500,000 Loss.**

A despatch from Tulsa, Okla., says:—Martial law prevailed in bullet-swept Tulsa Wednesday afternoon, with order restored under the grim threat of four companies of war-manned State troops.

Twenty hours of desperate race rioting had destroyed over a million dollars' worth of property and razed the entire negro section.

The city, blood-drenched and blackened by incendiary fires, was beginning to care for its dead.

According to the latest authentic report, nine whites and twenty-one negroes are known to have been killed during the race clash. An estimate places property damage at \$1,500,000. All this, according to Gen. C. F. Barrett, commanding the State troops, called here to maintain martial law, was instigated by "an impudent negro, a hysterical girl and a yellow journal reporter."

Representative citizens of Tulsa met

on Thursday and condemned the city and county law enforcement officials, holding them responsible for the disastrous outbreak. In addressing this meeting Gen. Barrett stated that while he was ordering the withdrawal of the National Guard from Tulsa, there was no intention to remove the martial law edict until such time as it was shown the city could care for itself.

A committee, in which Mayor T. D. Evans was denied a place, was appointed to care for the helpless negroes, estimated to number more than 3,000, and to expedite the work of rebuilding the burned negro quarter.

### Gift of Experimental Farm.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, who gave his mansion, Chequers, as a permanent residence for the three Ministers of the Government: Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, and J. A. Maharg, whose portfolio is yet unknown.

Elections will be held in 60 of the 63 constituencies to be held to-day, those of Cumberland, Isle of Man, and the Tizard having been deferred. Owing to the conflict of the roads in the Tizard district, polling and nomination has been deferred two weeks. The Government has a candidate in every field except Thurston Creek, the principal opposition being offered by the Independents, who nominated 34 candidates to-day.

Three Conservatives were named as such throughout the province, three Laborites and three non-partisans.

In most of the constituencies the fight will be two-cornered. In the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, where two members are to be elected, there are five in each city named. Outside of these three cities but one candidate is to be selected.

The following Government candidates were elected by acclamation to-day: G. A. Scott, Arctur River; A. D. Pickett, Battleford; H. T. Halvorsen, Cypress; Robert Dunbar, Estevan; H. M. Thoresen, Humboldt; D. M. Finlayson, Jack Fish Lake; R. J. Gordon, Lloydminster; Hon. S. J. Latta, Last Mountain; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Moose Jaw County; B. Larson, Milestone; J. A. Maharg, Morse; J. G. Gardiner, North Qu'Appelle; George Spence, Notukeu; C. A. McDonald, Prince Albert; Dr. J. M. Ulrich, Rosthern; W. H. Schmalzer, Saltcoats.

### King and Queen to Open Ulster Parliament

Belfast, June 5.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is generally accepted that King George and Queen Mary will attend in State the opening of the Ulster Parliament, and that they will travel to Bangor, the home of the famous Royal Ulster Yacht Club, accompanied by war ships. King George has not set foot in Ireland since his visit to Dublin a decade ago, and has not been in Belfast since he came here as Duke of York twenty-two years ago.

### Britain to Build Four Battleships

London, June 5.—Orders for two of Britain's four new battleships will be placed with private firms at the end of July. The other two will be constructed at Devonport and Portsmouth.

The ships will cost nine million pounds each and take three years to build. They will be oil-burning. The armament is undisclosed. It is understood a new feature will be triple superimposed turrets.

## LORD BYNG OF VIMY NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Devonshire has been officially announced.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., was created First Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on the 11th of September, 1862, the seventh son of the Second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family, possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K.C.V.O., a younger brother of the Third Earl of Ducie.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883 his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted Brevet Lieut.-Col., commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheravon. Afterwards taking command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, two years later he was transferred to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and in 1909 he was promoted major-general, and given the East Anglian Territorial Division.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was recalled from Egypt, where he

had been G.O.C. for two years, to take command of the 3rd Cavalry Division, Landing in Belgium in October, 1914, he, along with the 7th Cavalry Division, under General Rawlinson, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres the 3rd Division was part of Allenby's cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second Battle of Ypres, the Cavalry Corps, now under Byng, as General Allenby had been transferred to command the Third Army, was in close support, ready to cover a retreat on St. Omar if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given the Ninth Corps at the Dardanelles, and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which then consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions.

In June, 1917, he was transferred to the Third Army.

It is indeed most fitting that one who ranks among the very highest of Great Britain's leaders in the war, should also hold the rank of General in Canada's Army, and his appointment will meet with the heartfelt approval of the nation he guided with such zeal and determination through some of the hardest fought actions of the war.

### 16 GOV. CANDIDATES RETURNED IN SASK.

**Nominations for Provincial  
Elections Result in Return  
of Cabinet Ministers.**

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Nominations for the provincial elections in Saskatchewan closed on Thursday, with Government candidates returned by acclamation in 16 of the 63 seats. This may be increased later as the results of the nominations in nine constituencies are still to come. The acclamations include three Ministers of the Government: Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways, and J. A. Maharg, whose portfolio is yet unknown.

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### LEAGUE DISCUSSES CANADA'S PROPOSAL

**Jurists Asked to Report on the  
Elimination of Article Ten.**

A despatch from London says:—The League of Nations Committee on Amendments again discussed the Canadian proposal for the elimination of article ten from the covenant. Arthur J. Balfour, who is presiding over the sessions, interpreted that, owing to the conflicting interpretations of the article and the importance attached to it in the United States, it should be referred to a committee of jurists to obtain an exact definition of what responsibilities it places upon the members of the League, and what relationship it bears to the rest of the covenant.

This proposal was adopted and the article was referred to a committee made up of Vittorio Scialoja for Italy; Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain; M. Fromageot, France; M. Struycken, Holland, and M. Bourquin, Belgium. The committee's report and Canada's statement on the article will be submitted at the next meeting of the League of Nations Assembly.

### University Standards.

Entrance requirements in several Faculties of the Provincial University have recently been raised and announcement is made that, in some cases, a still further increase will soon occur. Intelligently considered, this action is seen to be unquestionably in the best interests of the parents of the youth of Ontario.

To study for an additional year in the legal collegiate institute or high school before beginning a university course is not a hardship to any boy or girl. Quite the contrary. It means another year at home under parental care and influence; it means also a saving in money.

Success in a university course depends very largely upon two conditions, viz., a good educational foundation which enables one to grasp readily what is taught and a maturity and stability of character which prompts one to study diligently even when away from parental oversight. The attainment of both these necessary qualifications is made easier by more rigid university entrance requirements.

In raising its standard the University of Toronto is acting solely in the interests of prospective students and their parents, by carrying out its well known democratic policy, and its augmenting its right to its position as "the poor man's college."

### Spitzbergen.

When the talk of the two Oxford expeditions to Spitzbergen some one cries out and says: "Why should anybody want to go to Spitzbergen?" Spitzbergen is the group of islands due north of the North Cape between Greenland and Nova Zembla. The very name brings cold shivers on the warmest day. Yet Spitzbergen has and other valuable minerals, and settlements have waxed and waned and its blasts and blizzards.

The men of science are going there to study geology, botany, bird life and climate and the ancient fossil evidence; and much that they learn will have a value for the materialists whose one-string harp plays the single tune of practical. But just as adventure has much to whisper to those who are essaying the heights of Everest, so the explorers and the thinkers of the character of Stanley and Peary, Scott and Shackleton yield to the lure of the untrodden distant places and unobserved conditions which still are crying to man's restless spirit that earth has many wonder stories yet untold. Spitzbergen is more than a group of icy islands where the birds in summer come to make their nests and rear their young. It is (in spite of Conway and other pioneers) a terra incognita whose secrets to every science and to the earnest discipline of truth promise a rich compensation of discoveries and further victories for the unconquerable human spirit.

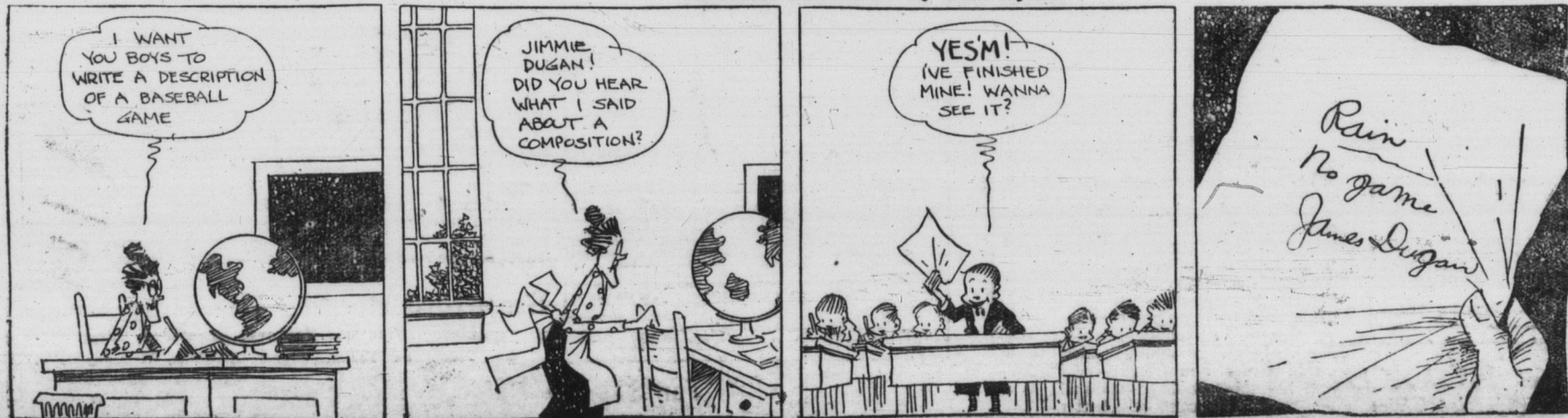
### Sinn Feiners Cut Wires at Liverpool

A despatch from London says:—Lancashire Sinn Feiners following a carefully prepared plan, cut telegraph and telephone wires over a wide area in the Liverpool district early Friday morning. Communication between the city and many towns in Cheshire, Lancashire and the North has been temporarily severed, more than 300 circuits being affected.

### British Miners Reject New Offer

A despatch from London says:—Another deadlock seems to have been reached in the coal dispute with the notification given by the miners' executive to Premier Lloyd George on Friday that the various mining districts have rejected the Government proposals for a settlement. It is understood that the miners' executive is considering the convocation of a national delegates' conference in London the coming week, with a view to obtaining a new mandate for negotiations.

The Chinese usually open a conversation with "How old are you?" instead of "How do you do?"



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes