

## CANADA MAY MEET ALL WAR DEBTS BY DECEMBER, 1937

Total War Obligations Amount to \$2,127,481,800—To Pay Them Dominion Must Raise Each Year Over \$125,000,000 Besides Interest

A despatch from Ottawa says:—If Canada can avoid further borrowing and set aside sufficient funds by way of sinking fund, her war obligations will all be paid by December 1, 1937. Those obligations total \$2,127,481,800, of which \$1,976,608,800 is the principal of War and Victory Loans issued in Canada and largely held by Canadians. The balance amounting to \$159,873,000 represents the principal of Public Service Loans issued in New York. To liquidate this large liability without making further issues, Canada would have to provide, in addition to sums required to carry on the public service and to pay interest on all these loans, an average of more than \$125,000,000 a year by way of sinking fund. Of course, as maturities were met, the annual interest burden would be diminished and the task of providing money for sinking fund to that extent would become less onerous.

Outstanding bonds of domestic and New York issues with their amounts, rates of interest and dates of maturity, are as follows:—

Aug. 1st, 1921.....	\$15,000,000	5 1/2 per cent.
Oct. 1st, 1921.....	25,000,000	5 per cent.
Dec. 1st, 1922.....	194,842,100	5 1/2 per cent.
Nov. 1st, 1923.....	194,881,800	5 1/2 per cent.
Nov. 1st, 1924.....	106,265,100	5 1/2 per cent.
Dec. 1st, 1925.....	43,245,300	5 per cent.
Oct. 1st, 1926.....	25,000,000	5 per cent.
Dec. 1st, 1927.....	65,931,450	5 1/2 per cent.
Aug. 1st, 1929.....	60,000,000	5 1/2 per cent.
Oct. 1st, 1931.....	25,000,000	5 per cent.
Oct. 1st, 1931.....	54,398,700	5 per cent.
Nov. 1st, 1933.....	483,081,250	5 1/2 per cent.
Nov. 1st, 1934.....	488,240,100	5 1/2 per cent.
Aug. 1st, 1935.....	873,000	5 per cent.
Mar. 1st, 1937.....	92,652,800	5 per cent.
Dec. 1st, 1937.....	252,820,200	5 1/2 per cent.

### MARK 6,000 CANADIAN GRAVES

#### Commission Will Arrange For Care Throughout Dominion.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—Some 6,000 graves, located in 1,200 cemeteries scattered throughout the Dominion, will be marked with suitable headstones, beautified and given perpetual care by the Imperial War Graves Commission. These are the graves of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and of the Royal Air Force who died in Canada or on their way to or return from the front. Included in the number are a few graves of enemy aliens who died during internment, and which, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, be looked after. The work of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada is just beginning.

### Greek Elections Unfavorable to Venizelos

Athens, Nov. 15.—The definite result of the elections is not yet known, but according to returns from Attica and Boeotia the Government list has been beaten. The struggle continues in the Provinces. The result of the army vote has not yet been received, but it is expected to favor the Government.

### Ship Grain From Ontario to Spain

A despatch from Fort William says:—Foreshadowning days when the deep water canal will make this an ocean port, two ships for Vigo, Spain, carrying 100,000 bushels of grain each, Antonio and Josefa, just built at Duluth, sailed from here on Thursday on their maiden voyage.

## Weekly Market Report

**Wholesale Grain.**  
Toronto, Nov. 16.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.12 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.11 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.08 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.01 1/2.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 65 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 69 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 56 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 53 1/2c.  
Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.15; No. 4 CW, \$1.07; rejected, 87 1/2c; feed, 87 1/2c.  
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.23; Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 60c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.05 to \$1.02; No. 2 Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.05; shipping points, according to freights.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Barley—\$1 to \$1.05, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Rye—No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.60, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Man. flour—\$1.90 top patents; \$1.24 second patents.  
Ontario flour—\$2.75, bulk, seaboard.  
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42 to \$45.25; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.  
**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 60c; creamery, 2nds, 55 to 58c; finest, 68 to 61c.  
Margarine—35 to 37c.  
Eggs—No. 1, 64 to 66c; selects, 68 to 70c; new laid, in cartons, 80 to 85c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4.25 to \$4.50; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japan, 9 1/2c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.  
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at 27c per lb. 15 section case, 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 27 to 28c per lb.

**Provisions—Wholesale.**  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 60c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 64 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43c; breakfast bacon, 50 to 56c; fancy breakfast bacon, 56 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 60 to 64c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.  
Lard—Pure tines, 30 to 30 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; pails, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; prints, 32 1/2 to 33c; Compound tines, 22 to 23c; tubs, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; pails, 23 1/2 to 23 3/4c; prints, 26 to 27c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
Montreal, Nov. 16.—Oats, Canadian West, No. 2, 86c; do, No. 3, 80c. Flour, Man., best stand. grade, \$12.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.05. Bran, 40.25. Shorts, \$45.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30. Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/2c; butter, choice creamery, 55 to 60c; eggs, fresh, 65 to 66c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.15.  
Toronto, Nov. 16.—Choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; bulls, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$7.25 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; feeders, med., \$6 to \$7; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10; do, 800 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, com., \$6.25 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$10; do, spring, \$11 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.25; do, weighed off cars, \$16.50; do, f.o.b., \$15.25; do, country points, \$15.  
Montreal, Nov. 16.—Butcher heifers, com., \$4.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50; good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$11 to \$12.50; grass, \$5.50 to \$6.50; ewes, \$4 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12 to \$12.50; com., \$8 to \$11; logs, off car weights, selects, \$17.25; sows, \$13.25.



Princess Mary May Visit Canada Next Year. Officials of the Canadian National Exhibition are endeavoring to arrange for a visit of the daughter of the King to the annual fair at Toronto next year, and they are hopeful that their efforts will be successful.

### GRAIN LOWEST IN FOUR YEARS

#### Chicago Market Shows Big Decline in Cereals.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Notwithstanding the severity with which grain prices have been slashed during the last fortnight, new cuts were witnessed on Friday, and quotations for all cereals dropped lower than at any time within the last four years. The fresh downturns were notable chiefly by the fact that they came after a week's decline of more than 20 cents a bushel in wheat and of about 10 cents the week before. Friday's setback in wheat ranged from 2 1/2 to 5 cents, with December delivery closing at \$1.76 to \$1.77 1/2. Opinion on change was practically unanimous that the unfavorable financial outlook has had a big share in forcing values to shrink to such a low degree. Under normal conditions, grain prices break, equal to those which have been witnessed of late, would have induced investment buying on a large scale. Little or no business of this kind, however, has apparently developed on the present decline.

### ITALY, JUGO-SLAVIA SIGN PACT

#### Cordial Relations Established Between Two Countries.

A despatch from Santa Margherita, Italy, says:—The treaty between Italy and Jugo-Slavia was signed Friday evening at Rapallo. The preamble to the treaty reads: "The kingdoms of Italy and of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are sincerely desirous to establish cordial relations between the two countries for their common weal. Italy recognizes the constitutions of the neighboring state as the realization of one of her highest aims." The diplomats of both countries expressed great satisfaction over the treaty.

### Had Lost Husband and Sons in War

A despatch from London says:—Of all the witnesses that packed Whitehall or crowded the Abbey at the memorial services on Armistice Day, a little band of approximately 100 women in the Abbey received the most reverent attention. They had been selected for the seats of honor because each had lost her husband and all her sons.

### LAKE FREIGHTER IS TOTAL LOSS

#### Becker Liner Francis J. Widlar Wrecked in Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 14.—The Becker Line steel freighter, Francis J. Widlar, which was overdue for 72 hours and was supposed to have been lost with its crew of 33 men, was stranded on Pancake Shoal, ten miles north-east of Whitefish Bay, and Captain Arthur Forbes of Ashtabula, O., in command of the vessel, has been taken aboard the steamer Livingstone. Captain Forbes in a message asked that an attempt be made to take off the remainder of his crew from the Widlar. It is assumed here that a part of the crew was taken aboard the steamer Livingstone with Captain Forbes. The Widlar is a complete wreck, according to Captain Forbes' message. The steamer Francis J. Widlar, owned by W. H. Becker and Company, of Cleveland, is a steel freighter of 7,600 tons, in command of Captain Arthur Forbes, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

### Armenia in Danger of Annihilation

A despatch from Paris says:—The Armenian Republic is on the eve of being entirely wiped out of existence through the combined attacks of the Turkish Nationalists and the Soviets. The refusal of all powers to accept the mandate over Armenia has put the Armenian problem directly up to the League of Nations, which is admittedly powerless to act. The Matin declares that unless the allies act to save Armenia the Turkish treaty may be considered as another "scrap of paper."

### Former King of Bavaria is Dead

A despatch from Munich says:—Former King Ludwig III. of Bavaria is dead at the age of 75 years. King Ludwig III. has been living in the Swiss mountains near the head waters of the Rhine, where in the past two years it has been reported that he was losing his reason, as had the mad Kings of Bavaria before him for nearly a century. King Ludwig was born January 7, 1845, and became ruler of Bavaria on November 5, 1913, in his 68th year. He was forced to abdicate when the German revolution broke out.

## GEN. WRANGEL'S ARMY WIPED OUT AND SEBASTOPOL EVACUATED

### "White" Forces Unable to Hold the Crimea—Flee Southward Pursued by 27 Divisions of Bolsheviks.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The army of General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, has been wiped out. The White army, thoroughly beaten, is continuing to retreat southward, according to information received by the French Foreign Office to-day, pursued by a well commanded Bolshevik army of 27 divisions. General Wrangel has suffered great losses and many of his officers have been killed. The evacuation of Sebastopol by civilians and foreigners is under way, according to Foreign Office advices. It is reported that the Bolsheviks captured the seaport Saturday night. The members of General Wrangel's Government, however, were still in Sebastopol Saturday afternoon, although the Bolsheviks were reported to be occupying the suburbs, including Simferopol, and capturing many prisoners and large quantities of materials.

Information reaching the Foreign Office says the Bolsheviks did not storm the Perekop lines, but by an enveloping movement of their left wing invaded the Crimea. They crossed over the ice-frozen Putrid Sea and attacked the main body of General Wrangel's troops, which then were still holding the Perekop defenses from the rear. General Wrangel has decided not to attempt guerrilla warfare in the Crimea, the information adds, owing to the overwhelming Bolshevik forces converging on the peninsula, which are variously estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 men. According to an official Moscow wireless message the commander of the Bolshevik army on the southern front has sent a demand to General Wrangel for his immediate surrender, promising amnesty to General Wrangel and his troops. General Wrangel has gone aboard one of the French warships in Sebastopol, but the vessel is still remaining in port, says the advices. The evacuation is continuing, but there is inadequate shipping for the number of persons seeking to flee. Wrangel's troops are declared to have fought splendidly in the battle of their defeat, which began with the loss of Perekop and soon developed into a wild retreat toward headquarters at Sebastopol. Paris, Nov. 15.—The causes of Wrangel's disaster are the same as in the case of Denikine, Kolchak and Yudenitch—graft, incompetence, jealousy and reaction. The Baltic General, for all his own capacity, has been ruined by success. His occupation of Taurida province brought down upon the Crimea a horde of adventurers, merchants and supporters of the old regime. Even the despatches of friendly French correspondents revealed the wretched truth. Soldiers at the front were barefoot and coatless, in the freezing autumn winds, while civilians in Sebastopol wore great coats sent from France for the army. Munitions failed to reach the front, and peasants, before friendly, were alienated by reports that the land given them would be taken back. The widespread rumor that Grand Duke Michael would be chosen Czar struck the knell of doom six weeks ago—the arch-enemy of the reactionaries was the precursor of defeat.

### FRANCE HONORS UNKNOWN BRITISHER

#### Marshal Foch at Boulogne as Body of Nameless Soldier Goes Home

A despatch from Paris says:—With no less emotion than when at Verdun the French people chose for the honor of burial below the Arc de Triomphe the body of their own Unknown, they saluted at Boulogne that of the British soldier who will rest in Westminster Abbey. The whole population of the little seaside town, which has played so great a part in the history of the war, lined the streets to see the procession bearing the body from the Citadel, where it had lain all night, to the British vessel Verdun, which was to carry it to England. All the church bells were rung, and ships in the harbor flew their flags at topmast, as the ceremony was not one of mourning, but of glorification. Marshal Foch paid to the British a great tribute, making the special journey to Boulogne to honor the unknown hero. Standing beside the coffin on the quay just before it was taken aboard the ship on its last journey back from France, the Marshal made a short speech. To all those who, from the British Isles, Canada, Australia, Africa, India and the other countries of the Empire, brought to aid France their courage, valor, endurance and abnegation, he paid a touching tribute.

### LEAGUE ASSEMBLES AT GENEVA

#### British Delegation Numbers One Hundred—Three Representatives from Canada.

Geneva, Nov. 14.—The League of Nations Assembly will begin work here supported by the prayers of all Geneva. Special services were held in all the churches to-day, and were largely attended by the delegations. The British delegation numbers one hundred. Canada is represented by Sir George Foster, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Hon. C. J. Doherty. The representatives of Great Britain and her Dominions went to Holy Trinity Church, where George Nicoll Barnes read the first part of the service and Lord Robert Cecil the second part. The Bishop of Worcester, who came to Geneva expressly for the purpose, delivered a sermon on Christ

### HUNGER-STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

#### Nine Prisoners in Cork Jail Have Fasted 94 Days.

A despatch from Cork says:—The nine hunger strikers in the Cork jail have at last taken food after fasting for ninety-four days. Reports from the prison were to the effect that all the prisoners had been given nourishment and all seemed well able to assimilate it and all are expected to recover after their fast. "It will be anxious work, but we are quite hopeful of pulling all the men through," says Dr. Pearson. "The first nourishment will consist of infant's food, the white of eggs and beef juice. We are feeling our way with each case and the outlook is distinctly favorable." Dr. Pearson denied reports that the prisoners began to take food several days ago. He declared they had nothing whatever to eat until Friday. Some of the strikers at first showed reluctance to comply with Mr. Griffiths' advice to cease their fast, but all of them finally consented. The cessation of the strike created little surprise here, in view of the efforts begun last week by the Bishop of Cork to end it.

### Queensland Gives Majority For Sale of Liquor

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—The result of the liquor referendum at Queensland, Australia, provides for the continuance of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

### London's Metropolitan Policemen Force Now Numbers About 500

A despatch from London says:—The London's metropolitan policemen force now numbers about 500.

### No Decrease in Railway Traffic

A despatch from Toronto says:—Passenger traffic on the leading railways continues unusually heavy for this time of the year. The railway offices in the principal centres are finding it difficult to cope with the business offering. Up to the present time it is stated that, so far as can be judged, the recent increases in rates have not affected the volume of business to any extent whatever. Advance bookings for Christmas business are also reported to be very heavy. These bookings would indicate that the volume of traffic from Western Canada to England for the Christmas season this year will establish a new record. In a great many cases people have not been back home since before the war and this development is resulting in a very large movement for the coming holiday season.

### Mammoth Growth of Pacific Coast Shipbuilding

A despatch from North Vancouver says:—Figures concerning the development of the shipbuilding industry on the North Shore were divulged by Mr. A. Wallace recently. In 1915, 172 men were employed at the Wallace Shipyards, the payroll at that time amounting to \$58,856; in 1916, 237 men were employed and the wage sheet totalled \$164,915; in 1917, 685 men were employed and brought the wage sheet up to the \$720,605 mark; in 1918, 892 men brought the wage sheet up to \$901,635; the figures for the past year showed that 1,067 men were employed and the payroll amounted to \$1,220,882. Repair work has amounted to approximately one-third of the total output of the local yard and has considerable to do concerning the number of men employed, stated Mr. Wallace. The fact that the cost of repairing had increased in the Orient and decreased in this province should have a tendency to increase the amount of repairing done in this province.

### Flew Over Europe on Business Trip

A despatch from London says:—A flight of 3,250 miles for business is a new record made by an English business man. He is R. Wright, a Manchester engineer, who returned here from a tour of Central Europe in a Handley Page flying machine. The return trip was made from Jassy, 215 miles beyond Bucharest, by way of Strasburg. From Strasburg a record non-stop flight was made to London, a distance of 420 miles, in 3 hours and 50 minutes. From Jassy to the hangar at Criklewood the distance is 1,635 miles.

### Irish Home Rule Bill Passes Commons

A despatch from London says:—The Irish Home Rule Bill passed the House of Commons on its third reading on Thursday after a motion for rejection of the measure, proposed by William C. Adamson, the Opposition leader, had been defeated by 187 to 52. The measure passed without any noteworthy incident in a rather tame debate. The Liberal and Labor members, who have boycotted it through most of its stages, as a sign of their conviction of its hopelessness as a settlement of the Irish problem, were again absent on Thursday.

### New U.S. President Must Face League Issue

A despatch from Washington says:—From all advices it is apparent that the League of Nations issue is far from settled. While the election has placed the opponents of the present League in charge of the government of the nation, their way will not be particularly easy in solving the problem which the Versailles Treaty and the old League has brought into being. It is reasonably certain that Harding and his followers will find it no bed of roses to straighten out the debacle which the European war has caused.

### Army of Occupation Costs \$18,000,000 a Year

A despatch from London says:—It was stated in the House of Commons recently that the cost of the British army of occupation on the Rhine was \$3,600,000 sterling a year. The total cost since the armistice up to September 30 this year was \$51,000,000 sterling, and the amount received from Germany for the troops amounted to \$46,000,000 marks.

### German Bonds Delivered to Allies for Debt

A despatch from London says:—Germany has delivered to the Reparations Commission bonds to the amount of 60,000,000 gold marks, the value of which is approximately \$3,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. The delivery of the bonds is in accordance with the requirements of the peace treaty, and the commission proposes to hold them as security for and in acknowledgement of Germany's debt.

