

## HOW THE THREE GREAT NAVAL POWERS WILL FARE UNDER HUGHES PROPOSALS

Statistician Has Reduced the Result of the Disarmament Proposals to Elaborate Tables and Finds That Japan Fares Best and That at the End of Ten Years the Fleets of Britain and the United States Would be Equalized.

A despatch from Washington says:—The demographer has been at work on the disarmament proposals of Secretary of State Hughes, and his efforts have resulted in elaborate tables, showing how Great Britain, the United States and Japan will fare from the naval standpoint should the Hughes plan be adopted.

The finding of the statistician is that the Hughes proposal is "generous" on the part of the United States, both as regards the proposed "5-5-3" ratio and the retained tonnage phases of the United States plan. It is further found that Japan is securing by far the best deal throughout.

To treat the tonnage figures of the Hughes plan from a new angle, the "5-5-3" ratio represents a distribution of capital ship tonnage on the basis of Japan keeping a fleet representing 23 per cent. of the total of the three powers, the other two dividing the remainder. During the ten-year period, however, Great Britain would have in the neighborhood of 43 per cent.; the United States would have something more than 35 per cent., and Japan over 21 per cent. of the total. The change at the end of the ten-year holiday represents equalization of the United States and British fleets, to which Great Britain has already agreed.

Under the "5-5-3" ratio, and the proposed limitation of auxiliary tonnage, as well as capital craft, through application of the replacement rule of maximum, the British and United States fleets would reach a total of 1,120,000 tons in all combat craft, and Japan 672,000. This makes possible

a comparison of the relation of the fleets to various factors representative of the place of each power among the nations.

Against the simple question of geographical area of each, for instance, the limited fleets would mean for Japan more than 2,500 tons of naval strength per thousand square miles. The same figure for the United States would be approximately 300 tons, and for the British Empire between eighty and ninety tons.

Even more striking in disproportion favorable to Japan is the comparison on the basis of accepted estimates of national wealth. Japan would have something like 26,000 or 27,000 fleet tons per billion dollars in national wealth, while the United States figures would be little more than 3,000 tons per billion, and the British 6,000 tons per billion.

Disproportion again holds true as to foreign commerce of each power. Japan would have almost 200 tons of naval tonnage per million dollars in her import and export business over a period of years. The United States would have little more than eighty tons per million, and the British between forty and fifty tons.

Again, in relationship of naval to commercial tonnage of each power, and navies are built to some extent to support the commercial strength afloat of their flags, Japan would have nearly 170 tons of fighting ships per thousand tons of Japanese commercial craft, the United States would have little more than sixty tons under such tabulation, and Great Britain less than fifty tons.

### SIX DAYS' RIOTS COST EIGHTEEN LIVES

Belfast is Again the Scene of Outrages by Murdering Mobs.

A despatch from Belfast says:—Six days of rioting have resulted in 18 deaths and more than 80 being seriously wounded. Many of the latter are not expected to recover, and the number of persons slightly injured is reported to be several hundred.

Scarcely had dawn appeared than the firing was opened by gunmen in concealed positions in the York street area. The police and military were on duty in the disturbed areas, and with the aid of armored cars restricted the activities of the snipers.

A renewed outbreak of sniping near the docks caused the first casualty of the day. Patrick Brunton, a laborer, who was standing with some other men, was shot dead by a sniper. As a result the laborers employed at the Low street dock ceased work. A young man named Michael Spalling was shot dead, and other civilians were wounded.

During the afternoon the fusillades increased in intensity and armored car patrols were ineffective to silence the gunmen. Trolley cars passing

along York street were the favorite targets and the service had to be suspended. Soldiers turned their machine guns on gangs of men, who scattered. In consequence of the continued disturbances the military have extended the curfew hours in the disturbed areas, where all the inhabitants must now be indoors at 9 o'clock.

### New South Wales Bill Endows Motherhood

A despatch from London says:—The bill to endow motherhood has passed its third reading in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, according to a cable from Reuters's correspondent at Sydney.

### Carry Mail by Airplane from Halifax to St. John's

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The Newfoundland Government airplane which will inaugurate a St. John's-Halifax mail service next week is to make North Sydney a port of call for oil and petrol, according to instructions received by local officials of the Reid-Newfoundland Company. The machine was formerly used to scout for seals off the Newfoundland coast.

## CHINA'S STATUS IS NOW THE LIVE ISSUE AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

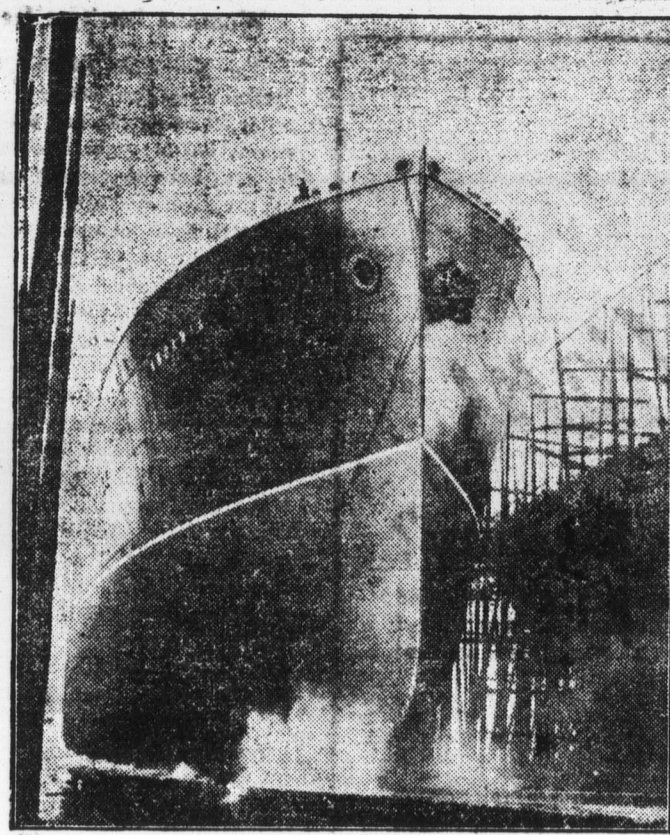
A despatch from Washington says:—The Far Eastern negotiations, complicated by a disagreement over the meaning of the four general principles already adopted, again became the live issue of the armament conference, when it resumed work on Friday after the Thanksgiving holiday.

How acute the divergence of views over application of the four principles might become was problematical on Thursday night, but the Chinese, in particular, seemed to regard it as a fundamental obstacle to a complete agreement regarding the status of China. Some officials of the Chinese delegation even went so far as to say that there would be nothing left for them but withdrawal from the conference should an interpretation advanced in British quarters receive the full approval of the powers.

The opinion held with apparent unanimity by the delegates of all the nations concerned, however, was that

the issue would be so handled as to preclude such an impasse for the present, at least. It was pointed out that the views at which the Chinese took offense were delineated by a British spokesman outside the conference itself and so far have not had the formal endorsement even of the British delegation. These views were, briefly, that the open door policy defined by the four principles included Chinese acceptance of the consortium and the pooling of the operation of railroad concessions, a combination which the Chinese declare would mean virtual "internationalization" of China.

The specific subject selected for discussion at Friday's session was China's request for abolition of the system of "extra-territoriality" under which the foreign powers have set up their own courts within China to handle cases in which their respective nationals are involved.



LAUNCHING THE "ANDANIA."

The new oil-burning Cunarder leaving the slips at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she was launched by Lady Perley. She is for the Canadian service and has accommodation for 1,708 passengers.

### The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21; No. 3, \$1.15.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 feed, 47c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c.

Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3 Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 1 commercial, 95c to \$1.06; No. 2 Spring, 98c to \$1.03; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. to better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 84c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.30; second pats., \$6.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21½ to 22½c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

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, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 22 to 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 51 to 52c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$4 to \$4.25; primes \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 27 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 25 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c. Shortening, tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 15 to 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers 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; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.60; do, fair,

\$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to 4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$5.25 to \$9; 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, \$8.90 to \$9.15; do, c.T cars, \$8.40 to \$8.65; do, f.o.b., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, country points, \$8 to \$8.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 56½ to 57c; do, No. 3, 55½ to 56c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½ to 56c.

Flour, Mar. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40; seconds, \$6.90; strong bakers', \$5.70.

Rolls, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$25.25. Middlings, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 38½c. Eggs, selected, 50 to 52c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Hogs, \$9.25; lambs, \$8; sheep, \$3.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1.50; cutters, around \$2.25; com. to med. butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Winnipeg, Man.—Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet, opened his western tour here and will proceed through the West, giving readings at Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, and Victoria. The tour is being arranged by the Federation of University Women.

The Pas, Man.—Eleven crack dog teams are practically assured for the Dog Derby to be held here this coming winter. This is very encouraging to the promoters in view of the fact that the race does not take place until February 28th, 1922, and many more contestants are yet to be heard from. Goynie, Dupas, Billy Winterton, Morgan, Bancroft, Larry McKay, Sam Pranteau and Jack Hayes, drivers in the last race, have again entered.

## Dominion News in Brief

St. John, N.B.—The Somerset Edge Tool Works have been established here to manufacture axes, hatchets, edges, slices, etc. An interesting feature of this concern is that it is their intention to make ice-cutting tools which have had to be imported from the United States heretofore. It is also intended to make jewelers' engraving tools.

Quebec, Que.—Newsprint production in Canada has increased from 150,000 tons in 1909 to over 850,000 in 1920, according to a bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. To-day the Canadian newsprint mills are equipped to produce about 1,000,000 tons a year. About 80 per cent. of the output of these mills is marketed in the United States. During the 12 months ending August 31, American newspaper publishers had purchased and used no less than 637,266 tons of Canadian newsprint.

Montreal, Que.—The extremely heavy shipments of grain from the West, together with another large volume from United States points, has enabled this port to set a new record for handling, it being expected that the quantity of grain shipped out by the close of navigation will be 132,000,000 bushels.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's apple yield for 1921 is 3,337,200 barrels, according to an estimate of the Dominion Fruit Commission's Branch. Nova Scotia led all other provinces with a yield of 1,900,000 barrels, followed by British Columbia with 1,009,000; Ontario, 960,000; Quebec, 352,000; and New Brunswick, 33,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—Steps are being taken towards the establishment of a coal briquetting industry in the Edmonton district and possibly in other parts of Alberta as well. Estimates are being secured on the cost of the necessary machinery for initial plant. It is expected that tar from the Athabasca bituminous sands will be used as a binder in the new briquettes, the manufacture of which will begin, if present plans work out, next summer.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Approximately seven million bushels of wheat and more than four hundred thousand bushels of other grains have been sent to the East from points in Southern Alberta since the beginning of September. At the present time an average of about 50 cars of grain are being moved from this part of the province daily.

Vancouver, B.C.—Ten thousand tons of bulk grain have been booked for the United Kingdom and the continent during the last few days, and if the rate continues as low as it is at present, in the neighborhood of thirty shillings, grain men predict a great movement through this port.

Vancouver, B.C.—Forty thousand tons of railway material are to be sold by the British War Munitions Board to Russia. Practically all of this equipment is, at the present time, in Port Coquitlam, and a small army of men have been engaged for the past several months in repairing minor defects resulting in long exposure to rainy weather, as well as painting and greasing preparatory to moving the immense bulk. Included in this lot are 4,000 box cars, of a broad-gauge type, not suitable for the railways of this continent. The material will be shipped as soon as satisfactory financial arrangements can be made.

### Educational Facilities for Farmers.

Speaking at the Convention of Women's Institutes last week the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, outlined the educational facilities which the provincial university offers to the people of the rural districts of Ontario. After explaining that the work of the university does not overlap that of other educational institutions because the former specializes in cultural education, he told of what the Department of University Extension does for journalists, for housewives, for those interested in town planning, and for the general public. Then the major part of his address was devoted to giving definite details of three forms of service that are arranged especially for farmers. First was the extension lecture scheme whereby a community may (and many communities do) obtain a single lecture or a series of lectures on topics of general interest. The second course dealt with was the unique short course for farmers—unique because the instruction was in cultural and not technical subjects—which was held at the university last February. The third was the plan for rural tutorial classes which has become popular in many parts of the province. On the conclusion of his address the speaker, who had invited the women present to write him if they wished further particulars, was surrounded by a bevy of ladies each of whom asked the same question, "What can you do for our community?" The evidence of an awakening interest in higher education in rural districts and the willingness of the provincial university to "go the limit" in supplying the demand for higher education are both indications of a better era ahead for those who live on the farms of Ontario.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, have arrived at Madeira on the British battle-cruiser Cardiff to begin their life of exile recently decreed by the Allies.

Regina, Sask.—Five carloads of Saskatchewan horses, cattle, sheep and swine are now being selected by the provincial livestock commission for exhibition at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in December. To each Saskatchewan exhibitor who wins a prize at this show the provincial government has offered to supplement his winnings as follows: \$500 to the winner of a grand championship, 1300 to the winner of a reserve championship, \$200 to the winner of a senior or junior championship, and \$100 to the winner of a senior or junior reserve championship.

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### SINN FEIN IRELAND DENIES ALLEGIANCE

No Arrangement is Possible Which Would Leave Fealty to Crown in Doubt.

A despatch from London says:—What is believed to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted on Friday when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence in Downing Street, where the Imperial Premier told the head of the Northern Government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the King, a prerequisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland Parliament.

The Sinn Fein delegates are consulting with members of the Dail Cabinet in Dublin on the crisis thus brought about, while Sir James has packed his bag and returned to Belfast, where he will report to his Parliament next Tuesday, and possibly disclose the cause of the virtual breakdown of the Irish negotiations. The official correspondence that has passed between the various delegations also may be published at the same time in London.

Efforts meanwhile will be made by peace makers in an attempt to persuade Sinn Fein to modify its attitude on the question of allegiance to the King.

But Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, would not admit of any arrangement which would leave Ireland's allegiance to the Crown in any doubt, and the Government would support Ulster in refusing any association which would weaken its British citizenship.

The only prospect for peace now is said to rest on Sinn Fein's conceding allegiance to the Crown, and the influence of the advocates of moderation has been invoked in a final effort to change its position.

During the absence of the Prince of Wales in India, Princess Mary is taking charge of his poultry farm at Sandringham.



Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith Member without portfolio in the British Columbia government, and the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire, has resigned her office. She was obliged to assume the responsibility of acts of the Government without being in a position to criticize or advise.

### Foch Joins in Thanksgiving for Blessings

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Marshal Foch, in a Thanksgiving Day message to Hanford Macnider, Commander of the American Legion, sent on his arrival in Harrisburg on Thursday, joined with the people of the United States in "prayers of gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the world."

The Marshal also sent a message of greeting to the wounded soldiers of the United States through the Public Health Service.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit

