

ALLIES ALLOW TURKS TO RETURN TO EUROPE; STRAITS MUST REMAIN NEUTRAL

Conference of Great Britain, France and Italy Unanimously Agree to Concede Constantinople and Part of Eastern Thrace, Including Adrianople to Nationalists—Turkey to Join League of Nations.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The return of Turkey to Europe was assured last night, when Great Britain, France and Italy, at the final session of the Allied conference, unanimously agreed to concede all the Nationalist peace terms. The Turkish claims to Eastern Thrace, to the Maritza River, and including the ancient Turkish capital of Adrianople, were approved as peace terms that can be supported by France, Great Britain and Italy in a joint invitation sent to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, to a peace conference to be held at Venice at the earliest possible date.

The Kemalists must agree, in return, not to enter the present neutral zone along the Straits, nor make any crossing elsewhere, and must accept complete freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, preferably under the League of Nations.

The invitation, which was cabled last night by M. Poincaré to Kemal Pasha, personally, urges an immediate meeting of Allied and Turkish and Greek generals at Mudania, to formulate terms of an armistice, pending the conference. It is regarded as virtually certain that Kemal will accept the conditions and a reply is expected from Smyrna in a day or two.

In addition to other concessions, Turkey is promised the support of the three Allies for admission to the League of Nations, and also withdrawal of the Allied troops from Constantinople as soon as peace becomes effective.

The Allied decision came as a big surprise, for as late as noon British officials declared that Great Britain would not approve any of the Turkish claims in advance of the peace conference. The change in this policy came in the afternoon after an exchange of many messages between Lord Curzon and Premier Lloyd George and several long telephone conversations, which delayed the final session from two o'clock to five.

Although the British to-night insist that the chief demand, mainly freedom of the Straits, is embodied in the conditions, it is generally conceded that this unanimous decision marks a reversal of policy on the part of Great Britain, and is considered here a victory for French diplomacy.

M. Poincaré expressed the belief that the Near East crisis is over and that all danger of a clash is past.

It is assumed that the British troops will remain at Chanak pending the peace conference. A broad neutral zone will divide Eastern Thrace from Greece and Bulgaria in the treaty terms which will be decided at the conference. Both Yugoslavia and Roumania insisted upon this provision before they consented to the return of Turkey to Europe, although it is not mentioned in the note, and it is thought probable that the Turkish military forces in Thrace and Adrianople, will be rigidly limited, and that the strictest guarantees will be exacted for the Greek minorities in these places.

PUBLIC MUST FOOT BILL FOR COAL STRIKE

Anthracite Operators Admit Their Reason for Advancing Prices.

New York, Sept. 24.—With production costs on domestic sizes of anthracite reduced approximately 35 cents a ton, "company" operators are charging, on an average, slightly more than they did before the recent strike, while the "independents" have raised their prices to a point from \$1.25 to \$5 above the prices of last winter.

Furthermore, while the operators are proclaiming they are now up to only 65 per cent. of normal production, figures of shipments from the mines show the daily average for the last five days of the week ending last Saturday, are 12 per cent. higher than the daily average for September, 1921. And that month last year was a very good month for the operators.

Referring to the price of coal, some explanation of the present prices, with production costs reduced, as will be shown below, is traceable directly to the desire of the operators to charge off the cost of the strike to the consumers. In fact, they admit it.

Various operators have stated just that thing. They assert they must do it. They ask: Why shouldn't the public foot the bill?

While the operators are saying that they are five and a half months behind in production, actual figures show that, as a matter of fact, so far as the middle Atlantic and New England States are concerned, there need be no shortage during the coming winter unless production is curtailed by the operators themselves.

Detroit, Sept. 24.—Henry Ford, in a newspaper interview yesterday advised the people of the country to "buy as little coal as possible now," declaring "coal prices are tumbling."

Mr. Ford granted the interview shortly after his return from Southern Ohio, where he arranged for an uninterrupted movement of coal to his Detroit industries.

The estimated yield of 903,919,800 bushels of grain for the Western Provinces this year by the Winnipeg Free Press, as compared with 631,984,500 bushels in 1921, has been confirmed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

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Short Course in Journalism.

For the second time the University of Toronto conducted a short course in Journalism from Sept. 11th to 16th this year. Like the former course, this second one was enthusiastically received and very well attended.

Ninety-eight students, representing daily, weekly, and class publications and including "free-lance" writers, as well as others interested in journalism, took the course, and were all exceedingly appreciative of the instruction that they received.

Mr. C. A. C. Jennings, editor of the Mail and Empire, gave three lectures on editorial writing; Mr. P. A. W. Wallace gave six lectures on the technique of writing feature articles; Professor W. J. Alexander lectured on English literature; Professor G. M. Wrong on Canadian Constitutional History; Mr. A. H. Moore on the work of the rural weekly newspaper, and Mr. A. R. Clute on newspaper jurisprudence.

Mr. M. J. Patten and Mr. L. O. Thomas of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, gave each a very interesting and instructive lecture on the opportunities of the press in so far as Government information is concerned and in the distribution of information on the natural resources of Canada.

On Friday evening of the course the university tendered a reception to the students, at which they were received by Sir Robert and Lady Falconer. That the course is very much worth while and that it should be an annual feature seems to be the opinion of the university authorities as well as of the students who attended. The short course, and the tutorial class in Journalism which is to be held this winter, seem to be the proper preliminary steps looking towards the establishment of a regular course in the subject.



Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Leader of the Turkish Nationalists, who have so decisively defeated the Greeks in Asia Minor. He is commanding the best equipped Turkish army that ever conducted a campaign. He demands that the Allies hand Constantinople over to the Turks.

May Hold Conference on Postal Service

Washington, Sept. 24.—Postmaster-General Murphy, of Canada, yesterday informed United States Assistant Postmaster-General Glover that the question of a conference between the United States and Canada on postal exchange would be taken up by the Dominion postal officials at a conference to be held early in October.

Suggestion was made some weeks ago by the Post Office Department here to the Canadian postal officials that a conference be held with a view to increasing the efficiency of the postal service between the two countries.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Fifty thousand dollars have been borrowed by the Province of Prince Edward Island under the Federal housing scheme. Prince Edward Island is the last province to take advantage of the Federal Government loan, probably because the need for houses in this province has not been as urgent as in the other provinces. The money borrowed is to be used for the main part in Charlottetown, it is understood.

Hartville, N.S.—The Premier Paper and Power Company is preparing to install a standard newsprint machine in its plant at Hartville. The machine will have a capacity of 15,000 tons a year. In order to provide the necessary power, the company is making an additional development of 5,000 horse-power on the river.

St. John, N.B.—The rapid movement of lumber from the north shore of the province, including stocks which have accumulated since war time, has created something like a boom in this district. Steamers and sailing vessels are being loaded in numbers which surpass anything witnessed for many years, and the work thus afforded and the money put into circulation, has made a substantial improvement in conditions. The clearing up of old stocks also opens the way for more extensive lumbering operations in the coming season.

Three Rivers, Que.—The plant of the St. Maurice Lime Company at St. Louis de France, is being enlarged from two to six kiln capacity, which will give the plant a production of 600 tons of lime per week. The company has also under construction, at an estimated cost of \$175,000, a railway siding, connecting the plant with Piles Junction.

Sudbury, Ont.—The large plant of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff has resumed operations after having been closed down for

HARBORERS OF IRISH REBELS PUNISHED

Ambushing, Road and Bridge Destruction Continue Daily Among Irregulars.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—Declaring that Parliament's discussion of the Irish constitution is "fatuous," the Irish Irregulars' war sheet to-day says: "We will never permit it to operate, and they are powerless to enforce it." The Irregulars claim they have captured from the Nationalists since June 1,996 rifles, 21 Lewis machine guns, 4 armored cars, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and thousands of hand grenades.

They add: "Of these additions to our armament we have lost but a few hundred rifles, but with what remains (exclusive of our own supplies, which were never greater) we can equip enough men to hold up any foreign government."

Ambushing, road and rail and bridge destruction, seizing of food supplies, and traveling from coast to coast continue daily on the part of the Irregulars. These seizures, combined with the destruction of transit facilities, create acute distress and unemployment in the southern, western and inland districts. In portions of counties Kerry, Cork, Mayo, Sligo and Donegal, the sea routes are the only available means of securing supplies.

President Cosgrave warns all concerned that neither the localities affected nor the Government will be able to raise money for reconstruction unless conditions of law and order are restored immediately.

Faced with the prospect of economic ruin and winter famine, the Government is considering taking drastic measures to deal with the Irregular guerrillas and sympathizers in the country districts. These measures are likely to be outlined in the Dublin Parliament on Wednesday.

Significant army action has already been taken in Tralee, County Kerry, where known Irregulars were arrested. The proprietors of the house where the arrests were made was fined \$200 for harboring them.

It is considered likely that the new measures, at present incomplete, will take the direction of fastening local responsibility for Irregular activities, the Government believing that the Irregulars will be incapable of carrying on during the winter months without local support.

One Million Pounds in Gold Shipped to United States

Southampton, Sept. 24.—One million pounds sterling in gold from the Bank of England was shipped to the United States aboard the Aquitania this morning. It is an instalment on the interest of the British debt.

CANADA AND U.S. ALLOTTED 60 PER CENT. OF 1921 COAL CONSUMPTION

Dominion Placed on Equality With States in the Matter of Distribution of Fuel During Present Season—Basis is Same as That Prevailing During the War.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—Distribution of all anthracite produced in the next year will be regulated by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission under an agreement affected in this city on Thursday. All states, including Pennsylvania and the Dominion of Canada, will receive allocations of anthracite under a distribution system devised by the Pennsylvania Commission.

Each state and Canada will be allocated 6 per cent. of the total amount of prepared sizes of anthracite actually consumed during 1921. Instead of applying to the Federal Fuel Administration in Washington, the various states and Canada will conduct all business of anthracite distribution through the Pennsylvania Commission, of which W. D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Public Service Commission, is the head.

The entire matter of distribution was gone over here on Thursday, when the Fuel Commissioners representing the various states, as well as Canada, met with the Federal Fuel Committee and the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission at the Bellevue, Stratford.

Following the conference between representatives of the Fuel Commission

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Government Crop Estimate for 1922

	1921	1922	Increase
Wheat	300,858,100 bu.	320,968,000	20,109,900
Oats	426,232,900 bu.	509,752,000	83,519,100
Barley	59,709,100 bu.	64,881,000	5,171,900
Rye	21,455,260 bu.	37,848,000	16,392,740
Flax	4,111,800 bu.	4,530,000	418,200
Hay and Clover	9,930,000 tons	15,545,000	5,615,000

Weekly Market Report

Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/4. Manitoba oats—Nominal. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 79c, all rail. Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 55 to 58c, according to freight outside. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, 62 to 67c. Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; good feed flour, \$17.00 to \$18.00. Ontario wheat—No. 2, 90 to 95c, at outside points. Ontario No. 2 white oats—33 to 35c. Ontario corn—Nominal. Ontario flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, 93c, \$6.80 to \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., (bakers), 86 to 90c. Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.35 to \$4.45; bulk, seaboard, \$4.20 to \$4.25. Manitoba flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$7.20 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.50. Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; mixed, \$13.50 to \$14; clover, \$13.50 to \$14; straw, \$9, car lots. Cheese—New, large, 19c to 20c; twins, 20c to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/4; Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 24 1/4; Stiltons, 25c. Butter—Finest creamery prints, 29 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 35 to 37c. Dairy, 29 to 31c. Cooking, 21c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c. Margarine—20 to 22c. Eggs—No. 1 candied, 34 to 35c; selects, 37 to 38c; cartons, 45 to 46c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90. Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c. Honey—60-lb. tins, 13c per lb.; 5-24-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per col., \$3.75 to \$4.50. Potatoes—New Ontario, \$1 to \$1.15. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40. Lard—Pure, tins, 15 1/4c; tubs, 16c; nails, 16 1/4c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tins, 12 to 12 1/4c; tubs, 12 1/2c, to 12 3/4c; nails, 13 to 13 1/4c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c. Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; do, poor, \$4.25 to \$5; do, fair, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$11 to \$11.75; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do, f.o.b., \$10.75 to \$11; do, country points, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 58c; Flour, Manitoba spring wheat, pat., firsts, \$6.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran, \$20. Shorts, \$22. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19. Cheese, finest easterns, 15 1/4 to 15 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery, 35c. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80c. Steers, \$5.50; light butcher steers and heifers, \$4.50; grassers, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, best, \$11; med. lots, \$9 up; hogs, selects, \$12.

CONSTITUTION PASSED BY IRISH HOUSE

Second Reading by Provisional Parliament Given 47 to 16 Vote.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The constitution passed its second reading by the Provisional Parliament by a vote of 47 to 16, without any amendment or change being offered. On Monday the House will consider, clause by clause, the draft already approved by the British, and some amendments will be offered, principally by Labor representatives. The Government, upon request, announced that twelve articles in the draft must remain intact. In ten of them the ruler of Great Britain is referred to either as the King, Crown or his Majesty.

Efforts to alter other articles will not likely be attended by much success. The first 25 articles will be considered on Monday and the Ministry's hope of getting these approved before adjournment that day indicates the attitude toward the would-be amendments. Expressing a wish for more intelligent criticism during the third reading, Minister of Home Affairs O'Higgins warned that there would be no time for sentimental protests against his Majesty. He said: "That was all threatened out last December and the situation is too grave and too urgent to cover the ground again. We know that the signatories did not like the treaty any more than we did."

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Ensigns of Anzac Again Fly at Gallipoli

A despatch from London says:—The London Times' Chanak correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says that the Australian and New Zealand ensigns are flying at Yellia, opposite Chanak.

Anzac officers, under Col. Hughes, who have been engaged for three years past on memorials to the fallen in the peninsula, are enthusiastically assisting in the defence of the Narrows with their resources of depot workshops and labor.

Chanak and the Narrows are the scenes of most intense activity from dawn to dark. The Turkish population momentarily is quiet and under the control of the military.

Washington Garden Grows Potatoes on Vines

A despatch from Hohum, Wash., says:—Potatoes are growing on vines in the garden of Harry Van Wartier here. He says he planted his crop in the usual way. He was startled by the size of the plants and still more startled when tubers began to form on them. He is now picking large potatoes three feet above the ground.

250 Milligrams of Radium for Montreal University

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Quebec Government has bought another 250 milligrams of radium in addition to the one gram already purchased by it some time ago. Both purchases were from the United States Radium Corporation, the price being at the rate of \$77 a milligram. The new supply will be placed at the disposal of the Universite de Montreal.

The United Kingdom was a better customer of Canada than the United States for the twelve month ending with July, according to a statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The total exports of Canadian products to the United States for that period were valued at \$304,000,000, and to Great Britain and Ireland were nearly \$307,000,000.

According to the latest estimate of the fruit branch of the Department of Agriculture, the apple yield of Canada this year will amount to 2,537,850 barrels and 2,215,000 boxes. Of this quantity British Columbia accounts for 2,215,000 boxes; Ontario, 285,000 barrels; Quebec, 61,000 barrels; New Brunswick, 41,250 barrels; and Nova Scotia 1,500,000 barrels.

Over 12,000,000 bushels of grain, constituting an increase of more than 1,500,000 over the preceding month, were shipped to Montreal via the Lachine Canal during the month of August, according to records supplied by the canal office. In addition a considerable amount of flour, 31,500 sacks and 500 barrels were shipped in August as against none for the same month last year.

According to preliminary estimates the production of gold during August from the mines of Northern Ontario was the highest on record, with a total yield of approximately \$1,840,000. For the first time the production of gold in Ontario exceeded the rate of \$220,000,000 a year. Eight mines contributed to the output, three being in Kirkland Lake. At least five more producers will likely be included within a few months, while the present producers, by enlarging their mills, are expected to add close to 50 per cent. to their output within the next twelve months.



WHERE ALLIES AND TURKS CONFLICT

Britain is taking a firm stand against the Turks under Kemal Pasha, whose demands since his victory over the Greeks have been notable for their comprehensiveness. The surrender of Thrace by the Greeks, the abandonment of any designs to hold Thessalonica, and the withdrawal of Allied forces from the neutral zone around the Dardanelles, Constantinople and the Bosphorus are all parts of his requests. Bulgaria is reported as mobilizing along the Maritza River, and also to be demanding the surrender of Adrianople. The British Government is hopeful that France and Italy will assist in felling these propositions. If they fail, Britain will oppose the Turks alone. The places mentioned in the foregoing will be found on the map underlined. Other points which may figure in dispatches later will also be found on the map.