

CONFERENCE AT INVERNESS CANCELLED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Quick Action of Lloyd George on Receipt of de Valera's Letter Declaring That Irish Nation Recognizes Itself as a Sovereign State—"Only One Answer Possible to Such a Claim," Says Premier.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish negotiations came to a crisis on Thursday involving the cancellation of the arrangements for the conference at Inverness next week and implying the possibility of the British Government having to consider a new course of action.

This new situation follows upon the publication in Dublin on Thursday afternoon of a letter from de Valera to Lloyd George declaring that the Irish nation recognizes itself as a sovereign State, and that it is only as representatives of that sovereign State that the Sinn Fein Cabinet has authority or power to act.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The text of the letter of Eamon de Valera, accepting the invitation to the Inverness Conference, but under certain conditions, follows:—

"We are unhesitating in declaring our willingness to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"Our readiness to contemplate such an association was indicated in our letter of August 10. We have accordingly summoned the Dail, that we may submit to it for ratification the names of the representatives it is our intention to propose. We hope that these representatives will find it possible to be at Inverness on the date you suggest, September 20.

"In this final note we deem it our duty to reaffirm that our position is, and can only be, as we have defined it throughout this correspondence. Our nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State. It is only as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.

"As regards the principle of government by consent of the governed, in the very nature of things it must be the basis of any agreement that will achieve the purpose we have at heart—that is, the final reconciliation of our nation with yours.

"We have suggested no interpretation of that principle save its every-day interpretation, in sense, for example, in which it was understood by the plain men and women of the world when on January 5, 1918, you said:—

"The settlement of Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war."

"These words are the true answer to the criticism of our position which your last letter puts forward. The principle was understood then to mean the right of nations that had been annexed to free themselves from the grasping hand. That is the sense in which we understand it. In reality, it is your

Government, when it seeks to read our ancient nation and to partition its territory, that would give to the principle an interpretation that would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours, Eamon de Valera."

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed de Valera from Gairloch, Scotland, the following cancellation of the Inverness Conference:—

"I informed your emissaries who came to me, here, on Tuesday, the 13th, that reiteration of your claim to negotiate with His Majesty's Government as representatives of an independent and sovereign State would make a conference between us impossible. They brought me a letter in which you specifically reaffirm that claim, stating that your nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State and 'it is only,' you added, 'as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have any authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.'

"I asked them to warn you of the very serious effect of such a claim and offered to regard the letter as undelivered to me in order that you might have time to reconsider it. Despite this intimation you have now published the letter in its original form.

"I must accordingly cancel the arrangements for the conference next week at Inverness and must consult my colleagues on the course of action which this new situation necessitates. I will communicate this to you as soon as possible, but as I am, for the moment, laid up here, a few days' delay is inevitable. Meanwhile, I must make it absolutely clear that His Majesty's Government cannot reconsider the position which I have stated to you.

"If we accepted a conference with your delegates on the formal statement of claim which you have reaffirmed, it would constitute an official recognition by His Majesty's Government of the severance of Ireland from the Empire and of its existence as an independent Republic. It would, moreover, entitle you to declare, as of right acknowledged by us, that, in preference to association with the British Empire, you would pursue a closer association, by treaty, with some other foreign power. There is only one answer possible to such a claim as that.

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

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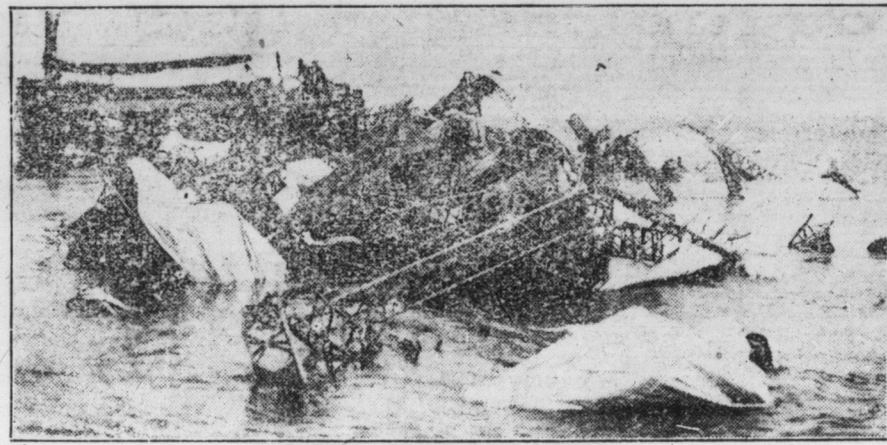
ford street, in the Sinn Fein district of East Belfast. A bomb was thrown and there was much revolver firing, but a large force of military and police quickly suppressed the trouble.

Lloyd George Must Have Rest, Say Doctors

London, Sept. 18.—The official medical statement issued at Gairloch this afternoon states that Lloyd George is suffering from chill and apathetic absorption resulting from an excess of the face. Rest is essential. Several days must elapse before he can transact any but the most urgent business.

Little Damage Caused by Snow in West

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—With the fine, cool weather, farmers in Southern Saskatchewan are cheered at the prospect of their wheat now in the fields drying out without much damage. Threshing, however, will not likely be resumed until the beginning of next week.



A striking photograph of the wreck of the R.M.S. as it appeared lying in the river Humber, at Hull, England.

ESTIMATES OF HARVEST INDICATE THAT 1915 CROP WILL BE BEATEN

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the great wheat harvest of 1915 will probably be exceeded by the harvest this year is forecast in a report issued to-night by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the report, which covers the condition of the crops up-to-date, the average yields in bushels per acre for the principal grain crops will be as follows:

Fall wheat 21½, as against 24 last year. Spring wheat 15½, as against 14; fall wheat 15½, as against 14½; oats 30½, as against 33½; barley 22½, as against 24½; rye, 16½, as against 17½; flax seed 9.10, as against 8.60. Upon the areas sown, as estimated on June 30 last, these averages represented total yields as follows:

Fall wheat, 15,473,000 bushels, as against 19,469,200 bushels last year; spring wheat 27,914,000 bushels, as against 24,372,000 bushels; fall wheat, 294,387,800 bushels, as against 263,189,300 bushels; oats, 466,303,100 bushels, as against 530,709,700 bushels; barley, 57,607,300 bushels, as against 63,310,550 bushels; rye, 11,847,500 bushels, as against 11,300,400 bushels, and flaxseed, 7,164,300 bushels, as against 7,997,700 bushels. These are preliminary estimates subject to revision after completion of the threshing, the prevalence of rust, both black and red, in the Province of Saskatchewan occasioning difficulty in the preliminary estimation of average yields.

For the three Prairie Provinces the preliminary estimate in bushels is: Wheat, 271,508,000 (234,138,000); oats, 331,210,000 (314,297,000); barley, 42,720,000 (40,760,000); rye, 9,567,000.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES LEAVES IRISH QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED

London, Sept. 18.—London newspapers find difficulty in discovering the exact meaning of what de Valera intends to convey in his latest message to Lloyd George.

Does he waive the claim that Irish plenipotentiaries should be received in conference as representatives of an "independent and sovereign State," and thereby make a conference possible, or does he not?

Lloyd George, in his reply, demands a plain answer. He repeats that "unless the second paragraph in your letter of the 12th is withdrawn a conference between us is impossible." It was in that paragraph that de Valera announced that his plenipotentiaries would go to Inverness as the representatives of an independent and sovereign State, and it was that paragraph which the Prime Minister asked the two Sinn Fein emissaries to get reconsidered.

Notwithstanding the firm tone of Mr. Lloyd George's telegram, it is interpreted in many quarters as displaying solicitude to furnish de Valera a favorable opening for abandoning his present attitude.

Dublin, Sept. 18.—The text of de Valera's message Saturday night to Premier Lloyd George follows:—

"In reply to your last telegram just received I have only to say that we have already accepted your invitation in the exact words which you quote from your letter of the 7th instant.

(8,273,600); flax seed, 6,801,300 (7,688,800). For Manitoba the yields are: Wheat, 37,212,000 (37,542,000); oats, 57,000,000 (57,657,000); barley, 18,488,000 (17,520,000); rye, 2,880,000 (2,318,600); flax seed, 793,300 (1,157,800). In Saskatchewan they are: Wheat, 173,580,000 (113,185,300); oats, 183,863,000 (141,549,000); barley, 13,500,000 (10,501,500); rye, 3,957,000 (2,335,000); flax seed, 5,420,000 (5,705,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 60,716,000 (83,461,000); oats, 90,407,000 (115,091,000); barley, 10,732,000 (12,739,000); rye, 2,730,000 (3,420,000); flax seed, 585,000 (726,000). The figures within brackets represent the yields of 1920.

The average condition on August 31 of late sown crops, expressed numerically in percentages of the average yield per acre for the ten years 1911-20, is reported as follows:—

The figures within brackets, representing in the order given, the conditions on July 31, 1921, and on August 31, 1920; peas, 83 (89, 99); beans, 94 (95, 99); buckwheat, 92 (90, 101); mixed grains, 80 (87, 105); corn for husking, 10 (97, 101); potatoes, 86 (89, 102); turnips, mangolds, 82 (87, 98); fodder corn, 104 (101, 102); sugar beets, 89 (93, 101); pasture, 88 (86, 95). The figures for 1921 represent the following forecast of total yield in bushels or tons: Peas, 2,390,000; beans, 1,030,000; buckwheat, 7,443,000; mixed grains, 22,657,000; corn for husking, 15,304,000; potatoes, 97,616,000; turnips, etc., 84,030,000; fodder corn, 5,649,000 tons; sugar beets, 272,000 tons. Preliminary estimates were issued on August 10 for hay and clover, 10,371,000 tons, and alfalfa, 362,000 tons; first cutting.

Greeks Suffer a Huge Disaster

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Reports from Angora say that the Greek army is in general retreat, abandoning wounded, automobiles and war material. The Greek troops are now apparently west of the Sakaria River.

Since Greek public opinion virtually concluded and expected the fall of Angora, with the subsequent occupation of Constantinople, this severe reverse, even if no worse disaster follows, must have a profound effect.



Ontario's New Lieutenant-Governor Col. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, who has taken the oath of office at Toronto.

SERIOUS UNREST PREVALES IN INDIA

Military Experience Difficulty in Dealing With the Rebels.

London, Sept. 18.—Official investigations show that the situation in India is more serious than was believed. The military is experiencing difficulty in dealing with the rebels owing to the latter's mobility and to the nature of the country, which is largely forest land, where formidable gangs are scattered.

The opinion is held that the recalcitrant Mohals who fled into the jungle could be starved out if the main roads were held and certain areas garrisoned. Two thousand rebels are massed on the Panjalar hills in a favorable position where an action is imminent and the use of artillery unavoidable. A high priest is heading another band which is endeavoring to join the forces at Pandur.

A rebel conference has declared that the Hindus are to be converted to Islam at the point of the sword.

A Reuter cable from Simla says that at a council of State the Home Secretary said that except in the immediate vicinity of the troops and near the railways the life and property of the non-Muslims are unsafe. The rebels, of whom five bodies are known to exist, control certain areas, and the re-establishment of authority is at present impossible owing to transport and communication difficulties.

Japanese is First to Climb Mt. Eiger

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 18.—The Eiger Mountain, in the Bernese Oberland Alps, has been ascended by way of the Mittleegggrat, the north-east ridge. The ascent was made by Yuko Miki, a Japanese, aged 23 years, accompanied by three guides. The feat was made possible by the fact that, due to the extremely hot summer, the Gendarme was for the first time in its known history free from ice and snow.

Now that the Eiger has been ascended by this ridge, virtually all the difficult positions in the Bernese Oberland Alps have been conquered.

German Upper House Ratifies U.S. Treaty

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Treaty of Peace between Germany and the United States has been formally ratified by the German Reichsrat, or upper chamber.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.34½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.26½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46½c; No. 3 CW, 43½c; extra No. 1, 43½c; No. 1 feed, 42½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 67c; No. 4 CW, 64c; rejected, 52½c; feed, 52½c.

All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freights outside.

No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3 winter, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 2 spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 70c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c; according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—\$6 in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$9.85; second patents, \$9.35; Buckwheat—Nominal.

Eye—No. 2, \$1.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto: Bran, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; feed flour, \$2.10.

Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 44c; select, 49 to 51c; new-laid, cartons, 51 to 53c.

Butter—Creamery, No. 1, 41 to 43c; do, No. 2, 38 to 40c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers', 28 to 30c.

Cheese—New, large, 22 to 23½c; twins, 22½ to 23c; Stilton, 24½ to 25½c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c.

Honey, extracted—White clover honey, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 38c; hams, med., 37 to 38c; heavy, 28 to 30c.

SETS FIRE TO TOWN TO SEE HOSE PLAY

One-third of Annapolis Royal Destroyed Through Boy's Action.

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, N. S., says:—Because he wanted to "see the men put water on it with the hose," Thomas Miller, aged 12, started the fire in the stables of the Queen Hotel here, which on September 7 destroyed about one-third of Annapolis Royal, at an estimated loss of a quarter of a million dollars, according to the boy's confession on Thursday to Chief Detective Horace Kennedy of Halifax.

The Miller boy was apprehended while in school, following testimony of witnesses who had seen him near the scene of the beginning of the fire just previous to its outbreak.

According to Miller's confession he lighted a pile of straw in the stables of the Queen Hotel. He ran away when he found that there was no water in the hose when the "man" came to use it. He later returned and worked to save furniture and other household effects. The boy broke down and cried bitterly during his confession.

Something That Concerns You.

During the past year and a half many Canadian citizens have been out of employment. Yet, during all the period we continued to import goods at a record pace, goods the product of the field or factory, that could have been produced in our own country.

Nearly \$300,000,000 worth of our total importations for the year ending March 31st, 1921, could and should have been produced at home.

Had we insisted upon goods of Canadian production instead of taking foreign products, additional wage payments amounting to \$100,000,000 would have been distributed and we would have had no unemployment problem.

The remedy is in our own hands: Ask always for goods produced in Canada.

Here are some of the articles imported during that period which could have been supplied from our own farms and factories.

Fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, \$11,500,376; meats, fish, eggs, and milk products, \$19,756,355; biscuits, confectionery, etc., \$3,977,577; hides, furs and skins, leather and by-products, \$34,939,475; tobacco, \$14,356,294; textiles and manufactures thereof, \$81,766,566; agricultural implements, \$11,757,709; builders and machinery, \$21,209,129; cutlery and hardware, \$10,552,157; books, paper, etc., \$11,202,755; lumber and mfrs. of lumber, \$12,976,670; vehicles, \$5,955,735; aluminum kitchenware, \$324,992; electric and gas apparatus, \$17,182,859; asbestos, \$977,160; salt, \$99,995; fertilizers, \$4,272,054; household and personal equipment, \$9,416,005; brushes, \$1,077,718; musical instruments, \$3,486,744.

Buy Canadian products and keep this money in circulation in Canada.

A New University Course.

On the first day of the Short Course in Journalism held this week at the University of Toronto, one hundred and seventeen persons registered, forty-nine of them being men. The class consisted primarily of editors and publishers of weekly newspapers in Ontario, from as far east as Ottawa and as far west as Petrolia. If one may judge from the comments heard in the corridors, those in attendance were delighted with the lectures to which they were privileged to listen and highly approved of the action taken by the provincial university in providing this course.

The success of this first journalistic venture shows, as did the short course for farmers last winter, that the people of the province appreciate the "broadening" of policy of their own university and are eager to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. Ontario's provincial university is leading the way in university extension and is showing its desire to serve its constituency in the fullest possible manner.

Slightly Injured in 1,200-Foot Drop

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Aviator Albert Highstone, while piloting the Sopwith dove plane, owned by Messrs. William Marshall and E. Keyes, crashed 1,200 feet in a trial flight at noon on Thursday, but escaped with minor injuries. The machine was to have been an attraction at the fair here, and was being placed in readiness for a series of flights. It landed in a tree near the wireless station, and will be almost a total loss.

Grain Movement is Early This Year

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Approximately 16,000,000 bushels of new grain have been billed over the Canadian National Railways from Western points, officials announced on Thursday. This is more grain than was shipped up to October 4 last year, it was stated.

The "doubble," a small bronze coin very half a farthing, and still minted in Germany, is the smallest coin in circulation in the United Kingdom.

TWO GIRLS SHOT IN BELFAST RIOTS

Outbreaks in Two Parts of the City—Military and Police Restore Order.

Belfast, Sept. 18.—Serious rioting occurred in Belfast this afternoon. The trouble was mainly confined to Vere street, where a young girl was shot dead, another was badly wounded and one man was shot in the neck. The military was called out and used guns to restore order.

The girls who were shot are Protestant and the news created great excitement. When darkness set in the mob got out of hand and attempted to wreck a number of saloons. A large packing case, consigned to a hardware merchant in Belfast, came under the notice of officials at the freight station. It was said to contain a large quantity of up-to-date revolvers, which were seized by the police.

It was found that part of the shipment was for a wide-spread gun-running campaign in Ulster.

An outbreak also occurred in Se-

