

## CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN BRINGS END TO IRISH WAR

Leaders Agree to a Truce and DeValera Has Accepted  
Lloyd George's Invitation to a Conference in London—  
Military Forces to Evacuate Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish war is over. Peace was agreed upon at the conference at the Mansion House on Friday, between General Macready, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, and representatives of all sections of opinion in Southern Ireland.

This is the result of the all-day conference beginning at 11 a.m. and breaking up at 9 p.m. The members at the conference were the same as before, neither Craig nor Smuts attending. DeValera and Griffith represented the Sinn Fein, and Lord Middleton, Sir A. Woods, Sir Maurice Dockrell and Andrew Jameson the Southern Unionists.

Shortly after four an aide-de-camp arrived from British Grand Headquarters, bearing a despatch. He was taken to the conference room, but soon dashed out again, and a little before 5 o'clock Gen. Macready, in full General's uniform, and unescorted, for the first time in Dublin streets, drove up and entered the conference room, remaining for an hour. When he left it was said he went to consult Premier Lloyd George by direct wire, and in less than an hour returned.

When he came out he was smiling and whispered to the Lord Mayor, "It is all over." A little later the Southern Unionists emerged and Lord Middleton smilingly thanked the Lord Mayor for his peace efforts, which, he said, had been fully justified.

Shortly before the conference disbanded the Lord Mayor, speaking from the Mansion House steps to an immense crowd, said it was the proudest and happiest day of his life.

A despatch from London says:—A truce has been declared between Bri-

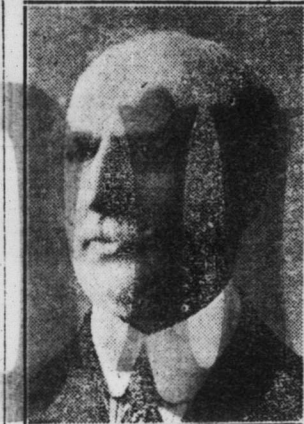
tain and Ireland. It will take effect at noon on Monday next. Preparations are already under way to end hostilities on the part of those actively engaged in the Irish cause and the Crown forces.

Developments leading to the truce were divided between London and Dublin. In Dublin Eamonn de Valera, Irish Republican Leader, and his Nationalist associates, renewed their conference with the Southern Unionists. Earl Middleton, a Unionist, who recently conferred with the British Prime Minister, read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that hostilities must cease if negotiations looking to peace were to succeed.

General Sir Nevill Macready, British Military Commander in Ireland, appeared at the de Valera conference, and it was not much later that the announcement was made at the Prime Minister's official residence in London that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's offer and Mr. de Valera's reply, arrangements for the cessation of hostilities from Monday noon had been made.

The King has been a leading figure in the developments up to the present, while General Smuts, the South African Premier, has acted as the pivot on which the peace movement has turned. There is hope in London, and in Dublin, too, that peace must come out of the forces which are now engaged in seeking a settlement.

Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, accepting the latter's invitation to participate in a conference in London to settle terms of peace.



Royal Visit to Belfast.  
Sir Wm. Coates, Bart., the Lord Mayor of Belfast, who was created a Baronet at the investiture.

## PROPOSES MEETING OF ALLIED POWERS

Pres. Harding Invites Discussion on Limitation of Armament.

Washington, July 10.—President Harding has proposed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan the holding of a conference in Washington on the "limitation of armament" and on the Pacific and Far Eastern problems.

The fact that he has approached the four powers with a view to issuing a formal invitation to participate in the conference if they find the suggestion acceptable was formally announced by the State Department tonight.

The President takes the position that a settlement of the issues arising among the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean would remove many obstacles to an agreement on a reduction of armament, and he therefore has proposed that an effort be made to reach a solution of these problems to pave the way for favorable consideration of the armament question.

China has been invited to participate in the discussion of the Far Eastern question, which is evidently viewed by the President as of the broadest scope, doubtless involving the whole question of aggrandizement on the Pacific mainland.

The Workers' Educational Association of Ottawa has asked the Provincial University for assistance in conducting classes in that city next winter in economics, history, and English, and the request has been cheerfully granted.

The University of Toronto is most anxious to develop outside classes of this kind so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. During the past winter W. E. A. classes have flourished in Toronto and Hamilton.

The W. E. A. is a voluntary organization of Ottawa and women engaged in industrial pursuits and is largely composed of trades unionists. These men and women are eager to secure the advantages of higher education and cheerfully devote an evening a week to the study and discussion of present-day economic problems, of English literature, history, psychology, and allied subjects. In England the W. E. A. has grown to immense proportions, having a membership of over 25,000.

To extend its activities into the rural districts and among industrial workers is one of the most important aims of the University of Toronto. In anticipation of the Government's adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, plans had been made to inaugurate evening tutorial classes in various rural communities throughout the Province and to organize Workers' Educational Associations in several towns and cities. When the Government laid the Report over and instructed the Provincial University that it must spend no more money this year than it did last year these plans had to be cancelled and the education for which various communities in the Province are asking had to be, for the most part, postponed.

It is hoped, however, that the Government will yet adopt the Commission's Report and so enable the University to give the Province the service so many people in town and country are requesting.

## FIFTEEN KILLED IN BELFAST RIOT

Parades Preliminary to 12th July Demonstration Stir Enmity.

Belfast, July 10.—An Orangemen's procession was fired upon here to-day by Sinn Feiners in the heart of Belfast, and shortly after snipers from vantage points in North street began harassing the police.

Firing continued throughout the afternoon and at 5 o'clock the casualties had reached six dead and thirty wounded.

For hours shots were exchanged in the North street district in full view of the crowd on Royal avenue, which stampeded whenever the fighting drew nearer.

The rioting broke out last night, and, continuing throughout the day, became so serious this afternoon that the military had to be summoned to restore order. At 10 o'clock to-night the complete casualty lists showed that 15 persons had been killed and nearly 100 wounded.

According to police accounts, the firing at snipers by Republicans precipitated the outbreak. From then the shooting was almost continuous in the Falls district. As daybreak came on the tide of battle extended down the Falls road until it reached Townshend street, which then became the centre of sharp rioting, with the Unionists for the first time entering the fray.

The Carrick Hill and Millfield areas, Nationalist strongholds, next became affected. The firing here was intense, alternating with the screams of the crowds as they scurried hurriedly away.

As a group of Orangemen marched four deep along Royal avenue from a service in Ulster Hall this afternoon there were scenes of excitement, the Orangemen shouting defiance as they passed streets down which bullets were flying.

Police rifles began to come into action and a crowd on a street corner cheered wildly when one of the shots brought down a man with a gun.

## Forest Fires in Northern Ontario

A despatch from North Bay says:—The following official reports were received by the T. & N. O. Commission on the fire situation in Northern Ontario:

No fires between North Bay and Mileage 57; small fire there. No fires between Mileage 57 and Cobalt.

Heavy rains from Haileybury to Swastika; all danger passed. Yorkston—Light rains.

Matheson—A few smouldering fires. Monteth—Several fires; no danger unless wind rises.

Porquiss Junction, Iroquois Falls and Cochrane—Several fires in vicinity, and if no wind rises there will be no danger.

Connaught—Few fires in vicinity. South Porcupine—Some rain; fires out.

Schumacher and Timmins—No fire near towns from up the river; no danger. Conditions very much improved.

## Firemen Save Town From Forest Fire

St. John, N.B., July 10.—Fire Wardens were rushed from Newcastle to-night to fight a new forest fire which broke out in heavily timbered tracts in the township of Waynton. The fire was threatening the settlement Rogersville, which has been in the path of the flames, and was only saved from destruction by the valiant work of fire-fighters, was reported to-night as having passed the danger point.

Fires which raged in the Westfield and Loch Lomond districts are now under complete control.

His Hard Lot.  
"It's strange," remarked the bear to the wolf, "that you should always be so gaunt."

"Well, you see," replied the wolf, "it's this way; I'm always obliged to keep away from the door until there's nothing left in the house to eat."

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND BASED ON CANADIAN STATUS

All Parties to Discuss Peace on This Basis at the London Conference.

London, July 10.—Ireland is to become a British Dominion by an agreement already reached by the British Government with the Sinn Fein and the Unionists of Southern Ireland.

The counties of Ireland where Protestants predominate are to be offered special guarantees.

Ireland will be granted home rule on Canadian lines, with the six northern counties, where the Protestants predominate receiving a status enjoyed by Quebec.

It was because he knew that all parties would be prepared at least to discuss peace on this basis that Premier Lloyd George invited Eamonn de Valera, Irish "president," to London.

It is no longer a question of what the British will offer and what Eamonn de Valera is prepared to accept. The agreement between those two parties already has been reached.

Ulster alone supplies the only big mark of interrogation in the settlement.

The agreement between the major parties in the Irish war was reached as the result of many months of secret pourparlers, and when de Valera

and the Dail Eireann, the Irish governing body, consented to make peace on a dominion settlement basis, Premier Lloyd George went ahead and called the London conference.

He also was prompted to seize the opportunity by the presence of the Imperial statesmen in London for the Dominion conference.

The parties are agreed that the army of Ireland shall be all Irish and of a strength 25 per cent. below the 1914 standard. The British military establishment, then consisted of two infantry divisions, one cavalry brigade, as well as troops detailed to the coast defence.

The Irish army, therefore, will be of a strength of approximately 25,000 men.

One of the matters in suspense is the role of the British navy in Ireland. The British Government insists that Erin shall build no navy of her own. De Valera is reluctant to admit British occupation of Irish naval ports.

The foregoing is merely the framework of the proposed settlement. A multitude of details will have to be filled in at the London conference.

enthusiastically seen and praised. The visitors were astounded. Governors and ex-Governors, Senators, Congressmen and leaders in the industry and commerce of a score of States saw for themselves the things that have been born of vision, courage and engineering genius. They tramped about through the deepening ditch of the Chippawa development, they marvelled at the operations of the great Provincial electric plant, they climbed tall towers to overlook the arena of titanic wrestling with nature, and they went down into the bowels of penstocks and wheelpits in what will be the world's greatest power house. All this they did in order that they might return to their homes with an intelligent conception of one phase of a stupendous enterprise of the New World—the mooted inland channel to the sea.

Crown Prince Hirohito of Japan has left France for a short visit to Italy and will then sail for Japan.

## WATERWAYS VIEWED BY U.S. DELEGATES

Power Development on Canadian Side of Niagara "Amazed" Them.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 10.—Embarked upon a friendly voyage of discovery across Canada's inland seas, one hundred men prominent in the political and business life of the United States spent the week-end in Niagara as guests of the Province of Ontario.

Under the auspices of the American Executive Council of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, the delegation is on a tour of the proposed route of an international deep waterway, and as a fitting prelude to its journey its members devoted Saturday and Sunday to an inspection of the Hydro-electric undertakings centred upon Niagara Falls.

Seldom, if ever, have the wonders of Ontario's achievements in harnessing nature's mighty cataract been so

gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lbs. 19 to 22c. Honey—50-50-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 50 to 51c; cooked, 54 to 58c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19c; clear bellies, 19 1/2c.

Lard, pure tallow, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 11 1/2 to 12c; tubs, 12 to 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2 to 13c; prints, 14 1/2 to 15c.

Corn, No. 2, nominal, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butchers steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butchers heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; butchers cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butchers bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$50; calves, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6 to \$7.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, country points, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2c; Can. West No. 3, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$22, in car lots.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 20 to 20 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/2 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 40 to 42c.

Common thin cows, small bulls, \$2 to \$3; calves, \$2 to \$6; choice milk-fed calves, \$7; good lambs, \$8 to \$8.50; common light stock, \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50. Young hogs, med., \$12.50 to \$13.50; sows and heavies, \$6 to \$7.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.77 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 44 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 2 feed, 41 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 76c; No. 4 CW, 71 1/2c; rejected, 66c; feed, 65c.

All the above in store Fort William. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.48 to \$1.55, nominal, per ear lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.41 to \$1.43, nominal; No. 2 Goosie wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Freights—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.50; second pat, \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$7.40, bulk, seaboard. Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23 to \$25; shorts, per ton, \$28 to \$27; good feed flour, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$19; mixed, \$8 to \$10; straw, car lots, per ton, \$10.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 21 1/2c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22c; triplets, 22 to 22 1/2c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; new, Stilton, 23c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prime, fresh, No. 1, 33 to 35c cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick, bus., \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp.



Maj-General Sir Wm. Heneker  
Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Upper Silesia. He said he went there to fight, but finding no war he gave a garden party which was the biggest social event ever held in Upper Silesia.

## ITALY HAS HALF A MILLION WORKLESS

General Industrial Depression and U.S. Immigration Laws Are Cause.

A despatch from Rome says:—Italy has now half a million unemployed, a large number considering her industrial limitations. It is calculated this figure means at least 2,000,000 inhabitants affected by the present crisis.

The Government must face workmen's subsidies to the value of a billion lire yearly, and payment will begin at the earliest possible moment.

At the same time an effort to limit unemployment and prevent pauperization is being made in another direction. Public works on a large scale are to be undertaken, including road-making, bridge-building and the erection of cheap houses, especially in Southern Italy, where unemployment grows among the agricultural population, though general industrial depression is responsible for the greater part of the unemployment, the fact remains that America's new immigration laws are hitting Southern Italy very hard, and causing all the unemployment in agricultural regions.

Ex-Kaiser Protests Against Paying Taxes

A despatch from Doorn says:—The Municipal Council of Doorn is discussing the vigorous protest lodged by William Hohenzollern against the tax levied by the local authorities.

The ex-Kaiser maintains that he has no right whatever to pay him, as he did not come willingly to Holland, and is held practically a prisoner, and is therefore not liable to taxes as if he were a free citizen. William has also protested against the income tax.

The majority of the members of the Council, however, take the view that the ex-Kaiser came as a free agent to Holland, and himself chose Doorn as his place of residence, and that therefore his protest should be disregarded, and measures must be taken to secure the payment of his taxes.

The ex-Crown Prince, however, is held to be exempt from taxation.

What Napoleon Forgot.

In the Napoleon Supplement of the London Times there appears an estimate of the greatest soldier of the nineteenth century by the greatest of the twentieth, Marshal Foch.

The principles of strategy and tactics that Foch applied in the direction of armies of the Allies in the World War he derived in the main from his unwearying study of the campaigns of Napoleon. He calls Napoleon "beyond compare, the military genius of modern times." Yet with the perspective that is one mark of Foch's own consummate capacity for leadership, the marshal sees the limitation that brought Napoleon at last to grief.

"This is his way of putting what he calls 'the deep reason for the disaster'."

He forgot that a man cannot be God; that above the individual there is the nation; that above men there is the moral law, and that war is not the highest goal, since above war there is peace.

It is because of this clarity of vision that Marshal Foch was fit not merely for a gigantic military responsibility but for the leadership of an embattled civilization against defiant powers of darkness. It was Foch and not the Kaiser who understood the lesson of the career of Napoleon.

Insurgents Leave Upper Silesia

A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Upper Silesia by the insurgent forces was officially completed at midnight Wednesday, according to a London Times despatch from Katowitz.

British forces, it is added, now occupy the Polish frontier as far as Beuthen, while the French are in control of Konigshutte, Katowitz and the southern region.

Don't drop fire when you smoke in the woods, nor throw it out along the road. Keep the forests green!



Marshal Foch Coming to Canada.  
It is practically certain that the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the late war, will be a guest and speaker at the Great War Veterans' Convention, to be held in the latter part of September.

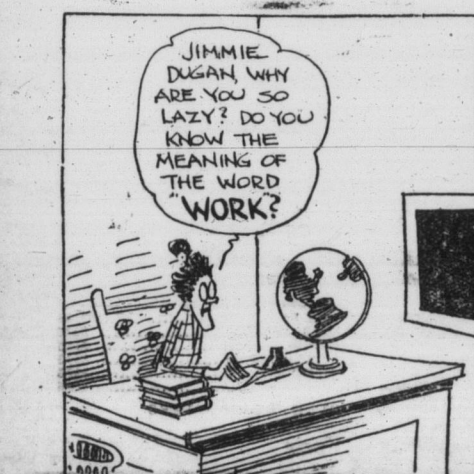
## THEIR MAJESTIES GIVE COURT BALL IN HONOR OF BELGIAN ROYALTIES

A despatch from London says:—The first court ball since 1914 was given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night in honor of the King and Queen of the Belgians. It was the only function of the present London season which recalled the splendor and gaiety of the days before the war. There were 2,000 guests, and the old aristocracy of England, many of whom now belong to a class known as the "new poor," came out of their enforced retirement for the occasion.

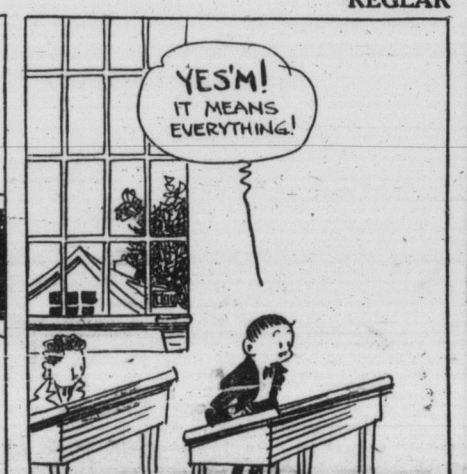
Their women folk came decked in those jewels which are family heirlooms and which have been treasured despite present hard times in hopes of happier days to come, and as full uniform or court dress was de rigueur

for men, the scene was one of dazzling brilliancy. By Queen Mary's orders long trains and feathers in the hair, which used to be distinguishing characteristics of court dress for women, had then done away with, and the general feminine view was that the innovation was "all to the good."

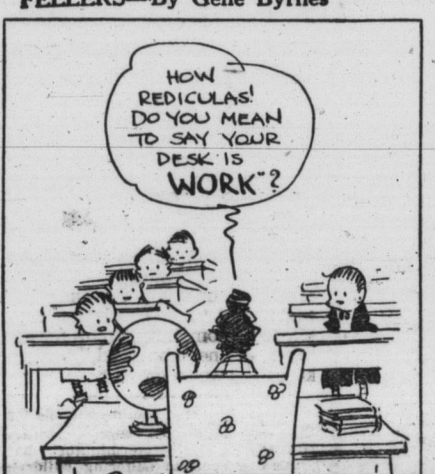
Most of those whom Queen Victoria called common Duchesses, to distinguish them from members of the Royal family who have Ducal title, were present, and among them the American-born Duchess of Roxburgh attracted special attention by her dress and ornaments. Of the young girls present no one looked more charming than Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the Premier, in a frock of white satin and silver lace.



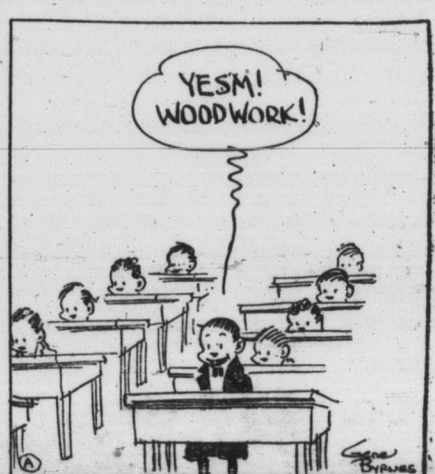
JIMMIE DUGAN, WHY ARE YOU SO LAZY? DO YOU KNOW THE MEANING OF THE WORD "WORK"?



YES! IT MEANS EVERYTHING!



HOW REDICULOUS! DO YOU MEAN TO SAY YOUR DESK IS "WORK"?



YES! WOODWORK!

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes