

STATEMENT OF SINN FEIN DEMANDS TO BE MADE AT INVERNESS

DeValera's Party Would Enter League With Britain—Concede to Ulster the Powers and Privileges Conferred by the Home Rule Act.

London, Sept. 11.—The News of the World, the London weekly, owned by Lord Riddell, who is a close friend of Lloyd George, to-day stated that in Sinn Fein circles it is reported that the Cabinet at Inverness will make three fundamental proposals as a basis of an Anglo-Irish treaty:

- (1) Renunciation by Britain of the claim to legislate for Ireland, thus giving full Dominion status. Incidentally, this would put Ireland where she was in 1782.
- (2) An agreement by Ireland to act in association with the nations of the British system.
- (3) An agreement by Ireland to concede to Northern Ulster the powers and privileges conferred by the Home Rule Act, reserving possibly fuller powers to the National Parliament.

It is stated these terms will be in the hands of the Prime Minister on Thursday.

The Daily Telegraph's Dublin correspondent states that there is a growing feeling in Dublin that the Sinn Fein will accept the Premier's invitation to a conference in Inverness, saying public opinion is unanimously favorable. As yet there is no word of the official reply to Lloyd George's letter.

Michael Collins, however, speaking at Rathfarnham this afternoon, said:

"Irish freedom is coming, not because of any action of our enemies, but because of the strength of our own position. It is coming because of men who are still prepared to die for Ireland. We will not stop till Irish freedom is secured."

COL. COCKSHUTT NEW LT.-GOVERNOR OF ONT.

Brantford Business Man and Farmer, Active During War.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Lieut.-Colonel Harry Cockshutt of Brantford, is the new lieutenant-governor of Ontario, succeeding the late Lionel Clarke.

The appointment was announced by Premier Meighen at Ottawa on Saturday after it had been passed by the cabinet council and approved by Lord Byng, governor-general of Canada. Lieut.-Col. Cockshutt, who is president of the Cockshutt Plow Company, and former commanding officer of the 21st overseas battalion, is the first Brantford man to become lieutenant-governor.

Col. Cockshutt has devoted much time to public business, having been Mayor of Brantford from 1899 to 1900, president of the Board of Trade in 1898 and president Canadian Manufacturers' Association in 1906-7.

The new Lieutenant-Governor was born in Brantford, July 8, 1868, the youngest son of Ignatius Cockshutt and Elizabeth Foster, in the old homestead on Tutela Heights, about three miles from the city, which he retains in his possession. Col. Cockshutt has a sentimental interest in his boyhood home, and when in Brantford, he goes there frequently, wanders about, gives directions to the manager, and inspects his special herd of Jersey cattle, which he prizes highly. He has about 30 head of the best Jersey cows in a wide district, famous for this particular breed. He also owns other stock of high pedigree.

In 1896 he married Isabella Rolfe. Mrs. Cockshutt was born in Chatham, and attended the Chatham schools and the Jarvis Collegiate Institute, in Toronto, where she lived later. They have two daughters, Miss Margaret E. Cockshutt, who is at present in Europe, and Miss Kathleen Isabella, who attends Glen Mawr School, in Toronto. Her recreations include gardening and music and she is a member of Brantford, Galt and Hamilton Golf Clubs.

Cousin of the King Dies in London

London, Sept. 11.—Admiral Louis Alexander Mountbatten, first Marquis of Milford Haven, died here to-day. He was 67 years old.

The Marquis of Milford Haven, for many years the personal aide de camp to the King, was born in Graz, Austria, in 1854, the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and grandson of Louis II, Grand Duke of Hesse. In 1884 he was married to his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter.

The Marquis of Milford Haven was naturalized as a British subject, assumed the title of Prince Louis of Battenberg, and entered the royal navy as a naval cadet in 1868. He was successfully promoted from this grade to that of first sea lord of the Admiralty, from which position he resigned in 1914. In 1917, at the King's request, he relinquished his German titles and assumed by royal license, the surname of Mountbatten.



Hon. S. F. Tolmie
Minister of Agriculture, who has made an arrangement with the Government and the Canadian Bankers Association to loan cattle raisers money to secure fodder, cattle being the security. Cattle raisers will thus be enabled to carry their stock instead of being forced to sell them at sacrifice prices.

THE "QUEST" SAILS FOR THE SOUTH SEAS

Sir Ernest Shackleton on 30,000-Mile Trip to Make Hydrographical Survey.

London, Sept. 11.—Sir Ernest Shackleton in his two-hundred-ton ship, Quest, sails from London next Saturday on a thirty-thousand mile trip to carry out his hydrographical survey of the Antarctic and South Pacific Oceans. The voyage is scheduled to last two or three years. Laboratories have been built above and below decks and platforms have been erected from which soundings up to thirty-thousand feet can be taken. Besides a kite balloon, the Quest will also be equipped with a seaplane, while a powerful wireless equipment will make it possible for the explorer to be for some time in contact with the world at large, but there will be a long time, it is expected, when the Quest will be out of wireless touch.

From London the tiny vessels, the bows and sides of which have been strengthened with steel plates two feet thick, will make for the Cape of Good Hope via Salvages, near Madeira, then on to the lonely island of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island, and then on to the Unknown Sea, with a view to exploring the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia.

Shackleton also hopes to be able to discover the lost island of Tuanaki, in the Pacific. Some of these islands, particularly Dougherty, he hopes will prove to be serviceable as a coaling station or as wireless relay station between New Zealand and South America. The explorer is accompanied by six of his companions on his former voyage, including Commander Frank Wild.

Women farmers in the United States number over 260,000.

Claimed as the largest watch in the world, a timepiece recently exhibited in London was 17 inches in diameter and 53 inches round.



LORD ROBERT CECIL CRITICIZES ARMED LANDS IN LEAGUE MEETING

Geneva, Sept. 8.—The Council of the League of Nations, the United States, mandatory powers and countries that are continuing to arm came in for trenchant criticism in the first day's debate in the Assembly of the League of Nations, on the work done by the Council of the League.

Hjalmer Branting, of Sweden, accused the Council and the secretariat of the League of partiality and extravagance. Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, defended both the Council and the Secretariat. Lord Robert was very severe, however, about the countries which, according to statistics, are spending about 20 per cent. of their energies on armaments and at the same time complaining of instability and a bad trade situation.

Lord Robert's address seemingly made a great impression on the members of the Assembly.

That a president of the United States cannot alone, under the constitution, bind his Government on a question of mandates is brought out briefly in one of the paragraphs of the last United States note on mandates, copies of which are circulating among the delegates of the Assembly of the League of Nations here. The note is dated August 8, and is addressed to the French Government.

The note makes various suggestions of changes in the terms of the Turkish mandates, some of them being that consular tribunals, under capitulations from the powers, shall remain in force until the Governments are organized under mandates, and that if the mandates are surrendered, the consular tribunals shall be restored.

Request is made in the note that

the freedom given to religion also shall be extended to educational and charitable organization workers, not only those in the territories at present, but those who may go there in the future.

Electioneering for the eleven judges of the International Court created by the League of Nations already has begun and is developing considerable ardor. This is particularly true among the South American delegations, which, basing their claims on their numerical strength in the League, are asking for four judges.

The four principal powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—have conceded one each by election fore-casters. Also it is generally conceded that one of them will come from the United States and one from Holland. The difficulty of placing the other five in order to satisfy all aspirations is becoming apparent.

League leaders aim to give all-round satisfaction to the nations of the world, which raises the difficulty in their object of giving one seat to Scandinavia, one to the Slav countries, one to the British Dominions, and one to German-speaking countries. This leaves only one for South America.

John Bisset Moore, who is now in the United States, is the most often named as the United States representative.

The method of election is now being studied and probably will be public.

The Assembly and Council, it is understood, will hold elections consecutively after which the lists chosen by each body will be compared, and a new election held for the seats not provided for by both bodies at the first election.

MANY LIVES LOST IN TEXAS FLOOD

Thousands Rendered Homeless and Total Death Toll Probably 400.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 11.—This city's list of known dead from the flood which swept over it early Saturday morning, to-day jumped to 45, with the filing of ten additional bodies under piles of debris in the heart of the business section.

City officials and several Mexican societies that are co-operating with civil authorities in the succoring of thousands of homeless, gave out statements estimating that the total death toll will range between 400 and 500 persons.

A re-survey of the flooded business district of the city and of the Alazan creek district, which was stripped of a thousand or more homes, resulted in the earlier estimates of loss from the flood being cut from \$15,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

With sunrise this morning and after the city had spent a night in darkness, and with the streets patrolled by detachments of troops from nearby army posts, hundreds of business men who were the victims of the flood plunged bravely, but with sober faces into the work of rehabilitation.

"Open for business Monday," is the sign which has appeared in front of almost every business establishment that was wrecked by the rush of water, that reached a depth of 12 feet on the downtown streets—but in displaying such placards there is more optimism and never-say-die spirit than there is serious intent of really re-opening their shops to-morrow.

EARLY AND HEAVY GRAIN MOVEMENT

Over Eight Million Bushels Already Shipped from the West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: All previous records for volume and early shipment of grain over the Canadian Pacific Railway's Western lines have been shattered this season, officials of the company state.

Wheat and other grains shipped East up to this time have passed the 8,000,000-bushel mark, and this, in a measure, it is stated, accounts for reported congestion in Montreal. Of wheat, 5,419 cars have been handled, aggregating 7,402,351 bushels, and 880 cars of coarse grains have carried 1,020,400 bushels. Officials of the Canadian National Railway declared that the movement of grain over their lines was 10 days ahead of last year, and very heavy for this season.

New Spanish Offensive in Morocco

Paris, Sept. 11.—Uncensored despatches from Madrid state that the Spanish forces have commenced their offensive in Morocco. With 22,000 troops, the Spaniards left Melilla in two columns, heading south and west.

The Moors put up a violent resistance and the south column is being reported to have been checked four miles from Melilla. The west column is besieging Fort Cabreries, which is resisting strongly.

The Spanish losses are reported to have been heavy, while the Moroccan casualties are not known.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TO CONSIST OF TWENTY DELEGATES

Five Great Powers to be Represented by Four Delegates Each—Advisory Committee Will Also be Present.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Harding's suggestion for a limit of twenty on the delegates to the international conference on armament limitation here in November has been approved by the other four powers. This Government's four delegates will be Secretary of State Hughes, Elihu Root and Senators Lodge and Underwood.

Definite announcement on the conference membership was made on Friday at the White House, and at the same time all speculation on delegates was ended by the naming of the former Secretary of State and the Democratic leader in the Senate, Senator Underwood. The President is certain of their willingness to serve.

The five great powers have clearly displayed the fear that with partial admission of China and possibly Holland and Belgium, or others, the body of delegates would grow unwieldy. It means that China and such other favored nations will not actually have delegates seated in the conference.

Standing back of the "big four" delegates from each of the five principle powers, however, will be advisory committees, designed to bring to the fingertips of the delegates all the information necessary for successful negotiations. In the American advisory body will be representatives of the army and navy, as well as the American womanhood and American labor.

Heavy Frost in the West.

A despatch from Edmonton says:—With two inches of snow at Calgary, Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan also covered, and heavy frosts reported from McMurray, Dunvegan and Spirit River on Thursday night, the Edmonton district is awaiting its turn. So far there has been only a suspicion of frost here. The weather is cloudy following rain on Thursday. Crops are nearly all cut now in this district and threshing under way.

Money-Making Press in Hungary Wears Out

A despatch from Zurich says:—Owing to the heavy demand made on the Hungarian bank note printing machinery it wore out and the Hungarian Government was forced to engage a large Zurich printing firm to turn out for it five million kronen worth of notes. Before long, however, the Hungarian Government found it was running short of paper. Consequently it has just ordered another five billion kronen worth from the same Zurich firm.

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee martin, which has a trick of ruffling up its feathers on the top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower.

Educational Service.

"Service" expressed the idea that came to one's mind on studying the University of Toronto's display at the Canadian National Exhibition. The information given in large blue letters on a white ground showed that the provincial university had something to offer every seeker after higher education no matter what his circumstances. Listed there were twelve extension courses already in operation. To the farmer, the industrial laborer, the housewife, the journalist, the teacher, the doctor, the municipal official, the university offers a course that is of practical and cultural value. But there was one item of information, given in strikingly graphic fashion, that made the loyal Canadian pause and wonder whether the people of this country really value education as they should. Five heavy blue lines were used to compare the revenue of Ontario's provincial university with those of four universities of the same size just across the southern boundary. And the story told by these blue lines is that the University of Toronto is struggling along on about half the revenue that each of the others receives. To do the immense work it is doing with the relatively small amount of money the provincial university has at its disposal is a real achievement in economical financing.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.61½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.52½; No. 3, \$1.46½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.34½.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48½c; No. 3 CW, 45½c; extra No. 1 feed, 45½c; No. 1 feed, 45½c; No. 2 feed, 41½c.	Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 73½c; No. 4 CW, 69½c; rejected, 63c; feed, 63½c.	Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
All the above in store Fort William.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 57 to 60c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½ to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; nails, 19½ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14½ to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 15¾c; prints, 17½ to 17¾c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, car lots, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 3 winter, \$1.19 to \$1.24; No. 1 commercial, \$1.14 to \$1.19; No. 2 spring, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 3 spring, \$1.14 to \$1.19; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.	Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$2.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2 butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; do, com., \$2 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$65 to \$85; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$7.50 to \$8.25; sheep, choice, \$3 to \$4; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$11 to \$11.50; do, off cars, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.	Montreal.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.	Oats—No. 2 CW, 61 to 61½c; No. 3 CW, 60 to 60½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, \$10.50. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$30. Shorts, \$31. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.	Cheese, finest Easterns, 18½-19c. Butter, choice, creamery, 37½c. Eggs, selected, 45 to 46c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.	Choice picked calves, \$11; com., \$3 to \$5; good lambs, \$7; med., \$5.50 to \$6; com., \$4 to \$5. Hogs, \$11 to \$11.25 for light selects; \$10.75 for selects; sows and heavies, \$5 less.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.	
Ontario flour—\$6, old crop.	
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.	
Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.	
Chickens—New, large, 25c; twins, 23c; triplets, 24c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 30 to 31c; Stiltons, new, 25c.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 38 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roasters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roasters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 50c.	
Margarine—20 to 23c.	
Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.	
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.	

HELGOLAND BIGHT NOW CLEAR OF MINES

British Admiralty Announces That Germany Has at Last Finished Task.

A despatch from London says:—The British Admiralty announces that the Germans have successfully finished the task of clearing Helgoland Bight of its mine fields. This marks a definite stage in the restoration of the seas to normal conditions, since the entire North Sea is now rendered clear of moored mines.

The waters around the British Isles are now entirely cleared and the Mediterranean is practically cleared, and only three small areas on the Albanian coast remain, and should be cleared this year. Four small areas remain in the Arctic, and German mine-sweeping flotillas are now working there, though it is likely the ice of the past four winters has cleared the water of mines.

There are mines still in certain parts of the Baltic and clearing is progressing there.

Of three small areas in the Adriatic, one will be swept by Italy and two by Jugo-Slavia in the near future. The only serious place is the Black Sea, which is full of mine fields. No international agreement exists for their removal, and conditions have been aggravated by the mines added by the Russians.

Successful mine-sweepings have been carried out under the auspices of the International Mine Clearance Committee, on which 33 countries are represented.

The report shows that not one vessel has struck a moored mine while obeying the committee's instructions. Considering the vast tonnage afloat and the enormous aggregate of mileage covered, it is remarkable that there have been so few accidents, and wherever these have occurred it is proved in all cases that they resulted because of disregard of the committee's instructions.

ALFONSO MAY LOSE HIS CROWN

Powerful Aristocracy Stands in Way of Granting Concessions to People.

A despatch from London says:—An almost airtight censorship prevents the outside world knowing the full effects of the recent debacle sustained by the Spanish forces in Morocco. For months past the Spanish Government has been waging a war at home also, a war of suppression of the Liberal elements of the state, which demand a greater share in the Government of the country, and this contest has been marked by the use of the mailed fist against some of the spokesmen of Labor.

In smashing the Spanish army in Morocco Raisul's followers have intensified the opposition to the reactionary Government, and there are many who argue that unless big concessions are made King Alfonso's throne will fall.

His efforts to get more in touch with his subjects is emulated by his British-born Queen, who, with the royal princes and princesses, have moved about among the people in the watering place where they have been spending the Summer.

If the King had his own way about it and was not bound down by his reactionary Ministers and the powerful aristocracy, it is believed that long ago he would have satisfied many of the legitimate ambitions of Spaniards, for he has been one of the most liberal-minded and popular figures among the still reigning monarchs of the old world. His future may rest largely on the result of Spain's reported attempt to reconquer Moroccan territory, for if it fails, his Crown may be one of the prizes of this gamble.

French Thumb Prints Must be Registered

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire French nation, as well as all foreigners residing in France, will be re-enrolled and compelled to register their thumb-prints, according to the latest regulation of Police Chief Lullier.

Identification of crime suspects and the detection of criminals is expected to be made easier under the new system.

Canadian With Shackleton Party

A despatch from London says:—Among the eighteen men sailing with Sir Ernest Shackleton on the Quest is a representative of each of the Dominions. The Canadian member of the expedition is a Montrealer, Mr. Vibert Douglas, M.Sc., a graduate of McGill in mining and geology. He served in Flanders and France from 1915 to 1918 with the Northumberland Fusiliers, and has engaged in exploration work in Northern Quebec and Northern Alberta in the interests of various mining and oil companies. The Quest, which is now at St. Katherine's dock, will carry an Avro airplane for research work.

