

BRITISH, FRENCH AND U.S. SAILORS PROTECT FOREIGN SETTLEMENT IN SHANGHAI

Rival Military Governors Wage War With No Material Progress Being Made by Either Side—Defenders Divided Into Three Armies, Only One of Which is Engaged in the Fighting.

A despatch from Washington says:—A protective cordon, composed of Shanghai volunteer corps and British, United States, Japanese and French sailors, will be thrown about the foreign settlement in Shanghai to prevent the entry of armed Chinese forces there.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—Although only one of the three armies of General Lu Yung Hsian, Tuchun of Chekiang, who is fighting to retain control of Shanghai against the assaults of General Che Shieh-Yuan of Kiangsu was engaged in the battle which continued throughout Thursday, the Chekiang headquarters assert it was able to more than hold its own.

Despite the fact that its line from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to the Yangtse River was lightly held, the Chekiang leader reported their army held their positions in the centre and made some progress in the Hwangtu sector, on the railway and in the vicinity of Liuh on the river. Both sides are said to be rushing up reinforcements. Men and women in the affected area are being conscripted, causing a further influx of refugees into Shanghai, the Chinese quarter of which is already crowded with people fleeing to escape the fighting.

General Lu has two further lines of defence. The second, held by 20,000 men, the same number as engaged in Thursday's battle, extends from near

the boundary of Northern Chekiang to a point west of Voo Sung, the outer port of Shanghai. The third army, some 8,000 strong, is stationed in Hang Chow and Ningpo in Northern Chekiang.

Though troops estimated to number 40,000 battled throughout the day, competent eye-witnesses declared that neither side had made any material gain in the fighting.

The battlefield extended from the line of the Shanghai Nanking Railway to the Yangtse River, about 18 miles from Shanghai at its nearest point and about 25 miles at the most distant.

There was no evidence that the Kiangsu had any co-operation from naval forces on the Yangtse River. Indications were that the Chekiang troops would be able to hold that sector unless the attacking forces were heavily reinforced.

At several points the opposing fighters were hidden from each other by fields of growing grain through which the rifle and machine-gun bullets cut their way. Eye-witnesses said that undoubtedly the fighters were wasting large amounts of ammunition in the characteristic manner of Chinese troops firing wildly.

General Lu Yung-Hsian, commander of the defending forces, styles his force. The defenders are divided into three armies, only one of which has thus far actually been engaged in the fighting.



Here is one of the most recent portraits of the Prince of Wales, who is visiting his ranch in western Canada. The picture shows the forceful character and determination which is the foundation of a king.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Amherst, N.S.—The rolling mills of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. here are busy engaged on an order for several hundred tons of reinforcing rods to be used for construction work in Montreal. It is the first time that work of this description has been carried out at the local mill.

Fredericton, N.B.—Wool grading for the New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association has been completed by the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture. The total amount of wool graded this year amounted to 25,000 pounds. The quality is declared to be the best ever handled under the co-operative arrangements.

Quebec, Que.—Tourist traffic in the Province of Quebec in the past year or two has developed into one of the province's most important industries, and in order to make better known the attractions which this province has to offer the tourist, the Provincial Government has authorized the expenditure of some \$50,000 for advertising and publicity purposes. The money will be spent in conjunction with the Quebec Tourists' Association.

North Bay, Ont.—Exports of the products of Northern Ontario to the United States for the first six months of the present year show an increase of approximately 45 per cent. over those of the same period of last year. The total value of the exports for the period was \$24,937,570 in comparison with \$17,292,808. Gold bullion exports show an increase of more than 100 per cent.; silver bullion of 30 per cent.; lath 450 per cent.; and newsprint 40 per cent.

Winnipeg, Man.—With a record attendance, including buyers from all the principal fur centres of the world, the fur auction sales held here during August, were the most successful yet experienced. Pelts to the value of \$325,000 were disposed of during the three days of sale.

Regina, Sask.—Creamery butter production in the Province of Saskatchewan during the month of July amounted to 2,284,609 pounds, according to the report of the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. This is the first time in the history of Saskatchewan that it has been possible to record an output of over two million pounds in a single month. Compared with July, 1923, this is an increase of 389,925 pounds.

Edmonton, Alta.—Completion of a new well at Wainwright, Alta., which will produce more than 500 barrels of oil a day, was announced by the superintendent and geologist of the British Petroleum, Ltd., at the annual general meeting of the company held in Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C.—Tarzan Second, largest wooden scow in the world, launched recently at the Wallace yards. She is one thousand tons dead and has 300,000 feet of British Columbia lumber in her make-up. The scow will be used as a carrier for a large quantity of steel for the Sydney E.

English and German Firms Make Bids for Canada's Fruit Trade.

A despatch from London says:—Hon. S. F. Tolmie states that arrangements have been concluded whereby a Hamburg firm takes half a million boxes of Canadian apples, if procurable. Mr. Dettart, acting for the agent, sails on Saturday on the Pittsburgh for Halifax, and will see the Nova Scotian merchants there before he proceeds to British Columbia, via Kootenay. Mr. Cosgrave, of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, has also concluded a deal with a leading British firm prepared to take an unlimited quantity of first-class fruit and freight. Mr. Dettart is also this firm's sole agent. The deal offers exceptional opportunities to the Canadian fruit trade.

Canadian Section Proposed for 1925 Exhibition at London

A despatch from London says:—F. W. Bridges, who organizes the shipping, engineering and machinery trade exhibition held yearly since 1906 at Olympia, has sailed for Quebec, to interest Canadian manufacturers in establishing a Canadian section in the exposition in November, 1925. Mr. Bridges, who is in touch with the highest class manufacturing concerns here, wishes to arrange for Canadian agents for several of them. He last visited Canada thirty-six years ago.

Last year 64,466 automobile licenses were issued in the Province of Saskatchewan, of which 60,931 were for private cars, 2,086 for trucks, 1,225 for livery cars, and 224 for motor cycles. This represents one automobile for each 11.75 people, the population of the province being 757,510.

Dairy production in the Province of Alberta during 1924 will probably be 20 per cent. in excess of the previous year, according to the Provincial Dairy Commissioner. Last year the province produced 17,750,000 pounds of butter, and the output this year is estimated at 21,350,000 pounds.

PREMIER MACDONALD APPEALS FOR ADOPTION OF ARBITRATION

British Position on Harassing Questions of Security and Disarmament Defined—French Endorse Speech on General Lines.

A despatch from Geneva says:—Prime Minister MacDonald, of Great Britain, dominated the Assembly of the League of Nations on Thursday in an hour speech, during which he defined the British position.

He declared against military alliances by groups of nations. He declared definitely for arbitration agreements. He pleaded with the smaller nations to base their security on international arbitration agreements rather than on military pacts, and said: "History is full of military pacts, but always there have been invasions."

He said the United States, Germany and Russia must come into the League of Nations. He complimented the United States for its help in the London settlement, and said: "Europe for the past few years has not offered the United States a very attractive companionship, but when the United States' own heart will incline her to come in, she will find an honored and welcome place."

He said it was impossible to deal with Germany while Berlin remains isolated, and while there is a menacing empty chair in our midst. He asked to have Germany join the League now.

He urged the convocation of a disarmament conference in Europe attended by representatives of all the nations, including the United States and Germany, and he recommended also elaboration of the covenant of the League and that the authority of the council be exercised so as to insure the continued existence and prosperity of the League.

He declared likewise that the British-Soviet treaty was a first step toward bringing Russia into the League. The French delegation, meeting on Thursday afternoon following MacDonald's speech, decided to endorse his position in its general lines.

Musty Documents Found in London Bear Valuable Stamps

A despatch from London says:—During the turning over of old documents in the Record Office here, a batch of New South Wales postage stamps of the 1855 issue was discovered. Collectors value them at \$4,500.

The stamps were attached to a report sent to the Colonial Secretary by the Governor of New South Wales.

Committee of Guarantees Retired for Dawes Plan

A despatch from Paris says:—The Reparation Commission decided on Thursday that, during the application of the Dawes reparation plan, the Committee of Guarantees would not exercise the attributions conferred upon it by the Treaty of Versailles and by the schedule of payments of May, 1921.

This little shack is the temporary municipal building at Haileybury, Ontario, which has served the purpose following the disastrous fire which wiped out most of the town some time ago.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.44 1/4; No. 2 North, \$1.39 1/4; No. 3 North, \$1.36 1/4.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 61 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 58c; No. 2 feed, 56c.

All the above c.i.f., bay ports. Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.36.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.10.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 52c. Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 3 winter, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 1 commercial, \$1.07 to \$1.12, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Maiting, 75 to 78c. Rye—\$7 to 80c. Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.75; Toronto basis, \$5.75; bulk seaboard, \$5.65.

Manitoba flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$7.90 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$7.40.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10. Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20 1/2c; triplets, 21c; stiltons, 22 to 28c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 39c; No. 1 creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 45c; extra, loose, 48c; firsts, 37c; seconds, 30 to 31c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; duckings, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 18 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 18 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 14 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 42 to 44c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 36 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 56 to 70 lbs., \$17; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

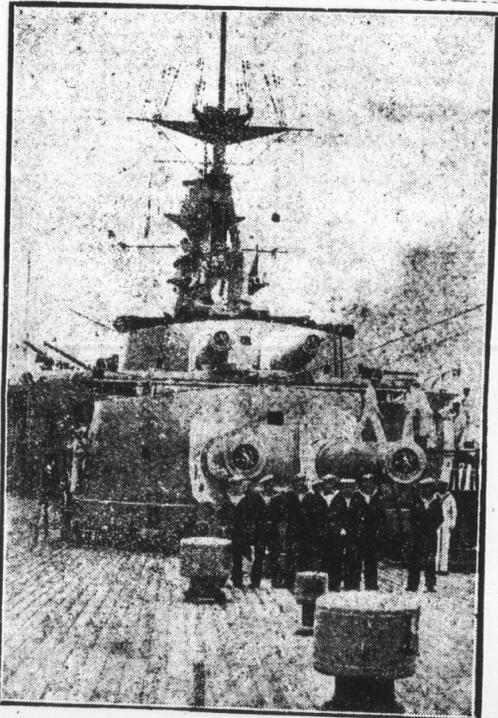
Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c; shortening, tierces, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6 to \$6.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$3 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bolognas, \$2 to 3; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; feeding steers, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, ch., \$75 to \$100; do, fair, \$40 to \$50; calves, ch., \$9 to \$11; do, med., \$6 to \$8.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12 to \$12.50; do, bucks, \$10 to \$10.50; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; sheep, light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.10; do, f.o.b., \$9.50; do, country points, \$9.25; do, select, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, of cars, long haul, \$10.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW, No. 2, 65 to 66c; do, CW, No. 3, 64 to 64 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c; do, No. 2 local white, 61 1/2c.

Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.90; do, seconds, \$7.40; do, strong bakers, \$7.70; do, winter pats., choice, \$7 to \$7.20. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$1.55 to \$2.75. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25. Hay, No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17. Val calves, suckers, \$7 to \$8; do, pensers, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$8.75 to \$10; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6; hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.50; do, better weights, \$10 to \$10.25; sows, \$6 to \$7.



Here is shown the quarter-deck of H.M.S. Hood, giving a view of some of the "big guns" of the navy. The photograph was taken while the special service squadron was at anchor off Quebec.

World's Largest Sapphire Used as Children's Plaything

Still another attraction has been added to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, says a London despatch. This is the world's largest sapphire, a jewel weighing ten ounces and valued at more than \$25,000. This stone was discovered recently in the home of a Mahometan official in Hyderabad State, who had been using it for many years as a paper-weight. In fact, so little value did this man attach to the curious-looking stone, which is intricately carved in the form of an ear ornament, that he frequently gave it to his children as a pretty plaything.

The stone has a long and romantic history which has been traced from the twelfth century, when it was an ornament on a Buddha belonging to the Ballala kings of South India. It was handed down from generation to generation until it came into the possession of a white man, who eventually gave it as a present to the ancestors of its present owner.

Policy of Tax Reduction in Vogue in New Zealand

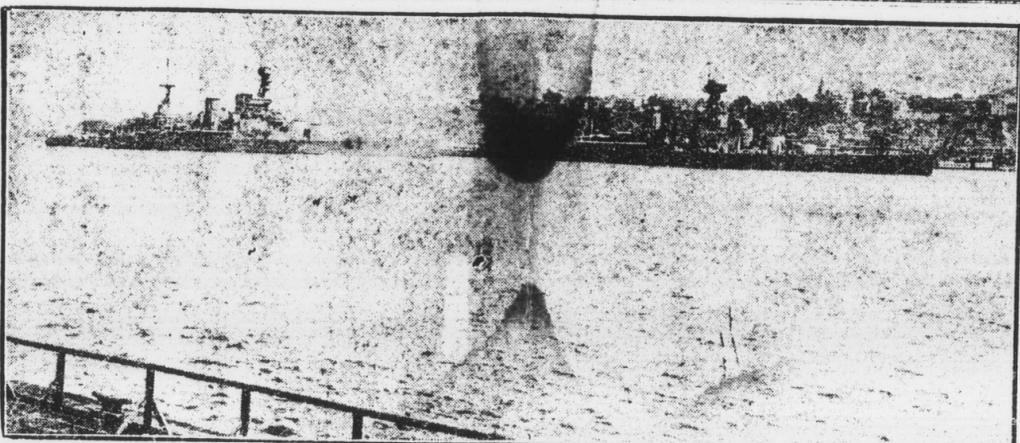
A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says:—New Zealand is one of the few countries which is able to steadily reduce its taxation. This year's budget reduces the land tax by 10 per cent. and the income tax by 13-1-3 per cent. Mr. Massey, Prime Minister, also intends to ask the House to reduce the amusement tax and the tobacco duty, thus making the remissions of 65,000 pounds in all.

The huge gates of Henry VIII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey are believed to have taken eighteen years to make.

Oversupply of Pennies in Coinage of England

A despatch from London says:—There is a glut of pennies in this country, and the royal mint, which has not struck off any since 1922, is undecided whether to coin any next year. The London Gas Light Co., which is proprietor of the largest number of slot meters in this city, has an accumulation of 17,000,000 pennies which it is unable to unload.

The mint can well afford to let up on the manufacture of copper coins, as it is stated officially that a profit of 7,000,000 pounds was shown on the silver coining last year, due to the use of a new alloy in this currency.



When the visiting British naval squadron arrived off Quebec they were greeted by thousands of interested spectators, who lined the Quebec and Lewis shores. Here are seen H.M.S. Hood and H.M.S. Repulse. The squadron recently sailed for Newfoundland.