

GREAT BRITAIN - JAPAN - UNITED STATES ALLIANCE TO GUARANTEE PEACE

Lloyd George Advocates Pact Between Three Powers as the Surest Way to World-Wide Peace.

A despatch from London says:—"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world."

Thus spoke David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, before the House of Commons on Thursday in outlining the work of the recent conference of the Imperial Premiers.

The Premier was dealing specifically with the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and explaining how the conference had unanimously recognized that Japan loyally had carried out her obligations to Great Britain during the war in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if it was to be suggested that Great Britain now should turn her back upon Japan with a mere thank you and good-bye, after Japanese aid had proved one of

the turning factors in the war, in that it had given protection to the transit of Dominion and Indian troops across seas.

Even countries disliking the Anglo-Japanese alliance would despise the British if, after such services, Great Britain turned her back upon Japan.

The Premier said he saw no reason why it should be impossible to remember obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States.

It was a cardinal principle of British policy, the Premier continued, that Great Britain should act in as complete accord with the United States as possible. He did not know of any country in the world with whom it was more important to act in concert. He declared that the surest way to make a success of the disarmament conference was first to reach an understanding on Pacific questions, and he hoped his view in this respect would be taken at the Washington gathering.

The Closing Door.

The door to peace in Ireland was unlocked by King George in his speech at Belfast. Lloyd George opened it in his "final appeal" for a conference. It was thrown wide by Jan Smuts, Premier of South Africa.

That door is being closed by Eamon de Valera and the Sinn Fein, writes the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger. There is a lingering hope in London and Dublin that a way will yet be found to avoid the return to roadside murders, ambushes by day and by night and the sordid horrors of "guerrilla warfare." This hope is without base or conviction.

Last week the British Government unexpectedly gave to the world three documents. The first was the British offer of dominion status to Ireland; entire self-government, complete autonomy, everything but political independence. The second was De Valera's reply, demanding complete and absolute Irish independence. The third was the British rejoinder to the Irish claim of Irish right to secede from the empire. "No such right can ever be acknowledged by us," says Lloyd George, who points out:

"Our proposals present to the Irish people an opportunity such as has never dawned in their history before. We have made them in a sincere desire to achieve peace, but beyond them we cannot go."

In his reply dealing with these same proposals, De Valera has said, in rejecting them:

"Obviously we are unable to urge acceptance of such proposals upon our people."

Great Britain has gone as far as she dares to go. Lloyd George explains the dangers to England of going any further, reasons that every Englishman knows and that the world has noted and recognized. This is by no means as far as Sinn Fein demands. The deadlock seems to be complete.

This is the sum and the pith of the situation. The negotiators dealt with other things, with Ulster, with stipulations and with guarantees, but the rock that was struck was the rock of Irish determination to be independent. Offered independence in practically everything but the name, the Irish would have that or reject all.

London and Dublin profess to find hope in the conciliatory tone of the correspondence. It is true that there is neither arrogance nor anger in the communications, but there is a note of finality on both sides.

The Irish problem that was withdrawn from the world during the negotiations is before it again. The world will note that England has made the concessions; that Ireland has gone further than the British public expected; further than the world expected. Sinn Fein clings to the one idea, independence or war.

What now? Such little hope as remained of possible conciliatory action by the Dail Eireann is shadowed by word that it will reiterate the demand for independence. The only reply that England can make to this has been made by Lloyd George.

The world has been watching, sitting in judgment on Crown and Sinn



Hon. Herbert Greenfield
The new premier of Alberta. A seat has yet to be found for him in the Legislature.

Fein for months. Its verdict is not yet ready. But Lloyd George has laid his case before the world, and it has strengthened the English position immeasurably. It will have a profound effect upon public opinion in England, Ireland, the United States and the world.

A world that is weary of strife and the sounds of war will note it was England who opened the door and made the concessions. In the United States, where the Irish movement has drawn much of its strength, a settlement has been expected since the outlines of the British terms were made known.

The door is closing. The next, and maybe the last, move possible for a weary time waits upon De Valera and Sinn Fein. It is theirs to choose between going the road that Canada, South Africa and Australia have chosen, and found good, or that other road that leads to war.

New King of Serbia is Ill in Paris

A despatch from Paris says:—"A crisis has developed in the attack of appendicitis from which King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia is suffering, in a hospital in Neuilly, which probably will necessitate an operation immediately, the Charge d'Affaires of the Serbian Legation here declared on Thursday."

The charge d'Affaires explained that Alexander now is King of Jugo-Slavia, which is composed of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, although during the lifetime of his father, the late King Peter of Serbia, he bore the title of reigning Prince.

Rain Quenches New Brunswick Fires

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—"A heavy downpour of rain throughout the province on Thursday destroyed the fire menace which still lingered in many parts of New Brunswick. The rainfall during the day was almost as great as the entire precipitation during the month of July."



A RACE FOR HIS LIFE

SCOTTISH SCOUTS GO WITH SHACKLETON

Chosen by Explorer to Sail on Two Years' Voyage.

A despatch from London says:—"Two Scottish boy scouts will shortly embark on a cruise of adventure, such as their comrades throughout the world daily dream about, for Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has selected them from among 10 competitors to accompany him in his coming Antarctic expedition as cabin boys aboard his ship The Quest. The youths are Patrol Leaders J. W. S. Marr of Aberdeen, aged 19, and N. E. Mooney of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, aged 17. The 10 picked applicants came to London from all parts of the United Kingdom. Sir Ernest interviewed them to ascertain their qualifications and found so much talent that he could not make a decision until Thursday."

Young Mooney came all the way from the stormy Orkneys, a journey of 600 miles. He had never seen passenger railway trains before and was so confused by the big city and its strangers that Sir Ernest could not get him to talk. However, Mooney has a winning personality and knows all about boats and the sea, so does Marr.

The Quest will sail at the end of this month, to be gone two or more years.

REVIVAL OF IRISH EMIGRATION

Equal of Present Population Have Left Erin Since 1851.

A despatch from London says:—"Irish emigration, which practically ceased during the war on account of the British Government's restrictions, is now reviving, according to an official report just published. In 1920 the emigrants numbered 15,585, as compared with 2,975 in 1919, when the prohibition was still on. Last year's figure, however, is only about half the pre-war rate, and this undoubtedly is partly because the "Irish Republican Government" discouraged the emigration of able-bodied men. In fact, there were only 6,044 men as compared with 9,487 women."

The sensational feature of the report is the statement that from 1851 to the end of last year, 4,388,199 Irishmen and women emigrated—only 131,801 less than the present population of the country.

China to be Represented at Conference

A despatch from Washington says:—"The United States Government's invitation to participate in a discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems at the disarmament conference was formally accepted by China on Thursday with a pledge that her representatives would approach their task with a solemn sense of its significance and with a spirit of "perfect frankness and cordiality."

The Chinese acceptance was the first of a formal character to be received from the nations invited to confer here.

Saskatchewan Farm Brought \$84,000

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—"A farm of 1,120 acres, in the Gull Lake district, Sask., sold recently for the sum of \$84,000. It was a typical example of the agricultural progress in prairie districts. Another indication of agricultural growth with the settlement of new lands is shown in reports on tractor sales. Western Canada has purchased 10,279 tractors in the last year, and orders for 7,500 more are expected to be placed by the three prairie provinces this year."

JOIN SPANISH FOREIGN LEGION

British Unemployed Enrol for Service in Morocco.

A despatch from London says:—"Scores of unemployed former British service men are reporting daily to the Spanish Consulate here for enrollment in the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army."

Information which led to this recruiting is said to have been circulated secretly among the unemployed. Applicants for enlistment are asked only two questions: "Can you fight?" and "Will you fight?"

Although the men are informed of the dangerous nature of the prospective campaigning against tribesmen in Morocco, they readily enlist in view of the inducements offered. These include a bonus of 700 pesetas for a five-year enlistment, and 400 pesetas for a four-year enlistment. Other attractions are eligibility for medals, decorations and promotion to commissioned rank, as well as daily pay of four and one-half pesetas on final acceptance at the headquarters of the Foreign Legion in Ceuta, Morocco.

Volunteers rejected in Ceuta are promised return transportation. It is stated that the number of enlistments acceptable for the Foreign Legion is unlimited.

The gallery of the Lyceum Theatre, London, holds 1,000 people.



Mrs. Walter Parby, M.P.P.
Minister without portfolio in the new Alberta Government.

'ROYAL FAMILY UNEASY OVER STATE OF QUEEN-MOTHER'S HEALTH

A despatch from London says:—"A sudden change for the worse in the state of Queen Alexandra's health is causing the greatest anxiety to the Royal family. It has resulted in her cancelling all of her social engagements on the urgent advice of her physicians. Queen Alexandra has not been in the best of health for the past three years. In recent months ear and throat trouble has been causing her intense discomfort, which explains

why she has been seen so little in public. Much against her own wishes she has been obliged to participate in important functions, but even this has been stopped for fear of overtaxing her strength. At the present moment she requires the most careful nursing at Sandringham, where it is hoped that the quiet and the bracing air may aid in her recovery. King George and Queen Mary are most anxious about Queen Alexandra's condition."

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.85 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.77 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.68 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.50 1/4.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48c; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 1 feed, 46 1/4; No. 2 feed, 45 1/4 c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 79c; No. 4 CW, 77 1/2; rejected, 72 1/2; feed, 71 1/2 c.
All the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 Winter, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 1 commercial, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 2 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 Spring, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malt, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.07.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.
Milfeed—Delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$22; No. 2, \$21; mixed, \$18.
Eggs—No. 1, 43 to 44c; selected, 48 to 50c; new-laid, cartons, 50 to 52c.

Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 42 to 43c; do, fresh-made firsts, 41 to 42c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers' 20c.

Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 22c.
Cheese—New, large, 25c; do, twins, 25 1/2; do, Stilton, 26 to 26 1/2; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 to 35 1/2 c.

Honey, extracted—White clover, 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 2 1/2-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; do, fresh-made firsts, \$3.75 to \$4.50; comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 60 to 65c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Canned meats—Bean pork, \$30; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$40 to \$41; mess pork, \$34.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 18 to 21c; in cases, 18 1/2 to 21 1/2 c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2 c; backs, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 c.

Lard—Tierces, 19 to 19 1/2 c; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2 c; prints, 21 to 21 1/2 c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4 c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2 c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13 to \$13.25; do, off cars, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, f.o.b., \$12.25 to \$12.50; do, country points, \$12 to \$12.25.

Montreal.
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82c.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 to 58 1/2 c. Barley—Man. feed, \$44 to \$45 per ton. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50, car lots; seconds, \$10; strong bakers', \$9.80. Roloed oats—bag, 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$27.25, car lots. Shorts—\$29.25, per ton. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$34 to \$35.

Cheese, finest easterns, 22 to 22 1/2 c; butter, choicest creamery, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2 c; eggs, selected, 45c; do, No. 1

LINK IN EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN

First Messages Sent to All Stations Within Range.

A despatch from London says:—"Hon. F. G. Kellaway, British Postmaster-General, on Thursday sent the first messages through the first link in the chain of Imperial wireless communications. The transmitting station at Deafield, Oxfordshire, has just been completed.

Kellaway sent a message to all British stations within range, and another message to all European and other foreign stations in range, receiving within a few minutes messages of felicitation from stations in Malta, France, Rome, Budapest, Posen, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

The links to follow, as decided by the recent Imperial Conference, will be: Cairo, East Africa, South Africa, India, Singapore, Australia, with a branch from Singapore to Honk Kong, and a link from Britain to Canada.

Prepared to Pay Indemnity Due

A despatch from Berlin says:—"Germany has bought all the foreign exchange necessary to pay the remaining 750,000,000 gold marks for reparation due before August 31, according to semi-official statements. If the Government really has the reparation sum, the mark will rise, otherwise speculators expect to see it fall to 100 to the dollar."

A Gigantic Job.

There have been famines that have menaced more millions of people than are now threatened in Russia. In famine-stricken districts in India the British have dealt with 70,000,000 people endangered by lack of food.

The trouble in Russia is that civilization, government and transportation have broken down. A further difficulty is that the whole population in many districts has been on the verge of hunger for years. There is no reserve strength in the nation. It is all burned out, wasted, used up in mad experiments.

That is what makes the Russian problem the most gigantic job of all famine relief undertakings. The British in India were dealing with an orderly people who had not been hungry long, and they had rail lines and unaffected sections of the land to aid them. There was a trained official class ready to take over the work.

In Russia there is none of these things. Rail and river transportation had ceased to exist in many areas. Roads have not been mended for years. The people have been hungry for a long time. There are no officials accustomed to dealing with such problems.

It will not be a job of a month or six months or a year. It is likely to require several years. As Herbert Hoover says in his cable to the Swiss President, famine in Russia is beyond the reach of charity and will recur yearly until the economic system is changed.

Unemployed in the United States number nearly 6,000,000.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken

By Jack Rabbit

