

DAIL EIREANN SUMMONED TO DECIDE ON REPLY TO PEACE OFFER

Members of Sinn Fein Parliament Now Held Prisoners Will be Released—Progress Made in Informal Talks Between Ulster and the South.

A despatch from Dublin says:—It has been officially announced that the Dail Eireann has been summoned to meet in Dublin, August 16, for the purpose of reviewing Lloyd George's offer and deciding upon a reply.

The attitude of Ulster also will be considered. The summons will be sent to all Dail members, including those in jail, and it is taken for granted in Dublin that they will be immediately released, although no formal request for their freedom will be made.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet has already given power to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to release Dail Eireann members should it seem advisable, and it is understood he will take the receipt in jail of summons to attend the Dail Eireann as a request for the release of the prisoners.

Many are in English jails and cannot reach Ireland before Sunday or Monday at the earliest.

Censational stories were published in some English papers on Thursday, stating that Ulster had definitely and finally refused to have anything to do with the peace proposals, and insisted upon retaining her present status.

These stories have been officially denied. Ulster has made no decision yet, for the reason that no formal conversations have taken place between representatives of the North and the South, but the informal talks are still going on, and it is believed are progressing favorably.

Sir James Craig returned to Belfast from London Thursday morning and attended the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet, at which all members were present. No statement was given, but it is understood it was occupied with routine matters, such as appointments and plans for the session of Parliament, etc.

It is expected in Belfast that formal proposals soon will be received from Dublin, and it is likely the framing of these will form part of the work of the coming meeting of the Dail Eireann.

Great pressure is being brought on the Belfast leaders both by the Government in London and Belfast business men for a settlement—by the Government, because it is anxious for an Irish peace in view of the general international situation, and by the business men because they have been hard hit by the Southern boycott of Belfast traders and industry.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.51; No. 2 Northern, \$1.48; No. 3 Northern, \$1.44; No. 4 wheat, \$1.53.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51½¢; No. 3 CW, 49½¢; extra No. 1, 49½¢; No. 1 feed, 48½¢; No. 2 feed, 47½¢.
 Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 68½¢; No. 4 CW, 73½¢; rejected, 69½¢; feed, 68½¢.

All above in store, Fort William.
 Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 winter, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 winter, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 1 commercial, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 3 spring, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
 American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 48 to 50c, according to freights outside.
 Barley—Malting, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—\$6.90 to \$7, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.
 Peas—No. 2, nominal.
 Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pats, \$10.50; second pats, \$10. Buckwheat—Nominal.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.25.

Milkfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28; feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; triplets, 26 to 26½¢; old, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 34 to 35¢; triplets, 34½ to 35½¢; new Stillton, 27 to 28¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 40 to 42¢; cooking, 23 to 25¢.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; roosters, 20¢; fowl, 30¢; ducklings, 40¢; turkeys, 60¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30¢; roosters, 16¢; fowl, 22¢; ducklings, 30¢; turkeys, 50¢.
 Margarine—20 to 22¢.
 Eggs—No. 1, 41 to 42¢; selects, 44 to 46¢; cartons, 45 to 47¢.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
 Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
 Maple sugar—No. 1, 19 to 22¢; No. 2, 14 to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2¼ lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

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

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
 Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$29; short cut or family back, boneless, \$40; pickled rolls, \$41 to \$46; mess pork, \$33.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17½ to 19½¢; in cases, 18¢; clear bellies, 19½¢; backs, 14¢.

Lard—Tierces, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 20½ to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.

Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bus, 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, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do, off cars, \$13.75 to \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75 to \$13; do, country points, \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Montreal.
 Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 63½ to 64½¢; do, No. 3, 62 to 63¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.35. Bran—\$25.50 to \$27.50. Shorts—\$26.50 to \$28.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$32.

Cheese, 22 to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29 to 30c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

Good lambs, \$7 per cwt.; com., \$5 to \$6; milk-fed calves, \$7 per cwt.; hogs, selects, \$14 per cwt.

Chinese Must Enter U.S. by Pacific Cities

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Davis plans to discontinue the practice of allowing Chinese, who are admitted under provisions of the Exclusion Act, to enter the United States at Boston after crossing the continent on Canadian railroads. The Labor Secretary intends, he said, to throw the business to roads in this country by having them enter through Seattle and other Pacific coast cities in the United States.



"Rainmaker" Hatfield
 Chas. M. Hatfield, known as "The Rainmaker," has made good on his contract with the United Agricultural Association of Medicine Hat, to secure an increased precipitation of rain over a certain area.

Alberta Farmers Engage Hatfield for Next Year

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—The farmers in this district still have faith in the power of Charles M. Hatfield, the rainmaker, and decided at a meeting of the United Agricultural Association on Friday to engage Hatfield's services for next year. Under the new contract three inches of rain are allowed for natural precipitation during May, June and July, 1922, and Hatfield will receive \$4,000 an inch for every inch over three inches and up to six inches, the maximum amount to be paid being \$12,000. By changing his locality Hatfield is confident he can produce more precipitation next year than called for in his new contract.

University Extension.

At the Conference of British Universities held in July at Oxford a good deal of time and thought was given to the various problems involved in the extension of University education to those people who, from force of circumstances, are unable to attend a university in the regular way. Dr. H. Darnley Naylor of the University of Adelaide, Australia, spoke of the Workers' Educational Association; Dr. M. E. Sadler of Leeds University outlined the work being done there in the promotion of tutorial classes; Dr. R. St. J. Parry, in the course of an address on university extension, said: "The old conception that a university is concerned only with the promotion of education and research within its own walls has yielded to the reiterated appeal from numbers of would-be students whose circumstances make it impossible that they could enter the walls of the university."

The University of Toronto has gone farther than most universities in answering this demand for adult education. Without lowering its standards in the least, it has so far removed the extraneous obstacles that any citizen in any part of the province can obtain an education of university grade without giving up his daily employment. This new plan is at present rather hampered for lack of funds but, should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, the Provincial university will be in a position to develop its extension work so as to reach all parts of the province with its tutorial classes, its extension lectures, and its university evening classes. The desirability of this democratic development is universally admitted.

Grasshoppers Floating Down St. Lawrence

A despatch from Quebec says:—Millions of dead grasshoppers, covering the whole St. Lawrence, are coming down the river. They were noticed this morning early at Three Rivers and are coming towards Quebec.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture are to the effect that grasshoppers are causing great harm to the crop all over the province. They are reported as having invaded the country on the southern boundary line. The officials of the department are taking means to protect the farmers' interest, and circulars describing means of getting rid of the pests will be issued.

SUN'S RAYS SET FIRE TO GASES IN SWISS DRIED-UP SWAMPS

A despatch from Berne says:—The long and continued drought and heat in Switzerland is causing the authorities great anxiety. Already in some places the water supply is cut off at certain hours, and although the glaciers are melting at a terrific rate, owing to the scorching sun, and frequently wash away stretches of roads and mountain railway lines, nevertheless, the springs of non-glacier streams and lakes are drying up so much that the Swiss Government has just appointed a special commission of experts to consider what measures must now be taken to safeguard the country's water supply for domestic use and for electrical power. They are studying the best methods of accumulating electric power, which is plentiful now, so that it can be used in the winter.

Hitherto there has been no rainfall beyond showers, and thunderstorms have made matters rather worse because lightning has struck trees and set the forests on fire. One forest in Engadine, at a height of about 7,000 feet, was thus set ablaze, and despite all efforts of the peasantry, most of the trees have been destroyed or injured.

Swamps which have dried up produce peculiar inflammable gases. These gases have been set alight by the sun's rays. Swiss farmers state that, unless the British Dominions and the United States can send enough cereals and fruit, Central Europe will be short of food next winter.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WAGES CUT 10 CENTS

Scale for Work on Chippawa Development Set at 40 Cents Per Hour.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Labor on the Chippawa Hydro-electric development is to receive 40c an hour, a 10c reduction, from August 8, according to announcement made on Thursday by the Provincial Hydro Commission to Organizer John A. Flett and representatives of the men. The five cents an hour was the figure originally contemplated by the commission, but upon Sir Adam Beck's suggestion, it is said, it was finally decided to grant another 5c an hour. Labor on the same class of work on the United States side is receiving 35c an hour.

The general schedule of wages that was decided upon was that agreed to subsequent to the strike of last year, less 10c per hour. This schedule, it is said, still leaves the Chippawa Hydro men a more generous scale than that in force on similar classes of work elsewhere. With decreased living costs, the commission feels that the new scale will make ample provision for the workers. The commission was unanimous on the scale adopted.

While the new schedule decided upon by the commission has not been formally accepted by the representatives of the men, 4,000 of whom are affected, they are to report back to the men at Chippawa and once more return to the commission, this time with a decision of the men as to its acceptance. Hydro officials anticipate no difficulties, although the men's representatives have presented numerous arguments in opposition to a reduction.

The mass of the workers on the Chippawa are said to appreciate the fact that the commission's 50c-an-hour wage was considerably higher than wages in other projects, and acceptance on their part is expected. With the night shift all gone, the latest prognostication of the date upon which power will be turned on at Chippawa is the end of November. The race is now with the ice formations, which appear sometimes in mid-December.

SUMMARY OF LONDON CONFERENCE WORK

Decisions on Imperial Questions Set Forth by Premiers.

A despatch from London says:—A summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference was issued at the last meeting of that body. The summary declares that the greater part of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference relating to foreign affairs and defence was of a confidential character, but that the discussions revealed a unanimous opinion as to the main lines to be followed by the British policy and a deep conviction that the whole weight of the empire should be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action in foreign affairs.

Frequent consultations were decided upon. The matter of naval defence was left to the various Parliaments, as was the question of Imperial communication. It was decided to improve the wireless link, while the various Governments recommended the introduction of uniform legislation regarding bills of lading. Any assistance given by the Governments for reduction of rates for press messages, it was agreed, should be so directed as not to affect the quality of the news service or the freedom of the newspapers so served.

A resolution was passed, with South Africa dissenting, the summary says, that the rights of British Indians to citizenship should be recognized. Representatives of India expressed their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa, and their hope that by negotiation between the Governments of India and South Africa some way might be found to make their position more satisfactory.

A meeting of a committee of representatives of the patent offices of the Dominions will be held in London, it was decided, to consider the practicability of instituting a system for granting patents which would be valid throughout the Empire.

A British ex-officer claims to be the only blind chartered accountant in the world.

RUSSIAN RELIEF IN HANDS OF HOOVER

Motor Trucks Are Needed to Reach Rural Districts Far from Railways.

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire organization for Russian relief is in the hands of Herbert Hoover.

When Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, arrives at Riga from London for the purpose of distributing relief in the famine districts of Russia he will find scores of all classes of Russians and people of other nationalities, anxious on one pretext or another to accompany the relief administration's forces into Russia, according to a despatch from Riga. United States relief headquarters there are being besieged by applicants volunteering to make the trip, some out of mere curiosity, some anxious really to be of assistance and others frankly saying that they are trying to get into Russia to see what has happened to relatives, friends or their property.

Baltic newspapers are printing a number of rumors regarding events in Russia. One is to the effect that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of War, has been named food dictator, and that heavy reinforcements of troops have been rushed into the famine district to quell the starving masses, who are pictured as beating down the guards, invading cities and eating everything they find. All such rumors are without any sort of confirmation.

In Moscow, according to recent arrivals in Riga, there was no indication of famine. Small numbers of refugees had managed to reach that city, but it was said the Government was attempting to direct the masses into the fruitful regions of Siberia and the Ukraine, instead of permitting them to go to the cities.

Owing to the fact that many villages where starvation prevails are far from the railroads, one of the principal needs in the relief work will be a large number of motor trucks.

Million Dollars Damage to Saskatchewan Grain

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Damage estimated at over a million dollars was caused by a heavy hail and wind storm which swept an area of from 75 to 100 miles east and south-east of Regina early Friday morning. Heavy loss is reported from Yellow Grass, Tyvan, Midale, Grenfell, Cedoux, Rainton and Broadview. Only meagre details are available owing to wires being down to many of the points damaged. In the Rainton and Cedoux area a strip of grain thirty miles long and five miles wide has been beaten down and totally destroyed.

EFFORT MADE TO AID STARVING CHILDREN

All-Russian Famine Relief Committee Send Supply Trains.

A despatch from New York says:—From two sources Friday night came word of preparations being made to relieve Russia's starving millions.

A cablegram from the Russian Telegraph Agency received here by the publication Soviet Russia, stated that the All-Russian famine relief committee had sent out two relief trains from Moscow on August 1 to aid 6,500,000 starving children in the Volga drought district. At the same time the American relief administration announced that its child-feeding operations in Czechoslovakia would end in sixty days, releasing an experienced staff for Russia.

The Russian Telegraph Agency cablegram said that all state theatres would devote the month to benefit performances for the famine sufferers, with stock companies touring prosperous regions.

"The following poster displayed by one of these companies," the cablegram said, "is typical of the methods employed by the theatrical companies to raise relief supplies: 'Brother peasants, pause and read: The artists give you spiritual enjoyment; you pay for it with bread for your hungry brothers. Admission prices: first row, three pounds of grain, or four pounds of peas, or fifteen pounds of potatoes; second row, etc., with the various prices fixed in terms of foodstuffs.'"

GERMANY PAID OVER ANOTHER \$5,000,000

Payment in Favor of Britain Made Through New York Banks.

A despatch from New York says:—Germany has paid another sum out of her balance in New York, on her debt to the allies for reparations. The sum paid amounted to approximately \$5,000,000 and it was paid over by the four institutions which hold balances here for the account of the Reichsbank, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the credit of the Bank of England.

It was established, however, that each of the four banks received orders to make payments of various sizes for the account of Germany and that the total amounted to \$5,000,000. One of the factors in the payment made on Thursday was that it did not disrupt foreign exchange.

The funeral of Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor singer, was held in the Royal Church at Naples and attended by a special representative of King Victor Emmanuel.



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

By Jack Rabbit