

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION ACCEPTED BY BRITAIN, WITH ONE PROVISIO

When British Navy is Once Engaged in the Task of Restoring Peace, League Control Must be Set Aside—
Special Naval Conference Dropped.

A despatch from Geneva says:—Great Britain dramatically dropped a naval bomb into the Geneva Conference on Thursday and the new Anglo-French entente was appraised by many as approaching the character of an out-and-out alliance, when Sir Cecil Hurst, eminent jurist, and British delegate, declared Great Britain's readiness to accept compulsory arbitration, provided the would not be brought into court because of some act of her navy performed in attempting to maintain or restore peace.

This declaration has set Geneva agog more than anything since Premier MacDonald and Herriot committed themselves in principle to the settlement of any and all disputes by obligatory arbitration by some world tribunal or tribunals.

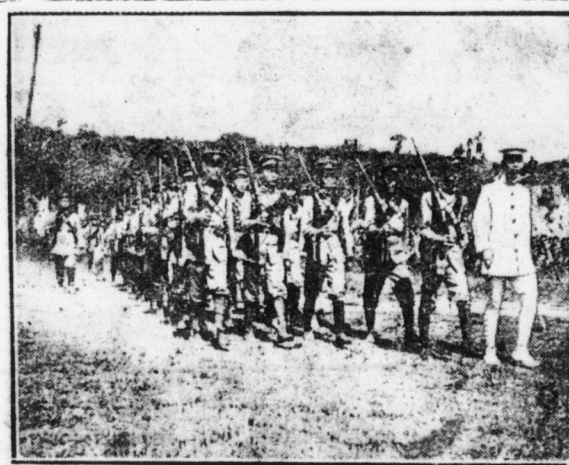
The British reservation was interpreted as meaning that once the British Navy begins to operate, her right of search and capture, which formed the subject of controversy between the United States and Britain before the United States entered the Great War, cannot be questioned juridically.

The effect of the announcement is

that if the British reservation is accepted by the other powers, Continental countries will not only get economic help from Britain as part of the proposed pact of security or sanctions, but also the full and immense support of the British Navy in case any country, in defiance of an arbitral decision, opens hostilities and attacks another State.

Sir Cecil Hurst declared the British reservation was not a Machiavellian subterfuge. In times past there has existed an idea that Great Britain was the tyrant of the seas. Yet, he said, the British delegation was only seeking to discover some method whereby the great cause of organized peace and security could be advanced on terms assuring progress.

All idea of holding a special Conference to extend the principles of the Washington Naval Treaty to non-signatory States has been dropped. The Disarmament Sub-Commission decided that, in view of the likelihood of a general Disarmament Conference, such a Naval Conference would be unnecessary.



Here is the type of Chinese soldiers now marching on Shanghai, China, in an effort to control that commercial city. British, American, Japanese and French warships are there to protect foreign interests.

DAMAGING FLOODS IN QUEBEC VICINITY

Four Days' Rain Sweeps
Town of St. Raymond and
St. Francis River Valley.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Flood by four days of almost continuous rain, rivers in this district and the Eastern Townships are raging floods, and are doing huge damage.

The Town of St. Raymond was reported to be very badly affected, the lower portion of the town being under water. The power plant at Portneuf is badly damaged. There is a series of washouts reported on the main line of the Canadian National Railways to Murray Bay, and trains going to Chicoutimi had to go round by St. Pierre. Many cattle and sheep are said to have been swept away by the flood, and a number of valuable log booms have broken from their moorings and have gone adrift.

At St. Albans the house of a farmer named George Neaud was carried away by the flood, and only for the fact that the majority of the residents of the district had spent a sleepless night watching developments, loss of life might have been recorded. Work completed on some of the highways has been rendered useless by the sweep of water, and the damage in this respect is particularly severe.

Early Thursday morning the climax of the flood seemed to have been reached, and at noon there were distinct signs of improvement.

A despatch from Sherbrooke says:—The St. Francis River Valley through many miles of its length in this section is under water. In some districts to a depth of six or seven feet, as a result of the deluge of rain which poured down without a single break from Tuesday until midnight Thursday night. Bridges have been carried away, lumber yards are floating, fields of unharvested crops flooded, and innumerable buildings, factories and dwelling houses and store sheds flooded with water up to the first floor. Older residents of the city state that the level of the water now is higher than it has been for thirty years. During the main storm a total of 3.25 cubic inches fell.

A later despatch from Quebec says:—Floods from heavy rains have caused widespread damage in the Province of Quebec on both sides of the St. Lawrence. Baie St. Paul, located on the Canadian National Railways Murray Bay line, has suffered frightful damage. The vicinity has an appearance of devastation such as comes only after an earthquake or other great disaster. Damage to the little village and the immediate neighborhood is heavy in material wealth, hundreds of the inhabitants being ruined, while the Provincial Government and municipalities throughout the neighborhood are suffering by the sweeping away of bridges. In some cases the currents of water have been

so heavy and so strong that bridges have been completely crumpled up and destroyed.

The trail of disaster followed similar catastrophes below Quebec and in the Eastern Townships because of the flooding of the rivers from the heavy rains. It is estimated that in the Village of Baie St. Paul alone the damage caused will reach \$300,000.

There was one fatality, that of a middle-aged man named Arthur Drole, a farmer with 14 children, who died from shock following the destruction of his house by the flood.

Horse Travels 110 Miles Through Mountains in 14 Hrs.

A despatch from Bella Coola, B.C., says:—One hundred and ten miles, most of the way over mountain crags, in 14 hours' riding on horseback, was the amazing achievement of Chief Squinash, an Indian, who travelled from the Anaham Lake settlement to this city to catch a boat for Prince Rupert to give evidence in a court case. Chief Squinash declared that his horse and he were somewhat fatigued.

During the four months of April, May, June and July a total of 18,870 Canadians returned to Canada from the United States. Of this total 18,166 were Canadian-born citizens, 1,646 were British subjects who had acquired a Canadian domicile, and 1,058 were classed generally as Canadian citizens. In July alone the total number of admissions of returning Canadians recorded at the International boundary line was 5,127.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The first League Commission devoted to the examination of legal questions adopted the report of a sub-commission providing free legal aid to the poor of all countries, regardless of nationality. This was on motion of the chairman, Sir Littleton Groom, Attorney-General of Australia.

TWO QUESTIONS BEFORE ONTARIO ELECTORS

Plebiscite on the Temperance
Question Arranged for
October 23.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The liquor plebiscite to be held on October 23rd next will ask two questions in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, and it will further ask if the voter is in favor of the sale of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control.

These queries were framed yesterday by the Ontario Government, following an entire day spent upon consideration of the Temperance Act issue. The exact text of the two questions is:

"(1) Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?"

"(2) Are you in favor of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?"

In explanation of the spirit in which these queries were framed by the Government, the Prime Minister made the following statement in announcing them:

"The first consideration of a Government in its legislation and in the administration thereof must always be the moral and the material progress and welfare of the people it serves. The greatest force in the securing of law observance and the suppression of crime and the elimination of distress is public opinion. The purpose of the plebiscite is to secure from the people such an expression of opinion as will enable the Government to adopt such measures as will have behind them the fullest possible public approval and support.

"The Ontario Temperance Act as amended and strengthened from time to time during the past eight years is now the governing principle in the handling of our liquor problem. It is obvious, therefore, that the first inquiry must be directed to ascertaining if the people desire to continue the principle of this law. One of the questions, therefore, will be: 'Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?' If the majority answer in the affirmative there can be no doubt as to the course to be followed.

"If, on the other hand, the majority answer in the negative, it means that some new method of controlling the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor must be adopted. The Government, therefore, seeks a further expression of opinion by asking a second question: 'Are you in favor of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?'

"Government control," in the view of the Government, does not mean a system of sale such as operation in Quebec and British Columbia. It means that the Government will make all sales, and that the people will be given opportunity of, as expressed by their votes at the polls, of purchasing beer and liquors under strict regulations."

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Canada's 1924 Crop Estimated by Bureau of Statistics

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The oat crop for all Canada this year is expected to total 468,860,000 bushels, compared with 563,997,000 bushels last year; barley, 90,767,000 bushels, compared with 76,997,000 last year; rye, 12,799,000 bushels, compared with 13,231,800 bushels last year; flaxseed, 10,846,000 bushels compared with 7,139,500 last year. These are the estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Poor of All Countries Provided With Free Legal Aid

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Capt. the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Commander of H.M.S. Calcutta, now at Quebec.

WORLD CONDITIONS ENRICH OUR FARMERS

Prices Soar While Grain is Being Harvested Throughout the Land.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The remarkable rise in the price of grain within the past 90 days, of 30 cents a bushel in the price of wheat, 35 cents in corn, 20 cents in rye and 15 cents in oats, is estimated in quarters to have added as much as a billion dollars to the purchasing power of the grain farmers of Canada and the United States.

Never before in history has a spectacular upward swing in prices of farm products come at a more opportune time, nor has a rise of this character been ascribed to so many different and misleading causes. The truth is that economic laws and nature have carried the farmer from utter depression to prosperity. Grain men, market experts and economists are a unit in declaring that it is the world conditions of supply and demand which have boosted the price of wheat. They scoff at rumors that United States politicians are influencing the market. Grain marketing specialists believe that a glance at the figures of production and prices of the present countries will prove the fallacy of such rumors.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS CALLED BY DEATH

Late Frederick J. Glackmeyer Was Picturesque Figure in Ontario Public Life.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Frederick Joseph Glackmeyer, aged 81 years and four months, for more than 56 years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ontario Legislature, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in the Parliament Buildings. The death of Mr. Glackmeyer will come as a shock to a very large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Canada. He was a picturesque figure in the political life of Ontario and enjoyed the confidence of Parliamentarians to a very marked degree. The veteran Sergeant-at-Arms had been confined to his room more or less since the close of the last session of the Legislature. He had frequent weak spells which compelled him to remain in his quarters at the Queen's Park.

Mr. Glackmeyer had the distinguished honor of being the Dean of Sergeant-at-Arms of the British Empire, and in 1916 His Majesty King George conferred upon him the honor of the Order of the Imperial Star. He was the first and only Sergeant-at-Arms since the creation of the Ontario Legislature and officiated during the sessions of fifteen Legislatures, serving under eight Premiers, thirteen Lieutenant-Governors and fourteen Speakers.

Winter wheat on dry land at the experimental farm threshed this week yielded 35 bushels per acre. One favored field at Lethbridge, Alta., went 45 bushels.

Dominion News in Brief

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A live fox and fur show, open to the world, is to be held in Charlottetown in 1925, according to a decision reached here by the Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association at their annual meeting. The meeting expressed the opinion that inasmuch as the island was the cradle of the fox industry its capital city was the proper place for the holding of such an exhibition at which it is expected there will be several thousand animals on show.

Halifax, N.S.—The Nova Scotia Evaporators will have evaporating plants in operation this season at Kingston, Aylesford, Annapolis, Berwick, Waterville, Lakeville, Cambridge, Port Williams and Wolfville. The first two named will have two plants each in operation. There is a possibility that the plants at Windsor, Middleton and Lawrencetown will also be in operation, depending on the available supply of lower grade apples.

Fredericton, N.B.—Nearly twice as many tourists have registered at the camping grounds here this year as last, a total of 660 having made use of the grounds before the end of August. The camp has been considerably extended and additions made to facilities this year. Campers have come from many states of the Union as well as all over the Maritimes.

Montreal, Que.—Canada as a suitable field for Scandinavian emigrants is strongly advocated by Otto Elander, publisher, of Gothenburg, Sweden, who recently visited the Swedish settlements in the Dominion for the purpose of studying conditions. Mr. Elander states that climatic and other

conditions to which the men of Northern Europe are accustomed and in which Scandinavian settlers have made a success, are to be found in Canada.

Port William, Ont.—Governor J. A. O. Proulx, of Minnesota, in Port William recently, predicted an immense tourist traffic into Northern Ontario as soon as the highway from Port Arthur to Nipigon is completed. The road is a few miles from the world famous trout stream, connecting here with the highways into the United States.

Winnipeg, Man.—An order for 5,000 boxes, containing 56 pounds each, of creamery butter has been received by Manitoba from England. The value of the shipment is approximately \$100,000 and will be the second consignment of unsalted butter to be exported overseas from this province.

Saskatoon, Sask.—World famous chemists and botanists, leaders in the attack upon the scientific problem vital to western agriculture, witnessed the formal opening of the chemical building of the University of Saskatchewan by the premier of the province.

Edmonton, Alta.—More than one hundred and fifty traders from the far north arrived here recently bringing with them fur bales to the value of approximately \$500,000.

Victoria, B.C.—The Prince of Wales was a heavy winner at the Victoria Fall Fair through entries from the E. P. Ranch. Twelve first prizes were secured in the shorthorn classes of cattle in addition to twelve firsts for Hampshire sheep and three firsts in Shropshires.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.44; No. 2 North, \$1.40; No. 3 North, \$1.36.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 63c; No. 3 CW, 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 61c; No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 2 feed, 58c.

All the above c.l.f., bay ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.37½.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$29; middlings, \$35; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.05.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 50c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.14 to \$1.18; No. 3, 30 to 32c.

No. 1 commercial, \$1.09 to \$1.13, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malt, 75 to 78c.

Rye—80 to 92c.

Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.75; Toronto basis, \$5.75; bulk seaboard, \$5.75.

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

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; No. 3, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.

Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Chickens—Large, 20c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 21c; stiltions, 22 to 23c.

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, 43c; 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., 20c; 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, homeless, 36 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., 17 to 20 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$92; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening,



Roald Amundsen the gallant Arctic explorer, whose devotion to the attempt to reach the north pole has resulted in the filing of bankruptcy papers against him.

tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 18½c.

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