

## U.F.O. Deny All Knowledge Of Alliance With Ontario Liberals

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—While Premier Drury had not returned today from his week-end visit to his home, opinion expressed at the parliament building was that rumors of impending reorganization of the cabinet and of the repeal of the famous Regulation 17, respecting bilingual schools, were unfounded.

Hon. W. E. Roney, Hon. M. Doherty and Hon. H. Mills declared the report that the two labor ministers would be dropped and some kind of alliance made with the Liberals in the Legislature was entirely new to them.

## PLAN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL SITE

St. Thomas C. of C. Form Committee To Canvas the Ratepayers.

### KIWANIANS TO HELP

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 12.—An extensive educational campaign in the interest of the proposed industrial site, which the ratepayers of the city will vote on at the coming municipal elections, will be conducted by the local chapter of commerce supported by the Kiwanis Club. It was decided at a meeting of the board of directors of that organization Monday night.

To carry out the work, which will include extensive advertising and canvassing, a special committee will be appointed immediately. Activities will be started at once, for it was felt that considerable work must be done before the success of the bylaw could be assured.

If the public can be shown the great necessity of the proposed site, and that the \$20,000 which will be extended will in time return to the people, the board of directors feel sure that the bylaw will pass with a large majority.

## FOUR NATIONS SIGN TREATY

Continued From Page One

Therefore should not be under the control of any one power.

Was Known as Wap.

Yap was originally known as Guap or Wap, this name having been given to the island by the Spanish navigators who discovered it in the 16th century.

Until 1855 Yap, like all the other of the Carolines, was owned by Spain. Germany at this time cast covetous eyes upon Yap, realizing that it would prove an important link in communication with Japan, China, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and New Guinea, and that it was a convenient station on the trans-Pacific route via Honolulu to San Francisco.

In 1855 Germany sent a gunboat to the Carolines and cooly raised the German flag upon Yap and several of the islands. The Spanish Government protested to the Vatican against this daring theft, and through the intervention of the pope the islands were returned to Spain. Fourteen years later, however, Spain sold the Carolines, including Yap, and the Pelew, and all of the Marianas Islands, except Guam, to Germany for \$4,200,000. Guam, which is 360 miles from Yap, had been purchased by the United States from Spain in 1898.

Japan Seized Isles.

When the world war began Japanese naval forces seized the admiralty islands and Caroline Islands, including Yap, and held them up to the end of the great conflict.

The Paris peace conference on May 7, 1919, decided that the mandate for the Pacific Islands north of the equator, formerly held by Germany, should be awarded to Japan, while mandates for the south of the equator were given to Australia and New Zealand.

The terms of the mandate gave the Japanese Government "full power of administration and legislation" over the islands, which were classed among the German possessions which could "best be administered under the laws of the mandator as integral portions of its territory," subject to certain safeguards respecting liberty of conscience and religion for the natives.

Opposition to the granting of the mandate to Japan was offered at the time by Woodrow Wilson, then president of the United States and a delegate to the peace conference.

Japan maintained that Mr. Wilson did not press his opposition at the peace conference, but the ex-president on March 3, 1921, just before his death, pronounced a statement declaring that he "did not agree on May 7, 1919, or at any time that the island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan."

Formal protest against the granting of this mandate to Japan was made by the United States to the League of Nations on Feb. 21, 1921.

Colby Filled Protest.

The note of protest was signed by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, who was U. S. secretary of state at the time.

While the protest covered all of the former German islands allotted to Japan, particular attention was directed to the island of Yap. It was declared that this island "constituted an indispensable part of any scheme or practical arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific, and that its free and unhampered use should not be hampered or controlled by any one power."

The fact that the former German-operated cable from Shanghai, China, which passes through the island, was taken over by Japan and its Oriental terminus removed to Tokyo was another ground for protest advanced in the U. S. note, and the contention was made that Yap should be "internationalized."

The importance of Yap and Guam as cable bases is shown by the fact that a U. S. cable runs from San Francisco via Honolulu, Guam and Manila to Shanghai, while from Guam another cable, the southern part under U. S. control, and the northern under Japanese, goes direct to Yokohama.

The former German cable runs from Guam to Yap, whence one line goes on to Shanghai, and another from Yap to Manila, in the Dutch East Indies. The Yap-Guam cable, it is said, was of great service to U. S. citizens, as it gave them an alternative to the Guam-Manila cable for communication with China.

Apart from the importance of Yap as a cable base, there has been strong opposition in the United States to the control of these Pacific islands by Japan on the ground that they afford the Japanese Empire a strong strategic position from which an attack on the Philippines would be possible. From time to time reports have been circulated that Japan was fortifying these islands or constructing naval bases in them. These reports have been denied by the Tokyo government, however.

NASHVILLE WRESTLERS DRAW.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Zbyszko, heavyweight champion wrestler, grappled with Charley Whitlock, a local heavyweight, here last night, three hours to a draw.

FORMER QUEBEC OFFICIAL DIES.

Quebec, Dec. 12.—The death occurred here yesterday of C. J. L. Lafrance, a former city treasurer, and former general president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Mr. Lafrance was 89 years old.

## Finds Moonshining Cape Breton's Most Profitable Industry Today

STONEY, N. S., Dec. 12.—"Apart from bootlegging itself, moonshining is the most profitable industry in Cape Breton at the present time," declared Inspector Horace Karn tonight, describing a "still de luxe," which he had just seized at a house on the outskirts of the city.

The outfit cost about \$1,500. Usually moonshine plants are crude affairs, but, according to the inspector, the pioneers in this work have been reaping such profits that they can now afford first-class equipment.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

### TURKEY PRICES REMAIN STEADY

First Offerings of Christmas Trees Appear On Local Market.

The local market is taking on a holiday aspect. Christmas trees are being offered earlier this year than formerly, and are finding ready sales at 25¢ per foot.

Hay was plentiful and in good demand. No change was reported in the prices, which range from \$17.25 per ton.

Straw was very dull. Prices quoted were from \$9.11 per ton.

Two loads of oats were offered at \$1.25 per bushel.

Live hogs show a slight advance for select, and pork dealers predict that \$9.50 per cwt will be paid for Wednesday's shipment.

Fresh pork is slower, with no change in prices as quoted, at \$12.61 per cwt.

Potatoes are very dull, and sales slow, the prices ruling \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

Apples were very scarce, the best quality selling for \$2 a bushel. Some were sold at \$1 a bushel.

Turkeys were not very plentiful, but the prices were unchanged from last quotations. Some fine birds were sold for 45¢ per lb.

Strictly new-laid eggs are firm at 75¢ per dozen.

Grain, per cwt.—

Barley, per cwt.	\$1.40	\$1.50
Wheat, per cwt.	1.40	1.50
Oats, per cwt.	1.10	1.20
Wheat, per cwt.	1.60	1.66
Oats, per cwt.	1.15	1.20

Barley, per bu.—

Barley, per bu.	77	72
Buckwheat, per bu.	67	62
Oats, per bu.	23	22
Oats, per bu.	23	22
Wheat, per bu.	95	1.00
Hay and straw.	69	72

Hay, per ton.—

Hay, per ton.	17.00	20.00
Straw, per ton.	9.00	11.00

Vegetables.—

Cabbage, new, each	10	20
do, per doz.	1.00	1.20
Celery, doz.	1.10	1.20
do, per doz.	75	1.50
Hubbard squash, each	19	25
Lettuce, per doz.	40	60
Mint, per doz.	40	60
Onions, green, doz.	30	40
do, 11 quarts.	1.10	1.20
do, dried, lb.	2.75	3.25
Peppers, green, doz.	10	15
Potatoes, new, peck	1.25	1.30
do, per bag.	1.50	1.65
Pumpkins, each	1.00	1.20
Radishes, per doz.	40	50
Spinach, per bu.	1.00	1.10
Turnips, doz.	1.00	1.10
Vegetable marrow, 10	10	12

Fruits, retail.—

Apples, No. 1, bag	3.00	5.00
do, No. 1, bag	2.50	3.00
do, cooking, bu.	1.00	1.10
do, eating, bu.	1.50	2.00
do, per peck.	35	40
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Honey, Wholesale.—

Honey, 5-lb. pail.	80	90
do, strained, lb.	20	20
do, comb.	35	38
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do, strained, lb.	20	20
do, comb.	35	38

Dairy Products, Retail.—

Butter, creamery, lb.	40	45
do, dairy, lb.	42	45
do, creamery, lb.	40	45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	75	80

Dairy Products, Wholesale.—

Butter, creamery, lb.	40	45
do, dairy, lb.	42	45
do, creamery, lb.	40	45
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	75	80
do, per crate.	62	65

Poultry, Dressed, Retail.—

Chickens, each	1.10	1.25
do, per lb.	22	25
Ducks, per lb.	22	25
Geese, per lb.	22	25
do, whole, lb.	2.00	2.50
Turkeys, per lb.	42	45
Old fowl, per lb.	18	22

Poultry, Dressed, Wholesale.—

Old fowl, per lb.	15	22
Chickens, per lb.	20	25
do, whole, lb.	2.00	2.50
Turkeys, per lb.	40	45

Live Poultry.—

Chickens, per lb.	15	18
Old fowl, per lb.	10	12
Ducks, per lb.	18	22
Geese, per lb.	18	22
do, whole, lb.	32	34

Live Stock.—

Hogs, all, cwt.	9.25	9.50
Hogs, fat, cwt.	4.00	4.50
Pigs, small, pair.	8.00	10.00

Dressed Meats, Wholesale.—

Beefers and steers.	12.00	13.00
200 to 600 lbs.	12.00	13.00
lbs. per cwt.	9.00	10.00
do, whole, lb.	17	19
do, front, lb.	10	11
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	13.00	14.00
Lamb, choice, cwt.	20	22
do, whole, lb.	20	22
do, front, lb.	22	25
Veal, choice, 100 lb.	14.00	15.00
do, whole, lb.	25	25
do, front, lb.	20	20

Hides.—

Cow hides, No. 1.	515	575
do, No. 2.	415	475
Calf skins, No. 1.	11	11
do, No. 2.	9	9
Horse hides, each	2.00	3.00
Kip, per lb.	6	8
Lamb skins, each	20	40

Wool Unwashed.—

Wool, coarse, per lb.	7	7
do, medium, per lb.	10	11
do, fine, lb.	12	13

GRAIN

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—Opening: Wheat—Dec, unchanged to 1¢ lower at \$1.03 1/2; May, 1¢ to 1/2¢ lower at \$1.03 1/2; 1922, 1¢ lower at \$1.03 1/2.

Barley—Dec, unchanged at 54¢; May, unchanged at 57 1/2¢.

Oats—Dec, unchanged at \$1.19; May, unchanged at \$1.17.

Rye—May, 1/2¢ lower at 90 1/2¢.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Opening: Wheat—Dec, \$1.09 1/2; May, \$1.12 1/2.

Corn—Dec, 47 1/2¢; May, 53 1/2¢.

Oats—Dec, 31 1/2¢; May, 37 1/2¢.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Wheat—Spot, 2 1/2 hard winter, 10 1/2; No. 1 northern, 11 1/2; No. 2 northern, 11 1/2.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Absence of buying orders led to a material setback in wheat prices today during the early trading. Uncertainty as to the European financial situation, together with downturns in foreign exchange, seemed to have considerable bearing effect. Estimates of a large exportable surplus in Argentina tended also weakly in the market.

London and Port Stanley Railway

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### PROVISIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Hams—Short cut, 133s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 91s; White-shires, 117s 6d; clear bellies, 105s.

Lard—American refined, in pails, 71s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, 103s 6d.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Provisions were weak, in line with hogs and grain.

### OILS

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Turpentine Spirits—69s.

Rosin—Common, 16s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 4d.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 6d.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12.—Closing prices today were:

British 5 per cent loan, 90 1/2.

Atchafon, com., 106 1/2.

Baltimore & Ohio, 42 1/2.

Canadian Pacific, 144 1/2.

Chesapeake & Ohio, 66 1/2.

Chicago Great Western, 8 1/2.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 24 1/2.

Den & Rio Grande, 9 1/2.

Erie, com., 13 1/2.

Erie, 1st pd., 19 1/2.

Grand Trunk, 11 1/2.

Illinois Central, 116 1/2.

Louisville & Nashville, 126 1/2.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 24 1/2.

New York Central, 86 1/2.

Norfolk & Western, 114 1/2.

Ontario & Western, 114 1/2.

Pennsylvania Railway, 40 1/2.

Rand Mines, 2 1/2.

Southern Railway, 22 1/2.

Southern Pacific, 94 1/2.

Union Pacific, 131 1/2.

United States Steel, 58 1/2.

### TORONTO STOCKS

Toronto,