

NEW TARIFF BILL LESSENS DUTY ON WHEAT IMPORTED INTO U.S.

Complete Revision of the Underwood Tariff—Summary of Bill as it Affects Canada.

A despatch from Washington says:—The new Republican Tariff Bill restoring the principle of protection to American industry and completely revising the Underwood-Simmons tariff for nearly eight years on the statute books, was introduced in the House on Wednesday by Representative Fordney of Michigan, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some features of the Permanent Tariff Bill of particular interest to Canada follow:

The duty on wheat, which was 35 cents per bushel in the Emergency Tariff Law, is reduced to 25 cents which was the Payne-Aldrich rate. Canadian wheat came in free under the Underwood Act.

The duty of 25 cents per bushel on corn in the Emergency Act, which was the same as the Payne-Aldrich Law, is retained, corn having been on the free list in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of two cents per pound on fresh beef and veal, which is the same as in the Emergency Law. Butter is given a duty of eight cents per pound, which is an increase from the rate of six cents in both the Emergency Law and the Payne-Aldrich Law, and from the rate of two and one-half cents in the Underwood Act.

There is a duty of six cents per dozen on eggs, as compared with five cents in the Payne-Aldrich Law. Onions are given a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, as against 20 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in the Underwood Act and 40 cents per bushel of 57 pounds in both the Payne-Aldrich and the Emergency Acts.

The duty on potatoes is made 42 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds in the Payne-Aldrich Law and 25 cents per bushel in the Emergency Law. Potatoes were on the free list in the Underwood Law. Increased duties are provided for olives and almonds at the request of California growers.

U.S. AT PEACE WITH GERMANY

President Harding Signs Resolution Declaring War Over.

Baritan, N. J., July 2.—War with Germany ended as it began: by Congressional declaration and Executive signature on American soil.

At 4.10 p.m., local daylight-saving time, in the living room of "The Hill," Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen's home here, President Harding placed his signature to the Porter joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria, just two years and four days after the ill-fated Treaty of Versailles was signed.

"That's all," said President Harding as he held his pen above his signature on a broad velvet typewritten page. The ink dripped from the pen and made a blot the size of a five-cent piece on the page, almost effacing the "g" of the President's signature.

More ceremony has been connected with making an entry in the family Bible or a debutante's memory book than that accompanying the signature that ended a war that called to the colors 4,800,000 young Americans. And yet the very formality of the occasion heightened its impressiveness. Except for the four camera men—there were no movies—not one of the witnesses spoke or moved while the President signed the peace resolution. The 30 Government officials and their wives, Secret Service men, county officers, reporters, butlers, maids, chauffeurs and gardeners that were in Senator Frelinghuysen's ancestral home will have a place in history long after an international heavyweight championship is forgotten.

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CANADA'S WOOL TO BE SENT TO EUROPE

New U.S. Duty Will Prevent Export to States.

A despatch from Washington says:—Canadian wool, which forms one of the chief exports of the Dominion to the United States, probably will be sent to Europe in future, owing to the recent duty imposed by the Emergency Tariff Act on wool shipments, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The United States hitherto has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip.

Extremely low prices are being paid for wool at country points in Canada, the report adds, and it is said that large quantities of raw wool are being sold at from six to twelve cents a pound. The highest price paid for the best wool is approximately 33 cents.

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B.C. Woman Dies At 107 Years of Age

Vancouver, July 3.—Mrs. George Debeck, Vancouver's oldest woman, who celebrated her 107th birthday on Monday last, is dead at her home at Carleplace. She was born at Canterbury, N. B., June 27, 1814, her maiden name being Elizabeth Dow. She came to British Columbia in 1866. She was the mother of twelve children, and she leaves several great-great-grandchildren.

Record Trip to Fort Norman Oilfields

Dawson, Y. T., July 3.—Thirty members of the advance guard of the oil rush, having reached Fort Norman fields, staked their claims and started back for the recording offices, according to Howard Colley and party, who arrived here to-day from Fort Norman. They left here on May 22, traveling via Porcupine River, Portage and Lower Yukon.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE UNCHARTED SOUTHERN SEAS

A despatch from London says:—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition in 1907-09—which reached within 97 miles of the South Pole—and also the Antarctic expedition in 1914-16, will be the leader on a new voyage of discovery, covering 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the Southern Atlantic, the Pacific and Antarctic Seas. He will sail from the port of London at the end of August in a 200-ton ship, brigantine rigged, named "The Quest." He will have with him a small picked staff, including six companions of former Polar expeditions.

The expedition, which will be called the Shackleton-Rossett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition, will be financed by John Queller Rossett, of Agriculture Research, and Frederick Becker, a well-known paper manufacturer. "The Quest" will be equipped for every branch of scientific research. She will carry a complete hydrographic survey and soundings, and will touch at various little-known islands, where the flora and fauna and geographical structure will be studied and photographed. A specially constructed seaplane will be taken, and air currents will be charted.



INCREASE IN CANADA'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Returns for Month of May Show That Outgoing Trade Was Greater by \$3,000,000 Than for Same Period in 1920.

Ottawa, July 3.—Canada's exports to the United Kingdom for the month of May last exceeded by \$3,000,000 those for May of 1920.

The current weekly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce points out that, while Canada is experiencing, with other countries, the excessive reaction in business, still her export trade has not diminished in nearly the same proportion as her imports. Furthermore, in considering the declines from 1920 figures, the bulletin states that it is necessary to remember that the value of the dollar is considerably higher in purchasing power to-day than this time last year, so that the slump is not so ominous as it appears at first sight.

The returns of the United Kingdom and the United States tell the same story—a period of reaction after the extravagant buying in the months succeeding the war.

SCOTS ADMIRE CANADA'S CATTLE

Shipments at Glasgow Best Ever Imported into Scotland.

Glasgow, July 3.—"The best cattle ever imported into Scotland." Such was the verdict of a number of Scottish cattlemen after a preliminary inspection of a shipment of Canadian steers, which arrived at Glasgow on Dominion Day by the Laconia from Montreal. Numbering 224 head, the shipment is one which may well make history for the Canadian export trade in live stock, and its arrival, at the time when the Royal Commission on the cattle embargo is in the closing stages of its inquiry, is regarded here as an important event.

Five Canadian provinces are represented in the shipment by some of the finest cattle that they produce, and its coming has been widely advertised in Scotland as a unique opportunity for cattle dealers to see for themselves the class of animal which would be at the disposal of feeders, were the embargo removed. The shipment includes 50 steers from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Macdonald College, 60 from the Alberta Government, 80 from Saskatchewan, 17 steers and bulls from Winnipeg, and 17 from Toronto. Of the Alberta lot, 45 are a good average sample of Alberta bred steers. The balance of 15, however, consists of selected high-class beasts averaging two years in age, and about 1,450 pounds in weight. They have taken prizes both as a herd and individually at Canadian and American fairs, and were shipped by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, to show that Canada can produce first-class finished beef for export. These are the cattle which excited the admiration of some Glasgow old-timers, who viewed them and declared them to be the finest ever imported into Scotland from abroad.

Germany Orders to Disarm

Berlin, July 3.—Germany is disarmed. The conditions imposed by the allied ultimatum have been fulfilled within the time, July 1st, so the German Government has informed the Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission.

The destruction of armament has been greater than the commission demanded. The Einwohnerwehr in Bavaria has disbanded, and the Orchest, singing the swan song that their spirit would live to protect Germany against her enemies, have formally ceased to exist.

Prince of Wales to Visit India

London, July 3.—The Prince of Wales leaves for India at the end of October.

THE HUMAN MIND MAY PROLONG LENGTH OF LIFE

New York, July 3.—"Your mind may prolong your years. Psychology and not medicine is the secret of longevity." This statement was made to-day by Dr. Arthur Gates, head of the Psychology Department of the Teachers' College here. Dr. Gates explained: "Given proper conditions, such as lack of predisposition to organic weakness and susceptibility to disease germs, mental processes may prolong life greatly beyond the average span. I believe we might become a nation of centenarians without difficulty."

Here are the laws for insuring this enjoyment: "You must cultivate equanimity; practice such supercourage that you will forget the name of fear; live upon the mystic height above grief, melancholy and sadness—emotions twined with human ties; carry out worry—vampire of the spirit."

EIGHTY-EIGHT DAYS' STRIKE IN BRITAIN FINALLY SETTLED

Principle of a Share for the Workers in the Profits of the Industry is Definitely Established—Miners Agree to Cut in Wages and Abandon Demand for National Pool.

A despatch from London says:—Britain's great coal strike, one of the most protracted and costly to the nation in modern times, was settled on Tuesday at a conference of the Government, the mine owners and the miners. Unless there is some hitch it is expected that a number of mines will begin operations on Monday. But it will be many weeks before enough coal will be available for some of the big industrial plants to get under way, or before the railroads can resume anything like their normal service.

Broadly speaking, the miners have given up their demand for a national pool and nationalization. The mine owners, on the other hand, forego their determination to cut wages in the drastic manner which originally brought about the strike, and which, in some cases, amounted to 45 per cent. reductions. The Government is expected to grant \$50,000,000 subsidy. After allowing for stand clearances on the industry the 83 per cent. remaining proceeds shall go to the miners as a first charge and 17 per cent. to the owners.

For the first time there has been definitely established the principle of a share for the workers in the profits of the industry. It is also the first occasion on which profits-sharing has been established on a national scale. The miners have agreed to accept a cut of two shillings per shift in July, two shillings six pence in August and two shillings in September. The new permanent agreement will run from October, 1921, to December 31, 1922.

It is impossible to estimate the damage to British industrial life during the 88 days of the strike, but it has been colossal, and its ramifications have been felt in every walk of life. Although the recovery of industry may be protracted, the announcement of the settlement has had an immediate psychological effect on the country at large.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.70 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 45 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 43 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 42 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75c; No. 4 CW, 70c; rejected, 65c; feed, 64c.

All the above in store, Port William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.50 to \$1.57, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.43 to \$1.45, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, according to freights outside.

Cheese—New, large, 19 1/2 to 19 3/4c; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; triplets, 34 1/2 to 35c; New Stilton, 21 to 22c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 26c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 32 to 33c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1, 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$2.85 to \$3; primes, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7 per 16-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c; Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19 1/2c; meat-bellies, 19 1/2c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c; Shortening tierces, 11 to 11 1/2c; tubs, 11 1/2 to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1/2c; prints, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Good heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$3; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$6 to \$8.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$8 to \$8.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, heavy and butch, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do, weighed off, country points, \$11, L.o.b., \$11.25; do, country points, \$11.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.05. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22 1/2. Cheese, finest easterns, 16 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Eggs, selected, 40c.

When I Was a Boy.

Now and then every man turns over the pages of the picture-book of memory, and goes on turning until he comes to the earliest picture of all, that present him as a boy.

In many households to-day real picture-books are kept; fond parents are preserving snap-shot photographs of their children growing up, and in the days to come they and their children will have the visible biography to recapture "childhood's sunny hours." Many a mother would rather sacrifice every other book in the house than part with that collection of pictures.

But we all may have pictures in our heads. Among those we like the best are those of the irresponsible existence we had before we were restricted by a sense of duty and destiny and the solemn responsibility of life.

We look now at the men and women as old as we are, and as we clasp hands and the eyes meet we are saying to ourselves, if not audibly: "Can this be the child I used to know? Can this be my playmate of countless adventures? How long ago that was! I wish I could go back and be as I was then and make a fresh start. I wish I had my life to live over again; I should do so much better with it!"

The regrets are unavailing. We cannot go back. But the thought is not mournful. If we could live again the years that are past we might have done worse—a great deal worse. Each period of life has its own rewards and satisfactions. Nature mercifully adjusts her compensations. There is a happiness of childhood; there is a happiness of age. To realize in maturity that we are serving mankind, that we are helping to bring in the better day, may bring to us a pleasure that is far above the thoughtless gaiety we knew when we were young.

SINN FEIN CHIEF REFUSES PARLEY

De Valera Says Acceptance of L. George's Invitation Impossible in Present Form.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The proposal of Mr. Lloyd George for a conference in London on the Irish question between representatives of Southern and Northern Ireland and the British Government is impossible of acceptance in its present form.

This declaration is made by Eamonn de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in reply to Sir James' notification that he cannot meet Mr. de Valera in a preliminary conference in Dublin.

Mr. de Valera's letter is quoted by The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Dail Eireann, as follows: "I greatly regret that you cannot come to a conference in Dublin Monday. Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Our political differences ought to be adjusted, and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. But it is obvious that in the negotiation of peace with Great Britain the Irish delegate on ought not to be divided, but should act as one on some common principle."

All four Southern Unionists, Earl Middleton, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Sir Robert H. Woods and Andrew Jameson, have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation for a conference at the Mansion House, Dublin, Monday, which will presumably form a prelude to a further reply by de Valera to the British Prime Minister.

The refusal of Sir James Craig to attend, however, it is contended, will detract from the importance of the conference, and many Unionists here regard the invitation to the Ulster Premier as "mistaken tactics" on the part of the Republican leader.

South Ireland Parliament Inaugurated

A despatch from Dublin says:—The opening of the Southern Parliament on Tuesday afternoon lasted less than ten minutes. The function was purely a formal one, called to satisfy the statutory conditions of the Home Rule Act.

Lord Chief Justice Moloney and Charles O'Connor, Master of Rolls, represented the Viceroys and read the proclamation summoning the assembly. Only a few members were present. These included four Imperialist members of the Senate from Trinity College and fifteen others selected to that body. Nearly all the members of the Lower House are Sinn Feiners. They ignored the summons to attend. There was little public interest in the inauguration of the Parliament.

After the inauguration Parliament adjourned until July 13.

Make Your Own Violin.

Take two tin cans, attach them to the opposite ends of a piece of wood, and run a D or A violin string from one can to the other.

The cans will supply the resonance that is furnished usually by the body of the violin. Of course, the range will not be as great as when four strings are used, but if you use either of the medium-toned strings, you will be able to play almost any tune.

In the Southern States of America it is a common thing for people to make rough musical instruments. At harvest festivals in Georgia, one or more days are set apart for contests at which people, many from remote mountain regions, play these homemade contrivances for prizes, singly or in groups.

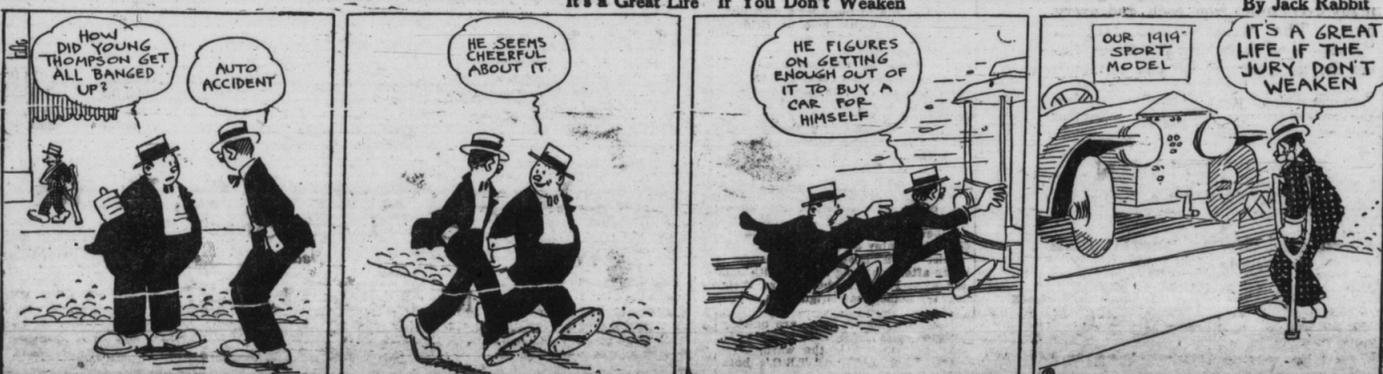
Three-Year-Old Travels 4,000 Miles Alone

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Her baggage consisting of two letters, dealing with her father's war record, three-year-old Winnifred Josephine McKinley passed through here on Tuesday on the C.P.R. transcontinental train en route to her uncle's home in Swift Current, Sask. From her far-away home in Glasgow, Scotland, to the Canadian West, over 4,000 miles, the little orphan has only the kindly directions of train and steamship officials to guide her.

Canada's War Veterans Receive Pay at Par

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Militia Department will still continue to exchange at par, pay and allowances received by soldiers in English currency although the conditions surrounding the privilege have been made much more stringent. It was considered that it would have been unfair to soldiers who might still be paid in English money to cancel the privilege. Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, said on Wednesday.

By Jack Rabbit



Hon. W. H. Taft, former United States President, is appointed Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court.