

GREAT WORLD POWERS AGREE TO TEN YEARS PEACE FOR THE WORLD

Britain, United States, France and Japan Make Solemn Covenant—Nine-Power Agreement Places China on Stable Footing.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 11.—An end has come to war in one-half of the earth. After four weeks' work the Conference on the Limitation of Armament on Saturday presented its first concrete decision to keep the peace among the myriad islands of the Pacific. The decision comes in the form of a treaty between Britain, the United States, Japan and France. There are only four clauses, a simple document, which may thus be summarized:

- (1) The four powers agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific, and promise to hold conferences in the event of disputes.
- (2) If any other power threatens aggressive action the four shall communicate fully and frankly with each other and take joint action.
- (3) The treaty is to remain in force ten years, which is also the same period as the proposed naval holiday. It cannot be terminated except on twelve months' notice.
- (4) As soon as the treaty ratifications are deposited in Washington the Anglo-Japanese pact of July 13, 1911, is terminated.

MARSHAL FOCH GETS ROUSING WELCOME

Famous Commander Praises Canadian Corps' Work in France and Flanders.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies during the last years of the war, received here today sincere tributes of admiration and affection from the people of the capital. Greeted at the station by His Excellency the Governor-General, by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, high officials of the army and navy and by thousands of cheering people, Marshal Foch, during the three hours of his stay was everywhere cheered to the echo—triumphs which he accepted with smiles and salutes and repaid by declaring his own and the French armies' admiration for the work of the Canadian corps in France and Flanders.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—"If I succeeded on many occasions in holding back the enemy, these successes were in no small degree due to the bravery and activity of the Canadian corps which was always ready. When at times of critical import it seemed that the troops were almost ready to die with fatigue and it still became necessary for me to call for troops to a dangerous point to repel the enemy the Canadians were always first to volunteer for the service, and in some way they always managed to be on the spot when they were needed. This was not merely owing to the fact that they had such commanders as General Currie, but to their own indomitable spirit and courage."

This was the remarkable tribute to the Canadian corps given by Marshal Foch in an address given at His Majesty's Theatre here this afternoon when he was a guest of honor of the Montreal Canadian Club.

That it was in no small degree due to the Canadians that the Germans had not hocked their way through to Paris in 1915, was another assertion of the Marshal, and in 1918 the final appeal was met with a cry of "En Avant," from their commander, General Currie.

Hon. T. W. Crothers, former Minister of Labor in the Borden Cabinet, and who was appointed to the Senate about two months ago, in succession to the late Hon. W. C. Edwards, died suddenly at his home on Carling Ave., Ottawa, Saturday evening. The late Mr. Crothers, who was 71 years of age, has been in poor health for some months.

First—The adoption by all nine powers, including China, of the Root declaration.

Second—The adoption of a resolution pledging eight powers—the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal—to establish a commission to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China; into the laws judicial system and methods of judicial administration in China. The assent of China also was given to this resolution today.

Third—The assent of all nine powers, including China, to the principle that China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

Fourth—The declaration of all nine powers, including China, of their intention not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one or individually or collectively with any power or powers, which would infringe or impair the principles of the Root declaration.

This was the fourth plenary session of the conference. At the first were heard the Hughes proposals for navy scrapping. At the second the powers accepted these proposals in spirit and in principle. At the third Premier Briand of France made his memorable plea to retain his country's army. On Saturday results were obtained. Other results perhaps of equal importance, may follow rapidly.

WAR DEBTS MUST BE PAID BY JUNE, 1947

The U.S. Senate Committee Startles European Financial Experts.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Financial and economic experts brought along by foreign delegations to the armament conference in the hope that the "debt" question might possibly come up were given a surprise today, when they read what the Senate Finance Committee had done with the administration foreign loan funding bill.

The funding measure will be called up in the Senate Tuesday. Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, formally announced. A general airing of views on the attitude of the European Governments towards their eleven billion dollar debt to the United States is certain.

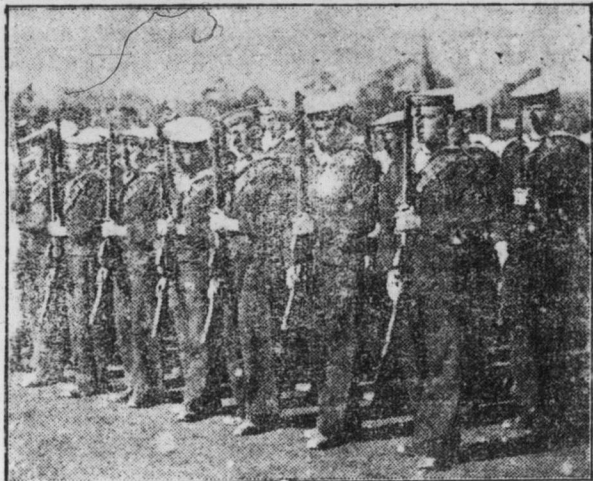
The foreign financiers and economists were chiefly interested in, or aroused by, the provision inserted in the bill by the Senate committee, which definitely establishes June 15, 1947, as the ultimate maturity date of the funded obligations. In other words the funding commission created in the legislation must rite into the agreements effected with the debtor governments a stipulation that they shall pay the entire amounts of their debts, principal and interests, not later than 1947.

The foreign treasury representatives, likewise, had no reason to rejoice over another amendment adopted by the finance committee, which fixes the minimum rate of interest at five per cent.

Passage of the funding bill is expected to hasten the calling of a world economic conference. French spokesmen assert that the reparations problem cannot be adjusted except in consideration with the inter-allied debt.

New Lieut.-Governor Resigns Plover Co. Presidency

A despatch from Brantford says:—On account of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Harry Cockshutt having to reside at Government House, Toronto, during his term of office, he has resigned as president of the Cockshutt Plover Co., Limited. And vice-president George Wedlake has been elected to this position. Colonel Cockshutt will still retain his connection with the company as chairman of the Board of Directors. Mayor Wedlake, who was vice-president and general manager, now assumes the dual post of president and general manager.



A NAVY 1,000 MILES INLAND
Johannesburg is about one thousand miles inland from the sea, but it has started a naval brigade to train boys for the new South African Naval Forces. The photograph shows some of them saluting on the arrival of an inspecting officer.

LARGE VOTE CERTAIN FOR SETTLEMENT

80 Members of Dail Eireann Out of 120 Will Favor Anglo-Irish Pact.

London, Dec. 10.—The Government confidently expects a whirlwind finish to the Irish settlement within a week. The extremists in both Dublin and Belfast, it is said here, will find themselves unable to make headway against the momentum acquired by the peace movement. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George is so sure everything will go on schedule that he is already turning to other big matters which he has been obliged to put to one side during the Irish negotiations.



A Unique War Memorial
A view of the Ulster Memorial Tower on the Western Front overlooking the "Schweben Redoubt" at Thiepval. It was unveiled by Lord Carson.

The British Houses of Parliament cover about eight acres of ground. Weed out the low producers from the herd. They will not return enough to make it worth your while to take care of them.

Returns of the Dominion Elections

	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	Lab.
Ontario	22	37	23	
Quebec	65			
Prince Edward Island	4			
New Brunswick	5	5	1	
Nova Scotia	16			
Manitoba	2		12	1
Alberta		1	10	1
Saskatchewan	1		15	
British Columbia	3	7	3	
Totals	118	50	64	2

AUTONOMY POSSESSED BY CANADA ONE OF DECIDING FACTORS IN PARLEY

A despatch from London says:—Autonomy possessed by Canada is one of the deciding factors in the parley between the British and the Irish. The Irish Free State is suggested by the name of the proposed Irish Free State, the constitution and history of Canada continue to be cited as a pattern, and both are as a consequence very much the subject of discussion in the British press of today. Comparisons with Canada are being used both for and against the Irish agreement. The majority of the commentators point to the comparative smoothness with which the Canadian plan has operated. The Morning Post, on the other hand, points out that the first use of its fiscal autonomy which was made by Canada was the imposition of tariffs against the Mother country and the conclusion of a reciprocity agreement with the United States. The granting of fiscal autonomy to the Dominion of Canada says the Post, has not worked out to the advantage of British traders and manufacturers, and the same will be true of the Irish case. The Sinn Fein delegates have been availing themselves of sources of in-

China and Japan Have Reached Agreement

A despatch from Washington says:—An agreement was reached late on Thursday by Chinese and Japanese delegates for the return to China of all public properties in the Kiao-Chow leasehold, subject to confirmation by Tokyo of one feature of the agreement. Japan will be allowed to retain such institutions as schools, shrines and cemeteries, which are exclusively Japanese in character. China on her part agrees to refund all moneys spent on public properties developed during the Japanese occupation.

Preferential Measure Defeated in Jamaica

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—Fearing retaliation by the United States Government, the Legislative Council strongly opposed the Government's tariff bill under which preference would have been given to goods manufactured in Great Britain and particularly in the Dominion of Canada. As a result the bill was withdrawn, but it will be introduced later and provide for a modified form of preference.

Greenwood's Part in Irish Settlement

A despatch from London says: The pen with which the Irish treaty was signed has been presented by Lloyd George to Lady Greenwood in recognition of the share her husband, Sir Hamar Greenwood, had in laying the foundation of the Irish peace. This share is in danger of being forgotten, because Sir Hamar, realizing how completely he has been associated with the coercion policy, has deliberately kept in the background during the negotiations. Yet in well-informed circles it is claimed that to the Chief Secretary for Ireland belongs the credit of having initiated the movement which has come to a successful end.

Five Years and the Lash For Winnipeg Robber

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Magistrate Sir Hugh John MacDonald made good his promise to suppress violent crime in Winnipeg with the lash when he sentenced John Hildey to five years in the penitentiary and twenty lashes, for robbery.

Weekly Market Report

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24; No. 2 Northern, \$1.19; No. 3, \$1.13.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53%; No. 3 CW, 49%; extra No. 1 feed, 49%.	Maple sugar lb., 19 to 22c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
All the above track, Bay ports.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26c; cooked ham, 36 to 40c, smoked rolls, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 26 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 33 to 36c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66c, Bay ports.	Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.	Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 15 1/2c.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.	Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$8.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butchers' heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; camers and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulle, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$80 to \$100; sprigars, choice, \$90 to \$110; calves, choice, \$9.50 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$4; lambs, good, \$10.50 to \$11.75; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.90 to \$10.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.60; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.35.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c.	Montreal.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 90c.	Oats—No. 3 C.W., 57 to 57 1/2c.
Manitoba flour—First, 74c; second, 69c, 70c, Toronto.	Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$2.85 to \$2.90. Bran, \$25.25. Shorts, \$27.25.
Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, reaboard, per barrel, \$4.80.	Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.	Cheese, finest eastern, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery 40 1/2 to 41c. Eggs, selected, 55c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.10.
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.	
Straw—Car lots per ton, \$12.	
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 25 to 26c.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 40 to 41c; cooking, 36 to 38c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roasters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.	
Margarine—23 to 25c.	
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 52 to 53c; select, storage, 57 to 58c; new laid straight, 56 to 58c; new laid, in cartons, 58 to 60c.	
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.	

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

In Observance of His Own Guiding Principles to Live as if Sighted.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Arthur Pearson met with an untimely and tragic death at his home here on Friday. While in his bath he slipped and struck his head against the faucet. Stunned, he fell in the water and was drowned. His death was due indirectly to the observance of his own guiding principles, that the blind should ask no man to help them, should do everything for themselves, and should live as if they were sighted.

Sir Arthur had dispensed with his valet, who had been with him many years, "the man should become a stumbling block in the way of blind efficiency."

He bathed, dressed and went about his house unattended; he knew where to find everything. Above all, he kept his mind thoroughly occupied, and so gave no thought to his infirmity. As usual, he went to his bath alone. No one knew what had happened to him until his secretary, wondering what delayed him, entered the bathroom.

Sir Arthur Pearson was the most cheerful, self-reliant, helpful, sightless man in the world. No finer monument could be erected to him than St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers in London. It is a monument of achievement over misfortune and handicap; so inspiring is it, that it deserves to stand as a milestone marking human progress.

AIRCRAFT BOMBS DESTROY TROY HUGUE WHALE

Killed by a Machine Gun, But Too Large to Be Salvaged For Food.

A despatch from Washington says:—To run around in shallow water inside the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, to be killed by machine-gun fire, slated for the abattoir but finally towed out to sea and destroyed by bombs dropped from aircraft, was the fate of a 125-ton whale. The story is told in the Panama Canal Record, a prosaic little weekly publication which deals in a routine way with canal matters. The whale made futile efforts to extricate itself but stuck fast with the top of its head and most of its back above water. A group of canal employees undertook to salvage the animal for food. A launch mounting a machine-gun was requisitioned and after the whale, a female of the species, had been killed, it was towed to a pier in order that it might be lifted from the water to a flat car and sent to the abattoir. A 75-ton railroad crane could not even budge the huge leviathan. After many unsuccessful attempts the salvage enterprise was abandoned. It was not a sperm whale and the carcass began to decompose. Finally a tug attached a line to the carcass and towed it to a point 12 miles outside the breakwater, where a navy airplane dropped two 500-pound bombs from a height of 1,000 feet and destroyed it.

Fecundity of Flies Proved by Experiment

A despatch from Paris says:—When six female flies were imprisoned on May 1 of this year by Prof. E. Roubaud, the first thing they began to do was to lay eggs. They were provided with condensed milk for food. Their prison was roomy, airy, and kept at a nice, comfortable temperature.

At the end of the first week each of the six had averaged 105 eggs, and by the end of the month the total production was 2,692. By that time, too, several hundred of their direct descendants were busy at the egg-laying game, and the professor was even busier trying to find out how many flies he would have at the end of the season if production kept up at its normal rate.

He figured in the end that each of his six prisoners would have by September 30 produced 3,985,989,387,766, 100 descendants.

Elections in Britain in the Near Future

A despatch from London says:—Speculation as to possible dissolution of Parliament is revived by the Irish peace, as it is known that Premier Lloyd George is seeking a favorable opportunity to renew his mandate, which he obtained in the height of the armistice enthusiasm and since has been much criticized.

A reliable political authority put the date of the election about the middle of next year, but Sir A. Griffith-Boscaven, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Nottingham, said an election could not long be delayed, and he urged the coalition organization to be prepared.

The oldest piece of British music in existence is now in the British Museum. It was composed in 1226 by a monk of the Abbey of Reading.

Dawson City, Y.T.—It is proposed to continue silver mining operations throughout the winter in the Yukon. The Yukon Gold Company contemplates blasting all winter with electric drills, and the Bradley interests will prospect all winter at their new camp at Keno Hill. A strike is reported on Galen Hill, a mile from Keno.

