

NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON FOOT BETWEEN DEVALERA AND LLOYD GEORGE

Reply of Sinn Fein to British Premier's Proposals Leaves Room for Continuing the Peace Parleys Though Couched in Uncivil Terms.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Dail Eireann's reply to the British peace proposals is now in Lloyd George's hands, although the Sinn Fein leaders refuse to admit the fact, insisting that it will not be presented until after the public session of the Dail last week. Commandant Robert Barton of the Irish Republican army, who has acted as courier in the past, left Dublin Wednesday last carrying the communication with him, and was to have handed it in at 10 Downing street on Thursday. It will probably be published in London at the same time as de Valera announces it to the Dail.

The document, the correspondent is told on the best authority, is apparently, at first sight, a flat turn-down of the British offer, but, like de Valera's speeches, is qualified by all sorts of conditions and restrictions, leaving an opening for further negotiations. It is brusque in tone almost to the point of being insulting, and much depends on Lloyd George's patience in perusing it. If he will realize it is written for the consumption of Ireland rather than England and make corresponding allowances, and if the tone does not enrage his followers, causing pressure on him to break off the negotiations, hopes for a settlement are still good.

De Valera in his reply lays special stress on the exclusion of Ulster, and there is no doubt if the Ulster question is settled the rest would be easy. The Southern Unionists are very angry at Ulster's attitude, and do not see any reason why Ulster should not accept the guarantees offered and cast in her lot with the rest of Ireland.

One of these guarantees is suggested in the form of an agreement to hold a new election immediately, guaranteeing election to the Irish Parliament and representation in the Cabinet for Southern business men in whom Ulster has confidence. The South is said to be willing to do this, but Ulster so far has refused to budge from the position she has won under the Home Rule Act.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet sat two hours on Thursday night discussing the reply of the Irish Republican "Cabinet" to Prime Minister Lloyd George's letter of August 13. After the sitting it was officially announced that no information as to the nature of the reply of Mr. Lloyd George's response to it would be made public.

It is understood that both will be read to the session of the Irish Republican "Parliament" in Dublin and meantime both sides have agreed to observe strict secrecy. The British Cabinet approved Mr. Lloyd George's response, it is learned, and it is understood the negotiations will continue.

It is understood that the "Republican" letter makes no mention of a republic, but enunciates the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare. Thus, it is considered that there is still a wide opening for a continuation of the peace negotiations, a fact which has caused widespread satisfaction and a general feeling of optimism.

Australian Premier Unveils Cross of Sacrifice

A despatch from London says:—A Reuter despatch from Amiens says an impressive ceremony took place on Thursday at Bonny Cemetery, which was principally devoted to Australian and British soldiers, the occasion being the unveiling by Premier Hughes of Australia of a "cross of sacrifice," which was erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Premier Hughes spoke in English and French, and paid a tribute to the fallen of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Auto Gear Box Used As Hive by Bees

A despatch from New York says:—Bees are so thick in certain parts of Westchester County that automobile owners are having difficulty in getting through. One man, B. M. Hethcote, an oil operator, reports a whole hive has parked in the gear box of his flivver. "They travel over the country with me," he says. "When I stop, they pile out and gather honey. When I honk my horn, they come back home again. It looks as if I'm going to have a sweet time this winter."

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B. C.—Considering the domestic cat to be as great a pest as the cougar in the destruction of wild life, the provincial Game Conservation Board have under consideration the offering of a substantial bounty for their hides. Unlike the cougar, kitty devotes most of her attention to birds, and in season and out of season, preys on the grouse, pheasant, partridge, snipe and small game animals.

Penticton, B.C.—The development of the thirteen thousand acre tract of irrigated fruit land which is being undertaken by the provincial government at Oliver, is progressing favorably. As a result of recent sales more than seventy-five per cent. of the bench lands open for settlement and for which irrigation has been provided, have been disposed of. All the business lots in the townsite of Oliver have been sold. By next fall another irrigation tract of about 2,300 acres will be placed on the market.

Edmonton, Alta.—A carload of northern caught furs representing one-half of the Hudson's Bay Company's catch from the Mackenzie River posts left here recently for London, England. It comprised about eight tons of assorted pelts. The total value of the fur pack received in Edmonton to date is nearly \$750,000.

Regina, Sask.—Soldier settlers in Saskatchewan are making "good." There are now fifty-five settlers on the Piapot Reserve and these men have an average of seventy-five acres each cultivated this year. There are more than 2,200 acres in crop and 3,000 additional acres broken. The soldiers are enthusiastic regarding crop prospects and anticipate a thirty-five bushel yield.

Winnipeg, Man.—A joint stock company will be formed in Winnipeg in the near future with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, and a plant valued at

more than \$250,000 will be erected in St. Boniface, for the production of dyes, according to T. H. Brooks, inventor of a new method of extracting aniline dyes from coal tar.

Ottawa, Ont.—Preliminary statistics which have just been issued give the population of Ontario as 38,775; Lethbridge, 11,055; London, 53,592; Stratford, 15,987; Halifax, 70,203; Hull, 23,867; Charlottetown, 12,329; Brantford, 29,372; Kingston, 23,096; Sherbrooke, 22,097; and Oshawa, 11,562.

Sudbury, Ont.—During July the silver mines of the Cobalt field produced approximately 750,000 ounces of silver. An average of about 67 cents an ounce was realized for the metal, this high return being due to the rate of American exchange. The value of the output reached close to half a million dollars.

Montreal, Que.—The output of steel ingots and castings in Canada during the month of June was the highest for any month during the present calendar year, the output rising to 64,103 long tons, an increase of more than twelve thousand tons over the production for the previous month, which was 52,001 tons.

Bathurst, N.S.—The largest hydro-electric plant in the Maritime provinces has just been completed at the works of the Bathurst Lumber Co. in the Nepisquit Falls in Restigouche County. Work was begun in May, 1919, and the plant has been completed at a cost of \$1,750,000. Provision has been made for three generators and two have been installed, but at present only one, with a capacity of 4,500 horse-power, will be used. The Bathurst Lumber Co. will require about 2,500 h.p. for its own plants; another 1,000 h.p. will be used by the Newcastle and Dominion pulp mills, leaving a margin of 1,000 h.p. for other demands.



1921 WESTERN CROP EQUALS LAST YEAR'S

More Hay Will Yet be Made if Weather is Dry.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Telegraphic reports covering the live-stock and crop situation in the West have just been received by the Department of Agriculture from provincial Deputy Ministers and principal officials of the three prairie provinces. All go to show that the supply of food in the West is quite ample. The probabilities are, furthermore, that a good deal more hay will yet be made, particularly if dry weather is realized. Cutting is difficult, as the sluices are rather full.

The grain crop is turning out very well indeed. Many sections are garnering bumper crops, particularly the northern parts of the three prairie provinces, with the southern sections more or less uneven. There are areas, however, extending in some cases to the boundary line, where heavy returns are being reaped. Conditions are bad in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Manitoba.

Over the general area of the three provinces a crop quite as good as last year's is assured.

The Importance of the University.

At the recent Imperial Conference of Teachers, one of the most important educational gatherings ever held in Canada, this statement was made and approved, "It is the university that ultimately determines the character of the education of the country." How does this sound to people who are hesitant about spending money on higher education? Yet it is absolutely true. The teachers at the Imperial Conference were considering how the teaching of history and geography might be improved in the secondary and elementary schools and they concluded that this improvement could be secured only with the help of the universities.

Education is often compared to a tree—and it is like a tree. The university constitutes the root and the trunk, the secondary schools are the branches, and the elementary schools, the leaves. Some of the ills of the tree can be cured by treating the leaves, others by treatment of the branches, but no improvement in size and character can come about except by nourishment of the root and the trunk. Just so national education is improved, diversified, made up-to-date by nourishing the university and keeping it at the maximum of efficiency. The elementary schools, like the leaves, carry the benefits of education broadcast, but their teachers are trained in the secondary schools. The secondary schools, like the branches, also carry educational advantages in all directions but their teachers, in turn, are produced by the university.

Here is the lesson for Ontario. Its provincial university determines the character of its provincial system of education and the University of Toronto can do the work required if only it receives an adequate revenue. "Education is the nation's chief business."

The Autonia, the newest of the big Trans-Atlantic steamships, is to have a completely equipped kindergarten for the children.

MONTREAL STORAGE FULL OF U.S. GRAIN

In-mense Traffic from Chicago Ousts Canada's Grain.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Grain shippers are growing uneasy over the enormous movement of United States grain through Eastern Canadian elevators at Atlantic ports says The Manitoba Free Press.

The newspaper claims to be privy to information that at present what are known as the Bay Port Elevators, namely, McNicol, Tiffin, Midland and Depot Harbor, with a total capacity of a little over 7,000,000 bushels, have, roughly, only 1,500,000 bushels of space unfilled, and there are United States cargoes waiting to unload to the value of 5,000,000 bushels, and Chicago is pressing for further bookings. Montreal elevators are all full, mainly with United States grain, and there are 3,000 cars on track waiting to unload, the newspaper says.

"United States movement through Chicago and across the lakes is said to be heavier than even during the pre-war period, and as rates via Montreal are lower than via Buffalo, Chicago is not unreasonably using the cheaper route," the newspaper says.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Unprecedented grain congestion obtains in this port, and has existed for the past week or 10 days. Upwards of some 60 ships are waiting their turn in the harbor to take in grain and the Harbor Commissioners' elevators are working continuously 24 hours a day to meet the situation. A large number of grain cars are also standing on the sidings.



Late Sir Sam Hughes Former Minister of Militia, who died at his home in Lindsay, on August 24, after a long illness.

Uruguay Grants Women Equal Rights

A despatch from Montevideo says:—President Brum has sent the Uruguayan Congress a bill providing suffrage for women and all other legal rights held by men. The project was met with the approval of influential groups in Congress, and it seems to be assured of success.

Passage of the Bill will give Uruguay the distinction of being the first South American nation to grant women equal rights.

Experts in radiography advise that X-ray laboratories be completely enclosed in lead sheeting a quarter of an inch thick. It has been found that the powerful rays used in treating cancer affect persons in rooms on the other side of thick walls and in apartments above and below the radiograph room.

TERMS OF PEACE PACT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

A despatch from Berlin says:—The peace treaty between Germany and the United States, which was signed on Thursday, consists of three articles, the preamble citing sections two and five of the Porter-Knox peace resolution. Article 1 says:

"Germany has undertaken to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States."

Article 2 says: "The United States will not be bound by the provisions of Part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, nor any provision of that treaty relating to the League of Nations clauses, and neither by any measure of the League or its Council or Assembly, without giving express consent thereto."

It says, furthermore, that while the United States is entitled to participate on the Reparations Commission or any other Commission set up of the basis of the treaty of Versailles, the United States is not obliged to do this.

Diplomacy's Tongue.

The French are alarmed and resentful over the report reaching Paris that English is to be the official language of the Washington Disarmament Conference. It is easy to understand this uneasiness. French has been the language of diplomacy for centuries. Since the passing of Latin as a living tongue and diplomacy's medium French has been regarded as the accepted speech in international conferences.

Versailles in 1919 saw English introduced as a conference language. Here was a kind of entering wedge that stuck, as the Supreme Council of the Allies now carries on its proceedings in three "official languages," English, Italian and French. It is generally admitted, however, that this is a wearisome proceeding and that the sessions are dull and dolorous affairs.

Although few Americans know much French and the conference is to be held in the United States, an English-speaking country, English is not likely to be made the one "official" language of the parleys. Doubtless it will be one of the "official" tongues, however.

There is no phase of human activity that leans more heavily upon tradition and draws more strongly upon precedent than diplomacy and all its ways and works. The veterans of foreign offices and bureaus would find the Washington sessions strange and curious without the accents of Paris in conference room and over the council tables.

Guiding the Forces of Nature.

That farmer is wise indeed who observes that the silent forces of nature by proper control and direction may be made to contribute to his wants and to change monotonous labor to an inspiring, healthful and intelligent work. For example, to such a farmer the many opportunities which are present for changing potential plant-food into that which is available and for adding nitrogenous and vegetable material to the soil, are quickly seen and taken advantage of.

Nature's attempts in every possible way to clothe the fields and the wilderness with vegetation. In doing this the plants selected by her to cover soils and latitudes (which vary widely in composition) seem almost invariably adapted to the particular nook which each occupies. Yet with this lesson apparent on every side, how many are the tillers of the soil who studiously attempt to plant economic plants in suitable environments?

It is the wise farmer who does this, and if it is for man to have dominion over all things he ought further not to complain too bitterly when he meets with failure, but rather he should set himself to the task of learning how he may direct with greater accuracy nature's agents to the end that he may better insure more definite and satisfactory results from his labor.

A blue light focused on a vein will cause the blood to concentrate, while red will make it flow quickly.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81; No. 2 Northern, \$1.77; No. 3 Northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.46.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47½¢; No. 3 CW, 46½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 46½¢; No. 1 feed, 46½¢; No. 2 feed, 44½¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75¢; No. 4 CW, 73¢; rejected, 69½¢; feed, 69½¢.
All the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67¢, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42¢.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, \$1.18 to \$1.22; No. 3 Winter, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 1 commercial, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 3 Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting, 69 to 72¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.
Manitoba flour—First pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—\$6.25, old crop.
Milled feed—Delivered.
Freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
Baled hay—Track Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$22; mixed, \$18.
Cheese—New, large, 25¢; twins, 25½¢; triplets, 26¢; old large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 34 to 35¢; triplets, 34½ to 35½¢; new Stilton, 27 to 28¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43¢; 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, 42 to 43¢; select, 47 to 48¢; cartons, 49 to 50¢.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35; Maple sugar, Bay, 19 to 22¢.
Honey—60-70-80 lbs. tins, 14 to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-35 lbs. tins, 10 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42¢; heavy, 30 to 31¢; cooked, 57 to 60¢; roly, 27 to 28¢; cottage rolls, 30 to 31¢; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47¢; backs, homeless, 42 to 47¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21¢; clear hollies, 13½ to 20½¢; Lard—Pure tallow, 19 to 19½¢; tubs, 19½ to 20¢; pails, 20 to 20½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾¢; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼¢; pails, 15¼ to 15¾¢; prints, 17¼ to 17¾¢.
Cheese heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$9.50 to \$10; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, fat and watered, \$11; do, off cuts, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.
Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 59½ to 60¢; do, No. 3, 58 to 58½¢. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag 90 lbs., \$3.25. Bran—\$28. Shorts—\$20. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$34 to \$35.
Cheese—Finest Easterns, 21 to 21½¢. Butter—Cheapest creamery, 42 to 43¢. Eggs—Selected, 44 to 45¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$2.
Good calves, \$8; med., \$7; canners, com., \$2 to \$2.50; good lambs, \$8; med., \$7 to \$7.25; dairy cows, fair, \$4; canners, \$1; scrub bulls, com., \$2; bulls, 1,000 lbs. and over, \$3.

By Jack Rabbit

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

