

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 taken under the Home Rule Act.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet set 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.

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 has 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.

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 I 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.

It is understood that the "Republican" letter makes no mention 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.

A later despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George's reply to de Valera's letter refusing the British offer to Ireland both of which documents were published on Friday, leaves the road clear for further negotiations.

The Premier's letter conveys the impression of a readiness to yield further ground on contentious points without radically shifting the basis of the proposed settlement.

Lloyd George virtually invites the Dail Eireann to reconsider the British position, which he outlines in further detail, and asks de Valera to return to London for further parleys.

Full independence for Ireland is again refused, and the generosity of the existing offer is emphasized by a comparison of the right enjoyed by the States of the American Union.

The persuasive tone of the Premier's reply is regarded as a clear reflection of the wish to avoid a rupture, despite its reference to futurity of any further exchange of notes and its call for definite action in Dublin towards the acceptance of Dominion status as a basis for further negotiations.

"We can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to free and equal loyal partnership in the British Commonwealth under one Sovereign," Lloyd George says in his letter. "We are reluctant to precipitate the issue, but we must point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is dangerous."

Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, would lead to its termination. This would indeed be deplorable.

The opinion is general here that this latest exchange of notes has failed to register any advance towards peace over the previous situation, but is noted that both sides are studiously avoiding the use of language which could embitter the present relationship or lead to a rupture.

It is understood that two paramount issues still hang in the balance. One is that de Valera insists that Ireland must be regarded and treated as a single unit in the final settlement. The other issue is the demand that Great Britain exercise no more naval or military domination over the island than it does over Canada or the other Dominions.

Allies to Send Troops to Upper Silesia

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors have informed Germany of the decision of their Governments to send reinforcements into Upper Silesia. Germany has been asked by the Ambassadors to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of the reinforcements.

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.

Recent Events in Irish History

May 11—Offers made to Sinn Fein to negotiate with Britain.

May 13—Sinn Fein wins all but four seats in elections in Ireland.

June 22—"Forgive and forget" message of King to Irish in Belfast.

June 28—De Valera, Griffith and Barton selected to represent Irish in London.

July 7—Gen. Smuts says Irish situation can be solved. Meats de Valera.

July 8—De Valera goes to London to meet Lloyd George.

July 16—De Valera and Craig confer separately with Lloyd George.

July 18—Sir James Craig refuses to meet de Valera.

Aug. 15—Lloyd George says geographical position prohibits Irish independence.

Aug. 17—De Valera rejects British offer, speaking for Dail Eireann.

Aug. 19—Lloyd George says Britain's final offer has been made.

PACKING FOR THE HOLIDAYS



"Now, now shall I get that Ulster in?"

MONTREAL STORAGE FULL OF U.S. GRAIN

Immense 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, McNicoll, 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 totalling 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 unnaturally 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.

Last Tribute to Notable Canadian Sir Sam Hughes' Funeral Attended by Representative Men.

A despatch from Lindsay, Ont., says:—Upwards of twenty thousand people, representing all classes of the community, from the Governor-General, the Dominion Government, high officers of Church and State, the Military and Naval forces, war-scarred veterans, civic representatives of the principal cities and towns, down to plain, ordinary citizens and women and children of Lindsay and the surrounding country, took part in the obsequies of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes here on Friday. Ever paid a public man in the Dominion. Although all business was suspended in the town, flags were at half mast on all the public buildings, portraits of the deceased draped in black and purple were displayed in numerous store windows, and other forms of mourning were noticeable everywhere. No one seemed to realize they were taking part in a funeral, but rather the bidding good-bye to a close personal friend about to depart on a long journey.

The whole atmosphere of the town seemed to breathe of recognition of the work of a great man, that had been well and nobly done. This found expression in many ways, notably in the panegyrics pronounced at the services held at the family residence and in the Armories.

Marshal Foch Sails For U.S. October 22

Paris, Aug. 28.—Marshal Foch will sail for America on board the Paris on October 22. Such, at least, are the arrangements as made at present, and instructions making preparations for that date have been sent from the Government to the French Line.

The Marshal will be accompanied by General de Stricker, one of his Chiefs of Staff; by Cavalry Commander Mierry, and by Captain L'Hopital of the artillery, all of whom will form his personal staff. The party will arrive at New York on October 29, and, as at present planned, the tour will include Texas and California among the States to be visited.

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

Wants Million British to Settle Australia.

The settlement in Australia of 1,000,000 persons now living in England at a cost of \$150,000,000 is the scheme advocated by Sir Joseph Carruthers, former Premier of New South Wales, in order to restore emigration, says a London despatch. Agents are now here trying to set the plan in operation. Sir Joseph hopes that imperial and dominion governments will unite in raising the money which will be required for railway extensions and other developments. He says that Australia was disheartened because emigration had not been resumed after it had been stopped during the war.

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. Hatfield, 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 all 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."

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.

GREEK ARMY FORCED BY TURKS TO RETIRE IN ASIA MINOR

Many Prisoners and War Material Captured by Ottoman Forces at Sakaria River.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—After three days of fighting the Turks have forced the Greeks to retire across the Sakaria River in Asia Minor. The Greeks lost many prisoners, much material and cannon and transport wagons.

The entire plan of campaign formulated by the Greeks has been temporarily held up.

The Greeks are said to have been defeated by the Salt Desert, lack of water and many men stricken with malaria.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The right wing of the Greek army which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria River in Asia Minor has met with disaster and has been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, according to a despatch from the correspondent of L'Information at Constantinople.

The despatch adds that the entire Greek army is thus placed in a most difficult strategic position. The Turks are attacking and seem to have plenty of ammunition.

A despatch sent out last Saturday from Athens by the Official Greek News Agency said the Greeks in Asia Minor had come in contact with the main forces of the Turks east of the Sakaria River and that in the Salt Desert they had found the Turks in strong positions along the River Klouk. The despatch added that there had been sharp skirmishes with the Turks in this region for several days, but the Ottoman forces had been defeated in all the encounters.

Canadian Ship Thought to Be Lost

Government Freighter, Canadian Importer, Can't Be Found by Sister Ship.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The doom of the Canadian Government freighter, Canadian importer, disabled for more than a week, apparently was spelled by lumber floating about the surface at her reported position, according to a radiogram from the Canadian Winner, which had gone to the aid of the wrecked vessel.

The message said that the Canadian Winner had been searching all day and was continuing the search tonight. The coastguard cutter Sohmisch wireless that she was speeding to the scene of the wreck in the hope of picking up survivors.

The lifeboat containing two mates and nine of the crew, which left the importer more than a week ago to summon help, has not yet been located in spite of anxious search, and is believed to be lost.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.67 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.67 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.58 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.41 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 46 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 45 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75c; No. 4 CW, 73c; rejected, 69 1/2c; feed, 69 1/2c.

All the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c; nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

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—Malt, 69 to 72c, 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—Delivered, Montreal 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, 24c; twins, 24 1/2c; triplets, 25c; old, large 31 to 32c; do, twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2c; new Shilton, 25 to 27c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; cooking, 23 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 40c; turkeys, 50c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 22 to 25c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 43c; selects, 47 to 48c; cartons, 49 to 50c.

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, \$2.50; Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14 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.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 57 to 63c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special brand breakfast bacon, 45 to 47c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Lard—Pure tallow, 19 to 19 1/2c; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 20 to 20 1/2c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/4c; pails, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; prints, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c.

Choice heavy steers, \$2.25 to \$3; butchers' steers, choice, \$2.50 to \$2.75; do, good, \$2 to \$2.50; do, poor, \$1.50 to \$2; do, comm., \$3 to \$5; butchers' heifers, choice, \$2.25 to \$2.75; do, med., \$2 to \$2.50; do, fair, \$1.50 to \$2; do, poor, \$1 to \$1.50; do, comm., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, comm., \$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, comm., \$2 to \$3; 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 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; do, off cars, \$11.25; do, f.o. b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.

EXHIBITION SPECIAL

REMINGTON

12 gauge Pump Gun, 30-inch Full Choke Barrel, Brand New. Special Price for 10 days \$54.00.

THE D. PIKE CO., Ltd.
123 King Street East Toronto
No Permit Necessary for British Subjects.

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 livestock and crop situation in the West have just been received by the Department of Agriculture from provincial Deputy Ministers and principal officials of the agricultural departments for 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."

By Jack Rabbit

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