

## IRELAND TO ASSUME A SHARE OF NATIONAL WAR DEBT

**Believed That Satisfactory Solution of Financial Difficulty Has Been Thus Brought About—Dublin Hopeful of Near End of Century-Old Strife.**

A despatch from Dublin says:—An air of unusual optimism prevailed in Dublin on Thursday. Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, had an informal meeting with some of his colleagues, after which it was confidently stated that a communique from de Valera to Premier Lloyd George might be expected soon upon the proposed basis of a conference. It was also declared that another meeting between de Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, was imminent, and that an acceptable solution of the financial difficulty had been found in the shape of Ireland's assuming a portion of the national war debt. The Dublin Evening Herald understands that matters of tremendous importance were discussed by the Daily Eireann Cabinet Wednesday, and that "the stage of discussions was passed and a fateful and happy decision was reached."

The next move in the Irish situation is likely to be another meeting in Ireland between Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and Eamon de Valera, the "Republican" leader. It is stated on good authority. It was somewhat difficult to arrange for this proposed meeting, but, according to the informant, "they have got over the fence."

The obstacle to Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, it was reported, will be surmounted by Ireland assuming a portion of the national debt, instead of paying a yearly contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, which Sinn Féiners regard in the nature of tribute. This solution is considered less objectionable, and would satisfy Premier Lloyd George's contention that Ireland ought to pay something toward the cost of the war.

### September 1 Will be End of War Officially

A despatch from London says:—The date for the official termination of the war, except as regards Turkey, will be September 1, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Under the "Termination of the Present War Act," the war could not be declared officially ended for Great Britain until all the peace treaties had been ratified, but it has been decided that the treaty with Turkey might be ignored. The last of the other treaties, that with Hungary, was ratified in Paris on Tuesday last.

The setting of the date for the official end of the war will pave the way for the settlement of financial transactions outstanding between the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange, and will mean much to certain lines of business.

### Four Inches of Rain Nets \$8,000

A despatch from Medicine Hat, Alta., says:—"Rainmaker" Charles M. Hatfield has won his bet with the Medicine Hat United Agricultural Association, and he will be paid \$8,000 for rain which has fallen in the district during the past three months. Hatfield was to receive \$5,000 if four inches of rain fell between May 1 and July 1. Up to Saturday last four and one quarter inches had been recorded, and so Hatfield draws the maximum payment, which will be made him at the end of the month.

### British Premier Visits Canada in Autumn

A despatch from London says:—Unless failure to achieve peace in Ireland leads to an autumn election in the United Kingdom, Canada will probably have an opportunity of seeing Lloyd George soon.

Lloyd George is being pressed to visit Canada when he goes to Washington for the conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and it is understood that he will do so.

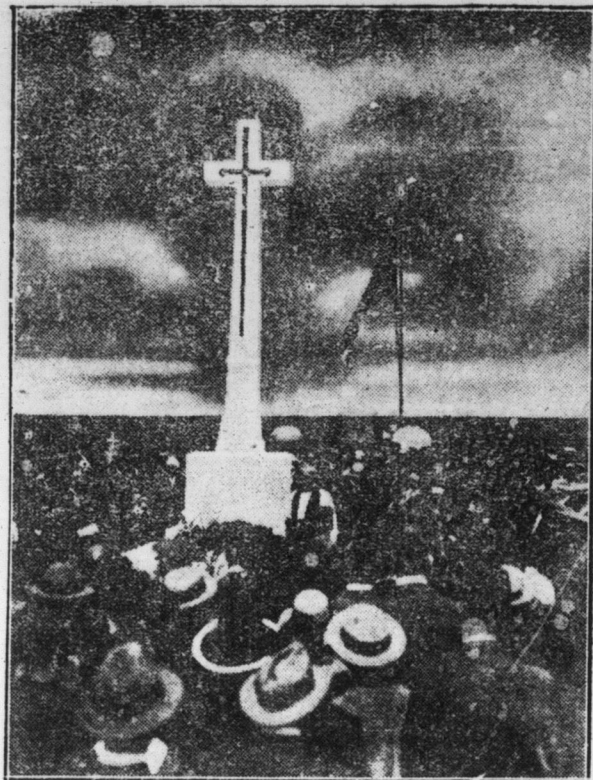
## AIRSHIP SCHEME TOO COSTLY, DECIDES EMPIRE PREMIERS

A despatch from London says:—One of the matters discussed by the Empire Premiers Conference in London has been the possibility of using airships as a method of improving communications between the Mother Country and the far-flung Dominions of the British Empire.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject, and its unanimous decision is that any scheme of the kind would be too costly. The Dominion Premiers and British Govern-

ment have to decide whether they will go shares in maintaining British airships and their personnel as a nucleus of great Imperial trans-oceanic air service.

The committee estimated that it would require an expenditure of ten millions sterling to run airship services for five or six years, and it came to the conclusion that from a commercial standpoint the experiment would not be worth the expense in view of the present financial position.



TO CANADIAN HEROES  
Huge crowds watched Premier Meighen unveil a memorial on Vimy Ridge, the scene of a striking Canadian victory in the Great War.

### PREMIERS' MEETING PASSES INTO HISTORY

**Preparations Made for British Representatives at Disarmament Parley.**

A despatch from London says:—The Imperial Conference of British Premiers has now reached its penultimate stages, and the situation is happily clarified. There has been a steady exchange of views with Washington, and a basis of reasonable agreement as to the method of procedure is within reach.

During the last two days the delegates have devoted their whole attention to the discussion of the possibilities and implications at the Washington Disarmament Conference, based upon despatches arriving from the Embassies concerned. It is now definitely decided that no full dress preliminary conference will take place in London, but there will occur diplomatic conversations touching the subject matter of the conference, at which Dominion representatives like Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand, who foresee obstacles to their attendance at Washington, will have opportunity to present their views.

On every hand there is an eager disposition to promote the success of the Washington Conference. There is visible willingness to subordinate personal conveniences and predilections to the larger end.

It has been practically decided that the British Empire will be represented by an undivided unit at the Washington Conference, and, probably, Premier Meighen of Canada and Premier Smuts of South Africa, will be members of the British delegation. Premier Meighen will not remain for the preliminary conversations, but plans to sail for home on the Carmania on July 30.

The United States Government is firmly opposed to any postponement of the Washington Conference until Spring, and the various Governments have immediately set about the preparation of their respective cases, with a view of beginning the real work of the Conference before the middle of November. The scene now shifts to Washington and the Conference of the British Premiers may be regarded as at an end.

### Chicago Claims 26,054 Canadians

A despatch from Washington says:—Figures announced by the Census Bureau give the number of Canadians resident in Chicago as 26,054. The total foreign population of the city is 805,482.

To learn, then, to do, means success to you.

### Mounties' Founder Dead in England

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Word is received here of the death in England on July 6 of Major-General Sir George Arthur French, K.C.M.G., first Commissioner and organizer of the R.N.W.M.P.

As founder of the force, he played a great part in the early history of Canada, and was decorated for his work in leading a party of mounted men across the Rocky Mountains in 1874. He also served in the Fenian Raid and the first Riel Rebellion.

Two sons and three daughters survive, one son, Major John A. L. French, being engaged in fruit farming at Sooke, B.C.

### THAMES RIVER BREAKS LOW RECORD Drought in England Assumes Alarming Aspect.

A despatch from London says:—The seriousness of the situation created by the long drought in England is shown by the statement of the Thames Conservancy. Only 125,000,000 gallons daily are flowing over the Teddington Lock, instead of the normal July flow of 1,210,000,000 gallons.

The London water supply is drawn largely from the upper reaches of the Thames and its tributaries, and a water famine is threatened unless the long-hoped-for rains fall soon.

The lowest record flow was in 1899, when it was 154,000,000 gallons.

Plans now are ready for rationing London and for cutting off the supply during certain hours daily.

### Burial Service at Sea by Wireless

A despatch from London says:—The burial service at sea by wireless was the unusual story brought to Liverpool by the incoming Canarder Carmania.

When the Carmania was 300 miles west of Fastnet a wireless message was received from the Canadian Government freighter Canadian Trapper, London-bound, asking: "Can you oblige us with a copy of the burial service?"

The Canadian Trapper was about 200 miles distant. A fireman aboard the freighter had died and no burial service was available. The full service was sent by wireless, the dictation lasting an hour, and at the end the body was committed to the deep.

The man who conceals a fault shows that there is something within him to which that fault is distasteful.

## TO BUILD 150 MILES OF HYDRO LINES BEFORE WINTER

A despatch from Toronto says:—Actual construction work on the extension of hydro power into the rural districts is to commence within the next three weeks.

Saltfleet township, east of Hamilton, will probably be the scene of initial operations under the new legislation, which provides for a Government subsidy of half the cost of the transmission line. Dorchester township, near London, and the country surrounding the town of Prescott are other districts in which an early commencement of operations is expected.

That the farmers of Ontario appreciate the benefits of Sir Adam Beck's great project is evidenced in the fact that already the Provincial Hydro Commission has more than 700 signed

contracts upon which to proceed with rural hydro extension.

It is a striking feature in the progress of the work that it is those sections of the province most intimately acquainted with hydro power and its varied uses which have been quickest to sign up and which are most clamorous in their demands for early hydro service.

The 700 contracts already in the commission's hands involve approximately 150 miles of rural transmission line, a stretch which commission engineers believe can easily be completed before the snow flies. The general principle upon which the commission is working is to give hydro service to those rural districts which are obviously most in need of it, and which are most insistent in their demands for an early connection.

### MOUNTAIN CLIMBER MEETS SAD END

**Dr. Stone, of Indiana, Perishes in Rockies—Wife Rescued.**

A despatch from Banff, Alta., says:—Rescued after terrible days on a rock ledge at the base of Mount Eon with the dead body of her husband far below, where it had fallen, Mrs. W. E. Stone, of Lafayette, Ind., was carried nine miles on a stretcher to a camp at Marble Creek. There she will be permitted to remain until she can be brought down the Spray River to Banff. The body of Dr. Stone, who was president of Purdue University, has not yet been recovered. Mrs. Stone is reported to be gaining in strength. When search parties found her she was almost dead from exposure and lack of food.

According to the latest report, Mrs. Stone is not much the worse for her terrible experience. In her statement she said that she and Dr. Stone were climbing Mount Eon, when Dr. Stone, in attempting to make a short cut, started up Rock Chimney, a steep peak, with Mrs. Stone following him. They were not roped together, she said. About half way up, the rock on which Dr. Stone was standing gave way and he plunged over her head to his death on the cliffs below. Mrs. Stone said she attempted to go down to him and became marooned on a narrow ledge of rock about half way down, from which she dare not move. She remained there for five days with-

out food and the only water she had was from a small stream which trickled down the mountain side at noon when the snows above melted.

### TURK RESISTANCE ENTIRELY BROKEN

**Greeks Claim Victory Over Ottoman Forces in Asia Minor.**

A despatch from London says:—A big victory of the Greeks over the Turks in Asia Minor was announced by the Greek Legation here on Wednesday night.

The resistance of the Turks, it was declared, has been completely broken. The Ottoman losses were estimated by the Legation at 60,000 men.

Contrary to the Greek claims, a despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Express says it is claimed there that the Turkish Nationalists succeeded in eluding a double enveloping movement carried out by the Greeks. The newspaper Patris of Athens declared it had learned that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, chief of the Turkish Nationalists, had authorized the Sublime Porte, the recognized Turkish Government, to appeal to the Allies to arrange peace.

From other sources reports reach London that the Turkish Nationalists are willing for Allied intervention.

The Greeks are pressing on to Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists, and have reached the Gordan.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.79 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.74 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.61 1/4.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 58 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 56 1/2c; extra No. 1, 50 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 48 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 46 1/2c.  
Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 80c; No. 4 CW, 75 1/2c; rejected, 71c; feed, 70c.  
All above in store, Fort William.  
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, nominal; No. 2 winter, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.  
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79c, nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal, according to freights outside.  
Barley—Maltster, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.40.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: first pats., \$10.50; second pats., \$10. Buckwheat—Nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25.  
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto to freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; white middlings, \$29 to \$30; feed flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75.  
Eggs—No. 1, 37 to 38c; selects, 41 to 42c; new laid, cartons, 43 to 44c.  
Butter—Creamery, fresh made extras, 41 to 42c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers', 25 to 26c.  
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 21c.  
Cheese—New, large, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2c; twins, 25 to 26c; Stilton, 26 1/2 to 27c. Old, large, 34 to 35c; twins, 34 to 35 1/2c.  
Honey—Extracted, white clover, in 60-80 lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; do, 10 lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2 1/2-5 lb. tins, per lb., 18 to 19c.  
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 32 to 37c; boneless backs, 42 to 45c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.  
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.  
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$29; short cut or family back, boneless, \$40; pickled rolls, \$41 to \$46; mess pork, \$33.  
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 17 1/2 to 19 1/2c; in cases, 18c; clear bellies, 19 1/2c; backs, 14c prints, 19 1/2 to 21c; shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.  
Lard—Flakes, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$45 to \$65; springers, \$55 to \$75; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$10 to \$10.75; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13; do, fed off cars, \$13.25; do, f.o.b., \$12.25; do, country points, \$12.  
**Montreal.**  
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 65 1/2c to 66c; do, No. 3, 62 1/2 to 63c. Flour—Man., \$10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., \$3.35. Bran—\$25 to \$27. Shorts—\$26 to \$28. Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$28 to \$30.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 23 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 39 to 39 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.  
Hogs, selects, \$14 to \$14.50. Veal calves, picked lots, \$8; good calves, \$6 to \$7; com. grassers, \$2 to \$3.

### Indian Unrest.

A careful review of the present status of the non-co-operation movement in India supplies one more illustration of a world-wide mischief. Never were there so many professional agitators, in every land, to prosper at the expense of a multitude of victims misled because misinformed.

Nearly half a million coolies have been working in content upon the tea plantations. The agents of Gandhi, the arch agitator, could not tell them they were undertraded by their employers. So they invented a cock-and-bull story of a new king in India, whose accession meant death by pestilence for all who continued to labor for the old regime. A more fantastic fairy tale is hardly to be imagined, but the Indian native is an adept at telling and believing wonder-tales. And so, like silly sheep, these poor, ignorant workmen have been stampeded away from the comfortable fold of labor that fed them and sheltered them and supplied their wants. Now they have nothing except vague memories of what those sleek and plausible emissaries said.

One looks more in sorrow than in anger upon the spectacle of the uprising in India. Most of the folk, infinitely childish and credulous, are harmless enough if they are not stirred to evil by those who know every artful trick of arousing them to feeble excitement against the Government. Gandhi makes a feature of abstention from overt violence, yet the covert sedition, by its hidden subtlety, a secret poison working in the veins of India, may be even worse.

### France at Work.

The figures of unemployment in France are very much to the credit of that country. It is reported that but 47,566 are out of work, and of these 31,429 reside in the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris. In the latter number many foreigners are included.

Those not at work comprise one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the total population. The statistics clearly show that France is not making the havoc wrought by war an excuse for apathy and listlessness. While accepting the assistance of the other members of the family of civilized nations, with a gratitude to which M. Viviani and others have given graceful expression, France is minded to carry her own burden and leave no stone unturned, no field untilled, no walls unroofed, in the patient effort toward rehabilitation. There is no acquiescence in a policy of drift and delay, with the ruin and moral havoc of the war to plead as an alibi.

Let sister nations take note of the example and emulate it. It is easy to fall into the legatime habit of letting one's self be lulled and lulled beyond the point of a sturdy, self-respecting independence; and a whole nation cannot become a giddy caravan and take the road forever. It must eventually settle down and go to work for a living, even though the available means of livelihood may be ungenial. The most delicate part of the problem of helping the Old World lies in knowing when to let go.

The object-lesson France offers is laudable and reassuring to those who hold that nations, like individuals, must earn their own living and pay as they go, when the acute emergency is past.

### Hungary and France Ratify Peace Pact

A despatch from Paris says:—Ratifications of the peace treaty with Hungary were exchanged at the Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday. The ceremony, which lasted 20 minutes, was presided over by Paul Cambon.

The minutes of the proceedings were signed by the representatives of the principal powers and Governments affected by the treaty or its annexes, and the Hungarian Minister to France, Ivan Kramzovsky.

Herr Kramzovsky promised that Hungary would execute the treaty in good faith, and asked that the bordering States show their good will and protect minorities.

### Duke of Connaught Takes Daily Exercise

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of Connaught, who is now 71, but looks as if he were the King's brother instead of his uncle, explained how he keeps fit, in a speech when distributing prizes at Dulwich College. "I am getting on in age now," he said, "but still do my physical jerks every morning. I don't think I should be happy without them."

### Volga District Has 11,234 Cholera Cases

A despatch from Moscow says:—The Soviet Government announces the famine in the Volga Region started last month and grew steadily worse. The official figures of the Commissar of Health show 13,476 cholera cases since the beginning of the year, of which 11,234 occurred in the month of June alone. The Vossische Zeitung says there are five hundred cholera cases in Moscow.

Worked by one man, a two-masted schooner recently brought a cargo of copper ore across the North Sea from Hamburg to Hull; the voyage took five days.

